

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



The signs of the times indicate that there will be a Public Abattoir in Winnipeg within a year that will protect the producer and the consumer against monopoly.

EQUITY

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

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FEBRUARY 2nd, 1910

Farmers of Western Canada

The only way you can be sure of getting all you ought to realize for your grain is by shipping it in car lots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it handled by a reliable and experienced grain commission firm. We are not track buyers and do not own elevators, but we act as your agents and look after the grading of your grain, and dispose of it as your agents, always striving to do the best possible in every way for your interests.

The commission rates instituted several years ago by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for handling grain in this market have recently been suspended, but an independent grain commission firm that does not buy your grain at a handsome margin of profit, but sells to realize for you the highest possible price, must make a definite charge for the services it renders, and therefore our charges for performing the same are a commission of 1 cent per bushel on wheat and flax, 3/4 cent per bushel on barley, and 3/4 cent per bushel on oats.

We make liberal advances on car shipping bills as soon as same are received, if shippers so desire; make prompt returns after sales are made, and always furnish our customers with the name and address of the buyers we sell to.

We solicit a continuance of the patronage we have enjoyed for so many years from western farmers. We invite you to write us for market prospects, shipping instructions and "Our Way of Doing Business." You will be sure to gain advantage and satisfaction thereby.

We are licensed by the Dominion Government. Our license number this season is E. 65, and our bond to the government is for \$15,000.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Grain Commission Merchants
703-F Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Canada

LICENSED BONDED

MACLENNAN BROS.

GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

Wheat :: Oats :: Barley :: Flax

Consignments Sold to Highest Bidder. Net Bids Wired on Request

Farmers Patronize the independent track buyer and commission dealer and preserve competition on your market. Ship your grain by the car load. Send us your bills of lading and we will hold your grain as long as you desire, and advance you prepaid all the money you want. Write for our market card and shipping directions.

It's as much our business to

Give Satisfaction

as secure grain shipments

Try us

Continental Grain Co.

Successors to
Parrish & Lindsay
223 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

The Grain Growers' Guide will not accept an advertisement from any grain commission firm known to be associated with the elevator combine

Union Bank of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1885 Rent - \$1,800,000
Capital paid-up - \$3,200,000

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED \$42,000,000

HON. JOHN SHARPLES, President C. H. BALFOUR, General Manager
H. B. SHAW, Assistant General Manager

WESTERN HEAD OFFICE STAFF, WINNIPEG

F. W. S. CRISPO Superintendent, Western Branches
F. W. SMITH Western Inspector

F. VIBERT, Supervisor, Alberta Branches

J. S. HIAM, Saskatchewan Branches

THOS. McCAFFREY, Supervisor, British Columbia Branches

WESTERN BRANCHES OF UNION BANK OF CANADA

MANITOBA - Baldur, Bellefleur, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Coanook, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Macleod, Melita, Moncton, Neema, Morden, Neversham, Nipaw, Rapid City, Roblin, Russell, Shepiluk Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Virden, Waskada, Wawanakwa, Wellwood, Winnipeg

Winnipeg (N.E. Br.), Winnipeg (Sargent Ave. Br.), Winnipeg (Logan Ave. Br.)

SASKATCHEWAN - Adams, Arcola, Assiniboia, Carleton Place, Carleton Place, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gull Lake, Humboldt, Indian Head, Kindersley, Landon, Lang, Lebogoe, Lemberg, Lumsden, Markham, Maple Creek, Marysville, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moose Mountain, Outlook, Oshaw, Peace, Perdue, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Saskatoon (West End Branch), Swift St. Paul, Strathcona, Swift Current, Teulon, Theodore, Wapella, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windhorst, Wolsley, Yorkton, Zealandia.

ALBERTA - Airdrie, Airdrie, Barons, Bassano, Beaumont, Bowden, Calgary, Cardston, Carstairs, Clearwater, Cochrane, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Ft. Saskatchewan, Frank, Grassy Lake, High River, Innisfail, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Lethbridge (North Ward Branch), Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Sterling, Strathmore.

BRITISH COLUMBIA - Prince Rupert, Vancouver.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS. GRAIN DRAFTS NEGOTIATED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

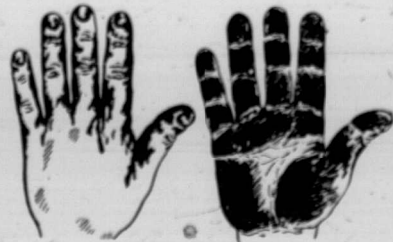
Agents and correspondents at all important centres in Great Britain and the United States. A General Banking Business Transacted

Winnipeg Branch R. S. BARROW, Manager



THE BLACK HAND

HAS MANY VICTIMS
[but TEAMSTERS & HORSEOWNERS especially Suffer from its annoyance



LOOK at the above cut and notice how black the front of the hand is, and how the finger nails and joints on the back are ingrained with blackness that "won't come off." This hand is the hand of an ordinary white man who blackened his Harness with some of the "Dressing" sold for that purpose. The same man blackens his Harness now with

"HARNNESS LIFE"

and that is guaranteed not to blacken the hands, either when using or afterwards

It leaves a perfectly black surface, which is not sticky or greasy. It will go through the hardest leather and make it soft and pliable. Harness need not be washed, as "HARNNESS LIFE" cuts all dirt off.

Sold in Winnipeg at 50c quart or \$2.00 per gallon

If your Storekeeper does not keep it apply direct to DEPT. "A"

The Carbon Oil Works Ltd.

Manufacturers of "COWL BRAND" OILS-OF-TAR SPECIALTIES WINNIPEG - Canada

McKENZIE'S SEEDS

The Purest Seed Grain That Grows

MCKENZIE QUALITY THE TRIUMPH OF HIGHEST EFFORT



SELECTED for the WEST

Every Kernel a Strong Robust One

From Good Seed Good Crops Grow

The noticeable strain of quality which is a distinctive feature peculiar to McKenzie's Seeds cannot be successfully substituted. Our Seeds possess characteristics entirely their own that suit the soils and varied climate of this Western country. They have received every scrutiny that experience in horticulture knows.

PEDIGREED RED FIFE WHEAT

McKENZIE'S Gold Standard Red Fife Wheat
THIS Pedigreed Seed is carefully grown in small plots from hand selected, highest developed, fully matured kernels of strongest vitality, such as inherit the real, strong, robust, seed life. It cannot be, and is not excelled for purity.

F.O.B. Brandon per bus. \$1.65; 10 bus. or over, per bus. \$1.55
Ex W'house Calgary " 1.85; " " " 1.75

SPECIAL STRAIN BANNER OATS

THIS Special strain Banner Oat is selected from the largest, purest, most vigorous heads of pure bred inbred seed stock. The variety is early, color white, straw stiff, free from rust, kernels long and thin, weighs well. Yielded 110 bushels per acre this year at Brandon Experimental Station.

F.O.B. Brandon per bus. 90c.; 10 bus. or over, per bus. 85c.
Ex W'house Calgary " \$1.15; " " " \$1.10

RED FIFE WHEAT "REGISTERED"

WHILE this type is grown under identical conditions as our McKenzie's Gold Standard, to those of our customers who prefer registered stock we offer this with certificate for each 100 lbs.

F.O.B. Brandon - - - per 100 lbs. \$3.15
Ex W'house Calgary - - - " " " 3.35

BANNER OATS "REGISTERED"

LIKE our wheat this variety is grown under the same conditions as special strain Banner Oats. For those of our customers who prefer Register stock we offer this with certificate for each 100 lbs.

F.O.B. Brandon - - - per 100 lbs. \$3.25
Ex W'house Calgary - - - " " " 3.50

Order EARLY

We caution you to protect your needs by ordering early

A. E. MCKENZIE CO.
BRANDON, Man. LIMITED CALGARY, Alta.

CATALOG

A POST-CARD will bring our large and handsomely illustrated Catalog

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

***** TO START RIGHT IS HALF THE SUCCESS *****

THE COMET WAS SEEN IN WESTERN CANADA

Comet 'A, 1910, has a tail 50,000,000 miles long, is the decision and description of astronomers and scientists on Mount Wilson, who declare the tail of the comet peculiarly constituted and thirty degrees in length. Thirty degrees is commonly interpreted at fifty millions of miles in astronomy. The first photos of the comet have been obtained and are largely satisfactory. Fifty millions of miles would reach from the evening star, Venus, to the earth and two-thirds of the way back at the present date. Just now Venus is little more than 30,000,000 miles away. When it gets on the other swing of its orbit it will be 120,000,000 miles away. The vagrant of the skies has, as far as is at present known from photographs taken, three tails. Two of them form the brilliant appendage of great length and are long and slim. To ordinary instruments and to the naked eye these two tails look as one. The scientific instrument shows another tail three times as broad as the other and combined and not more than two degrees in length. It will remain in the heavens for two weeks longer.

DR. CLARK COMING TO WESTERN CANADA

On February 24 Winnipeg is to have as visitors Dr. Clark and Mr. Shaw. The former a Canadian, born at Aylmer, Que., is the founder of the C. E. movement, and is held in high esteem by some 150,000 Endeavorers in Canada, and about 4,000,000 Endeavorers scattered all over the world, representing 70,000 societies embracing all denominations. Mr. Shaw is the secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

EXTREMES WILL MEET. Delegation of Tramps to Call on John D. Rockefeller.

A delegation of the chronically unemployed will descend on John D. Rockefeller within a month and put to him this question: "You have the earth; what are you going to do with it?" The suggestion for this action was made Feb. 1 in the convention of the unemployed. It was made by Attorney Nicholas Klein, delegate of the Cincinnati organization of the unemployed. According to Mr. Klein, the suggestion met the approval of the convention at the last session at Hull House. He stated that Mr. Rockefeller was to be called on by three "hoboes," or by three unemployed men, if that term be preferred. The idea is to call the attention of Mr. Rockefeller, who is the richest man in America, and the attention of all thinking men to the economic situation that exists. It will be a comparison, a bringing together of persons of the most widely divergent classes of society.

EXCLUDED FROM BOARD ROOM OF WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Owing to their refusal to pay rent for the space they occupy on the floor of the board room in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the three telegraph companies which have been doing business there since the new exchange was opened, were on February 1, excluded from the board room.

As a result business was apparently handicapped. The chief inconvenience experienced by members of the exchange was the delay in receiving messages. In the past it has been the custom for brokers to receive and deliver their messages right from the pit to the telegraph operators, but now messages are received and dispatched from the offices of the company in the building, the Canadian Pacific being on the fifth floor, while the Great Northwestern and Canadian Northern are both on the second floor. The delay is caused while the messages are going between the board room on the seventh floor and the telegraph offices.

"The grain men asked us to have a wire in the board room, and we accommodated them at a cost of over \$1,000," said G. H. Stead, manager of the Canadian Northern Telegraph Co.

"We derive no benefit from being there apart from the fact that time is saved. When our keys are open in the board room they are closed in our office in the building. I understand the companies having wires in the board rooms of American markets do not pay for the privilege."

Announcement

The Label on Your Paper.

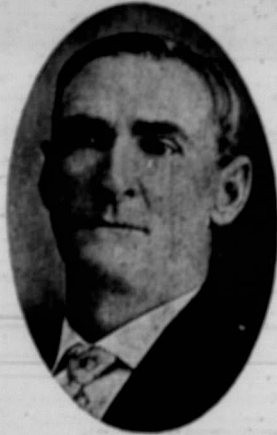
Peter Wright 27
CALGARY, ALTA.

FROM time to time we receive communications from our subscribers saying that they cannot tell by the labels on their papers up to what date their subscriptions are paid. The system of marking labels is simplicity itself. Every issue is numbered consecutively, and the number of the issue up to which the subscription is paid is placed on the label. For instance, the label reproduced above shows the label for a subscriber paid up to this issue, which is number 27. On the subscription being renewed the number is advanced by 52, there being 52 weekly issues in each year, which would change the above to No. 79. Compare the number on your label with the number of the current issue, and you will see exactly how many weeks in advance your subscription is paid.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

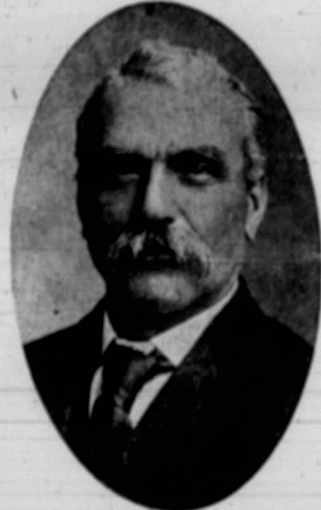
Officers and Directors
for 1910 :: ::



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Director



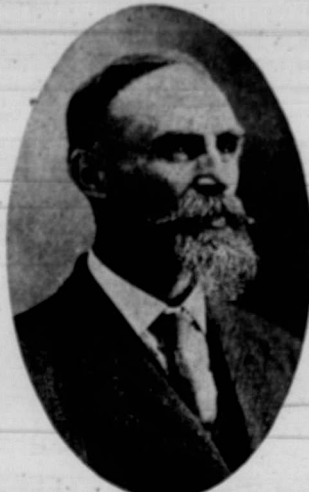
R. MCKENZIE, Winnipeg,
Secretary



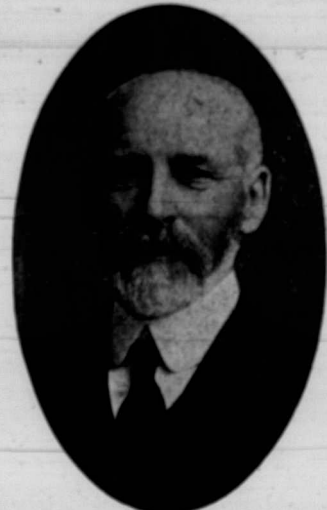
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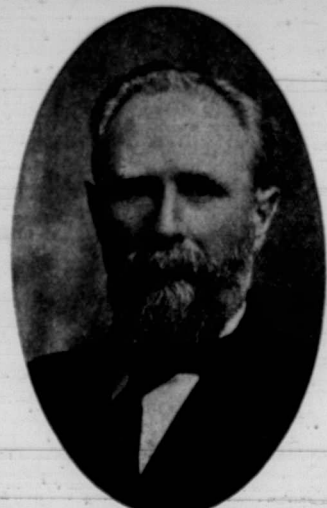
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ALL ARE MEMBERS OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' ELEVATOR COMMITTEE

The
grain

The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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

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FEBRUARY 2nd, 1910

PUBLIC ABBATOIR IS ASSURED

One of the most significant and important series of articles that has been published in the newspapers of Western Canada, is that published in the Winnipeg Telegram every day for the past week, under the title "The Middlemen in the Meat Trade." These articles are the explanation of the methods by which the meat trade has been brought under the control of three or four concerns in the West. They show how competition has been completely eliminated and monopoly reigns supreme. These articles in the Telegram deal with the beef from the time it is born till it is shipped from the range to the market; then as it passes through the abattoir, and hence on to the consumer, with prices going higher all the time.

The most significant statement in the article is the following:

"If there existed a public market and a public abattoir where cattlemen could sell their stock in an open market, and where the butcher could buy what he wanted when he wanted it, and get it slaughtered by an abattoir operator for the producer and the consumer, it would produce the same result as if the retail butcher were enabled to do his own slaughtering."

This is a very plain, truthful statement, but when it is published with great prominence in the official organ of the Provincial Government of Manitoba, it assumes a new significance. We may assume henceforth that the Government of Manitoba is favorable to the establishment of a public abattoir and a competitive market in Winnipeg. The government that does this will be taking a step in the right direction and will be doing a vast work in favor of the producers of the West as well as for the consumers in the cities.

The fact that the abattoirs in Winnipeg control the cattle market, is well set forth in The Telegram in the following words:

"Today the C.P.R. stock yards in this city which receive the 170,000 cattle, which are marketed here every year, are the centre where the buying and selling of the cattle of this country is conducted. They are operated by the abattoir interests, simply because the abattoirs are the controlling people in the trade."

"The abattoir buys the cattle, kills them, exports the hides, sells the offal and retails the meat through twenty-five or thirty of its own butcher shops in the city of Winnipeg and other shops of its own in other centres throughout the country. The butcher who does not do his own slaughtering, and there are practically none who do in this city, buys his meat from the abattoir, and for what he is delivering to you today he paid the abattoir eight and a half cents a pound if he purchased it by the carcass. If he bought it in cuts or quarters, he paid more."

This is a comprehensive view and should be considered very carefully by all men interested in the progress of the west. The ways

of the abattoir men are many and varied. They contrive to make big profits out of the cattle business, while they pay no more to producers, but charge higher prices to the consumer. We quote further from the Telegram articles:

"Here is one instance of how the abattoirs are in a position to off-set any price which they may be compelled to pay to the shipper or producer. Two years ago when the butchers of this city were buying their beef from the abattoirs they received with every carcass a set of offal. Offal in the meat trade, comprises the heart, liver and tongue of the animal. Every butcher that bought a carcass went and picked out his own set of offal and he reckoned on receiving \$1.00 for this when he retailed it."

"When the price of live stock moved a little upwards the abattoirs discontinued this custom. Now the retail butcher pays the abattoir \$1.00 for this meat, and the public pays the retailer this \$1.00 plus his profit. Taken by itself it seems a small consideration, but considering the 64,323 cattle that were consumed locally in the year 1909 it simply means \$64,323 more to the receipts of the abattoir people."

The method by which competition is eliminated is easily shown when it is considered that there are few interests concerned, and the understanding between them is such that they afford no real competition. Here is what the Telegram says:

"The four or five organizations now in control of the situation represent only four or five independent interests. They are the people who buy the cattle from the farmer, and buying in a market of their own, not regulated by other markets, they can fix prices to suit themselves. They do fix them, for they inform the dealers from time to time what they will pay for cattle shipped to them, and frequently when the cattle arrive in the stockyard the shipper cannot get this price. It is a case of take what's offered or take your cattle away."

"With only a limited number of independent interests in the trade, it is the easiest thing in the world for understandings and arrangements to assume form, quietly and automatically, without the members of these interests ever coming together on the subject at all. Some of the very best stock districts in this country never have more than one buyer, and that single buyer is always the representative of the same people. Most any live stock shipper can tell you enough facts with respect to this to show the absence of real competition."

In pointing out the rake-off which the middleman gets, the articles state as follows:

"It is the spread of price between what the man on the farm receives and what the householder in the city pays, that tells the story. Give the middlemen every reasonable benefit of the doubt, and the best you can figure out, is that he is getting a profit equal to the combined profits of every other party in the trade, a gross profit of nearly \$1,000,000 a year, on cattle for local consumption alone. This is minimizing the real condition, because he is getting more. There can be no doubt that this iniquitous distribution of the profits of the trade contributes much to the high price of meat."

"Of the four interests that are considered in this article, the work and risk of the producer are out of all proportion, even when considered in relation to the smallest of the other three. A farmer makes his turnover in the cattle raising business on an average of once in every three years, sometimes once in every two years. The butcher who is selling you your meat, makes the turnover once in every three to ten days. The abattoir comes in on a much better basis and the local dealer's turnover averages once in about two weeks. There is an irregularity in the case of the dealer, for he is not permanently stocked like the wholesaler or the retailer."

These articles paint the general situation and prescribe a good remedy. Some of the statements and figures may allow of some variation but such publicity will do great good to the cause. When the big daily papers begin to pry into these matters there is a lot they can find out. If they are sincere and will go right to the bottom they can do a vast amount of good for their readers. But one thing will commend itself to all westerners, and that is the plan of the government to provide an open market and public abattoir whereby the producers and consumers will not be mulcted of heavy tolls to benefit a few individuals who at present control the live stock industry of Western Canada.

NO MORE LAND GRANTS

A deputation of the veterans of the Fenian Raid of 1866 and 1870, have asked the government of Canada for a land grant similar to that given to South African veterans.

It is to be hoped that the government is alive now to the fact that this land grant business ought to be stopped. The man to get land in Western Canada hereafter should be the man who is going to use it, or otherwise he should be made to pay for holding it out of use. In the past land grants have been about as easy a thing to get as could be desired. The government has had considerable experience with the grants made to South African veterans and the land grants made to them are now being manipulated by speculators. If there is to be anything done in recognition of the veterans of the Fenian Raid it should take some other form than that of a grant of land in Western Canada. The veterans would not live on the land if they got it, and it would very shortly pass into the hands of speculators and be used for a directly opposite purpose than that for which it was originally intended.

EDUCATE THE FARM BOYS AND GIRLS

At the present time every branch of agricultural activity in Western Canada is being thoroughly overhauled. There is a determination on the part of the farmers of this country to make conditions right. Wrong has been seated upon the throne of power in many cases ever since the plow first turned the sod on the Western Prairies. Now the farmers are together in a way that never was known before. They are seeing the great problems eye to eye and are fighting side by side. The greatest need and the most important product of the farm is being neglected. The most valuable product in this country or any other country is the children in the farm homes. If the boys and girls today growing to maturity on the prairie farms in this great country are properly equipped for their life work there will be no further oppression of the farmers. The habit which prevails far too commonly of pinching the country school until its usefulness and efficiency is greatly restricted, should be curbed. Just as long as the farmers and their wives are not mentally equipped as well as physically equipped for their work, just so long will they more easily fall victims to unscrupulous exploiters. The farmers in every school section should deem it their greatest privilege to contribute to the limit of their means in order that the country school should perform its proper function. Every boy and girl should attend school regularly until they have secured all that the country school has to offer. The country schools are weak today and it is the fault of the people in the community that they are in this condition. Where possible and practical, rural schools should consolidate and thus secure for the children of the country the same advantages that accrue from the splendid graded schools in the cities and towns in the West. Where not possible the children should be sent to high schools. The problem of education is so great that it overshadows every other problem that is today agitating the farmers of the West. We hear the conventions discussing that matter. We see great business concerns setting aside large sums of money to educate the public towards their own ends. While the problem of the commercial life of the world is education in some one or more of its numerous phases, in not one of these cases is education so immensely important as to the farmer. When a man has reached the age when he is the head of a family and compelled to labor steadily for their support, it is late in the day to acquire an education. It can be done, but requires prodigious effort. The time to get an educational foundation is when the boys and girls are young and impressionable. No effort on the part of parents and no sacrifice is wasted if it tends towards making the boy and girl better fitted for their life work. Every man and woman on the Western farms today will wish something better for their boys and girls in the future. The only gift to a boy and girl, that cannot be squandered, and which

will always be the most valuable stock-in-trade, is a good education. A boy who is given good educational advantages in his early days, will make good if he has the right stuff in him. If he has not the right stuff in him he will not make good anyway, so it is hardly worth while to leave him a lot of money. Proper education for our boys and girls today will solve problems of the future that look serious. Let us get our national foundation right.

GET AFTER THE CROAKER

It seems hardly conceivable in this day that there are farmers of average intelligence throughout the country who are not supporters of the Grain Growers and organized farmers' movement. But we must admit that such is the fact. Cases have been brought to our notice where farmers say that they can see no benefit to be derived through these farmers organizations. These men who thus clog the wheels of progress immediately begin to quote examples from past history. They point out certain organizations that flourished and fell in the past, and on that account they can see no better prospect for the present farmers' organizations in the three prairie provinces. Why will men keep eternally croaking?

The chronic croaker will certainly not do a great deal to advance the cause of his country. Any man who has sufficient intelligence to consider facts certainly must realize that he has no ground for croaking. He must realize that it is his duty to get in the band wagon with the rest of the farmers and add to the success of the movement. The work that the organized farmers in the three provinces have accomplished up to the present day, is sufficient to warrant every farmer in the country in giving the associations his loyal support. Surely the past record of the organized farmers is good enough to guarantee a glorious future. All that they have yet accomplished is as nothing compared with what the next few years have in store for them. The past has been merely a training school for the development of men capable of doing the work in the future. The organization of farmers in the western provinces is now strong. There are men at the front, of great intelligence and of wide experience. These men have been dealing with questions of great importance, but year by year their work has broadened. Why is it that a farmer in this enlightened age will stand by and accept the benefits secured by a brother farmer without giving in return even one word of encouragement?

There is not a farmer on the western prairie today who has not benefited more or less by the work of the organized farmers. There is not a farmer but whose family life will be happier henceforth, that the farmers' organization has existed and waxed strong. It is up to every farmer outside of the organization, who is capable of thought, to give this matter serious attention. The organization of farmers today is very strong, but they need even more support. They need on their membership rolls every farmer in the prairie provinces. The paltry dollar that the member brings in is not the main thing. It is the moral support that his connection with the association brings. That is the main factor in building up the strength of the organization. Every farmer should endeavor to see that his neighbor is given no rest until he joins that association, and puts his shoulder to the wheel with the rest of the farmers. There is no better time to get at this work than the present. Every man is needed today.

CONSIDER THE HEN

Why is it that one of the most remunerative of the various branches of agricultural activity is so neglected? That is the poultry industry. Poultry and eggs are two varieties of food that are in universal demand, and in Western Canada that demand has never been supplied

by Western products. Year by year great shipments of poultry come in from Eastern Canada to supply the western market. Here we are, living in a country where we can raise the necessary food for the poultry industry more cheaply than in any other place, and yet we bring in from other provinces at a very high cost in transportation, the products of this industry which should be raised and produced on western farms. Those who have given close study to the poultry industry declare that it is a good paying business, and in the winter time it produces very high profits. The winter time, in this country, is the leisure time, and if proper care was given to the poultry there might be a good income from this branch of the work throughout the whole winter. A real good, fresh egg, is about the scarcest thing on the market during the winter, and those who can supply them may practically command their own price. It seems strange that this industry should be so neglected. The faithful old hen, if properly provided for, will assist in raising the mortgage that has rested on many a farm.

PLAN FOR PUBLICITY

It is the duty of the local branch associations throughout the three prairie provinces to aid the cause in every possible way. Publicity is one of the best ways to help along the good cause. Today the country papers throughout the West are anxious to publish news of the cause of the organized farmers. Every local branch should make it a point to have a press representative among its members. The secretary may be willing to take up this work, or he may be too busy to do it justice. There may be young men members of the Association, or young lady members, who will be well qualified to do the press work. It will be a good training for them to express their thoughts in the fewest possible words. The press representative of the local branch should see that a good report of every meeting is supplied to the local paper. The aim in writing these reports should not be to fill space in the paper, but to prepare the news in an attractive style, so that every subscriber of the local paper will read it and take its lesson to heart.

A short report should then be sent to THE GUIDE. It is impossible to publish long reports in THE GUIDE, and only the matters of paramount importance should be sent. This will be understood when it is remembered that there are over 600 local branches in the West, and many of them hold weekly meetings. Just the meat of the report should be sent to THE GUIDE and the longer reports should be sent to the local papers.

CHOOSING A PROFESSION

From Farmers' and Drivers' Journal, Chicago

The spirit of the twentieth century is widely at variance with the trend of ages past when youths who sought distinction in the archives of the nation followed the profession of the soldier. Ancient history is largely the chronicle of wars of conquest, and the great among men were the generals that could manoeuvre and direct large military forces. The world was drenched in blood and the strong overran the weak, and subjugated nations became the slaves of their conquerors. From the days of Alexander the Great to Napoleon the world worshipped martial heroes and the most familiar names of history were the victorious generals of devastating wars.

A different spirit now dominates the forces of the world in crowning heroes. A late vogue in France placed Pasteur as the greatest hero of the nation. Napoleon, who had long occupied the niche of fame, was dethroned in favor of the great physician whose medical discoveries have saved thousands of people from premature death.

The discoverer of the power of steam as a mechanical force and its application in the construction of railways and ocean steamers

is more highly honored than any ancient military hero.

The arts of peace transcend the science of war. The former are always ameliorating the condition of mankind, while the latter lays waste the wealth and resources of nations. The trend of modern times in selecting a profession is in the field of industrialism, agriculture and commercialism. Few now seek the evanescent honors and emoluments of the soldier. While nations are building the great Dreadnoughts they are finding much difficulty in equipping them with men who aspire to become war heroes. While national armaments are going on at a stupendous scale, there is growing a widespread sentiment against war to settle national difficulties.

No one nation acting on its own initiative can abolish war, but an international agreement between Germany, England, the United States, Japan, France and Russia could abolish wars and substitute an international court to settle by arbitration the grievances of nations.

All the professions of peace tend to uplift mankind and all are fairly remunerative. The man who studies the natural resources of nature and doubles the products of the soil becomes a benefactor of all nations. Professor Koch, Marconi, Morse, Bell and Edison are among modern heroes whose inventions have revolutionized commercial affairs. The field is open to every young man to choose a profession whose functions are directed to the betterment of mankind.

 The boycott against meat is a heroic remedy for a great evil. When men take up the fight for a cause with that determination there is sure to be victory follow.

 The order issued by the Postmaster-General that the Winnipeg Post Office is to be locked tight on Sunday, will enforce a vacation for many employees in Winnipeg business offices on the Sabbath day.

 The British Elections are over, and the two great parties are nearly a tie. The Labor and Nationalist members, by working together, can hold the balance of power. It is evident that the government will be able to pursue its course, and that the budget will go through as it was originally intended. There is a probability of sensational developments in English political circles.

 We occasionally hear people say that governments should not embark on such a vast undertaking as the purchase of the internal and terminal elevator systems. Surely no sane man will object to the scheme on the ground of its magnitude. Look at the National Transcontinental Railway, where \$65,000,000 is invested from Winnipeg to Monckton. The interest on this at 8 per cent. would be \$5,200,000 annually. And yet this sum is given to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for seven years without any interest. The total interest on the money for seven years would more than pay for the entire elevator system of Canada; and yet, when it comes to the purchase of the elevator system there are people who think it is too big a proposition to be considered.

 In reply to the advice which we gave in favor of farmers financing their business through the banks instead of through the various business men with whom they deal, we have been met with the statement that farmers have been asked 10 per cent. from the banks for a loan. This certainly is not encouraging to a farmer. We still repeat our advice. The banks of Canada are powerful, but they possess wisdom. If the farmers will stay together and strengthen their organization, the banks of Canada will be glad to loan money to farmers at reasonable rates. If this is of any importance to farmers, then let them get at it through their organizations, for individually they will accomplish nothing.

The Grain Grower's Guide

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Volume II

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY, 2nd, 1910

Number 27

Official Minutes of U. F. A. Convention

The following is the Report of the Secretary, E. J. Fream, as
Taken at the Sessions of the Convention

THE annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in the Mechanics Hall, Edmonton, on Wednesday, January 19, 1910, at 10.30 a.m., with the president, Mr. Jas. Bower, in the chair. The president called Premier Rutherford, the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Acting Mayor Armstrong, Geo. Harcourt, J. R. Boyle, M.P.P., E. Michener, M.P.P., C. Stuart, M.P.P., W. F. Stevens, T. A. Crezar and G. F. Chipman to the platform. In calling the convention to order, the president stated he was pleased to be able to greet such a large delegation, but it was not his intention to deliver his address at that time, but would first call upon Acting Mayor Armstrong to address the convention. Acting Mayor Armstrong assured the delegates that he was pleased to welcome them to the city and on behalf of the council formally tendered the freedom of the city on all delegates during the time they would spend in the city. He also extended a cordial invitation to the delegates to attend a banquet at the Separate School Hall on Thursday evening, January 20th.

Hon. Premier Rutherford said he appreciated the kindness of the executive in inviting him to make a few remarks to the delegates assembled. There were many topics on which he might speak, all of which were of importance to the farmers, but first he wished to express his congratulations on the progress the association has made. He understood a membership of over 3,000 was now claimed, and the organizers will have great work in keeping up with the work and getting the farmers inside the ranks. The association is only at the commencement of its work, some things have been accomplished, but others have to be accomplished, and he wished the association every success in its splendid work, stating that as long as he was the head of the government the organized farmers will have his sympathy and support.

The matter of education was one that was of interest to the people of the province and it will be interesting to know that 234 new school districts were organized in the province last year and that between five and six thousand children are enrolled in the schools of the province each year. When we started as a province there was an enrolment of twenty-three children; it reached forty thousand in 1908, and while the reports are not yet available for last year, it is expected that the enrolment will reach forty-six or forty-seven thousand.

A great deal was now being heard about government ownership or municipal ownership of public utilities. The province of Alberta owns more utilities than any other province in Canada. The farmers appreciate the telephone of the province and the government is making a success of the system. The government is endeavoring to run the telephones on a business basis, entirely independent of politics.

In regard to the hail insurance, there has been a deficit each year since the business was started and last year it was hoped that by raising the fees this would be wiped out. Although a larger business was done the deficit is larger than ever. The premier said he was quite opposed to the government discontinuing the hail insurance business and it would be a great mistake to give up the business. He hoped the convention would discuss this important matter.

Another topic that was engrossing the attention of the people of the province was that of better railway facilities, and at present a large number of farmers found it difficult to market their grain on account of the lack of these facilities; on this account the government decided to guarantee the bonds of some of the railways, and although they did not do as much work as was expected, it is hoped that all the lines which were graded will be put in operation and considerably more besides.

Another topic was that of agricultural education in the province and no doubt it was expected that he would clear away some of the misconceptions in regard to the agricultural college. Some criticisms have been made, but if all the facts were known it was doubtful whether all would have been made. The premier said: "I may as well tell you in the first place that we have been conducting in conjunction with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, a line of agricultural education consisting of institute work. In 1907 the legislature of the province voted a sufficient amount for the purchase of a university site, including an agricultural college, and in pursuance of same there was no objection offered by any member of the legislature. The government then purchased the site for the university and agricultural college in the city of Strathcona. To the shoulders of the government and the old legislature belongs the blame. It will, however, be a great mistake for all the agricultural education to be given within the walls of the college, for if we established a college with a four years' course we would have very few students. Short time courses ought to be given and should be continued. It is proposed to strengthen the agricultural instruction in the public schools, some rural schools are improving their grounds by making gardens, flower beds, etc., and these should be encouraged." It is also proposed that agricultural high schools should be established in the province. It is the intention of the ministers of education for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to visit some of the States and the eastern provinces this year in order to study details in connection with advanced agricultural education.

The Dominion government has done something in regard to agricultural instruction by establishing two experimental farms in the province, and the government of this province has established a farm to be conducted under dry farming conditions. With regard to instruction in the irrigated area, the C.P.R. has taken up the matter of demonstration in irrigation farming in the lands owned by them east of Calgary.

The chief arguments for having the agricultural college in connection with the university are efficiency and economy and the chief arguments for separation are in the nature of political expediency. The advice of the leading Canadians and Americans connected with agricultural education was in favor of combining the two institutions. It was regrettable that owing to the serious illness of the late minister of agriculture it had been impossible to make more progress in the matter of the pork packing proposition. All will regret the serious illness of Mr. Finlay, who, during the past year,

had not been able to oversee the work of his department with his usual vigor. The new minister has taken hold of the matter and the promise made will be carried out. It was the intention of the government to keep faith in this matter.

It was expected that this year the suit for deciding whether the C.P.R. will have to pay taxes to the local improvement and school districts will be definitely decided; also whether the irrigation companies will have to erect bridges over the irrigation ditches at their own expense.

In regard to elevators, the premiers of Saskatchewan and Alberta have requested the Grain Growers to put into business shape what they think the government should do. The premier requested the convention to appoint a committee to formulate and place before the government a good business-like scheme.

In regard to the western shipment, it will be the fault of the farmers if we do not get the grain business on a proper basis as far as western shipments are concerned at least.

Last year the convention appointed a committee to investigate the matter of western shipments. This committee could be continued and at least a part of the committee with some members of the government, should investigate all conditions, and even go as far as the Isthmus of Panama and the Tehuantepec Railway, and in connection



FIRST PRIZE EXHIBIT, STRATHCONA, ALTA.
At the Opening of the New Market building in Strathcona, Alberta, the premier honors were awarded to Mr. Rice Sheppard. His exhibit consisted of over sixty varieties of garden and farm produce all grown on his own farm.

with the work of the committee the government ought to bear the expense of same, and no doubt if the association asks for it the government will do so.

Hon. Duncan Marshall

The Hon. Duncan Marshall was then called upon and in his opening remarks described his experience with farmers' organizations, and stated there was no part of his education which has more fitted him for the position he now holds than the few years he spent in the work of the different farmers' organizations. He further stated that he will at all times be pleased to receive suggestions from the association, and while there are all kinds of views expressed, from the most extreme to the most conservative, he will endeavor to meet the wishes of the farmers of the country. He felt more responsibility now than he did when a free lance and as a member of a farmers' organization, but would endeavor to give satisfaction.

In the matter of the pork packing plant, this had been delayed some, but Premier Rutherford had given the reason for the delay. The government gave a definite pledge in regard to this matter, and the government never breaks a pledge. In regard to the conditions under which the plant would be erected, Mr. Stevens, the Live Stock Commissioner, will present to the convention the draft prepared and if accepted, he will devote the rest of the winter to securing signatures.

There is something more than a pork packing plant needed and the meat business will not be on a proper basis until we can get a large chilled meat industry, possibly along co-operative lines and under the control of the government. Mr. Marshall stated that he had taken this matter up with the Dominion government and hoped the association would also take up this work.

It was the intention of the government to have the pork packing plant run by a commission to be formed by the association and the government.

In regard to the coal market, there was also something radically wrong, and it was his intention to make investigations of the freight charges on different lines in the States with the result that a case will be prepared and presented to the Railway Commission.

Adjournment

It was then moved and seconded, and unanimously carried, that we do now adjourn till two o'clock.

Reassembling

On calling the meeting to order at two o'clock, the president first called upon Mr. J. R. Boyle, M.P.P., for a few remarks.

Mr. Boyle endorsed the pork packing proposition at some length and outlined his views on the elevator question. Speaking of the placing of the agricultural college under the control of the university he took exception to the remarks of the premier in regard to the matter. He thought the question was still an open one and it was up to the farmers to express themselves on the matter.

Mr. T. A. Crerar conveyed the greetings of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to the U.F.A. He referred to the formation of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which would have a great influence in questions of paramount importance



Prize Winning Jerseys on Farm of Rice Sheppard, Strathcona, Alta

to the farmers. The associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan were supporting Alberta in the developing of the Pacific route, and he commended the premier for his suggestion in the matter.

Mr. F. W. Green conveyed the greetings of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' and stated that the farmers were now waking up to their needs, and going after what they required in a business-like manner.

President's Address

President Bower then presented his annual address to the convention and same was unanimously adopted.

Directors' Report

The report of the board of directors for the year 1909 was then presented by the secretary and after a short discussion was unanimously accepted as read.

Legislative Committee Report

The report of the legislative committee for the year 1909 was then presented by the secretary, and after a short discussion was unanimously accepted as read.

Secretary's Report

The report of the secretary for the year 1909 was then presented and unanimously accepted as read.

Auditor's Report

The auditor's report for the year 1909 was then presented and unanimously accepted as read.

Letter From the Y.W.C.A.

The president then read a letter which had just been received by him from the Edmonton branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, explaining the work they were doing and asking for assistance.

It was moved and seconded that we express to the Y.W.C.A. the good wishes of the convention, and that a collection be taken up, the proceeds of same to be forwarded to the secretary of the Y.W.C.A. Carried unanimously.

The president nominated Mr. Rice Sheppard and Mr. A. Von Mielecki as the committee to take up the collection.

Credential Committee Appointed

The president then nominated Messrs. W. J. Tregillus, Jas. Speakman and E. R. Hallberg as the credential committee.

Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. Carswell seconded that the first business to be taken up shall be the resolutions as presented to the unions in the circulars of the general secretary.—Carried.

Resolution Committee Appointed

The president then nominated Messrs. J. Quinsey, F. J. Herbert and A. Rafn as the committee on resolutions.

The special committee then reported that the collection for the Y.W.C.A. amounted to \$33.33.

Captain T. H. Worsnop, general manager of the Canadian Mexican steamship line was then called upon. He explained the obstacles that were being placed in the way of the western movement of grain, difficulties which were not, he thought, fully realized by those who were now looking into the matter. He wanted not only Mexico but the whole world to know Alberta grain. He spoke of the shipments now being made down the Pacific coast and emphasized the need of getting better methods and facilities for handling Alberta's grain. He pointed out the opposition of the C.P.R. to the western route, and spoke at some length on the question of bulk and sack shipments on the seas, and in closing offered any assistance he could give the farmers in securing what they wished in terminal elevators.

It was then moved and seconded, and unanimously adopted, that Mr. Worsnop put his proposition in writing and that it be referred to the transportation committee.

Mr. Keith moved and Mr. Sheppard seconded that provided the resolution committee is not prepared to report after adjournment, that Mr. E. G. Palmer be asked to give an address on the chilled meat proposition. Carried.

It was then moved and seconded that we do now adjourn to meet again at 7.30 o'clock. Carried unanimously.

EVENING SESSION

On reassembling at 7.30, the president announced that the credential committee was prepared to report, and the report was then read to the meeting by the secretary.

Mr. Miner moved and Mr. Kapler seconded, that the report of the credential committee be accepted by the meeting, subject to any corrections and additions that may be made by the committee. Carried.

A discussion in regard to the proposed amendments to the constitution then ensued, and it was eventually moved and seconded, and adopted that no amendments to the proposed amendments to the constitution already presented by the union be allowed.

The proposed amendment to the constitution were then taken up. In accordance with notice of motion, Mr. Herbert of Strathcona, moved, that section 16 be struck out.

It was moved and seconded that this amendment be not adopted, and on the vote being taken this was declared carried and the proposed amendment was lost.

No. 2. In accordance with notice of motion, Mr. Herbert of Strathcona moved, "That section 17 be amended to read as follows:—

"The association shall consist of a president, vice-president and ten directors who shall be duly elected delegates from the unions to the annual convention, and who shall hold office until their successors are elected. One director shall be elected from

each federal constituency of Alberta, and three directors shall be elected by the convention at large. They shall hold their meetings during each year as the president or any three of the board of directors may consider necessary."

This resolution was seconded in several places, and after same had been explained by the mover, it was put to the meeting and declared adopted.

No. 3.—In accordance with notice of motion, Mr. Herbert of Strathcona moved: "That section 18 be struck out." On the question being put the motion was declared carried.

No. 4.—In accordance with notice of motion, Mr. Herbert of Strathcona moved: "That section 20 be amended to read as follows:—

"The executive of the association shall consist of the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and the three directors elected by the convention at large." After some discussion the question was put and on the vote being counted it was declared defeated.

No. 5.—In accordance with notice of motion Mr. Warner, of Clover Bar, moved: "That section 17 be amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Provided that the acceptance by any officer of the central association of a nomination for any public office (other than that of member of a school board or councillor of a local improvement district or municipality) shall disqualify such officer from acting as a member of the central body of the association." After considerable discussion the question was put and on the votes being counted it was declared defeated.

The secretary stated that the resolution committee had decided that the notice of motion from Holden Union was covered by the resolution from Mr. Sheppard.

No. 6.—In accordance with notice of motion, Mr. R. Sheppard of Strathcona moved:—

"That the constitution be amended by adding thereto the following:—

"That in every case when a married farmer becomes a member of the U.F.A. his wife shall be considered an honorary member, and that sons of farmers who are members, if living at home and working on their father's farm, shall be admitted as a member or members on what shall be known as the family ticket, at a fee of fifty per cent. of the full membership fee, half of which shall be paid by the central association and half retained by the union." After considerable discussion the question was put and on the vote being counted it was declared carried.

It was then moved and seconded and carried, "that any mover of a resolution shall have three minutes to speak to the resolution and others two minutes, and that no person shall speak more than once to the resolution except the mover who shall have an extra two minutes to reply."

No. 7.—In accordance with notice of motion, Mr. Sheppard then moved as follows: "That a section be added providing for the establishment of a life membership

fund, at a fee of ten dollars, three dollars of same to be retained by the local union, three dollars to go to the central association for general purposes or to create a reserve fund, and the balance of four dollars to go to the organization fund for organizing." After considerable discussion the question was put and declared carried.

No. 8.—In accordance with the notice of motion, Namao Union moved as follows: "That section 2 be amended by striking out the words:—

"Nor the candidature of any politician"

where they occur on the third and fourth lines of said section. On the question being put it was declared defeated.

No. 9.—In accordance with notice of motion, Namao Union moved as follows: "That subsection 3 of section 2 be amended to read as follows:—

"To elect the greatest possible number of farmers to the legislature, regardless of their party leanings, and through these farmers to endeavor to secure legislation relating to the farmers interests and equitable rates of transportation." On the question being put it was declared defeated.

No. 10.—In accordance with notice of motion, Prairie Center Union moved as follows:—

"Be it resolved that the constitution of the U.F.A. be so changed or amended that the members be allowed to discuss politics (not partyism) that is the making and execution of laws."

On the question being put it was declared defeated.

No. 11.—In accordance with notice of motion Mr. J. Smith of Innisfail, moved as follows:—

"That this association shall have power to take into consideration and defend any case of grievance, hardship or litigation and carry it through the courts, if necessary, in defense of its members." On the question being put it was declared carried.

It was then moved and seconded and unanimously carried, that we do now adjourn to meet again on Thursday morning at nine o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING

On reassembling on Thursday morning at nine o'clock the president first called upon Dr. Tory for an address. Dr. Tory gave a very interesting and instructive address on the subject of amalgamating the agricultural college and the university, citing instances where the union had been most successful, and in very conclusive fashion answered some questions as to the reason that he had not addressed more meetings in the country and taken the farmers into the confidence of the members of the senate.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE REPORTS

President Bower then called upon Mr. R. P. Ottewill for a report on the work of the transportation committee during the past year, and Mr. Ottewill gave some explanations as to freight rates.

The president then read the report of the transportation committee.

Mr. Speakman moved, and Mr. Miner seconded, that the report of the transportation committee be adopted and acted upon. Carried.

The resolution committee then reported and the resolutions were taken up.

In accordance with notice of motion Holden Union moved as follows:—

"That a section be added to the constitution providing for family membership tickets, to be issued on payment of two dollars, such tickets to include all members of a family who are eligible to vote at elections." On the question being put it was declared defeated.

CO-OPERATION

A supplementary report was received from the board of directors recommending the adoption of the following resolution:—

"Whereas it is intended to submit to the Parliament of Canada in the current session, a bill 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 not 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 at present enjoy in tendering to the public its services.

"And whereas it is essential there should be one uniform law regulating the operation of co-operative societies, in the development of what is known as the co-operative movement in Canada, and such legislation is for the general advantage of Canada for the following reasons, that is to say:

(1) While societies are independent of each other they are most successful when they act together and develop in unison and sympathy a national movement and have co-operative opportunities as between the respective societies as well as between the members of each society, a result impossible of achievement if each society is dependent upon provincial statutes in consistent with each other.

(2) The produce of the farms and the produce of the factories are, by co-operative methods, placed in the hands of the actual consumer with the least possible loss in the process of distribution, thus increasing the purchasing value of money to the consumer.

and leaving to the worker on farm and in factory alike, a more equitable share of the wealth he produces.

(3) To the extent that labor is employed by associated effort, strikes and lock-outs are (and it has been so demonstrated in Britain and elsewhere) virtually stimulated, thus producing industrial peace.

(4) While the cost to the consumer in production and distribution by co-operative methods is considerably reduced it releases for productive purposes a large quantity of capital and labor more equitably remunerated those whose services are really needed, and at the same time more equitably remunerated those whose services are really needed.

(5) Economics of labor and capital so effected would increase the rate of development of the country and contribute to the material well-being of the people as a whole.

(6) The facilities given by the contemplated legislation for the establishment of co-operative credit banks would utilize the small savings of the people for local development which under present conditions are denied to them, retaining for their benefit the whole of the net for the United Farmers.

Be it therefore resolved by the United Farmers of Alberta in annual convention assembled on the 17th day of January 1910, that all the members of Parliament for Alberta also all that the senators for Alberta be and are respectfully urged to support by his vote and influence the said legislation.

Mr. Owens moved and Mr. Langston seconded, that the resolution as suggested by the above directors be adopted and the suggestions contained therein carried out. Carried.

Mr. Sheppard moved and Mr. Blaisam seconded, that the nominations for officers take place at three o'clock this afternoon. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the procedure for carrying out the elections of directors be that all shall be nominated and that ballots there be printed and the elections carried on by ballot. Carried.

ELEVATORS

Moved by Mr. Lennox and seconded by Mr. Matheson:— "That the Dominion government be asked to take over the terminal elevators at Port William and Port Arthur and also to build and operate a terminal elevator at Vancouver of sufficient capacity to handle the prospective grain trade via the Pacific route. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Harvey and seconded by Mr. Dixon:— "That we are in favor of a plan by which the government may build or secure elevators, and for the advancement of this cause that a committee be appointed to formulate a fully detailed plan for the financing and organizing of a system of government elevators, and that this plan be submitted to the proper parties at the first sitting of parliament, with an urgent request that it be brought to a favorable issue. Carried unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT

Moved and seconded that we do now adjourn, to meet again at 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The president took the chair at 1:30 p.m. and the resolutions were proceeded with.

CAR DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Sheppard moved and Mr. Manser seconded:— "That this convention of United Farmers of Alberta consider that the resolution passed at the Calgary conference last winter, in request to an amendment to the Car Distribution Clause of the Manitoba Grain Act, was a mistake from the farmers' standpoint and would prove very detrimental to the farming interests.

We therefore request that our western members in the Dominion House do present with us a copy of this change being made, as called for by the Calgary resolution, and that an agent of this resolution be sent to each of our western members and the Minister of Trade and Commerce." Carried.

LOADING CARS

Moved by Mr. Lennox and seconded by Mr. Matheson:— "Whereas the time allotted for loading cars with grain is not sufficient for farmers having a long haul, therefore be it resolved that the Dominion Government be asked to amend the Manitoba Grain Act so that section 114 will read two clear working days instead of twenty-four hours as at present." Carried.

GRADING OF WHEAT

Moved by the Sedgewick Agricultural Society. "Whereas the province of Alberta is largely interested on the growing of wheat and the present system of inspection is not satisfactory,

Therefore be it resolved that we should have a system of inspection as regards sample and cars which will give us a more definite check instead of as at present being largely dependent upon the sole judgment of the inspector. Our experience now is that too often the board of survey accepts the decision of the inspector as to grade.

We contend that barring frost, wheat should be graded by weight and milling value and also that wheat with the brand slightly shrivelled by hot weather should not be called frost-damaged wheat, as we can find no other reason why wheat weighing 60 lbs. has been graded No. 3.

Therefore be it resolved that we respectfully urge that the present system of grading be amended so that all grain be graded according to weight and value as laid down in the Manitoba Grain Act.

AMENDMENT

Mr. Miner moved as an amendment and Mr. Dohy seconded, that this resolution be laid on the table. On the question being put, the amendment was declared carried, and the motion was therefore tabled.

GRADING OF WHEAT

Rocky Coulee Union presented the following resolution:— "Whereas the grading of wheat as done under the Manitoba Grain Act is very unsatisfactory to the producer, be it resolved that the Dominion Government be asked to have grain graded according to weight." After some discussion this resolution was by leave withdrawn.

UNIFORM FREIGHT RATES

Moved by Mr. Lennox and seconded by Mr. Matheson:— "Resolved that this convention is in favor of asking the railway commission to establish a uniform through freight rate on grain from all parts of Alberta to all parts on the Pacific coast of fifteen cents per hundred pounds." On the question being put this resolution was declared defeated.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Moved by Mr. Lennox:— "Resolved that our provincial government be asked to appoint a trade agent to visit Mexico immediately to interview the Tehuantepec Railway Co., as to facilities and rates for handling Alberta grain en route to Europe, to interview the Mexican government as to the assistance and encouragement they would give us to stimulate the trade in grain and other products between Alberta and Mexico, to interview steamship companies plying between Vancouver and Salina Cruz as to rates, prospective business, etc., to interview or correspond with steamship or transportation companies plying between American and European ports as to rates on grain, prospective business, etc. between Puerto Mexico and European ports, the agent to be named by this convention and paid by the Alberta government.

Moved as an amendment by Mr. Herbert and Mr. Dahn, of the resolution committee

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THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
WINNIPEG FORT WILLIAM MONTREAL

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"We would recommend that a transportation committee be appointed to deal with all matters relating to the shipping of Alberta products to any part of the world, and especially to work to the end of opening up and bettering our natural market in British Columbia and through western ports to whatever markets are available. The said committee to work in conjunction with the government as proposed by the premier, and all resolutions regarding freight rates and transportation matters that come before the convention to be turned over to them. After some discussion the question was put and the amendment from the resolution committee was declared adopted.

PORK PACKING PROPOSITION

Mr. W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner, was called to explain the plan under which the government was prepared to take up the work. He stated that whatever the association decided was the main thing, but if the draft agreement as presented was acceptable it will assist in boosting the thing along. If the proposition presented is accepted, Mr. Stevens stated, he had received instructions to devote the rest of the winter to canvassing the country and securing signatures.

The proposed agreement was then read as follows:—
 "I, of section township range west of the meridian, in the Province of Alberta, agree as follows:

That if the government of Alberta will establish a pork packing plant in the said province of Alberta in accordance with and along the lines set out in the report of the commission appointed on the third day of July, 1908, to enquire into and report upon the conditions surrounding the marketing and handling of pork and pork products in the province of Alberta, and the advisability or otherwise of government establishment of or assistance to a pork packing plant or plants and generally to inquire into and report upon the best means under existing conditions in the province of insuring for the hog producer therein, a fair price for his products which report bears date the seventh day of January, 1909, I will become a patron of the said Pork Packing Plant and a member of any association formed in connection therewith as suggested in the said report and will furnish each year for the period of five years from the commencement of the operation of the said plant and deliver to the said plant or its agent, at least hogs in good and marketable condition and fit for the purpose of the said plant.

That I will not sell hogs to any other person or company during any year of the said period, but will sell to the said plant such hogs as I have for sale over and above the said number of (hogs for breeding purposes only excepted), and that in case I dispose of any of my hogs contrary to this agreement, or if I fail to supply the said hogs per annum to the said plant, I will pay to the said association or to the directors of the said plant the sum of Two (\$2.00) Dollars for each hog so disposed of contrary to this agreement and I will pay the sum of \$2.00 for each hog I fail to supply according to this agreement.

Provided that, if through failure of crops, owing to unfavorable climatic conditions or if from any cause (which could not have been prevented by the exercise of due diligence or care on the part of myself or employees) I am unable to deliver the number of hogs above mentioned during any one year, the provision as to the payment of Two Dollars (\$2.00) per hog is not to be enforced.

That if the said plant is established I will, when called upon to do so, execute this agreement with the management or board of directors of the said plant.

Signed by me at this day of 1910

Witness The report was discussed for a time and it was then moved by Mr. Hoover and seconded by Mr. Carswell.

"That the draft report of the government in regard to the pork packing establishment be accepted and adopted."

It now being three o'clock, the further discussion of this subject was left over and the nomination of officers for the ensuing year proceeded with.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

President Bower vacated the chair, which was assumed by Mr. Joshua Fletcher, who called for nominations for president.

NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT

Mr. James Bower, nominated by Messrs. Comer and Wolfe.
 Mr. W. J. Tregillus, nominated by Messrs. Skene and Zebelle.
 Mr. Rice Sheppard, nominated by Messrs. Clare and Steinacker.
 It was then moved and seconded, and unanimously carried "that nominations do now close."

It was moved and seconded and carried that an absolute majority of votes be necessary for the successful candidate, and if necessary the man polling the least number of votes shall drop out and further ballots be held.

The chairman appointed Mr. E. R. Hallberg and the secretary to act as scrutineers. On the ballot being held the scrutineers declared the result as follows:—

James Bower	116
R. Sheppard	26
W. J. Tregillus	21

Mr. Bower was therefore declared elected president for the coming year on the first ballot.

NOMINATIONS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

The chairman then called for nominations for vice-president.
 Mr. Rice Sheppard was nominated on motion of Messrs. Campbell and McDonald; Mr. Joshua Fletcher, on motion of Messrs. Keith and Parcells; Mr. W. J. Tregillus, on motion of Messrs. Wilson and Griesbach; Mr. Geo. McDonald, on motion of Messrs. Batson and R. J. Sheppard.

It was then moved and seconded, and carried, that nominations do now close. A ballot was then ordered and the scrutineers announced the result as follows:

Mr. W. J. Tregillus	84
Mr. Rice Sheppard	51
Mr. Joshua Fletcher	18
Mr. Geo. McDonald	9

Mr. W. J. Tregillus was therefore declared elected vice-president for the ensuing year on the first ballot.

NOMINATIONS FOR DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Mr. James Speakman, nominated by Messrs. Smith and Center.
 Mr. M. Matheson, nominated by Messrs. Lennox and Malchow.
 Mr. D. W. Warner, nominated by Messrs. Peterson and Steinacker.
 Mr. Lake Richardson, nominated by Messrs. Stuart and Richardson.
 Mr. D. G. Markle, nominated by Messrs. Sheppard and Smith.
 Mr. L. H. Jelliff, nominated by Messrs. Dixon and Quinsey.
 It was moved and seconded that nominations do now close. Carried.

VICTORIA CONSTITUENCY

Mr. J. N. Brydon, nominated by Mr. Campbell.
 Mr. T. Balaam, nominated by Mr. Gascoigne.
 Mr. J. Sandford, nominated by Mr. Jackman.
 It was moved and seconded that nominations do now close. Carried.

EDMONTON CONSTITUENCY

Mr. Geo. Long, nominated by Mr. Rye.
 Mr. C. Burnell, nominated by Mr. Rafn.

STRATHCONA CONSTITUENCY

Mr. W. J. Hoover, nominated by Mr. Stowell.
 Mr. Rice Sheppard, nominated by Mr. Housley.
 Mr. F. Langston, nominated by Mr. Miner.
 Mr. F. J. Herbert, nominated by Mr. Balsing.

RED DEER CONSTITUENCY

Mr. E. Carswell, nominated by Mr. Smith.
 Mr. J. A. Colvin, nominated by Mr. Zebelle.
 Mr. T. P. Parcells, nominated by Mr. Fiske.
 Mr. S. Wilson, nominated by Mr. McDonald.

CALGARY CONSTITUENCY

Mr. A. von Mielecki, nominated by Mr. Tregillus.
 Mr. Frank Peterson, nominated by Mr. Dageford.

MACLEOD CONSTITUENCY

Mr. J. Quinsey, nominated by Mr. Barker.
 Mr. G. A. Dixon, nominated by Mr. McColl.
 Mr. S. L. Fraser, nominated by Mr. Frost.

MEDICINE HAT CONSTITUENCY

Mr. E. Greisbach, nominated by Mr. Isaac.
 Mr. W. Isaac, nominated by Mr. Greisbach.

AUDITOR

Mr. E. R. Hallberg, nominated by Messrs. Rafn and Warner. There being no other nominations for auditor, Mr. Hallberg was unanimously declared elected for the ensuing year, and a ballot was ordered for the other elections.

It was decided to proceed with the discussion of the pork packing proposition while the ballots were being printed. A long discussion ensued in which several delegates took part, and Mr. Speakman then moved, seconded by Mr. Miner,

"That we thank the government for submitting the proposed agreement re packing factory to our convention, that we submit the agreement to the next meeting of each



"Products of Alberta"

local union for consideration, and that we invite the live stock commissioner to visit our local unions as he conveniently can to discuss the matter."

Further discussion then ensued and the amendment was then by leave withdrawn. The original motion agreeing to the proposed contract and accepting same was then put and carried.

It was then moved and seconded, and carried, "That the board of directors appoint a committee to act with the government to carry out details in regard to the pork packing plant, as suggested by the Minister of Agriculture."

Moved and seconded, and carried, that we do now adjourn till seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION

On reassembling at seven o'clock the president took the chair and called upon the scrutineers to distribute the ballots for the election of directors.

The election was then held and resulted as follows:—

Directors at large:—	
Mr. J. Speakman	136
Mr. L. H. Jelliff	123
Mr. D. W. Warner	104
Mr. M. Matheson,	39
Mr. L. Richardson,	29
Mr. D. G. Markle,	27

Messrs. Speakman, Jelliff and Warner were declared elected directors at large for the ensuing year.

VICTORIA CONSTITUENCY

Mr. T. Balaam	16
Mr. J. N. Bryden	7
Mr. J. Sandford	6

Mr. Balaam was declared elected director for Victoria Constituency

EDMONTON CONSTITUENCY

Mr. Geo. Long	10
Mr. C. Burnell	5

Mr. Long was declared elected director for Edmonton Constituency.

STRATHCONA CONSTITUENCY

Mr. Langston	25
Mr. Sheppard	20
Mr. Hoover	7
Mr. Herbert	6

A second ballot was ordered for Strathcona Constituency, no candidate having a clear majority.

RED DEER CONSTITUENCY

Mr. Carswell	24
Mr. Parcells	8
Mr. Colvin	5
Mr. Wilson	2

Mr. Carswell was declared elected director for Red Deer Constituency.

MACLEOD CONSTITUENCY

Messrs. Dixon and Fraser withdrew in favor of Mr. Quinsey, and the vote therefore stood.

Mr. Quinsey	11
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Mr. Quinsey was declared elected director for the Macleod Constituency.

MEDICINE HAT CONSTITUENCY

Mr. Griesbach 1
Mr. Isaac 1
Mr. Griesbach was declared elected director for Medicine Hat Constituency on the casting vote of the president.

CALGARY CONSTITUENCY

Mr. A. Von Mielecki 6
Mr. F. Peterson 2
Mr. Von Mielecki was declared elected director for the Calgary Constituency. The second ballot for Strathcona Constituency was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—

Mr. Langston 27
Mr. Sheppard 23
Mr. Hoover 5
There not being a clear majority a third ballot was ordered. The third ballot was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—

Mr. Langston 28
Mr. Sheppard 23
Mr. Langston was therefore declared elected director for Strathcona Constituency.

POOLING DELEGATES EXPENSES

Mr. Rafn, of Bon Accord Union, moved as follows:—
That arrangements be made whereby the expenses of the delegates attending the annual convention be pooled, that is, the expenses of all the delegates to be ascertained and then divided pro rata, each bearing the same amount, so that delegates from a long distance will not be debarred by the expense, also that this arrangement be placed into effect at this convention. After some discussion the question was put and on vote being counted the motion was declared lost.

On account of the City of Edmonton giving a banquet to the delegates it was then moved and seconded, and carried, that we do now adjourn to meet again at nine o'clock on Friday morning.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

The president called the meeting to order on Friday morning at 9.40, and the first business taken up was the proposed constitution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

After a proposed constitution had been read, the question was put to the meeting and declared unanimously adopted.

HAIL INSURANCE

Upon a suggestion from the resolution committee, the following resolutions were read to the meeting:

Moved by Streamstown Union, "that in view of the failure of all systems of hail insurance which have hitherto been tried, this union is in favor of a hail tax, provided that such tax does not exceed two dollars per quarter section, and that such tax would be sufficient to provide a fund to give adequate compensation for damage done by hail, lightning and cyclones."

Moved by Prairie Center Union, "be it resolved that the government of Alberta assess all the taxable lands in the province at one cent per acre for the purpose of hail insurance and that all grain shall be insured by the government. Assessment and inspection to be made by some local official."

Moved by Beaumont Union, "resolved that this convention request our provincial government to establish and create a hail insurance system, under which all crops sowed and planted shall be insured from damage by hail, from one dollar per acre for partial damage, up to eight dollars per acre for total loss; the councillor for each township to be the appraiser and the said appraiser to receive three dollars per day for time employed on said services, any crops damaged by hail to be reported by the owner or his agent inside of three days from the time of damage. The funds for said insurance to be raised by a tax on all taxable lands in the province. Any lands with a certain number of sheep, cattle or horses to each quarter section grazing thereon, shall be exempt from said hail tax."

Moved by Mr. W. J. Jackman, East Clover Bar Union:—
That the government inaugurate a compulsory scheme of insurance against damage by hail, to be financed in the following way:—

"The first quarter section to be exempt from taxation. In the event of more than one quarter section being owned by any individual company or corporation, the second quarter section to bear a tax of one cent per acre, and every succeeding quarter section an additional tax of one cent per acre until a maximum of five cents per acre is reached. In the case of land used for grazing purposes, ten head of horses or cattle or thirty head of sheep per quarter section to entitle the owner to exemption from taxation."

Moved by Mr. F. J. Herbert, Strathcona Union:—
Resolved that in view of the fact that the hail insurance business of the government is going farther behind every year, this convention would recommend that the government graduate the premiums asked for hail insurance on the plan of a smaller premium for land that was never hailed and a larger tax on land that has been hailed a certain number of times in a number of years, and so on."

Moved by Edmonton Union:—
We suggest that the Hail Insurance Ordinance be discussed, to have it discussed so as to reduce the premiums and to allow the amounts of premiums to be collected by the various school secretaries, say with a five per cent, discount for cash and net before the end of the year, same to be guaranteed by the land, or preferably a compulsory tax."

Moved by the Resolution Committee:—
We recommend that a committee be appointed to, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, lay out a scheme of hail insurance more satisfactory than the present one, all resolutions bearing on this subject to be turned over to said committee for investigations."

Moved by Melville Union:—
Whereas it seems conclusive that we must carry hail insurance on our crops throughout Alberta, also we need relief in the way of destroying gophers in quite a few localities and the coyotes should be held in check by paying bounties on all scalps, be it old or young, at one dollar each, and that the government should supply the poison for destroying gophers to the various local improvement districts free of cost, and also that our local improvement district councillors be the inspectors and adjusters in the hail losses, at a cost to the beneficiary of say 3%, and that the indemnity should be a minimum of one dollar per acre and a maximum of ten dollars per acre, said losses, bounties and poisons to be paid out of the fund to be established by the government by placing a blanket tax of two and a half cents per acre on every acre of rateable land, and fifty cents on every town lot in our province."

Considerable discussion on these resolutions then ensued, and it was moved that the suggestion of the resolution committee be adopted.

Mr. Ball moved as an amendment and Mr. Owens seconded, that these various resolutions be referred back to the unions for discussion, with a request that all unions consider same and notify the general secretary not later than April 1st, of the scheme adopted by the union, thereby giving every union a chance to discuss this question.

The question was then put and on the vote being counted the amendment was declared carried, and the secretary instructed to forward a copy of all the resolutions to the unions.

It was moved and seconded that no speaker be allowed more than three minutes on any question. On the question being put the motion was declared lost.

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SINCE our Spring Catalogue was printed, we find it possible to quote lower prices on our Diamond "E" Formaldehyde, and in accordance with our usual custom, we desire to give our customers the advantage of this price reduction. Those customers ordering from the Catalogue will receive a rebate on the Catalogue price.

DIAMOND "E" Formaldehyde

Guaranteed Standard Quality 40% Pure

Revised Prices

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5 jars .90
10 " " 1.65
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GILSON ENGINE advertisement featuring a water pump illustration and text: 'NO WATER TO FREEZE', 'A Marvel of Simplicity', 'The Great Sixty Engine', 'Goes Like Sixty', 'Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd., 92 York St., Guelph, Ont.'

A Talk With Farmers About Buying Farm Goods and Implements by Mail

In which **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED discuss matters of
unusual interest to Grain Growers generally

IT pays to buy goods by Mail; there can be no question about that. The difference in favor of the Eaton price is so great that it cannot be overlooked, and to the man who is anxious to make his farm pay, this saving in operating expense demands careful thought and investigation.

Every farmer is really a **factory farmer**; he is engaged in manufacturing wheat, if you like to put it that way, and by far the most important item in the cost of producing his crop is the outlay for machinery. Your outfit of farm machinery is as vital a matter to you as is the machinery for a manufacturer's factory plant. On it, to a great extent, depends the success of your crop, and in the purchase of your farm machinery you exercise your greatest care and judgment.

Price alone is not a sufficient inducement to you. You want to know **why** the price is low. You want to know **why** The T. Eaton Co. can sell you a reliable line of implements at so favorable a price. You have been accustomed to buy your implements from the local dealer, who got them through a traveller, who represented a jobber, who in turn bought goods from the manufacturer. You are willing to believe there may be a better way, a more direct way, which will bring your price nearer to the real value of the goods, but you want to be shown.

It's a long story but it's summed up in this fact, **that it costs as much to sell goods, or more, than it costs to make them**, and the man, or the concern, that cuts down the selling expense, can sell as good a machine, or better, for less money. The factory cost of the article need not alter one penny to permit of a very large price reduction, because the selling price is so inflated with unnecessary sales expense, commissions, salaries, etc., that you can trim it down without touching the cost of manufacturing. It's like some of the Wild Duck out West, you can shoot a power of feathers off them without touching the bird. So then, the Eaton price is low, first of all, **because we sell the goods direct to you.**

Then there's another reason, and few people have any conception of how large a factor it is, namely: **our buying and manufacturing power.** The people of the West have supported us in such generous fashion that the growth of our business is almost beyond belief. Each year's increase in our business means increased buying power, and as our buying and manufacturing power increases our price to you is lowered. It has long been our policy to give customers the benefit of cost reductions. An example of this is found on another page of this paper where we are advertising an unexpected drop in prices of Formaldehyde.

Another very important factor in enabling us to give you a better price is our facilities for doing business, our shipping and distributing arrangements. For example, we have this year arranged to ship certain heavy farm implements, wagons, etc., direct from the factory in car lots to Saskatoon and Calgary at through carload rates. From these distributing centres, as well as from Winnipeg, we will ship to outlying points, thus effecting a very considerable saving in freight for our customers, and giving more prompt shipment.

In brief then, the reason for Eaton prices is:

1. Direct methods of selling, eliminating all unnecessary expense.
2. Unlimited buying power, permitting us to purchase and manufacture under most favorable conditions.
3. Economical methods of business, whereby the saving in buying and selling is increased rather than diminished.
4. A disposition on the part of The T. Eaton Co. Limited, to give you the benefit of these economies.

We have written the foregoing, not to convince, but to explain, because we believe the people of the West already have confi-

dence in us; a confidence borne of long acquaintance with our business methods, but many a man is puzzled to know how Eaton's can sell trustworthy implements at such a low price and he wants to know why.

Much that we have already said is proof of the trustworthy character of our farm implements and machinery, since it proves that our price reductions consist of economies in buying, selling and administration without affecting the quality or reliability of the goods.

We express our confidence in Eaton implements and farm goods by giving you a safeguard guarantee, by which we shoulder the entire responsibility for the quality and satisfactory nature of the goods we sell. This guarantee permits you to return at our expense for charges both ways, any goods purchased that do not prove satisfactory, and the purchase money will be cheerfully refunded. This guarantee is backed by a determination on our part to maintain and increase the good will and confidence of our customers. Under these conditions, and knowing as you do the reason for our low price, we invite your investigation of our implement lines and solicit your trade.

It is **easy to order by mail**, and though it may seem strange for you to order a plow, or a drill, or a gasoline engine this way, yet you are as certain of satisfaction as if you were ordering an axe, a falter or pair of shoes. If, before ordering, you wish information, or more detailed explanation than our catalogue contains, we want you to write us. We will do our best to tell you just what you wish to know.

Get a copy of the Eaton Catalogue for Spring 1910. It contains full details of our line of farm machinery, farm tools and power outfits. You will want to see this catalogue anyway, just to know what we can do for you. You will be surprised at the extent of our farm goods section. Here is a brief review of some leading features:

Cultivating Machinery, such as discers, harrows, land packers, plows and breakers. A good selection of serviceable implements.

A recent addition to our implement section is the **Advance Single Disc Drill**, and in regard to seeding you will also be interested in our Farm and Garden Seed List and prices on Formaldehyde.

We have a **Mower and Hay Rake** that have "made good," and our outfit of Hay Carriers and Haying Tools is most complete.

Our Gasoline Engine will be a leading feature and farmers will be glad of a chance to get this reliable power at a reasonable price. It is a long time since we first began to investigate the Gasoline Engine business. We have carefully selected from among many well known makes, the style of engine best adapted to the Western Farmer and we are cataloguing this Engine with confidence that it will prove a great success. The price is a revelation of what may be accomplished by Eaton methods of selling.

The Diamond Pumping Windmill, and our complete line of pumps come to you at a price which solves the problem of inexpensive water supply.

The Imperial Farm Wagon has become a staple in the West. We have in addition a splendid line of buggies, and a complete stock of farm and road harness, saddles, etc.

In **General Farm Goods**, we have what you need at a price you can afford to pay. In fencing, hardware, lumber and builders' supplies, cream separators and dairy goods, the Eaton line is complete. Get the catalogue and find out all about it. You ought to know. We will be in the Binder Twine business again this season: prices to be announced about April first.

The whole aim of the T. Eaton Co. Limited, through its farm goods departments is to give the farmers of the West a service that will appeal to practical, progressive men. You have only to look about you to see the progress being made in Mail Order business and the methods of the T. Eaton Co. Limited represent the highest development in this business of selling goods by mail. We appeal to men everywhere on the sound principles of business economy and trustworthy service.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Mr. W. J. Tregillus moved:—
 "Whereas the study of agriculture is of paramount importance to the Province of Alberta, and
 "Whereas the problems in regard to the study of agriculture are many and varied, necessitating the study of mixed farming, dry farming and irrigation farming, and
 "Whereas the problems in regard to the proper handling of our so-called dry farm lands are the most complex and least understood at present, and so that the cultivation of crops with the assistance of irrigation requires careful and elaborate study, therefore it be
 "Resolved that in the opinion of this convention the agricultural college of the province of Alberta should be situated in a locality that will admit of the education of students in all methods of farming that are of most vital importance to the prosperity of the province of Alberta.

AMENDMENT

Moved by Mr. Michener as an amendment, and seconded by Mr. Fletcher, "that the board of directors be a committee to confer with the government of this province in connection with this matter."
 On the question being put and the vote taken the amendment was declared carried.

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Moved by Mr. Hamilton and seconded by Mr. Hill:—
 "That in the opinion of this convention the improvement granted by the Dominion government in the administration of the Weights and Measures Act is insufficient, and that we empower the executive to again take the matter up with the government. Carried unanimously.

COYOTE BOUNTY

Moved by the Resolution Committee:—
 "That this convention recommend to the government that a generous grant be made at the coming session of the legislature for the destruction of wolves and coyotes, also that the payment of the bounty be not commenced until about May 15th, so that the money voted will last over the breeding season. Also that the bounty paid be \$2.50 for a bitch coyote, \$1.00 for each pup and \$1.50 for a dog coyote." Carried unanimously.

REPRESENTATION AT CONVENTIONS

Moved by Mr. W. J. Tregillus:—
 "Whereas experience, education and the interchange of ideas are the best means of promoting the welfare of the farming interests of the three prairie provinces, therefore be it resolved that we, the United Farmers of Alberta are of the opinion that there should be an interchange of large delegations, with a maximum of twenty-five, at the annual farmers' conventions of the three prairie provinces; and we further recommend this resolution for the consideration of the Inter-provincial Council at its next meeting, with a view of devising an equitable method of looping transportation fares, the whole scheme to be made effective before the next annual convention."

Mr. Sheppard moved as an amendment and Mr. Housley seconded, "that this association use every means in its power to have representation at all conventions in the west."

On the question being put and the vote taken the amendment was declared carried. At the request of the vice-president, the delegates from south of Red Deer were invited to meet him during the noon recess and discuss with him some effective plan of organizing.

POLLUTING THE RIVERS

Moved by Mr. Clare and seconded by Mr. Burnell:—"That this meeting urge the provincial government to take prompt action against all persons or corporations who are allowing sewerage and other impurities to enter the Saskatchewan and other rivers in the province, and compel all cities and municipalities to at once take steps to establish sewerage farms or similar institutions such as are used by the large cities of the world to treat their sewerage."

After some discussion this resolution was by leave withdrawn.

CHILLED MEATS.

Moved by Mr. Keith:—
 "Whereas the establishment of a meat export trade from the west on the lines proposed by the chilled meat committee will be of untold benefit to the province of Alberta,
 "And whereas it is of the utmost importance that this business be placed on a practical basis without any unreasonable delay,
 "And whereas it would doubtless hasten the inauguration of the industry if our provincial government undertook some financial responsibility,
 "We, the members of the United Farmers of Alberta in convention assembled, do urgently request our provincial government to assume a fair proportion of this responsibility, and that a copy of this resolution be handed to each member of the provincial government.

Mr. E. G. Palmer was called upon to deliver an address on the chilled Meat Industry, and answered several questions relating to the matter.

It was then moved and seconded that we do now adjourn to meet again at one o'clock. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the meeting to order at 1.30 o'clock, and the discussion on the chilled meat resolution was resumed.

Mr. Sheppard moved as an amendment, and Mr. McDonald seconded:—
 "Whereas it is of very great importance to the whole west that prompt government action be taken towards establishing the Chilled Meat Industry on a sound and permanent basis and with the interests of the producers adequately protected, and the members of the United Farmers of Alberta in convention assembled do hereby urge that the Federal Government take this matter up with the object of placing the business on a practical footing without unreasonable delay.

"Further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each Alberta member of the House of Commons, together with a covering letter asking each member to be good enough to personally bring it to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture, and do his utmost to expedite matters."

On the question being put and the vote taken, the amendment was declared carried.

Mr. Sheppard moved, seconded in several places:—
 "That we the members of the United Farmers of Alberta in convention assembled, do hereby urge the Provincial Government to do all in its power to impress upon the Federal Government the necessity which exists for prompt governmental action regarding the taking up of the proposal and rendering the necessary assistance towards the establishment of a Dead Meat Export trade from the West." Carried unanimously.

OFFICIAL ORGAN.

Moved by Mr. W. J. Tregillus:—
 "Whereas the United Farmers are in need of an official organ, published in the Province of Alberta, that can take special cognizance of Alberta problems and of trade relations with provinces both east and west, and
 "Whereas the present official organ of the U. F. A. is not published in the Province of Alberta, and deals mainly with the grain trade going east, and does not fulfil the requirements of a journal for a mixed farming community within the province, although it is of great assistance to farmers shipping grain east, therefore be it
 "Resolved that the United Farmers of Alberta, though fully appreciating the good work done by the Grain Growers' Guide, publish an official organ of their own which can deal directly with Alberta problems legislative and otherwise, Alberta industries

and all matters that appertain to the diversified methods of farming extant in Alberta." Moved by Mr. Miner as an amendment, and seconded by Mr. Steinacker:—

"That the Grain Growers' Guide be adopted as the official organ of the United Farmers of Alberta for the year 1910."
 On the question being put and the vote counted, the amendment was carried.

LICENSING BOARDING HOUSES.

In accordance with notice of motion, the following resolution was presented to the meeting:—

"That the government be requested to pass legislation, either by amending the present ordinances or by passing a new act, to require all boarding houses catering for transient customers to be licensed, such license to be sufficient to pay for the cost of inspecting said boarding houses, and that no license be granted unless the boarding house meets all requirements for the safeguarding of customers' lives and property, more especially as regards fire escapes, stairways, lights and other necessary qualifications."

On the question being put the motion was declared unanimously carried.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Moved by Mr. Balaam and seconded by Mr. Gascoigne:—
 "Whereas it has come to our notice that the farmers in the southern and eastern portions of the Vegreville district have suffered great loss of property by prairie fires, caused we believe by the negligence of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, therefore be it resolved by this convention assembled that we extend to the farmers who have suffered said loss our heartfelt sympathy,
 "And be it further resolved that we urge upon the Dominion and Provincial Governments to use every means at their command to bring about a proper adjustment of damages caused by prairie fires on the part of all railway companies."

On the question being put the motion was declared unanimously adopted.

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL.

Moved by Mr. Fraser and seconded by Mr. Frost:—
 "Be it resolved that we the members of the United Farmers of Alberta, in convention assembled, do memorialize the Alberta Government to institute in legislation and the holding of office in the legislature the principle of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall."

On the question being put the motion was unanimously adopted.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Moved and seconded, and unanimously carried:—
 "That this convention do most heartily congratulate the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Grain Growers' Associations on their splendid victory with their respective governments in favor of government ownership and operation of elevators at cost in the interests of the farmers, and we hope soon to achieve a similar victory in this province."

CONSOLIDATION OF RURAL SCHOOLS.

Moved by Mr. Burnell and seconded by Mr. Rye, and unanimously adopted:—
 "Resolved that in the opinion of this convention the children of the farmers are entitled to education without cost, and whereas the present rural school system does not provide this for several reasons, namely—On account of many classes and only one teacher, the scholars, especially the younger ones, must be neglected for a large part of the time. The older pupils have to attend a town school to obtain an education worthy the name, thereby making it hard and in many cases impossible for farmers to provide that education,
 "We hereby urge upon the Government the need of enacting the necessary legislation to make provision for a system of consolidated schools, as successfully operated in other parts of Canada and the United States."

LABOR.

Moved by Mr. McDonald, and seconded by Mr. Adsett, and unanimously carried:—
 "Resolved that the Board of Directors be requested to confer with the government of Alberta in regard to farm laborers for the summer season, as last year there was a scarcity of help, that there may be some means devised to get more help in the harvest season, and further that we recommend that the Central Association open up an active labor bureau to carry on this work."

POLL TAX.

Moved by Mr. Adsetts, and seconded by Mr. McDonald:—
 "That we ask the government to place a poll tax of two dollars on all male residents between the age of eighteen and fifty of all those residing in the province who do not pay tax on real estate."
 On the question being put this resolution was declared defeated.

ORGANIZATION.

Moved by Mr. Herbert and seconded by Mr. Rafn, and unanimously carried:—
 "Resolved by this convention that the executive of the U. F. A. appoint one organizer, or more if funds are available, who shall give his whole time to the work during such times of the year as they shall consider advisable, and shall follow the lines of the general policy of the U. F. A. to be laid down by the executive, and shall work under their direction."

Moved by Mr. Barker and seconded by Mr. Matheson, and unanimously carried:—
 "That the following suggestion be adopted by this convention and that it be handed over to the executive committee for their consideration:—We the members of the convention from the south in committee assembled submit the following recommendation. Resolved that the Vice-president be the official organizer for the southern part of this province and that local unions be empowered to select from their numbers some member of their union to act as organizer for said union and to assist and co-operate with the Vice-president."

GOVERNMENT CREAMERIES

Moved by Mr. Carswell and seconded by Mr. Parcells, and unanimously carried:—
 "That this convention is strongly of the opinion that the interests of the dairymen of Alberta will be best served by the co-operative creameries of the province remaining under government management, and we regret to notice the apparent desire of the Provincial Government to withdraw as far as possible from such management."

DUTY ON WIRE.

Moved by Mr. Miner and seconded by Mr. Markie, and unanimously carried:—
 "That the Board of Directors be instructed to take up with the government the matter of duty now charged on all grades of wire used in the manufacture of farm fences, so that it will be possible for the price to be so reduced that it will become a greater used material on the farms."

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Moved by Mr. Isaac and seconded by Mr. Quinsey, and unanimously carried:—
 "That an order, system or program for the conducting of the business of the annual convention in a consecutive order be adopted by this convention, also that the President or the executive committee appoint a resolution committee, credential committee and reception committee, in, or at such time as shall enable the said committees to get to work as early as possible."

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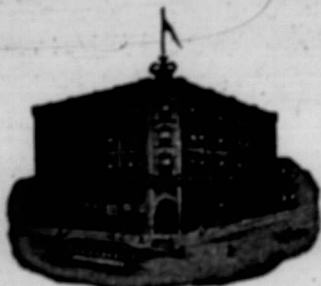
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GRANTS TO SEED FAIRS.

Moved by Mr. Sheppard and seconded by Mr. Smith and unanimously carried:—
"That this convention of United Farmers' of Alberta respectfully request the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Duncan Marshall, to look into the matter of the payment of grants made to seed fairs in this province, that he be requested to, if possible, have said grants paid more promptly in the future than they have been in the past. This convention considers the matter of importance as oftentimes this grant is required to pay prize money won at the fair and when not forthcoming causes delay in paying prizes and much dissatisfaction to the prize winners as well as much trouble to the management of seed grain fairs."

RESOLUTION FOR SUBMISSION TO THE CONVENTION.

Moved by Mr. Herbert and seconded by Mr. Rafn, and carried:—
"Resolved that no resolution, with the exception of amendments to the constitution, which is provided for in the constitution, shall be accepted for discussion by the next annual convention unless they shall have been passed by some local union and have been handed in to the general secretary on the first morning of the convention, with the exception also that the resolution committee under the instruction of the president shall have authority to formulate any resolutions that may be necessary to come before the meeting."

NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Moved by Mr. Clare and seconded by Mr. Burnell, and unanimously carried:—
"That the Minister of Agriculture be asked to have the Weed Ordinance amended so as to make it more workable, and that a committee be appointed at the annual convention to go into the matter and draw out suggestions to lay before the proper authorities."

It was then moved and seconded, and unanimously carried:—
"That the committee to be appointed shall be the Board of Directors or their executive."

INITIATION OF MEMBERS

Moved by Mr. Lucha:—
"Whereas it is deemed necessary to connect some initiation to incoming members to enliven and make more interesting the proceedings of the meetings, resolved that the U.F.A. proceed to something in accordance with the above."

Moved and seconded as an amendment, "That this resolution be laid on the table." On the question being put the amendment was declared carried.

RATE OF INTEREST

Moved by the members of Lloydminster Union:—
"That the central association wait on the government demanding legislation relative to the exorbitant rate of interest being charged by our banking institutions for loans, collections, etc."

Moved and seconded as an amendment, "That this resolution be tabled." On the question being put and the votes counted, the motion was declared carried.

MARKETING OF GRAIN

Moved by Mr. Harrington and seconded by Mr. Farrell, and carried:—
"Resolved that in view of the fact that it is almost impossible for farmers to market their grain in time to meet notes falling due November 1, and also that notes falling due too early, prevents farmers from getting the best prices for their products by forcing too great a proportion of the crop on to the market at once and thereby reducing prices, also causing them to haul their grain when they should be plowing, thus endangering the crop of next year, this convention does most urgently represent the necessity of pressing the machinery manufacturers to make all notes payable in April."

PLACE OF NEXT CONVENTION

Moved by Mr. Tregillus:—
"Whereas the majority of the conventions of the United Farmers of Alberta, and the Alberta Farmers' Associations have been held in Calgary or Edmonton, and that interest in the U.F.A. needs stimulating in the south, and that all sections of the province should have equal treatment in the matter of holding conventions, therefore be it resolved that the next annual convention of the U.F.A. be held in Lethbridge, Macleod or some other point in the extreme south of the province."

The following suggestion was also presented by the members from the south.
"We the members of the convention from the south in committee assembled, submit the following recommendation, 'That the next convention of the U. F. A. be held in Lethbridge."

It was moved by Mr. Miner, as an amendment, and seconded by Mr. Hoover:—
"That the matter of choosing the place for holding the next convention be left in the hands of the board of directors for discussion at their leisure, with a recommendation that the south be given the preference."

On the question being put and the vote counted, the amendment was declared carried.

CO-OPERATION

It was then moved and seconded, and unanimously carried, "That we now take up the subject of co-operation, and that the president explain what is being done by the U.F.A. Co-operative Society at Red Deer."

President Bower explained the principle under which the work was being carried on at Red Deer, showing that the membership consists of farmers who have produced or disposed of and who are members of the U.F.A. A board of directors has been appointed and a secretary appointed who devotes his whole time to the work of the company. Members having supplies for sale, list them with the secretary and agree not to dispose of them except through the company for a stated time, except under special arrangements. Full by-laws and regulations have been prepared for the guidance of the members, and already a great deal of good has resulted from the association, the members receiving better prices for their produce. It was moved and seconded, that a number of copies of the rules of the Red Deer Co-operative Association be printed by the U.F.A. and supplied to the different unions, so that all may become conversant with the work.

Mr. G. F. Chipman, on behalf of the Grain Growers' Guide, stated he would be pleased to publish the rules in the columns of the Guide, and on this understanding the resolution was then withdrawn.

PURCHASING GOPHER POISON

Moved by Mr. Tregillus and seconded by Mr. Jackson, and carried:—
"That we recommend that the Local Improvement Act be amended so that the Local Improvement District Councils be authorized to expend out of the funds of the district the sum of \$150.00 instead of being limited to \$75.00 as at present, for gopher poison."

PROMOTING LEGISLATION FOR FARMERS

Mr. Angus Macaulay moved as follows:—
"Promoting legislation for farmers in the provincial house by which the farmers would secure a fair share of direct representation in the Provincial Assembly at Edmonton."

"Strictly speaking they would be entitled to a majority of the house, but to make a beginning with one third, or 14 out of the 41 members composing the house. A request for that proportion must strike all parties as being very moderate and one that would not too hastily alter the political customs to which we have been accustomed. During the first session or two the 14 farmer members would be in the position of learners of parliamentary procedure, but it would not be long before they would be able to promote legislation designed to benefit the farming interest, and their number, though not large, would be sufficient to make a power in the house which could not be safely disregarded by the government of the day. It is probable that they would hold the balance of power so that the party in office would be obliged to listen to them or to be outvoted.

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THIS WAS A LIVE MEETING

Warey Lake Union of U.F.A. met on December 29 and some lively discussions were indulged in. W. L. Richardson and B. M. Richardson were appointed delegates to the annual convention. The secretary was instructed to draft a petition to the live stock commissioner re fencing materials and have it signed as soon as possible. The opinion of the meeting was decidedly against any action being taken on the Herd Act question. The secretary was instructed to write the general secretary for all information obtainable on referendum and recall. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, J. A. Shaw; vice-president, R. Larety; sec'y-treas., W. L. Richardson; directors, R. G. Lyster, J. Thomsen, W. L. Ruzicka, H. O. Peterson, B. M. Richardson, J. P. Simcox.

PLAN TO COVER LARGE DISTRICT

The last meeting of Burnt Lake U.F.A. was the best attended so far and the members showed great enthusiasm in the work.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, W. Lowe; vice-president, G. W. Plummer; sec'y-treas., Stephen Wilson; directors, S. Grimson, J. Beattie, A. Telling, C. Fitzgerald, C. M. Hollenberk, J. Sveinson. Mr. S. Wilson was appointed delegate to the convention.

This union covers quite a large district and meets alternately in Burnt Lake and Shady Nook School houses.

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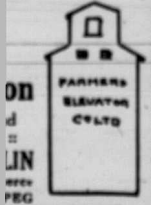
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by their combining with the opposition. This would hold true, regardless of the particular party in power which might be either liberal or conservative. When parliamentary experience was gained, it might even be that the farmers themselves might form a government of their own, but this is not so important as the procuring of the proper and desired legislation. Next, as to the means of accomplishing this representation of farmers in the House. Let the farmers, either through the U.F.A. or some other organization qualified to speak for them, let it be known that they wish to have allotted to them 14 of the rural constituencies and that they will expect both of the old parties to keep entirely out of these constituencies and confine their party warfare to the other 27 seats. That number should be sufficient for the liberals and conservatives to do their fighting in. Let the farmers pick out the 14 constituencies which they prefer, in doing which they would be largely guided by the best men among their number in the province. Having made their selection of the 14 seats they would supply a list of these to the government and the executive of the opposition party. Then in the 14 constituencies, the farmers would be called upon to choose their candidates and even if two or more contested these seats they would all be farmers, no liberal or conservative being allowed to enter the field. I believe that this plan would be more effective, at any rate to begin with, than placing third party candidates in the field anywhere and everywhere, and it would seem as if this should appeal to the sense of fairness of all parties in the province.

Considerable discussion ensued on this resolution and Mr. Miner then moved, seconded by Mr. Ziebell, that this resolution be laid on the table. On the question being put the amendment was declared carried.

FARM LOANS

Moved by Mr. Campbell and seconded by Mr. Shaw, and unanimously adopted:—
"That the government of Alberta be asked to borrow money on the security of the province at, say 3 1/2 per cent. interest, for the purpose of making loans to farmers, the rate of interest on such loans to be not more than five per cent."

ENTIRE ANIMALS

Moved by Mr. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Markle, and unanimously carried:—
"That the government be asked to amend the Entire Animals Ordinance, by imposing a fine on anyone allowing a bull over six months old to run at large, the fine to be sufficient to pay wages and expenses of a competent inspector to enforce the act."

PETITION FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Moved by Mr. James Fletcher:—
"Whereas the government of Alberta does not seem to be in favor with the petition presented them by the farmers of Alberta, asking the government to take over the entire storage facilities for the handling and buying of grain in the province, but have diplomatically evaded the issue,
"Therefore be it resolved that a petition be drafted by the secretary of the association and forwarded to all the local unions with instructions that these unions secure as many signatures as possible and present them to their respective members of the legislature, urging these men to use their influence to bring about the consummation of government ownership of elevators."

Moved and seconded as an amendment, "That this resolution be turned over to the board of directors to be used by them if they consider it necessary."
On the question being put the amendment was declared carried.

DUTY ON IMPLEMENTS

Moved by Mr. Speakman and seconded by Mr. Miner, "That we urge the Dominion Government to admit all agricultural implements free of duty." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Campbell and seconded by Mr. Shaw, that the following recommendation from the board of directors be adopted:—
"That the Dominion Government be requested to enter into the question of reciprocity with the United States in regard to securing agricultural implements free of duty, as offered by the United States government." Carried unanimously.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT RESOLUTIONS

Moved by Mr. Miner and seconded by Mr. Parcells, and unanimously carried:—
"That all resolutions referring to the local improvement act be referred to the board of directors to take action on."

SCHOOL INSPECTORS

Moved by Mr. Lucha:—"Whereas several schools have been sadly neglected by not being called upon by the inspector,
"Resolved that the annual convention of the U.F.A. take some steps to relieve this fault."
It was moved and seconded in several places that this resolution be tabled, and on the question being put, the amendment was declared carried.

PRICES OF LUMBER AND COAL

Moved by Mr. W. R. Ball:—
"Resolved that in the opinion of this convention the price of coal and lumber is too high and the cost of production is not considered in fixing the price, but we believe the price of these commodities is controlled by powerful monopolies and combines, that the public are obliged to pay from 100 to 200 per cent. over and above the cost of production. In our opinion, the coal and timber lands should always continue to be the property of all the people and developed in the interests of the people and should not be allowed to go into the hands of the few, thus giving the few power to form powerful combines and monopolies, thereby securing immense fortunes at the expense of the many. And further we believe that the only sure remedy for the people to adopt to protect themselves from the powerful grasp of these monopolies is for the people through the government to own and operate these industries in the interests of all the people and in order that the will of the people should be carried out as speedily as possible, we would ask that the government at once make an appropriation of \$100,000.00 to build, own and operate a saw mill and another \$100,000.00 to operate a coal mine or mines."
Moved by Mr. Ball and seconded by Mr. Owens, and unanimously carried:—
"That this resolution be referred to the unions for their consideration."

OATMEAL MILL

Moved by Mr. W. R. Ball:—"Resolved that this convention is of the opinion that when the price of any one article of food is controlled by monopolies or combines and the public are obliged to pay from 100 to 200 per cent. more for such articles than cost of production, that it is the duty of the government to protect the people from the power of these combines and we consider oatmeal, one of the staple articles of food that is universally used and the people ought to secure the same at a small profit, and in order to obtain this we believe that the government should be asked to appropriate \$100,000.00 to build, own and operate an oatmeal mill in the interests of the people."
Moved by Mr. Ball and seconded by Mr. Owens, and unanimously carried:—
"That this resolution be referred to the unions for consideration."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ORDINANCE AMENDMENT

Moved by Mr. Sheppard and seconded by Mr. Markle, and carried:—
"Resolved that it is the opinion of this convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, that it will be of great benefit to the province to have the agricultural societies ordinance so amended that it will apply to such branches of the United Farmers of Alberta in cities, towns and villages throughout the province that have fifty paid-up members and where agricultural societies do not exist. And also that the association



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Wilkie, Sask. Press.
Preparations are being gradually completed for the proposed British expedition to the South Pole, and Capt. Robert F. Scott, the noted Antarctic explorer, will set sail midsummer with a party of sixty.

be empowered to hold a fair in such cities, towns and villages that have agricultural societies at the request of the agricultural societies in such cities, towns or villages." Moved by Mr. Tregillus and seconded by Mr. Whitehead, and unanimously carried: "That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded the city of Edmonton for their hospitality to the delegates of this convention."

Moved by Mr. Miner and seconded by Mr. Barker:—"That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded our president for the able and courteous way in which he conducted the meetings."

"This resolution was enthusiastically received and carried with rousing cheers. Moved and seconded, and unanimously carried:—"That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to all retiring officers for their generous and faithful services on behalf of the association."

Moved and seconded, and unanimously carried:—"That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded the secretary for his work on behalf of the association."

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

During the discussion on life membership, a resolution was unanimously adopted that the board of directors be empowered to take up with Mr. F. W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the question of life membership, and secure from him full particulars of the plan adopted by Saskatchewan, and then to devise a full scheme for presentation to the next annual convention of the U.F.A."

ADJOURNMENT

Moved by Mr. Tregillus and seconded by Mr. Speakman:—"That this convention do now adjourn."

Carried unanimously.

EDWARD J. FREAM,

Secretary.

NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEET

The first meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in the Board of Trade Council Rooms, on Saturday, January 22, 1910, at ten o'clock a.m.

Present, Jas. Bower, president, in the chair; W. J. Tregillus, vice-president, J. Speakman, D. W. Warner, E. Carswell, A. Von Mielecki, F. Langston, T. Balaam, J. Quinsey, E. Griesbach and G. S. Long, directors.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read on motion of Messrs. Balaam and Von Mielecki.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY

Mr. Carswell moved and Mr. Quinsey seconded, "that Mr. E. J. Fream be re-appointed secretary at a salary of fifty dollars per month." Carried unanimously.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. Tregillus seconded:—"That we divide the proceeds from the life membership fees for the ensuing year

as follows:—Three dollars to the local union, three dollars to the general funds of the association and four dollars for organizing purposes." Carried unanimously.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. Balaam moved and Mr. Carswell seconded:—"That the following comprise the executive committee for the ensuing year:—The president, secretary-treasurer, vice-president and Messrs. Warner and Speakman." Carried unanimously.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. Griesbach moved and Mr. Carswell seconded:—"That the following comprise the legislative committee for the ensuing year:—The president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer." Carried unanimously.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Balaam moved and Mr. Tregillus seconded:—"That the following comprise the Transportation Committee for the ensuing year:—The president, Messrs. L. H. Jelliff and R. P. Ottewill." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Warner moved and Mr. Long seconded:—"That we ask the government to adopt the report of the transportation committee for the year 1909 and we request that they organize the convention to discuss the western markets as quickly as possible." Carried.

ELEVATOR COMMITTEE

Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. Tregillus seconded:—"That the President, Mr. Quinsey and Mr. Jalliff be the committee on elevators, as called for by the annual convention, and that they have power to add to their numbers." Carried.

PORK PACKING PLANT COMMITTEE

Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. Tregillus seconded:—"That the President, secretary-treasurer and Mr. Carswell be the committee to look after the pork packing plant project." Carried.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE COMMITTEE

Mr. Tregillus moved and Mr. Langston seconded:—"That the full board of directors be the committee on the agricultural college question." Carried.

PRAIRIE FIRE QUESTION

Mr. Warner moved and Mr. Langston seconded:—"That we recommend that the powers of the railway commission be extended to give them power to adjust claims arising from prairie fires caused by railway companies." Carried.

Mr. Balaam moved and Mr. Long seconded:—"That the secretary write the attorney-general in the matter and ascertain what power railway companies have to dominate in this matter." Carried.

Mr. Balaam moved and Mr. Tregillus seconded:—"That in the opinion of the directors the recent prairie fire case reported from south and east of the Vegreville district is one in which the government would be justified in taking up the matter as the offense seems clear, and we recommend that they take up this case and take it through to the Privy Council as a test case, if necessary, so that the question of the liability of railway companies can be fairly settled." Carried.

Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. Tregillus seconded:—"That we are glad to avail ourselves of the offer made by Mr. Ottewill to spend some time organizing in the Battle River district." Carried.

Mr. Warner moved and Mr. Carswell seconded:—"That the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer be appointed an organizing committee and that this committee have full power to appoint organizers and carry out all details in connection with the work." Carried.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. Carswell seconded:—"That these resolutions be laid on the table till the next meeting." Carried.

DELEGATION TO OTTAWA

A letter from the secretary of the Inter-Provincial Council asking that a delegate be appointed to represent Alberta when the delegation waits upon the Dominion government on January 28, in reference to terminal elevators was read. The president suggested that as there was now no time to take up the matter it would probably be better to wait until all the details were worked out by the committee and then that the provincial government be requested to assist in presenting the case.

Mr. Tregillus moved and Mr. Carswell seconded:—"That there is not time to send a delegation to Ottawa at present, and that we are of the opinion that the matter had better be delayed until our committee is prepared to make its report and then that we request the provincial government to assist in the work. Further, that we express our sympathy with the Manitoba delegation in regard to its objects." Carried.

Mr. Balaam moved and Mr. Tregillus seconded:—"That ten thousand copies of the official report of the convention be secured, in accordance with the offer made by THE GUIDE." Carried.

Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. Balaam seconded:—"That the secretary be instructed to write Gainer & Co., Strathcona, thanking them for the interesting information they have conveyed to us in regard to the pork packing business." Carried.

The secretary was instructed to ascertain whether it would be convenient for the directors to meet during the time of the provincial seed fair and take up the question of the agricultural college.

Mr. Balaam moved and Mr. Griesbach seconded:—"That we do now adjourn."—Carried.



Farm Home of W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake, Alta.

Western Route and Elevators

An interesting personality at the U.F.A. convention was T. H. Warsnop, general manager of the Canadian Mexican Steamship Co., which operates a line of vessels from British Columbia ports to the western terminus of the Mexican railway. The ambition of Mr. Warsnop is to see the A.B.C. western grain route established in spite of the C.P.R. and the other agencies, which he claimed are directly in opposition to such an outlet for products of the prairie provinces.

In an address before the convention, Mr. Warsnop claimed the credit of being the prime mover in the question of western grain shipments. He thought that the obstacles in the way were not properly understood. Two and a half years ago, when he began the steamship business, there was not a dollar's worth of grain shipped by the western route. The exports of last year amounted to \$400,000 and the first shipment of Alberta grain was made to Mexico. The result was that Mexico was beginning to know Alberta grain as well as the Old Country should be made to know it.

Mr. Warsnop said that the Alberta farmer was at the mercy of the eastern grain manipulators. Three years ago the C.P.R. laughed at him and his proposition for western shipments. "We kept at it," he said, "and this year Mexico alone wanted 300,000 bushels of grain from Alberta. If this province cannot be depended upon, the supply will have to come from Kansas.

"In my endeavor to develop trade westward I have caused enmity," said Mr. Warsnop. "Mr. W. B. Lanigan, assistant freight traffic manager of the C.P.R., has told me to my face that as long as he had the power there would be no grain elevators at the coast. You made me haul 600 cars of grain to the coast and now I cannot get freight for the cars going back." This shows that it is not in the interest of the C.P.R. to encourage western shipments.

"Already I have begun to take freight from eastern Canada to Vancouver via the Mexican railway. This I find I can do 30 per cent. cheaper than the C.P.R. can handle it across the trans-continental line. I am willing to give the committee of the association every information in regard to this matter."

Mr. Warsnop said he had proposed to the premier of Alberta and British Columbia the erection of independent elevators but had not heard Alberta's decision. He had now arrived at the point that unless he was assured of wheat and support he could no longer stand single-handed against the corporations.

THE ALBERTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Discussion at U.F.A. Convention in Edmonton

On several occasions during the course of the U.F.A. convention in Edmonton the question of the relation of the agricultural college to the University of Alberta was vigorously discussed. In the opening address of the convention, that of Premier Rutherford, it was stated that all blame or credit for the union of the two rested with the old legislature of 1907, which had made an appropriation in the estimates of \$150,000 for a site for the university and agricultural college. On the morning of the second day's session Dr. Tory, president of the university, strongly defended the union as being in accordance with the most enlightened information on the subject that could be secured.

Opposition to Dr. Tory, the university senate, and to the union principle, was found in a resolution introduced to the convention by W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary. The resolution said in effect that since the irrigation and dry farming districts of the south offered more varied opportunities for the study of the science of agriculture than other portions of

gricultural college

the province the agricultural college should be located at some point in such districts.

The stand of Mr. Tregillus was supported by Prof. Elliott, superintendent of the United States experimental farm in Bozeman, Montana, who held that the agricultural college should be separated from the university. E. E. Michener, M.P.P., although not elected to the legislature as a government supporter, said that he would support the action the government had taken in this matter.

A motion was finally put and carried that the question be referred to the executive, which should be a committee to confer with the government in relation to the question of agricultural education.

At the banquet tendered by the city council of Edmonton to the delegates to the convention, Dr. Tory stated that the University Act would shortly be amended to provide for a board of directors in addition to the university senate. On this board elected, representatives of the farmers of the province would find a place and would have considerable say in directing the policy of the agricultural college.

Dr. Tory, in his address before the convention, said that it had been a burning question in many states to the south whether the university and agricultural colleges should be combined or whether they should be separate. There were twenty universities in the states that had agricultural colleges attached and twenty states where they were separate. The teaching of agricultural knowledge was on the increase, even down to second grade schools.

Continuing, Dr. Tory said he had tried to formulate the broadest scheme possible for education in this province. It had been pronounced the best yet constructed. If he had the province back of him in the program laid out, it would become the best yet propounded in any province. He stated that in every state of the Union, where the universities and agricultural colleges were united every president and dean of such colleges was in favor of having them united. In cases where they were separate half of the presidents or the deans were in favor of amalgamation.

A Matter of Economy

Dr. Tory declared he had made a careful study of the whole subject. Where both universities and agricultural

colleges start from the ground up there would not be tradition against unity to be overcome. The university of Cambridge, in England, had the finest agricultural college in England. Prof. Wood had said the reason an agricultural college and a university should be run together was that they could be managed for 75 per cent. of the cost of the two when separate. In Iowa the cost was doubled because both had to have separate faculties.

In the conjoined colleges the increase in agricultural study had been multiplied twenty times. The plan laid out for Alberta was built upon that of Wis-

consin, which had the most successful institution of its kind. It was incorrectly stated that students in agriculture would not take their education in the universities; also that after receiving their education they leave the farm. Eighty per cent. of the students returned to agricultural pursuits, a portion greater than in any other profession. Seventy-five per cent. of the students of our universities came from the farm and were farmers' sons. In the United States 92 per cent. of the university presidents came from the farm; 92 per cent. of the state governors came from the farm; 83 per cent. of the cabinet ministers; 55 per cent. of the railroad presidents; 54 per cent. of the congressmen, and 70 per cent. of the senators. The son of the farmer should be given the best education possible.

GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS IN ALBERTA

The farmers of Alberta find themselves in practically the same position as the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, in that the government invites the presentation of a workable scheme for government control of internal and terminal elevators and promises to carry it out when presented.

Unanimous approval was given by the convention to the principle of government-owned internal elevators and a committee will be appointed to confer with the provincial government and formulate plans for a feasible scheme by which the policy may be carried out. The feeling of the convention was embodied in the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the Dominion government be asked to take over the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur and also to build and operate a terminal elevator at Vancouver of sufficient capacity to handle the prospective grain trade via the western route."

unfairly discussed in the press the president would have been able to meet the farmers on many points, with the result that the regrettable misunderstanding would probably have been avoided.

APPOINTED SELLING AGENT

At the annual meeting of Markerville Union No. 29, the secretary presented the balance sheet for the year 1909 showing a balance on hand of \$10.25 and 26 members in good standing.

It was deemed advisable to appoint a selling agent for the year 1910, and after a long discussion C. Christenson was appointed, the selling agent to receive a commission of one per cent. on all sales made by him.

The union was strongly in favor of having stock scales erected in Markerville

and the president appointed a committee of three to look into the matter. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, J. Nelson; vice-president, D. Morkeberg; secretary, H. F. Christenson; directors, C. Christenson, W. Gialson, J. Bjornson, B. Bjornson, H. Merryfield.

HIGH IDEALS.

"In order to do our best work we must have a lofty conception of what the work ought to be. The man who is satisfied with chromos can never become a good artist or utilize his powers. The man who thinks his city or community can only be moderately good will never be at his best as a citizen. The man who is satisfied to simply pass his examination will never accomplish much as a student. "If we cannot reach the stars; we must try to get as near them as we can" said a wise writer. The best within must strive to reach the best without us. Even common duties must be done with a noble spirit, and the little things of life must become glorious, because of the way in which men meet them. Life is to become perfect, not through the single great acts of individuals, but through the common effort of all. Mountain peaks do not show the general latitude of a country; the plains must be above the sea level to secure pure air. Therefore if I must reach my highest I must aim at the highest. The "I" who is to be must carry forward the "I" who is, and the earth as she will be when redeemed must be the inspiration of my earthly work. So if you would do your best, keep a high ideal before you. Do not be contented with ordinary success; aim at the extraordinary things; God blesses us in our efforts and purposes more than in our achievements. The achievement after all is His doing; the character developed by our lofty struggle is ours."

Toronto Literature

The following is given in the "Toronto World" as a sample love letter written in July last:

"Dear Dot,—The day is hot—how hot I know not, but hot—that's what. In shade I got, but mattered not—still hot. No spot I got to "sot" but's hot. My lot is hot, I wot. Great Scott! It's hot—red hot. Tom Watt.

elevators

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RICULTURAL GE

Convention in on

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GARTON'S NEW BREEDS OF GRAIN :: Is the Agricultural Sensation of 1910

<p>\$104 TO THE ACRE UNITY, Sask. Your REGENERATED ABUNDANCE Oats ripened Aug. 17th, and my own Newmarket and Scottish Chief Aug. 25th and 28th. Your oats yielded 104 bushels to the acre from the machine, and my own 60. Your oats weighed 44 pounds, while my own went only 38 pounds. To say that we are pleased with them is putting it mildly. I can sell all I can spare round here at \$1.00 per bushel. We own and operate a threshing outfit, and we have not threshed any oats this season that went over 60 bushels except the Garton's. W. POSTLETHWAITE</p>	<p>SOWING 50 ACRES SPERLING, Man. Your REGENERATED ABUNDANCE Oats yielded 88 bushels to the acre, weighing 47 pounds, while my own oats went 50 bushels, weighing 44 pounds. Your oats were also much earlier, and I am sowing 50 acres of them this spring. H. G. ZURCHER</p>	<p>100 AGAINST 60 CARDSTON, Alta. Your REGENERATED ABUNDANCE Oats ripened a full 10 days earlier than other oats and gave a yield of 100 bushels to the acre, weighing 44 pounds to the measured bushel as they came from the machine, while my own oats went 60 bushels to the acre and weighed 38 pounds. I require 4 bushels of your REGENERATED Red Fyle Wheat for spring delivery, which please ship in good time. ARTHUR PERRY</p>	<p>MORE THAN SATISFIED GRISWOLD, Man. I threshed 850 bushels of REGENERATED ABUNDANCE from 10 acres and would have had over 1000 bushels had the rainfall been favorable. It was the finest field of oats I ever saw either in Canada or in the Old Country. HUGH GILMOUR</p>
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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

F. W. GREEN, Editor

When the Giant attained its First Birthday

I promised you the minutes of the first annual meeting of our Grain Growers' Association. Here they are.

The first annual meeting of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association was held in the Town Hall, Indian Head, on February 12, 1902. President, W. R. Motherwell in the chair made a short address showing that the farmers were laboring under serious grievances which had led to the organization of this Association. The Sec'y-Treas's report was read showing that though the organization was only a few weeks old, four agricultural societies had affiliated, and twelve branches had been formed, with a total membership of about five hundred.

The following committees were appointed. Credentials: Messrs. Balfour, Osler and Fitzgerald. Resolution: Messrs. Snow, Daymen, Phim, Livingston, Brown, Dorrell, Ellis and Geo. Brown. Constitution and Finance: Messrs. Lang, Snow and Spring Rice.

The credential committee reported the attendance of the following duly accredited delegates: Balcarres: Messrs. Barwell, Stephens, Invarson and McKinnon. Moose Jaw: H. Dorrell. Indian Head: Geo. Lang, Welsby; D. D. McFarlane, Wolsley; M. Snow, W. Gibson, and J. Nix. Mooseomin: R. J. Phim, Grenfell; Wright and Fitzgerald. Ellsboro: W. H. Ellis, J. B. Gordon and R. J. Campbell. Summerberry: Robt. Mills, W. P. Osler and J. Tinnel. Kinis: Thos. Smith and E. Shaw. Firdale: R. G. Ward, Chickney, W. M. Tate, Torlie; H. Oldors. Regina: Geo. Brown, G Spring Rice, Spy Hill; J. A. Brown.

The committee on Finance and Constitution submitted a report recommending the amending of the constitution regarding the qualification for membership, the division of the membership fee, and allowing delegates to the Central Association to vote by proxy.

After considerable discussion the following amendments to the Constitution were agreed to:—1. That clause X be erased from the constitution. 2. That clause XX be amended so as to allow delegates to vote by proxy.

RESOLUTIONS.

"That section No. 42 of the Grain Act be amended to empower the Warehouse Commissioner to compel all Railway companies to erect every loading platform approved by the said Commissioner within thirty days after said approval is given, and in default the commissioner shall have power to impose penalties on such defaulting railway, and collect same through the courts; and that the height of such platform be level with the floor of the car; and that this amendment come into force on May 1st, 1902. (Motherwell and Snow.)

"That Railway Companies be compelled to provide farm-rs with cars to be loaded direct from vehicles at all stations irrespective of there being an elevator, warehouse or loading platform at once station or not; and that this amendment come into force on May 1, 1902." (Motherwell and Lang.)

"That the Grain Act be amended making it the duty of the Railway Agent, when there is a shortage of cars, to apportion the available cars in the order in which they are applied for, and that in case such cars are misappropriated by applicants not entitled to them, that the penalties of the Act be enforced against such parties." (Brown and Snow.)

"That whereas the farmers have not been able to market their grain because of the refusal of the C. P. R. to furnish cars for that purpose; and whereas there is still in the farmers' hands one-half of the grain grown during the past season; and whereas a large quantity of wheat has been sold to the elevator and milling companies at a lower price than its value, caused by the companies stating they had bias to receive wheat of the lower grades only, and owing to this the farmers have been forced to take from 7c. to 9c. per bushel less than the value of their wheat at Fort William; and whereas there is

now an elevator at Fort Arthur ready to receive wheat, and also plenty of elevator space at Duluth; and whereas it is a well-known fact that the C.P.R. have not at present the motive power sufficient to handle the business of the country; therefore be it resolved that the C.P.R. be requested to furnish cars sufficient to forward what grain it is offered, and that the shipper be allowed to ship to Winnipeg and thence by the Canadian Northern to their elevator at Ft. Arthur, and also to ship to Duluth over the Soo line at a rate of freight charged the farmer to Fort William; and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent of the C.P.R. at Winnipeg, and to the Dept. of Inland Revenue at Ottawa." (Phim and Livingstone.)

"That in view of the present establishment of a high and permanent standard for Manitoba wheat and the great uncertainty in the minds of the producers as to whether such high standard is maintained until our wheat is put on the British market; that the Dominion Government appoint a competent commission to enquire into the matter and take similar precautions to protect and maintain the high standard and excellence of

Railway authorities at Winnipeg and impress on them the absolute necessity of extending the line from Loon Creek during the coming summer." (Balfour and McFarlane.)

"On motion the offer of the Ter. Govt. (Dept. of Agr.) to assist in defraying the expense of organizing branch associations was accepted.

"That this Association recognizing the great importance of Farmers Elevators and the proper building and operating of same, recommend the Executive to appoint a man to advise and assist in the building of such elevators, and they advise all farmers to associate themselves with the Manitoba and North West Farmers' Elevators Companies Association." (Ellis and Lang.)

"That as the transportation facilities of the Territories have not kept pace with the progress of the country, resulting in a standstill in the movement of grain this meeting is of the opinion that full provincial powers with power to build railways, would be helpful towards preventing a recurrence of the disastrous condition of affairs now existing." (Motherwell and Millar.)

On motion Messrs. Bulyea, Brown, Snow, and the Chairman were appointed a committee to draft a statement to sub-



J. & C. Seeds Threshing Outfit, Tregarna, Sask.

our wheat products; as was so properly and effectively taken regarding the dairy, fruit, poultry and other products of the Dominion." (Snow and Burwell.)

"That in order to help in the carrying out of the foregoing resolution, and to come into touch with the British consumer, the Dept. of Agriculture of the Dominion be requested to secure five hundred bushel lots of No. 1 Hard, No. 1 Northern and No. 2 Northern, have it sacked and put on the British market for the purpose of comparison in quality, price, etc., with similar grades of Manitoba wheat shipped through the ordinary channels of commerce, and for the further purpose of securing the impartial report of the British millers on the merits of such comparisons." (Motherwell and Rice.)

"That a change in the law be asked for to provide for the posting up of the daily prices of wheat at Duluth and Fort William as a guide to grain growers regarding the markets." (Snow and Phim.)

"That as the G.N. W. Central Railway will not be extended this year any further than Veidorf, this Association requests the deputation to interview the

mit to the C.P.R. and to lay before the Government; and Messrs. Bulyea, Snow and J. Gillespie were appointed a deputation to go to Winnipeg and urge the matter on the attention of the C.P.R. On motion it was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Indian Head. President: W. R. Motherwell. Vice-President, M. Snow. 2nd. Vice-President, G. Brown. Directors, R. J. Phim, H. J. Dorrell, J. A. Brown, W. P. Osler, G. S. Rice and P. Dayman.

F. W. GREEN.

WOLSELEY HOLDS ITS ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Wolseley branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held in the reading room on Thursday afternoon, January 13.

The attendance was not very large, but considerable interest was shown by those present. The majority of the questions submitted by the provincial secretary were discussed, the others being left alone. The question of a universal tax on land for hail insurance was not favored by a majority at the meeting, although a motion that the matter be taken up by a commission received some support.

SASKATCHEWAN'S GREAT CONVENTION

What will undoubtedly be the largest and most enthusiastic convention of Saskatchewan Grain Growers ever held, will take place at Prince Albert on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 9th, 10th and 11th of February. Delegates will be present from all parts of the Province, and some associations will send as many as five representatives. During the past two months the local associations have been carefully considering resolutions to be brought before the big convention, and it is safe to say that through these and by the enthusiasm generated, the association will receive a tremendous impetus. The Grain Growers' Guide will publish a complete report of the proceedings.

Evidently the railroads have ignored the orders of the railroad commission, for complaints were made that as soon as the snow came this winter the plank crossings along the railway line were taken up.

Mr. Banninger, of Windthorst, was present and explained the desires of the farmers in his district, re long distance telephone line to connect the rural companies now organized with the outside world.

Messrs. R. P. Langford, R. A. Magee and Levi Thomson also spoke, supporting the construction of a connecting line between Wolseley and Windthorst, and the question being put to the meeting it was supported by an unanimous vote.

The following were the motions: Moved by L. Thomson, seconded by W. Gibson, that this meeting would favor the employment of a travelling agent with a view to discovering the production cost of the different commodities we purchase.—Carried.

Moved by L. Thomson, seconded by E. E. Perley, that this meeting would not favor a universal tax on land to establish a government hail insurance system.—Carried.

Moved by J. T. Bateman, seconded by R. P. Langford re the question of using government elevators that it be left to individuals to use their own direction.—Carried.

WILL SEND FIVE DELEGATES

The annual meeting of the Humboldt branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held on Wednesday afternoon, January 12, in the sample rooms of the Windsor hotel.

The president, H. Theris, declared the meeting open at 1.30, after which the secretary, F. I. Hauser, read the financial report, which showed the total receipts to be \$161.10, and an expenditure of \$93.60, leaving a balance on hand of \$67.50.

After the adoption of the secretary's report, the correspondence from the Central Association was taken up and discussed at some length.

The association decided to send five delegates to the annual convention which will be held at Prince Albert on the 9th, 10th and 11th of February, the following being appointed: F. I. Hauser, Herbert Kopp, Albert Ecker, Humboldt; John Brinkmeier, and Henry Theris, Dead Moose Lake.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, the following being elected: President, Henry Theris; first vice-president, Herbert Kopp; second vice-president, John Brinkmeier; directors, M. Waskowski, Peter Schneider, Paul Thiemann, Albert Ecker, Wm. Jenkins, secretary-treasurer, F. I. Hauser.

The meeting was one of the best that has been held by the association, about 40 farmers being present.

NOKOMIS INNOVATION

The most successful and encouraging meeting of the Nokomis branch of the Grain Growers' Association was that held January 8. The president, Mr. S. Ferris, occupied the chair. After calling the meeting to order he spoke at length on some of the questions affecting the agriculturist. Several other members took part in the discussion. Among other things discussed was the idea of forming local associations in each school district. The president and others spoke of the difficulty experienced in getting members to attend meetings in town, and of the absolute indifference of the merchants of Nokomis. Mr. Gammon also spoke in favor of Mr. Ferris's plan. Mr. Garrioch said that in his opinion it would be a mistake to abandon the central organization and to organize a number of smaller ones. He pointed out that it would involve extra expense, as a set of books would be required for each organization. He thought that the idea of holding meetings in the various school houses was one that could be worked to very great advantage to the central organization. A greater interest could be infused into a majority of the farmers, and as a result the meetings in the town would be much more satisfactory. Messrs. Casterton and T. Riley (Tate) supported this view and the compromise was unanimously agreed upon. On motion of Messrs. Garrioch and Ewers the officers of 1909 were empowered to act until the next meeting, which will be held on Friday, February 18.



MANITOBA SECTION

PRESIDENT McCUAIG AT LAUDER

January 26 was like a real old-fashioned fair day at Lauder, Man., owing to the farmers coming from far and near to attend a meeting of the Grain Growers' Association. The attendance was the largest in the history of the organization at this point, about one hundred persons being present, including a goodly number of the fair sex, who seemed to take a very keen interest in the proceedings.

By a strange coincidence, "A Man from Glengarry" presided over the meeting, in the person of our local president, Mr. D. D. McArthur, while the chief speaker of the day was also "A Man from Glengarry," Mr. D. W. McCuaig, President of the Provincial Association. These two gentlemen are veterans in Grain Growers' Association work and are a host in themselves, being thoroughly conversant with the aims of the association and with the triumphs already achieved through the bull-dog tenacity with which it has clung to its purpose.

The meeting had just been nicely opened when Mr. McCuaig arrived, having just come from Melita, where he had attended a banquet the previous evening. This banquet was held under the auspices of Agricultural Society, the Board of Trade and the local Grain Growers' Association, which goes to show that the business men of today deem it an honor to be associated with the men who till the soil.

But I must not digress. After a few preliminary remarks, the chairman introduced his old school mate, who courteously acknowledged a few compliments just paid him and then launched forth upon his subject; and I may say just here that no flowery-tongued orator ever had a more attentive audience than had the provincial president upon this occasion.

He gave a brief history of the origin of the association, and what caused led to its organization; also some of its achievements during the few years it has been in existence, showing how the farmer has partially got rid of the tyrannical rule of the combine, and today enjoys much freedom in the marketing of his produce; having even a sample market on a small scale in the city of Winnipeg owing to the persistent efforts of the association, ably backed up by its twin brother, the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

He showed also where the yoke continues to gall in certain places, and urged that if all united in continuing to fight the battle to a finish—ultimate and entire victory will be ours.

He gave a hasty digest of the memorandum laid before the provincial cabinet by the special committee appointed by the Brandon convention and showed how the proposed legislation is not intended to harm any person or corporation as it is the intention to purchase the line elevators at a reasonable price if the owners wish to sell—otherwise they are at liberty to go on and do business as of old.

Altogether the bill promises to be a new product—a bill prepared by farmers for their express benefit—a bill which will no doubt be fully discussed, and which will be supported by both sides of the House, and will consequently be unopposed unless by a few of those pliable members, over whom the combine continue to wield some influence. Mr. McCuaig concluded an address of an hour and a half by a strong appeal for thorough organization, thus strengthening the hands of the committee and giving them power and prestige in the eyes of the local legislature and in the eyes of the federal parliament also.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCuaig's address, the chairman introduced Mr. John Reid, the nominee of the conservative party to contest Deloraine constituency at the next election.

He is a farmer, and in hearty sympathy with the Grain Growers' Association's move for public ownership.

He related a little bit of his own experience which goes to prove that "mixing" is practised in the terminal elevators. Being in the city of Edinburg a few years

ago, he entered the corn exchange and was looking over the samples—they are ahead of Canada in having a sample market—and came to one marked "Best Manitoba Hard Wheat," but he said that it would not compare with the genuine article as we market the same here. Just here is one of the sore spots and another which I might mention is the fact that across the imaginary line separating

us from Uncle Sam's dominions, wheat commanded all the way from 7 to 10 cents in advance of our prices for same date and grade, and that in spite of the Canadian grades being of a higher standard than those across the line.

Mr. Reid also urged more thorough organization of the farmers of the west.

Dr. Thornton, M.P.P. for Deloraine constituency, being present, was called

RESOLUTIONS ARE POURING IN

Endorsements of the Memorandum Presented to the Manitoba Government being Received from Branches in all Parts of the Province.

There cannot be a fragment of a doubt that the farmers of Manitoba are almost unanimous in their desire to see the establishment of government owned elevators. Within the past two weeks, the secretary of the central association has received reports of meetings held in various parts of the province, endorsing in full the memorandum presented to the provincial cabinet. Other meetings will be held in the near future and from information received it is known that these branches will give their fullest support to the memorandum. Some of the resolutions received this week are as follows:—

Cartwright Grain Growers' Association:—"Resolved that the Cartwright Branch of the Manitoba G.G.A. unanimously approve of and adopt the request made by the central executive to the Manitoba government re the establishment of public owned elevators, and we furthermore congratulate our executive upon the able manner in which they presented their requests to the government."

Lauder Grain Growers' Association:—"At a meeting January 26, a motion was passed amid great enthusiasm endorsing the draft as presented to the cabinet by the special committee."

Kenton G. G. A.:—"Resolved that we, as an association are heartily in accord with memorial brought before the Manitoba Government for government ownership of elevators."

Beresford Branch:—"Resolved that this branch is in favor of a system of publicly owned elevators managed by an independent commission as advocated by the central association."

Kenville Branch:—"Resolved that we, the Kenville Branch of the M.G.G.A. desire to express our entire approval of the memorandum presented to the Manitoba government by the elevator committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association."

Glenella Grain Growers:—"It was carried unanimously that this association endorse the plan for government elevators as laid before the government by the directors of the M.G.G.A."

Miniota Branch:—"That we, the members and non-members of this association, in meeting assembled, do approve of the memorandum re government ownership of elevators as outlined and presented by the elevator committee to the local government." Car'd by a standing vote.

Alexander Grain Growers:—"Resolved that this association express its approval of the plans for public elevators as submitted to the Manitoba government."

Miami Meeting:—"Resolved that we give our unanimous endorsement to the memorandum in regard to government ownership of elevators as presented to the Manitoba government by the elevator committee of the M.G.G.A."

Rosehill Branch:—"Resolved that we endorse the action of the executive in connection with the elevator question."

Dunrea Meeting:—"At a recent meeting of this branch, the plan of public elevators came up for considerable discussion and on the whole seemed satisfactory to the meeting."

Oak River Man:—"Resolved that we, the Oak River Branch of the M.G.G.A. do hereby endorse the action of the elevator committee appointed at the Brandon convention to meet the government for the purpose of framing a law re government ownership of elevators, and that we would urge on the committee to have nothing in the bill but what would tend to give the farmers the fullest measure of relief in the marketing of their grain."

Kelroe Branch:—"We, the Grain Growers of Kelroe heartily endorse the memorial presented to the local government by our central committee re the public ownership of internal elevators."

Valley River:—"Resolved that we approve of the memorandum as a whole as presented to the provincial government, and urge the elevator committee to stand by it in its entirety."

Somerset Branch:—"Resolved that the best system of protection in the grain trade is a direct protection by the provincial as well as the federal government, and that a better system than government ownership of interior elevators and terminals could not be obtained."

Delta Branch:—"That the memorandum presented to the government by the committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers meets with our entire approval, and that we think it is a very business-like and comprehensive scheme, and further we urge the government to enact the necessary legislation at the coming session of parliament to bring the scheme into effect in total."

Ashville, Man.:—"Resolved that the Ashville Branch unanimously endorse the memorial presented to the provincial government with the following suggestions: Section A under the heading 'Elevator Commission' reads as follows:—"The conduct of the commission be subject to investigation by the legislature with power to the legislature by a two-thirds vote to dismiss a member or members of the commission." We, as a branch, think this paragraph gives the legislature a little too much power. We think the central should have something to say in regard to the dismissal, for if left to the government alone, they might see fit to dismiss our best men, thereby making a serious loss to us."

Pretty Valley Branch:—"On January 15, an association was formed at this point, and a resolution was unanimously carried approving of the whole scheme of government ownership as outlined by the elevator committee."

In the past two issues of THE GUIDE, several other resolutions have been published endorsing the memorandum to the government, and they include those from the following points:—Gilbert Plains, Rocky Coulee, Shual Lake, Oak Lake, Gladstone, Kenville, Salem, Alexander, Miami, Griswold, Killarney, Springfield and Belmont.

to the platform upon Mr. Reid concluding his address. He has been a strong advocate of public ownership during the last twenty years. His plea has always been that a private gateway to a public road is not a right thing, and through the editorial columns of the "Deloraine Times" he advocated a system of municipal elevators.

And this reminds me that publicly owned elevators—owned by the farmers—were seriously talked of sixteen years ago, when the writer took the minutes of several meetings held in the school-house south of Medora, to discuss the matter; and the scheme only fell through because of lack of funds to carry out the purpose of the directors, viz., the building and equipping of an elevator for the purpose of handling the produce of the shareholders.

The Doctor also urged upon the farmers the necessity of thorough organization and hoped the day was not far distant when the farmers would have their rights.

At the conclusion of the meeting, an opportunity was given to join the association, when our membership was increased by fifteen.

A motion was passed amid great enthusiasm, endorsing the draft as presented to the cabinet by the special committee.

D. S. CRAM.
Sec. Lauder G. G. Assn.

MANITOBA SINGLE TAX ASSOCIATION

First report of the Manitoba League for the Taxation of Land Values for the nine months ending December 31, 1909. Officers:—President, W. D. Lamb, Plumias, vice-president, Joseph Schittle, Winnipeg; sec'y-treas., F. J. Dixon, Winnipeg; executive committee, W. D. Lamb, J. Schittle, F. J. Dixon, D. Strachan, R. J. Scott, W. D. Price.

The Manitoba Single Tax Association was organized on March 23, 1909. Subsequently the name was changed to "The Manitoba League for the Taxation of Land Values." Owing principally to the activity of members of the League, the assessment law in the city of Winnipeg has been changed. The law requires land to be assessed at its full value, and buildings at two-thirds of their value, instead of their full value as heretofore. The league has held over fifty propaganda meetings during the past nine months, thirty-three of them in the open air.

Mr. John Z. White lectured in Manitoba for one week under the auspices of the Henry George Lecture Association.

Literature on land value taxation has been distributed freely at the close of meetings and also by mail.

The league has found writing letters to the public press a very valuable method of propaganda.

The membership of the league is steadily increasing.

BALANCE SHEET

Receipts	
Joseph Fels, London, England	\$150.00
Local Subscriptions	67.00
By Sale of Literature	45.01
Collections	31.35
Luncheon to John Z. White	22.50
Sundries	28.80
Total	\$344.66

Expenses	
Literature	\$101.40
Rent	50.00
Stamps, etc.	14.15
Printing	42.00
Sundries	48.83
Total	\$286.38

Balance on hand	58.28
Total	\$344.66

F. J. DIXON, Secy-Treas.
260. Ellen Street.

STRONG ADDITION TO FIGHTING FORCE

Minutes of meeting of Rose Hill branch organized January 22, 1910, with a membership of 19 members. President, O. Wright; vice-president, K. McCaskill; directors, C. Pullman, A. Wetherill, C. Leckie, J. Wake, J. Jones, W. Burrows; sec.-treas., H. Hammond.

Moved by T. Galvin and seconded by J. Wake:—"That we endorse the action of the executive in connection with the elevator question." Carried.

Moved by A. Wetherill and seconded by C. Lackie:—"That as the consti-

tion is now being amended, we are of the opinion that it would be far more convenient for all delegates if the annual meeting was held about the middle of December and that the committee make the above change." Carried.

Moved by T. Galvin and seconded by J. Wake:—"That the executive do its best to induce the Dominion Government to take over and operate terminal elevators." Carried.

Moved by C. Pullman and seconded by W. Burrows:—"That we request the executive to take up rates with the railway commission at its next sitting in Winnipeg, and try to obtain local rates instead of terminal rates on cars of grain shipped to interior points, especially Portage la Prairie or Winnipeg." Carried.

Moved by T. Galvin and seconded by W. Leckie:—"That a copy of above resolution be sent to the general secretary." Carried.

H. HAMMOND, Sec.-Treas.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS

French Association at Notre Dame du Lourdes achieves results and makes new plans

We are not dead yet; grave digging being too hard a job for this time of the year, but we are doing something quite as hard, some of that hardest kind of hard work you spoke of at the Brandon convention, and we do it. I believe with some success, i.e., that so far about 95 per cent. of the farmers are in the association.

We had a meeting Saturday last, sixty farmers being present. Mr. Geo. Duseigne, our president, was in the chair. After address from president, minutes from last meeting read and adopted, a very interesting summary of last year's work was given.

Then Mr. J. M. Bazin, the secretary, took the chair, called the meeting to order for the election of the officers for the year 1910. Mr. Geo. Duseigne was returned president, P. Bazin, vice-president, A. Bonnefoy, Jos. Rodin, G. Lesage, Jos. Comte, Pierre Carrier, directors.

Owing to ill health and to many occupations, J. M. Bazin resigned the secretaryship, which was offered to, and accepted by J. M. Baron. After thanks of the president to the assembly for honor shown and pledge given by the members to the president re doing their best in active work and presence at meetings, Mr. Duseigne gave us a summary of the ways and works of the convention, read an exact translation of the president's address, Mr. Caldwell's announcement, and also a brief account of other speeches, all of which was listened to with the greatest attention and interest.

Mr. Jos. Comte who was also a delegate, delivered also a very able speech on other topics of the convention, specially on the elevator question and referendum; and, after a few heartfelt words from J. M. Bazin on co-operative work in the community, the assembly settled down to ordinary work. We opened a discussion on the formation of an agricultural society; consideration of the erection of a Grain Growers' Hall, 22 by 40 feet; voting of a tax of \$5.00 to be imposed on all the old farmers who will wish to join the association after the 5th February only.

Announcement of an International Harvester, Company's agency secured for the association was received with great delight, as it means to the members a nice saving on the cost prices of their machinery. G. Duseigne was asked and accepted to be the association's agent.

Announcement was made by the store keepers of this place to cut their prices down to rock bottom and was received with marked pleasure.

The meeting broke up in high spirits to meet again on February 5.

Wishing all other branches a very successful new year.

J. M. BARON, Secretary, Notre Dame de Lourdes.

EMERSON ASSOCIATION EXPANDING

The Emerson branch of the Grain Growers' Association met in the council chamber of the town hall, Emerson, to receive the report of Messrs. Knowles, Buttes and Curran from the Brandon convention. There was a good attendance of farmers, members and others; the largest attendance we have had at a meeting yet, showing the increasing

interest taken in the work of the association. There was also present a delegate from the Mennonites, as well as the reeve and two of the councillors of the adjacent municipality of Rhineland. They had come to find out what this taking over the elevators by the government meant. After the delegates had given a very exhaustive account of the convention and received a hearty vote of thanks for their able addresses, it was proposed that the Emerson branch celebrate the Grain Growers' victory by a banquet. This was carried unanimously and the affair will be held in the town hall January 25. Speakers will be invited from the Central Association to attend.

The German delegation then asked that a speaker be sent out to them to more fully explain the objects and work of the association and said they would arrange for meetings and they will communicate with Mr. Knowles when they have arranged the time and place for meeting. The secretary reported that the Emerson association doubled its membership of last year and that it expected to do better yet.

PUTTING ON THE PRESSURE Letter Published in the Hamilton "Echo" Hamilton, January 12, 1910.

To the Editor of the Hamilton Echo

Dear Sir:—As our legislature meets in the near future, it is up to the farmers of this district to let our local member know just how they stand upon the elevator question, hence I would suggest that every grain grower in this municipality drop Mr. Ferguson a post card or letter stating whether they want him to support government owned elevators or not, and I think if we bear in mind how we have been skinned in the past by the present elevator system, I have no doubt as to what our M.P.P.'s instructions will be in this matter. Surely this is not too much trouble to take over a question of such great importance. Now let every grain grower get busy and drop a card saying you expect our M.P.P. to support this measure.

Yours truly, A Grain Grower.

AUSTIN IS ENERGETIC

A meeting of the Austin Grain Growers was held in the Foresters' Hall to hear the report of the delegates from the Brandon convention. After the delegates had reported J. Bennett, of the Pine Creek Grain Growers, spoke a few minutes on the benefits received by all the farmers through the Grain Growers' Association, whether they belonged to the association or not. This was listened to very attentively by some of the farmers who had never attended a Grain Growers' meeting before. Austin has a very live president in the person of Mr. A. Tickering, and from the way the farmers found the association on Saturday I believe Austin will have well on to 100 members by

the end of this year. I also understand Mr. J. D. Hunt is coming to Austin on Wednesday, January 26, to address a series of meetings at Edrans, Mayfield and Ferdale if possible.

J. BENNETT.

Austin, Man.

PROGRESSIVE DURBAN

The Grain Growers' Association of Durban, Man., expect to hold a concert about the last of February to celebrate a successful year. The farmers in this district are picking up courage, and are coming out in great numbers. Our membership has increased considerably, and we will do all in our power to assist the directors in this great movement.

GEORGE BRADEN, Secretary.

SPRING BROOK DEBATE

The Spring Brook Grain Growers held a debate January 24, when Mr. Fred. Berry, the secretary, replied to Mr. J. D. Hunt's address. Great credit is due Mr. Berry for the manner in which he pulled Mr. Hunt's address to pieces; he left him without a leg to stand on. We were only sorry Mr. Hunt was not there to reply to Mr. Berry's address. The president asked J. Bennett to reply, which he did in a very able manner.

We only wish other associations would take up this line of business and get up debates. There is to be another meeting to discuss good roads and how to make them on February 7. Members of the municipal council will be invited to attend.

J. BENNETT.

Austin, Man.

MINIOTA'S BEST MEETING

The grandest meeting in the history of the Miniota branch of the Grain Growers' Association both as regards attendance and thoughtful interest was held in Hawthorne's Hall, Miniota, January 24, the president, Mr. A. Bissett presiding. After the reading of the minutes and correspondence, Mr. Avison who is holding a series of meetings on behalf of the organization throughout this section of the province was introduced to the audience by the chairman in a few well-chosen remarks, dealing with the great problem at present before the western farmers.

The manner in which Mr. Avison handled his subject convinced the audience that he had a thorough grasp of the question in all its details. He read the memorandum as presented to the local government, giving a clear and lucid explanation of the various clauses as he laid them before the meeting.

The deep interest this great question has for the people was displayed by the many and varied questions put to Mr. Avison throughout the course of his remarks; questions that were the means of shedding much light through discussion on the more difficult parts of the project.

Many who previously were in doubt

as to the wisdom of the scheme became converts, not only to its practicability, but, also to the beneficial effect it must have on the prosperity of our land. Mr. Avison in closing his remarks, thanked the audience for their courtesy towards him in turning out in such a large body to hear him and for the deep interest they had given to his humble efforts. The following motion was moved by Mr. G. Rowan and seconded by Mr. D. Fraser:—

"That we, the members and non-members of this association in meeting assembled, do approve of the memorandum re government ownership of elevators as outlined and presented by the elevator committee to the local government." The resolution on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously by a standing vote.

A hearty vote of thanks was also tendered Mr. Avison for his able address.

The meeting was adjourned, all feeling that they had spent a most instructive and deeply interesting afternoon.

WM. LINDSAY, Secy.-Treas.

A SOCIAL AT BERESFORD

Beresford Grain Growers' social on Monday last was a great success and everyone present enjoyed the splendid program presented. Messrs. J. G. Moffat and F. W. Keer explained the elevator proposition and answered the objections that have been raised to several clauses of the measure. The delegates to the convention returned full of enthusiasm for the Grain Growers' movement and their report aided by an energetic committee has been the means of adding many new members to the association. It is hoped that before spring every farmer in the district will become a member.

At the close of the addresses, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. Chapman and seconded by Mr. McComb:—

"That we pass a resolution in favor of a system of public owned elevators, managed by an independent commission as advocated by the central association of the Grain Growers."

FREIGHT RATE IRREGULARITIES

A largely attended meeting was held in Kelloe school house on Wednesday, January 12, to consider what steps should be taken towards securing the appointment of a permanent station agent. Mr. J. T. Cairns presided. After a brief discussion, the following committee was appointed to prepare a case: Messrs. J. T. Cairns, J. H. Bolton, and W. Gibson, and the latter gentleman was selected as delegate to present the case before the Railway Commission, as its next meeting in Winnipeg.

G. H. Malcolm, M.P.P., also addressed the meeting on freight rates, comparing the basis in operation here with other lines which disclosed several anomalies. He promised to give the movement in favor of an agent, his support.

\$150.00
67.00
45.01
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28.80
\$344.66
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Thousands of New Customers

When a woman finds that she is getting better value for her money she is always pleased. That is what happens when Purity Flour is used, even if the initial cost is a little greater.



Are being made daily for Purity Flour. The first bag makes a lasting friend. That friend makes others by telling of the good results got with it.

Will you test Purity Flour and find out its good qualities for yourself? If you once do that we know you will become a permanent, satisfied user of Purity

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS Co. Limited

Daily Capacity 13,000 Bags

Makes More Bread and Better Bread.

QUESTION DRAWER

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

J.E.W., Ingleford.—May a farmer's wife who owns a cultivated farm hold shares in the Grain Growers' Company?
Ans.—Yes.

C.H.B., Yellow Grass.—Can you give me the names of the publications you speak of in your article "Know Your Own Business," which are furnished free by the government? Also the names of the books which every farmer should read?

Ans.—There is no list available of the books and pamphlets published by the various departments of the government at Ottawa. However, nearly every subject of interest to farmers in Canada has been dealt with by officials of the Ottawa government as well as by those of the government at Washington. In writing, you will have to specify the subject upon which you want information. A letter addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., will bring a printed list of the pamphlets published by the United States Government and the price of each. A list of books for farmers' libraries will be published in THE GUIDE as soon as it can be compiled. In the meantime, watch the "Book Review" column.

BOOK REVIEW

"ROSE OF THE WORLD." A Novel by Agnes and Egerton Castle, and Specially Illustrated by Harrison Fisher and Clarence F. Underwood. The Publisher is the Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. Price 75 cents.

This is a modern book, penned by very modern writers, and is an innovation. Two authors, a man and a woman, worked upon the same book and a distinct advantage is thereby gained for we have then a hero conformable to a woman's ideal as well as to a man's, (to say nothing of a double outlook upon all the matter treated). Such a hero must necessarily be a splendid creature, even though kept within reasonably human possibilities. After a perusal of "Rose of the World" there can remain no doubt that a woman's pen—is the charmed medium through which a man-lover can best be presented. No masculine pen could ever delineate with such subtlety, understanding and refined sympathy, the manly attributes that woman, the world over, so universally seeks, and so unflinchingly fails to find.

The book from cover to cover teems with surprises. The story is strikingly new in plan, unrivalled in incident and irresistible in diction.

Unlike the average modern novel and play, every character is absolutely free from any moral taints; thus forming a tangible concrete proof, opposing the contention of those writers and playwrights who seek to excuse the shady morals of their prominent characters on the ground that only those attract a satiated public.

Bright spots occur with great frequency; indeed wherever "Raspasia" appears, she brings girlish impertinences and scintillating repartee with her. Of course, she is only a girl in her teens, but her heart is in the right place. Replying to her uncle the Lieutenant Governor, who expresses a fear that his wife is "mad" she says, "Well, if the doctor asks me, how poor auntie ever married you, I shan't know quite what to say, but that's the only 'queer symptom' she's ever shown, to my knowledge."

The soliloquies and analytical diagnosis of human thought and purposes, in mixtures of French and English of Dr. Chatelard, the world famous French scientist are worthy even the wit of his brilliant native school, but the letters of Harry English, the army hero, the invincible captain, the lover-husband, to his wife, when he held his besieged starved forces against the native troops at Inziri stand in a class by themselves.

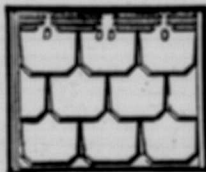
"Rose of the World," as a love story, stands without a rival—not even the Castles themselves have reproduced its equal, though they have given us several fine books; but our esteem and appreciation are doubtless all the greater for this unique rare pearl, wedged in a sea of driftwood.
I. B. G.



Use buying-sense when buying roofing

Mr. Farmer! Would you buy a horse from a man a thousand miles away—a man you did not know personally, on a mere paper guarantee? Certainly not. When you buy a horse you judge him yourself. You don't buy him on any paper guarantee, you buy him on what you know about him.

Buy roofing the same way—roofing that has proven itself by actual wear and tear test. Cover the roofs of your house and barns with



"EASTLAKE" Steel Shingles

LIGHTNINGPROOF FIREPROOF STORMPROOF RUSTPROOF



the only steel shingle on the market that has proven itself ABSOLUTELY WEATHERPROOF under all climatic conditions—the ONLY steel shingle that can boast of an actual 25 year wear and tear test.

In perfect condition after 25 years

A quarter of a century ago scores of public and private buildings throughout Canada were roofed with "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles.

These roofs are in perfect condition to-day and have been certified as such by PRACTICAL BUILDING INSPECTORS.

THIS IS THE PROOF THAT COUNTS—better than one of these leaky guarantees.

After suffering hundreds of dollars of loss by laying an inferior roof, a paper guarantee is mighty poor consolation. Your lawyer could not dig a dollar out of it in a thousand years. Ask him—he knows.

Bank on the actual wear and tear test when buying roofing.

Easiest and quickest to lay

Then "Eastlake" Shingles are so easy to lay—saving labor which means money to you.

"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES make the most economical roof for all buildings. You pay nearly as much for the inferior brands of metal shingles, also the ordinary wood shingles, as you do for "Eastlakes" and they do not last one-tenth as long.

"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES are made from the heaviest sheet steel, evenly and perfectly galvanized, thus absolutely rustproof.

Their special patented construction insures a watertight roof. "Eastlake" Shingles are properly called the ONE RIGHT ROOFING.

The Philosopher of Metal Town.

Send a post card to-day for our free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." It contains roofing facts you should know. Also ask for catalogue containing full information about our Metallic Ceilings, Steel Sidings for houses and barns, Corrugated Iron, Eave Troughing, Conductor Pipe, etc.

The largest and oldest manufacturers of sheet metal Building Materials in Canada.

N.B.—Write to-day for information about our Portable Corrugated Granaries—absolute protection for your grain.



Western Canada Factory: 797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. Agents Wanted in some Sections. Write for Particulars.

The Old System and The New

An idea of the conditions which THE GUIDE is endeavoring to remedy, by placing the producer in direct contact with the large city merchants thereby eliminating the profits of the middle man and others, will be found in the following letters, which have recently been received:

"Editor, GUIDE:—I noticed the article, 'Full Value for Dairy Butter' which appeared in THE GUIDE, November 24. It fully endorses all we say. We are on a ranch at Dog Lake, and last summer I made between 200 and 300 pounds of butter a month. Although all who have tested it have pronounced it first class, there is no chance of disposing of it except to the little country stores. Last summer 16c. and 18c. was the highest

price paid by them, and they asked exorbitant prices for the groceries they exchange, compared with those in Winnipeg. All the farmers in this district have butter for sale and they would like to find a market where they could get it properly graded and be paid a uniform price. Selling to a grocery store in the country is not satisfactory, as they can give you just what they like.
SUBSCRIBER."

Pine View, Man.

"Editor, GUIDE:—We have about 200 pounds of choice dairy butter, which we have made since the creamery shut down, and would like to get a cash market for it. I have one fault to find with our merchants here. They pay the same for

good or bad butter. They claim that if they made any difference it would hurt their custom trade with the farmers. As long as our country merchants do this there will be poor butter on the market. I have shipped eggs to Winnipeg seven and ten days old, and they have written me, saying they were not fresh. However, they kept them and asked for more. Farmers who raise the best quality of products are handicapped to get full value for them.
FARMER."

Swan River, Man.

THE GUIDE furnished both of these men with the names of firms to which they could ship all their produce; secure a top price, and get immediate returns.

"What's the matter?" Doesn't life look rosy?
"Not much." "My creditors are after me, and life is more of a dun color."



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.

TRUSTS

Editor, Guide:—Seeing in THE GUIDE of December 28th an address by John Kennedy on "Direct Legislation," I decided to write to you on the question of the trusts, which so many people think (with I think Mr. Kennedy, from the tone of his address) are abnormal growths which should be cut out.

What is the use of industry? If you ask the industrial magnate this question he will answer, to make profit; but ask a man whose brain is clear and he will answer, to provide people with food, clothing or shelter, and to cater for their pleasure; which condensed is, to provide for their material needs. What is the easiest way to do this: by a large number of individual workers going to work in their own individual way, or by one large concern?

We have seen in many instances the large firm undersell and eventually drive out of business the small firms. The large firm, by division of labor, can obtain men much more expert at each single process than the small firm, whose men have to pass from one process to another, or maybe make whole articles themselves; also management costs much less per article produced by large firms than small ones, and last but not least, the large concern can employ machine instead of hand labor. Thus the trust can produce much cheaper than competing firms. Then what is wrong with the trusts?

I hear you say: Yes, but they charge us just as much as if they could not produce cheap. Quite so; if they did not charge as much as they could get, they would be violating some law of nature. They have the power to charge, so why shouldn't they? When the fox steals your chickens he doesn't ask whether he has the right; he has the power and that is enough for him.

Now, Mr. Farmer and the rest of the slaves, why should you not own the trusts and reap all the benefits that would result from that ownership? You have the power, and you have the right, as I shall attempt to show, but have you the desire? If not, I would advise you to cultivate it, and start early or the trusts will eat you up.

Perhaps some of you will not like me calling you slaves, but that is what you are nevertheless. Say, when a man works from 12 to 16 hours a day and four-fifths of what he earns goes to someone without his sanction, would you not call him a slave? Why the cattle slaves were quite as well off, though they had to work they were always sure of a living, whether in sickness or health, and they at least were never willing slaves. Can you say as much, Mr. Average Farmer and Wage Slave? Oh, but you own property; when you are not a tenant of a loan company.

But to get back to the trusts: I said you had the right to own them. Labor produces all wealth. By wealth is meant products or commodities ready for consumption. Ore in the earth is wealth, but it is not produced. Timber in the forest likewise. Can you tell me, then, anything that produces wealth besides labor, i.e., brain, brawn and muscle? If not, what right have a class of people who do no useful labor to take four-fifths of the product of labor?

Some may say the capitalists put capital into the trusts and why should they not get returns from that?

Capital is crystallized labor, accumulated at some previous time and used for the exploitation of the workers. This exploitation is made possible through the capitalist system, which forces men to

sell their labor power to obtain access to the means by which that power is exerted. The capitalists own the machinery of production and raw material. Those people who must have access to this machinery of production must sell their labor power for its cost of production, viz., what it costs to keep themselves and families in working order. Of course those who do not choose to sell their labor power in this way need not, this is a free country and they can starve if they prefer.

The farmer's position is slightly different. He maybe owns the machinery, raw material (land), etc., which are necessary for the exertion of his powers; he also owns the product of his toil, but that product is no use to him until he can sell it, and he must sell to a capitalist or to some middleman who must, which is the same thing. He, like the wage slave, must have access to capitalist property before the product of his labor is of use to society, viz., before it reaches the consumer. His position, with regard to capitalism, is practically, therefore, the same as the wage slaves.

But how are we to take control of the trusts? The present owners retain their ownership through their government. But, you say, the government is ours. Let us see; if it was ours it would be

IMPORTANT.

When writing to The Guide it would aid matters very much if our readers would not write upon more than one subject on any sheet of paper. There are several departments in every large paper and they are given the special attention of different members of the staff. If you wish to send in comment or ask questions or deal with any other matter at the same time you are sending in subscriptions please use separate sheets of paper. We know that our readers are anxious to help us in every way and if they will bear this in mind it will greatly facilitate matters in the office.

under our control, and make laws in our interest, but does it? What makes you cry so much about grafters if you control the government. Who pays election expenses? Answer that and you know who controls the government.

The government is the tool by which the capitalists shear you of four-fifths of your earnings (among what they leave is a good sized tuft of wool over your eyes). Then we must capture that tool and thus control the armed forces, preventing their use against us. We can then take that which belongs to us.

I know the management of these gigantic machines is bothering you. Don't worry. The managers are slaves like yourselves, maybe getting a little more pay; but they will be as glad to do their share in the production of wealth when they have an interest in the concern they manage, as now, when they are liable to be thrown out of their position as soon as someone can be found to grind more profits out of the machine than they can. I think it is plain that if we are to free ourselves from slavery we must capture the government. To do this we must elect men of our own class and watch them close; they must be independent of old political parties (since they are elected by the aid of capitalist booze, soft soap and other objectionable matter) and election expenses must be paid by ourselves.

Direct legislation (the initiative, referendum and right of recall) would be very useful for keeping the line on mem-

bers, if those same members could be persuaded to give such legislation to us; but to stop the growth of trusts it would be useless. The growth might be retarded somewhat, but that would only be prolonging the agony. I have been trying to prove that the trusts are not bad; it is the ownership that is at fault.

There is a party in existence in every "developed" country in the world, that has for its aim the transferring of the ownership of all highly developed industries to the rightful owners, viz., the producers. If you are interested in the abolition of slavery, that party needs your assistance. Its name I will leave you to guess. Anyone wishing for more information may write to me and I will advise them what books to read (they can be had at small cost).

HARRY F. SMITH.

Roccliffe, Sask.

THE VIEWPOINT OF THE COUNTRY MERCHANT

Editor, Guide:—I notice in your issue of THE GUIDE, Jan. 12, page 34, in box in space market page, reference to prices quoted for poultry, eggs, butter, etc., by city retail dealers and, as you go on to say there, "thus eliminating the profits of the middlemen," of course implying the country merchants.

Now, sir, we feel sure you wish to be fair, and this implication does not coincide with that endeavor, for were the truth known, and I am in a position to know myself, being a country merchant in conjunction with my brother, the city merchant is the one who gets the profits, while the country merchant pays the top prices, barely clearing and very often losing and never making a profit, or if he did once or twice it would be wiped out perhaps the next shipment. The producer gets from the country dealer just what the dealer can get from the commission man less freight and five per cent. for handling. The country merchant handles, and his profit is what he makes on his goods on exchange and if the customer in the city pays a much higher price, it is the city retailers who get the difference between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays, less

ers' Associations to take up and discuss, viz.—the methods to adopt to the producing of the best in the farm by-products, and the best means for the most advantageous placing of this on the city markets, why not have government grades for such products, as well as wheat, oats, etc., so that the people buying would know by date of inspection and grade, just what they were paying for. Then quality would be assured and the maker of the good article would at last come into his reward, then the second raters and the third raters would sit up and take notice and work for putting their own poor productions up to a more paying basis, thus, the almighty dollar would be a good educator, I trust.

At present it is a regrettable fact that the producer of first-class produce does not get what is due him while the second and third raters get far too much. A means to "give unto everyone according to his ability" to produce quality goods, his just reward, has as yet not been evolved in other than isolated cases, where the producer has gone out and found his direct market with actual consumers. The country dealer is helpless, as he only has control of goods till they leave his hands. These prices have to be very nearly the same when a large spread is really right and justifiable. No sane farmer would expect No. 1 price for No. 4 wheat, but somehow, if you infer when buying, say butter that is number 4 stuff, that it is poor, the farmer and his wife take it as a personal insult. Were there some scientific grading scheme evolved, this would be obviated to an entirety and then the value of farm products would rise for reasons as aforesaid.

The country merchants, as a class, I am assured are hand and glove with the farmer in his fight for industrial freedom and the getting of more for his varied products (the few there may be who are not, are blind to their own interests).

Like the farmer, we are in the business for a living, and if possible, a little laid by to improve our business, and against the time of old age, we do business direct with the farmer. What helps him, helps us. A higher price for his products gives him a greater buying power, and the more a merchant sells, the more his income, and the larger his trade, the lower the prices may be. So it behoves us as dealers to further and back up all fair means to have the producer come into his own.

The writer farmed for twenty years in Manitoba and knows just what the toiler of the land has had to contend with in many adverse ways, and am heart and soul in sympathy with him in his advance towards a higher and fuller destiny.

At present, on the other hand, we have mean, little towns for small tradesmen and sordid shacks for the toilers in close connection. "The man with the hoe, back bent with toil, coarse boots, overalls, and life's necessities only, striving like a Hercules to progress and succeed, while the wife does her stern duties in the little simple home, their pleasures few, their duties many and over-pressing; this on the one hand. On the other hand, the city's towering grandeur, magnificent banks, palatial palaces of commerce, whose very doors outvie the settlers shack in value, to the toiler of the soil, a Holy of Holies, as he enters on marble floor with timid steps, halting and meek; but he helped to pay for it all, and the price is very large that he pays, but he is awakening and is heading for the promised land, of more returns for his large endeavor.

On page 6, third column, same issue, you state that the western farmers pay too high interest. It is so, and would you let through the medium of the Grain Growers' Guide the remedy be suggested to your eager-readers. It is simple as A.B.C. if the workers would hang together to bring it about. Now, Mr. Editor, enough this time, please insert this in next issue of the GUIDE in the defence of the country merchants and the opening of the question it evolved.

R. P. PAYNTON.
Tantallon, Sask., Jan. 18, 1910.

PUT ON THE PRESSURE

Editor, Guide:—Permit me to express my appreciation of your remarks re Veteran Scrip in the issue of January 5. I would suggest that you further emphasize advising farmers to write the member of parliament for their district opposing time extension. I greatly applaud your worthy efforts.

Asquith, Sask. JOHN HOLMES.

AGRICULTURAL MOTOR COMPETITIONS

Editor, GUIDE:—Knowing the interest your paper takes in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the farmers of this country, and being deeply interested myself in all matters relating to Motive Power for the farm I trust you may find space for a few remarks on this all-important matter.

Particulars have recently been issued setting forth the Rules and Conditions under which the Third Agricultural Motor Competition is to be held during the progress of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in July next.

In holding competitions of this nature there is some special object in view. What can be the object in this case, but primarily the benefit of the farmers? It does, or should afford them every opportunity of seeing the machinery in operation, and enabling them to form some idea as to the class and type of motor that would best suit their requirements. At the same time it permits of the manufacturers bringing before the farmers any new appliances or improvements in the construction of their machinery and exhibit these in actual operation.

Now as to the tests. These, whether the Brake, the Haulage or the Plowing test, have for their object arriving at the quantity of work done, the time occupied, and the fuel consumed, all of which is a matter of measurement requiring the greatest of accuracy. Then there is Construction and Design, and in connection with this the judges are relied upon to pass an unbiased opinion, and that their judgment may carry weight they should be men of long and practical experience with farm machinery.

Price has no small interest to the farmer, and in considering this there is to be taken into account the price per actual horse power developed during the economy brake test, and the price per ton of the motor empty. The farmer is not going to buy upon the basis of the rated or specified brake horse power, but upon the economical horse power developed at the brake.

Now given the capacity of the motor, the cost of fuel for the work done, and the value of the machine, there still remains one most important matter upon which the farmer desires information, namely, the lasting power of the machine.

I am fully aware that the endurance of any machine can only be arrived at after many years of work, but this only makes it all the more necessary that the tests should be of an extended nature as possible.

Some readers may say that it was the writer who created the precedent at the first competition held, by making the haulage and plowing test of but two hours duration. True, but no one would dream of driving the thick end of the wedge in first. It was very doubtful as to how the manufacturers would look upon the competition and whether a sufficient number could be induced to take part therein. Time however proved that these competitions are of the greatest interest to farmers and manufacturers alike, and the more exhaustive the nature of the tests the greater will be the benefits derived therefrom.

It has, at past competitions, been fully demonstrated that the tests of greatest interest to the farmers is that of plowing. In many cases farmers have made long and costly journeys with the sole object of witnessing the plowing test. Makers go to very great expense in competing at these tests and notify their agents and prospective buyers that their machines will be in operation, and are anxious that they shall have ample time to inspect them.

In the particulars given regarding the contest, we read as follows: "Plowing Test shall extend over a period of three hours or longer if deemed necessary by the judges." Now I contend that to afford the farmers a reasonable opportunity to witness, and the manufacturers to demonstrate the working of the motors, that the plowing test of each motor should be of at least 10 hours duration. This would give the farmers a better opportunity to judge as to the lasting power of the motors and much more reliable information would be derived therefrom. With a two or three hour test there is scarcely time to get the motor into working order before the game is over. Fuel is no sooner weighed in than it has to be weighed out, and there is a far greater chance of discrepancies cropping up in so short a test. The smallest decimal part of a pound or gallon of fuel may decide the fate of a motor, whereas these minute differences would be magnified in the case of a 10 hour test

and would therefore illustrate much more fully the differences in consumption.

In order that the plowing test should be of the longest possible duration it might be well to cut out the haulage, as the results obtained are somewhat similar to those of the plowing.

There may be some difficulty in finding land sufficient in close proximity to the Fair Grounds, but we have railroads and Street Railway Companies with whom special arrangements could be made to run the public out to the trial field at frequent intervals, so that there should be no difficulty in finding all the land required within 5 or 10 miles of the city. What is wanted is three or four hundred acres, so that thoroughly practical tests may be carried out, and crop the processions. We cannot give it out to the world that we are unable to hold an extended competition because there is no land around Winnipeg. We have a larger country than either Hungary or France, yet in both of these motor competitions take place on a far more extensive scale.

In Hungary, 49.5 acres were placed at the disposal of every competitor, viz., 21.52 acres to be plowed to a depth of 10 inches; 7.36 for turning in straw stable manure; and 17 for further demonstrations. In France the motors were called upon to plow for two whole days. The Royal Agricultural Society of England are this year offering a medal for the best Agricultural Motor, and the plowing trial is to consist of plowing an area of 6 acres with a three furrow plow, which will be equivalent to almost a day's work for the smaller motors. Besides this there are to be trials with other cultivating implements on various classes of land.

At last year's competition at Winnipeg the smallest sized motor, viz., a 13-H.P. plowed only for 75.5 minutes, covering 1.09 acres, whilst the largest Steam Engine, one developing 103.5 Brake Horse Power, pulled a 14 furrow plow for but 127 minutes and turned over 4.29 acres. Had this been 127 hours it would have been worthy of the name of a test.

We have now tested the motors twice on prairie sod, and I would venture the suggestion that this year the plowing competition take place on stubble or fallow land, and this, seeing that most of the purchasers of the smaller type of motor will require them for general farm operations, it would therefore doubtless

be far more interesting to the farmers to witness the motors at work plowing, discing, harrowing, etc. or in other words, preparing a seed bed.

Breaking prairie sod can scarcely come under the category of farming, it is rather the settling stage of a new country. As far as I understand it, the object of making these tests is to decide to what extent the motors will displace the horse and at the same time render possible a better, less costly and more expeditious cultivation of the land.

One word in conclusion regarding the judges. I would not wish it for one moment to be supposed that these gentlemen who kindly officiated at the past competitions were otherwise than absolutely unbiased in all their decisions or that they were incompetent, but, it would seem to me that at least two of the judges should represent the farming interests. There are many long-headed and practical farmers in this country and amongst them men with very considerable experience with traction engines, which should prove invaluable in connection with the test, and I am constrained to believe that their appointment would give general satisfaction.

Yours truly, A. BURNES GREIG.

49 Knappen St., Winnipeg

RAILWAY CHARTERS THAT ARE FORGOTTEN

Editor, GUIDE:—We shall be obliged if you can find space for the following long protest: "We, the members of the Mountain View branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, do hereby strenuously protest against the present 'dog in the manger' policy of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company with regard to the building of new roads and the extension of old charters in the west; and our protest is based upon our own experience during the last four years, and on certain statements made on the floor of the House at Ottawa by Messrs. Machon and J. G. Turriff on February 20, 1900.

"That whereas the usefulness of the C.P.R. as a public transportation facility has been seriously crippled through the issue of interest-bearing bonds granted to the company's large stock-brokers

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READINESS for work is just one advantage which International gasoline tractors have over steam tractors. There are plenty of others, but readiness for work is worth thinking about. You don't have to wait to get up steam. There's no time wasted in building the fire. There's no coal or wood or water to haul and no need of a tending wagon. It's a "touch-and-go" matter with the International gasoline tractor. It is ready whenever you are; and when you shut off the power you shut off all fuel consumption that same instant.

The International gasoline tractor is adapted for all work. It can go anywhere and do anything that the steam tractor can. You don't need to be an engineer to run it. You don't need a fireman. It is worth something not to have the flying sparks around. It's light weight, compared with the corresponding steam tractor, is a big point when you consider that you must frequently take your traction engine over insecure bridges and rotten culverts.

That the International gasoline tractor is well adapted to all farm uses is shown by the outcome of the agricultural-motor contest at Winnipeg last July, where steam and gasoline tractors were in competition.

The Gasoline Tractor That Won the Winnipeg Gold Medals

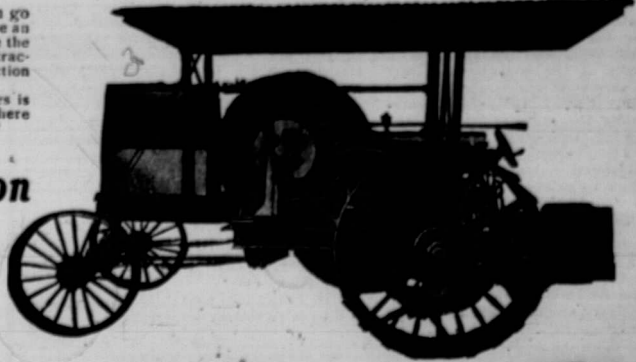
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The traction engine is to play too important a part in the agricultural development of Canada for you to make a mistake in your purchase. You are invited to look into the merits of International tractors. The International local agent will be glad to furnish you with catalogue and particulars. If none in your town, write to the nearest branch house.

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by a subtle scheme of re-capitalisation founded upon a watered stock basis.

"And whereas the direct effect of this is (1) To uphold high freight rates by desiring a low rate of interest on fictitious values; and (2) to hinder the building of new lines by withdrawing surplus capital from such undertakings into the pockets of a few wealthy speculators.

"And whereas this 'melon-cutting' has the ultimate effect of driving good settlers from the country through the delay in opening up new districts to the financial loss of all business interests concerned.

"And, further, whereas exemption of Canadian Pacific Railroad lands from taxation enables that company to hold land for high prices which would otherwise be settled, or bought and utilized by other railroad companies.

"And finally, whereas the needs of the Eagle Lake district have lacked railroad facilities for the last five years, owing to the shifting of the old Grand Trunk Pacific survey line; and while many families have thus been fooled, suffered grievous hardships and privation and wasted their hard-earned savings waiting for the development of the country as a result of the irresolute policy of the present government.

"Therefore he it resolved that no new charters be granted until the old ones are completed; that the building of the Moose Jaw-Lacombe branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway be continued from Outlook during the coming season, following the latest survey line to the Eagle Lake District, to give immediate relief to many families who are now situated 25 to 35 miles from any railroad; and that all special privileges vouchsafed to this particular company be rescinded in the interest of the country at large."

A. ABBOTT, Secretary.

FRANK CUTTEN, President.
Wiggins, Sask.

FARMERS FOOT THE BILL

Editor, Guide:—Find my renewal for this honest and elevating twentieth century weekly. The greatest pleasure I get is reading back numbers, although I read each as received; I always find fresh inspiration in re-perusal. Looking back into history this farmers' movement against an unscrupulous tyrant is like the historical charge of the Light Brigade; ever forward. The only way at present to keep the enemy from renewing their mean and low dealings toward the farmers is government ownership of elevators. The farmers are paying all costs under the present system. Sir, the surest way to get anything is to elect honest farmers right away. We have the men, we can raise the money, and secure the votes to elect, if true to ourselves. I see in this movement the economic political rock of salvation for North America. The Grain Growers' Association in the future will be a body that will wield a powerful force in Canadian politics. It is great to read of a cabinet minister, a banker and a railway magnate, as well as the other smaller capitalistic fry, upbraiding the farmer for holding the wheat this year, and giving them a little homely at the same time. Great as is the success of the Grain Growers' Association, it may be made greater by extending the organization into the districts away back from the railway centres. There is room for a good branch around Glenhurst, but none of us appear to know how to go about to form one.

JAMES CARRUTHERS.
Harris, Sask.

A STORY IN A LINE

Editor, Guide:—I just sold a car of oats to the Grain Growers' Grain Company at Calgary and made \$64 more than any place else.

F. H. JAMES.
Carstairs, Alta.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Editor, Guide:—I am sending you a couple of dollars in payment of my subscription to the Grain Growers' Guide. I don't know what my standing is with THE GUIDE, when or how I became a subscriber, I only know that sometime last summer I commenced reading your articles, and at once became interested. It is quite refreshing to find a paper that undertakes to set forth sound principles that make for the common weal. I have

been especially pleased with THE GUIDE's stand on the question of public ownership, a question of which I have been in a modest way a student for now quite twenty years.

Not alone do we want public ownership of the entire transportation problem, as well, I say this advisedly. Just the other day I got from the Statistical Department at Ottawa, a copy of the Railway Year Book for 1909, in which I got the best confirmation of this, that I have yet seen, and as it is brief and to the point, as well as astounding in its character, I quote it here, bell-vine that it will be in the best interests of the Grain Growers of the west, to give it their very earnest consideration.

The following is the statement as taken from the report of the Chief Commissioner of Railways for New South Wales for the year ending June 30th, 1908.

"Additional safety appliances and improvements have been made at various places and every reasonable precaution has been taken to insure safe working, but much has yet to be done in the interlocking points and signals at many of the larger stations, and provision is being made to proceed with these improvements within the current financial year. In this connection it may be stated that during the past seven years \$24,829,856 passengers have been carried and only one member of the travelling public was fatally injured owing to accidents to passenger trains.

The foregoing is the statement referred to upon which the Chief Controller of Railway Statistics for the Dominion Government reports as follows: "When a statement like that is contrasted with the fact that during the same period of seven years 246 passengers were killed by the railways of Canada, out of 145,995,927 carried, the inference is unavoidable, that there may have been some connection between the facts set forth in the first sentence of the quotation and those of the second. In other words, the safety appliances in New South Wales were effective, while the absence of them in Canada in a measure lead to melancholy results."

There are two points in connection with the foregoing statement that I would like to impress upon every reader of the Grain Growers' Guide. That New South Wales with a population certainly not one-third of that of the Dominion, carried double as many passengers on the trackage vastly less than ours, while in passenger killing capacity they stand as 1 to 246 of ours. Why, might I ask, this mighty difference in the two countries? The answer is self-evident, whereas the railways in New South Wales are owned by the people and operated entirely with a view to their interests; on the other hand the railways of Canada, while they are built and paid for by the people of the country are owned by the corporation and operated with a view singly to the production of large dividends for the promoters.

Might I be permitted modestly to call the attention of our three great opponents of the public ownership of railways in the Dominion of Canada to this statement of their bureau of statistics, which is unquestionably entitled to their most earnest consideration.

Wishing the Grain Growers Guide the Compliments of the Season and also unlimited success in their great fight on behalf of the great wealth producing portion of the population of our country.

SIMON THOMPSON.
Douglas, Man.

A Spritred-Charger

"Therence, what is the doctor's diagnosis of your case?"
"He hasn't told me yet, but I'm bettin' it'll be iv'ry cent av tin dollars."

Proof of the Pudding

Shoe Dealer—Here are a pair of boots that will suit you exactly in your next dash for the Pole. How did you like the last pair I sold you?
Arctic Explorer (reminiscently)—The best I ever tasted.

A Sporting Anatomy

Patient.—"I'm an awfully unlucky Johnny. I've had bicycle knee, tennis elbow, golf wrist, motor face—what's wrong now?"
Doctor.—"You've got aeroplane lungs"

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Every wire in our heavy farm fence is No. 9 hard steel, with uniform strength and lasting qualities in each strand. A fence with any small or soft wire in it is short lived. A chain is no stronger than the weak-link. Then PERLESS Fence made from English wire is rust-proof—that withstands more than double the endurance of other makes.

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G. R. Dunning, Turford, Sask., Jan. 8th, 1910.
"The Domo I purchased from you has proved very satisfactory. We are well pleased with it. It runs easily and skims perfectly. I would take much pleasure in recommending it to anybody wishing to purchase a Separator."
(Purchase Price \$18.00)

O. H. Woods, Aldria, Alta., Jan. 9th, 1910.
"I must say that it (the Domo) is giving me perfect satisfaction. Much better than I expected for such a low price. I consider it is as good as the high priced machines."
(Purchase Price \$24.50)

N. A. Douglas, Hartney, Man., Jan. 4th, 1910
"We are quite satisfied with the Separator and I think it very cheap at the price."
(Purchase Price \$39.50)

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I would flood your path with sunshine; I would guard you from all ill; I would crown you with all blessings; If I could but have my way. Aye, but human love may err, dear, And a power all wise is near. So I only pray God bless you, And God keep you through the year.

HAVE YOUR OWN SUNSHINE GUILD

My dear Sunshiners:—Now that headquarters have been established in Winnipeg, it is more necessary than ever that we have working branches in every possible town and city in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. It is only by the hearty support of such branches

A concert will be held early in February in the Y.M.C.A. at Winnipeg to provide funds for the Sunshine work, and we anticipate a very successful time. The number of lonely hearts that have been cheered since headquarters were opened in December has indeed been a surprise to all. The photograph published on this page showing headquarters during a Thursday evening meeting will give you some idea of the results of our labor of love.

"MARIE."

GET A BADGE FREE

My dear little Sunshiners:—Now that all the rush is over we will start the sunshine work in earnest, and I hope to have each little boy and girl out to induce each little friend to join our Sunshine circle. To each child I hope to give a Sunshine button free, and to each member who obtains twenty-five na es a nickel silver badge will be given. Here is a Sunshine story I heard: Two little ones were both anxious to have the head seat at table, and I am afraid there was a little struggle; however Johnnie, the boy, remembered my lesson in the Sunshine meeting, and he said: "Oh, well, never mind, you can have the seat.



that we were enabled to do so much this last Christmas, and that we were privileged to hold our first toy mission. Alone, we can do little, but with all branches working and reporting work done in their own home town we can truly scatter sunshine. My dream is of a great army of Sunshiners reaching from coast to coast, and I am sure we all want this to be not a dream, but a reality.

Write to Sunshine headquarters at the address given above and you can procure full directions for organizing a branch of Sunshine. When you have organized, each member will wear a pretty pin enamelled or sterling silver, with the letters "S.G." in a nice design. Meetings may be held at the homes of members.

A dear shut-in said the other day: "I cannot do much as I have no money." "But you have lots of time," I said. "Yes, I have lots of time." "Well, now," I replied, "that is just what I am short of; plenty of material, but no one with time to make it into cosy garments." So this dear soul was cheered to think she could really and truly help, and that which she valued as the least of her possessions was the one thing so badly needed to help comfort our dear ones in need of clothing. So she arranged to have one or two neighbors come in and help her to make the material I had sent her into little petticoats, pinafores and dresses.

Several of the Sunshine readers from the western provinces sent in odd pieces of cloth, and these we decided would make cosy little bonnets, also some small scraps of white and pale blue, which would make little frills. Another box contained just the loveliest baby booties, and a pattern of these was taken to make more pairs as several pieces of blanket cloth had been sent in. We are now completing arrangements for the bazaar and trust that each reader in the western provinces will send some little things, even if they only cost a few cents.

! that this will be my sunshine act." So that you see, dears, it is the little acts that count and show our Sunshine everywhere.

"MARIE."

THE FIRST EMERGENCY SUBSCRIPTION

The following is the first emergency subscription list to be received. This is a wonderful showing for if only a dollar had been received I would have felt thoroughly delighted

- M. A. Matheson, Starleigh, 45 cents; Allan Macdonald, Starleigh, 25 cents; Bella Mackenzie, Starleigh, 25 cents; Angus Mackenzie, Starleigh, 25 cents; Mrs. J. C. Mackenzie, Starleigh, 25 cents; Mrs. M. R. Mackay, Starleigh, 25 cents; Mr. M. R. Mackay, Starleigh, 25 cents; Sammy Mackay, Starleigh, 25 cents; Bella Mackay, Starleigh, 25 cents; Jack Mackay, Starleigh, 25 cents; Ned Macdonald, Starleigh, 50 cents; Colin MacIver, Starleigh, 50 cents; Mrs. Nat. Macdonald, Starleigh, 25 cents; Fred. Macdonald, Starleigh, 25 cents; Mrs. J. B. MacKinnon, Starleigh, 25 cents; J. B. MacKinnon, Starleigh, 25 cents. Per Mrs. Catharine Mackenzie, Dunleath, Sask., money collected at box social, no expenses being charged, \$12.00. Total, \$16.60.

Dear Friend:—How can I express my thanks for your loving kindness. The money will go to the emergency fund to help those in extreme need, and this fund will be replenished as other money comes in.

"MARIE."

HE WILL DO HIS BEST

Dear Marie:—I should be pleased to become a member of your Sunshine club. I will do my best to scatter sunshine wherever I may go. REUBEN MADDEAUX, Kisbey, Sask.

P. & O. ENGINE GANG PLOWS THE STRONGEST AND HEAVIEST MADE

We are the Pioneer Manufacturers of Engine Gang Plows. We have had the experience necessary to build plows that meet the demands of the exacting farmers of today.

P. & O. Mogul Engine Gang

Five Sizes— 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Furrow



One of the leading plow men in the country said: "We have been up against the plow gangs; we have tried them all, but the Mogul is a little 'sticker' yet." The Mogul is the latest and best, with new features not found on any others. Platform is level; levers bowled in the center, saving half the walking. Self-adjusting gangs wheels and rolling casters which do not interfere with each other. Simple and strong.

P. & O. Senior Engine Gang

Four Sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bottoms



The plow we have been making for years, the plow that is still doing business while other plows, weaker than ours, were scrapped or pulled to pieces long ago.

P. & O. Disc Engine Gangs

Three Sizes: 4, 5 and 6 furrow. The simplest, strongest and best disc plows made.

Write for our pamphlet on Traction Engine Plowing. It fully describes the P. & O. Plows and gives valuable information as to the capacity of the different sizes, etc. To get this particular pamphlet, ask for Catalog No. E153

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Woman's Sphere in Life and Labor

ALL FOR A PIECE OF GINGHAM

A Tussle with the Transportation Problem in which a woman escapes tranquility by only the narrowest of margins

By CORA L. BROWN

SUMMER SALE
GREAT SACRIFICE
FRENCH GINGHAMS REDUCED
ONE-HALF

I had been to the dressmaker's, and was turning the corner of Sixth Avenue, on my way home, when the above sign, displayed in the window of a dry-goods store, caught the eye.

If there is one thing I cannot resist, it's a sale. I looked again at the placard, joined the crowd of women entering the store, and followed them to the gingham counter.

"Keep to the right, ladies!" came a rasping voice.

Of course, it was one of those uniformed creatures talking. No one else ever wasted so much breath and talked so uselessly.

As the gingham were on the right, everybody was going that way who wished to, but he kept repeating in that raucous voice:

"Keep to the right, ladies!"

If I'm rushing my fastest to be one of the first aboard a train to obtain a seat, and I hear that annoying, "Step lively!" I wouldn't hurry if my life depended upon it. My steps just naturally slow down to a snail's pace. And now, as "Step to the right!" was drummed in my ears, I intuitively stepped to the left.

I am no sheep—I make my own path. Of course, I collided with several people, but they were no more annoyed than I. It stopped my progress, and I knew if I didn't get into the front row of women pretty soon all the gingham would be gone.

I am naturally progressive, and it wasn't long before I had a front standing place, and had picked out half a dozen pieces of gingham, holding on to them while making a rapid mental calculation as to how much I could buy, and which piece I wanted.

I had just one dollar, nine cents and a postage-stamp in my purse. The gingham was twenty-cents a yard, and I had to save five cents to get home with, so I could buy five yards, and still have some change left. I never liked to be absolutely penniless.

The goods were a bargain all right—genuine imported French gingham. But they were ugly in color, and I was hesitating as to which was the least offensive pattern to choose, and had decided on the green-and-purple plaid, when a very pushing woman snatched the black-and-white piece out of my hand.

"Pardon me, madam," I said politely but firmly, as I regained it with a quick movement.

Some women have no sense of politeness. I looked at her witheringly. Her action had changed my decision.

"I'll take this one," I said, handing the rescued piece, with the money to the clerk.

The woman was not at all embarrassed. "Won't you please choose another piece?" she asked in a wheedling tone.

"It just matches my dress-skirt."

"It matches my hair," I answered.

Not having any more money to invest, and not caring enough for a rough-and-tumble fight only for the joy of battle, I worked my way out of the mob just in time to hear:

"To the left, ladies!"

The flow having ceased, the officious one was guiding the ebb. As that way led to the exit, my path was obvious. I was too elated over my purchase to be annoyed this time, and sallied into the street in a very happy frame of mind.

"Please to help a blind man, lady."

I looked at the beggar holding out his hat. What an outrage on humanity to have such a face thrust upon one. I quickly reached in my purse for a penny,

dropped it in the hat, and passed on with a shudder.

It was a blessing, I thought, that the man couldn't see the horror on people's faces when they passed him. Still, why did he say, "lady?"

I paused at the vexing thought, and my eyes rested on the dial of a clock opposite. The hands were at a quarter to six. How the time had flown since I had left the dressmaker's!

What would my daughter Caroline think! I had promised to be home at six. We lived at One Hundred and Fourth Street. I could never make it.

Fortunately, I had almost reached the Elevated. I hurried to the stairs leading to it, rushed up them, taking out my nickel on the way. I exchanged it for a ticket at the window and ran for the train, barely making it.

The guard managed, by careful calculation, to catch a breadth of my skirt in the gate, and seemed to think I was under obligations to him for releasing it.

At last I threw myself into a seat and thanked my stars it was not later. It was quite necessary that I should be home early to have the dinner things out of the way as soon as possible and my evening-gown on.

John Summers, the man Cornelia was engaged to, had asked to bring his mother over in the evening. We had never

thirty minutes, for I had taken the train at Twenty-Third Street, and that was not so very far from the terminal. I was sure to catch an outgoing train at once, and seven o'clock would give me ample time.

I left the train at the last stop, South Ferry, walked the length of the platform and stepped up to a guard.

"Will you tell me where the Sixth Avenue train starts from?" I asked.

"Just round the corner, through the gate, madam."

I walked around the corner and found a ticket-chopper there:

"Ticket, madam," he said, and held out his hand.

"I came the wrong way. I want to go north," I explained.

"Ticket, madam," he repeated automatically.

"I've paid once," I explained.

"It's only a matter of five cents, madam," and he glanced at me condescendingly.

"It's a matter of principle with me."

I looked at him superciliously. He was not at all affected. For a moment I felt like charging the gate and passing through by main force. Only a sense of propriety prevented me.

I had three cents and a postage-stamp, but I would never humiliate myself to the extent of asking a favor of an overbearing ticket seller or taker.

If I were only sure that a stamp was legal tender, and I could compel him to accept it, the situation would be relieved; but my knowledge was too hazy to act upon. I went down the stairs to the street and walked rapidly to the next station.

Here I climbed the steps and paused



"Sweeping Vale and Foaming Flood."—Burns

met her, as she lived some distance away, and I was very anxious to have everything go off nicely.

We expected them at nine, and I would easily reach home by six-thirty. I had loads of time.

Opposite me sat such a fascinating couple; I couldn't keep my eyes away from them.

They were both foreigners—East Indians, I decided. The woman had jewels set in the tops of her ears. We passed a few stations, and then, to my grief, they left the car. I turned around to watch them on the platform, and saw the sign "Houston Street" staring at me.

I simply stopped breathing for a moment, and the train was in motion before I was on my feet and out on the car platform.

"Conductor," I cried hysterically, "I'm going in the wrong direction! What shall I do?"

"We're near the end. Change over and go the other way," he calmly advised.

There was nothing else to do. His calmness calmed me. I returned to my seat.

After all, I wouldn't lose more than

near the ticket-window. There were so many people about, I didn't have the courage to go up to it. I felt it would be easier to ask a stranger to cash the stamp.

I don't know just how I characterized the man at the window, but I felt the people passing by to be more human.

I watched several faces pass. Finally an alert, kindly looking elderly man approached.

"Sir," I began in a smooth tone, the blood crimsoning my face.

He looked at me cautiously, as though I were a new species of beggar, and passed on hurriedly.

I bit my lip to keep back two tears of anger.

How a real beggar must suffer! My heart expanded as I thought of the blind man, and remembered I had noticed him.

A young girl came along briskly. I stopped her.

"Do you want to give me two cents for a stamp?"

"Beg pardon?" she said in such a weak voice, and with such a frightened face, I could only with difficulty resist touching her and crying "tag."

I let her pass; I let several people

pass. I felt that I could never approach another one. I would probably have to stay there for the rest of my natural life.

I could never walk home: it was despair that suggested the possibility. It was a good six miles to One Hundred and Fourth Street.

I hadn't money to telephone—but I might have the charges reversed! The thought transformed me. I started for the stairs at full speed. Oh, the blessed telephone!

My feet suddenly lagged; memory had been quicker. Everything was conspiring against me. I had left word that very morning for a man to repair the phone, as it had not been working since the storm, and they had promised to send some one the next day.

I looked at the clock again. It marked seven-thirty. Caroline would be wild. She would have all the police in New York searching for me.

They would never find me, though. They always searched in morgues and other dreadful places. I laughed hysterically.

"Are you ill, dearie?"

Blinking away the extra moisture my eyes had gathered somehow, I looked into the sweet, frank face of a wholesome woman from the country.

I could have thrown myself into her arms and cried for pure ecstasy of joy and gladness.

I had no thought now of getting home to a function. I only wanted to reach the refuge of my own roof-tree.

I seized her hand, and laughingly explained my situation and want. Then, reaching into my purse, I drew out the stamp and handed it to her. As I did so I noticed for the first time that it was green.

I flushed and caught my breath. How could I have mistaken a one-cent stamp for a two-cent, when the color was so different.

It really didn't matter now, was my relieved thought. I wouldn't in the least mind asking her for an extra penny, or several.

Again I wanted to express the pleasure it gave me to look into such a kindly countenance.

But what was she saying! I listened in a daze.

"I'm glad it's only a penny you need. I have just six cents left," she laughed merrily. "Lucky I didn't buy a penny paper."

"I don't get to town often, and when I do, I always shop as far as my money will go."

Her eyes twinkled and beamed on me as she handed me the coin.

"There's my train, good-by," she cried, rushing to the ticket-window.

"Wish you were going my way," she called back, waving me a most friendly salute.

I watched her despairingly until she entered the car and passed out of my sight. Then I looked at the coin.

One penny added to the three could in no way be stretched to five.

This climaxed things. Nothing could be worse. I had felt before the independence of giving as much as I would receive, believing the stamp a two-cent one.

If I hadn't given that penny to the blind man, I would be on my way home now, and still people prate about "casting bread upon the waters." If you do, I reflected pessimistically, you're sure to be hungry at some future date, and want it back.

Now I would have to beg. I would ask the ticket-seller to give me a ticket for the four cents.

I stepped up to the window with a do-or-die air, then hesitated a moment.

Why was it so hard to ask such a little favor? I swallowed a few times to make the words come easier. Several people rushed up the stairs and pushed back of me.

"Don't block the passage, madam," the ticket-man ordered. "Pay your fare and move on."

I made another wretchedly futile attempt at speech.

"Move out of the way, madam," the man repeated irritably. "Can't you see you're blocking the passage?"

I moved away, my little spurt of spirit spent.

If I had read of a person being in such a plight as mine, I would have thought it impossible.

I was physically and mentally exhausted. My weight grew unbearable to my feet. If I could sit on one of the lonely

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benches out on the platform, I wouldn't ask to go further. But I needed the ticket for even that.

My head ached frightfully; the package of gingham on my arm was as heavy as lead.

The package! I felt like throwing it as far as my strength would allow; it had brought me all my trouble. If I hadn't purchased it I would have had enough money to have ridden home in a taxicab, had I chosen.

How I wished I had let that woman have the black-and-white piece. Still, it wouldn't have changed things if I had, for I would then have bought the purple-and-green plaid.

No, I couldn't blame any one but myself for my present trouble. A bargain had always lured me, and this was the bitter end.

I sat down on the upper step of the Elevated steps. I had to. I couldn't bear my weight any longer. My eyes closed a brief period and my body relaxed.

"Did you drop this parcel?" A pleasant voice aroused me.

I stretched out my hand and took the package.

"Thank you," I said mechanically, rising to my feet.

I feared I might tumble head first down the stairway if I remained there any longer.

As I rose I bumped into the woman who had just handed the parcel to me.

"I beg your pardon," I cried.

"Don't mention it," she returned. Then our eyes met.

It was the woman who had annoyed me about the black-and-white gingham. We recognized each other simultaneously.

"Oh, it's you!" She turned from me with an angry gleam in her eyes.

"Wait a moment, please," I cried imploringly, a sudden inspiration seizing me.

She stopped and looked at me curiously.

"Do you still want that piece of gingham?" I inquired anxiously.

"I don't know that I do," she answered coolly.

"Would—would you give me fifty cents for it?" I asked feverishly.

"Is it damaged? Why have you changed your mind?"

She evidently distrusted me.

"Oh, no," I said earnestly. "But black and white really does not become me."

"Fifty cents is a good price to pay just to accommodate you."

She watched me, her eyes narrowing speculatively. I was in her power. She knew it, but not the reason.

"Thirty would be alright."

I was very meek; prayerful would better describe my state of mind.

"I will give you twenty-five."

I handed her the goods exultingly in exchange for the new precious quarter of a dollar.

Strange how the possession of a little piece of metal of the right kind will transform one.

The clock registered only eight-twenty, and I thought hours had passed. I would still have time to reach home before nine.

All my weariness had left me. A train was approaching. I fairly sprinted for a ticket and a seat in the car, and settled back with a positive feeling of luxury.

I drew a deep sigh of satisfaction. I prided myself somewhat on my perverseness. If I hadn't fought for the piece of black-and-white gingham I might have been walking around Battery Park still. But it was certainly lucky that I met the spiteful bargain-hunter again.

Caroline told me, after I got home, that the whole thing was due to my own stupidity. If I had simply crossed the platform at South Ferry, instead of walking its whole length, I needn't have paid another cent.

TEST YOUR CHILDREN'S EYES

By C. L. B.

When it is not possible to take children to an oculist, a test of their eyes should be given at home. And I wish I could make the necessity of it very plain.

We had been sending a boy to school for three years who was almost entirely blind in one eye. He always seemed nervous and irritable and never seemed to grasp things at a glance as he should.

Finally our boy seemed so nervous and made such slow progress at school that I took him to a doctor, who was also an oculist. The doctor gave him a thorough physical examination—which all children

ought to have before entering school—and when he came to examine his eyes, I said, "I don't think you will find anything wrong there." But in a moment I saw I was mistaken. The doctor covered one of the boy's eyes and asked him to name four-inch letters on a chart twenty feet away. He could not distinguish one from another. Then the other eye was covered, and he could read nearly the smallest letter on the chart.

Now, I could have found out that much at home. I could have tried each eye separately on letters or objects across the room and discovered that one eye was very defective, but I had never thought of it. So the child was sent to school half blind, to be ridiculed because he didn't learn quickly, and made more nervous and sensitive all the time.

FOR PRESERVING EGGS

The best recipe for preserving eggs is the following:

"Take one pound of National Water Glass and dissolve it in one gallon of water that has been well boiled and cooled. Pack the eggs into the vessel into which they are to be preserved—a stone jar is best for the purpose, but any other will suit provided it is proof against leaking—and having stirred the water and the water-glass well together, pour this on until the topmost layer is completely covered. The reason for boiling the water is obvious, for the process kills any putrefactive germs which may happen to be in it at the time."

Great care must be taken that the water is not used hot, or even warm. It should be cooled to the temperature of the air before the water-glass is mixed with it, and the mixture poured over the eggs. Tie a cloth over to keep out dust, etc.

National Water Glass in addition to being an unerring egg preserver may be used for uniting stone, brick, etc., in short it serves the same purpose as Plaster of Paris, but is much harder and stronger. In addition, it forms a splendid covering for damp walls previous to papering, etc.

THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY

Sunday.—In prayer it is better to have a heart without words than words without a heart.

Monday.—Do to-day's duty, fight to-day's temptation. Do not weaken and distract yourself looking forward to things you cannot see, and could not understand if you saw.

Tuesday.—No man knows he is honest until he has been tested.

Wednesday.—Before you give way to anger, try to find a reason for not being angry.

Thursday.—The great secret of eloquence is to be in earnest.

Friday.—What is remote and difficult of access we are apt to overrate; what is really best for us lies always within our reach, though often overlooked.

Saturday.—When we are alone we have our thoughts to watch; when in company, our tongues.

WHEN WE BREATHE IMPURE AIR

The body has no protection at all against vitified air that has been given off either by ourselves or others. It passes into the blood from the lungs quite readily, the lung cells being unable to stop it at all, and then the blood carries it to every part of the body to our great injury.

Sometimes we can guess that something is wrong by the presence of headache or lack of appetite, both of which show that the brain has been poisoned. But often we notice nothing, for the change comes on so gradually, though the damage is going on just the same.

Children left to grow in impure air suffer just as plants do in the same plight, or as fishes do, living in water that is not changed and all for the very same reason.

THE GLORY OF WORK

What a blessing compulsory occupation is! I wish everyone had it. It is one of the sweetestnesses of small means. Ah! be sure all life's trials are quite compatible with wealth.—Lucy C. Smith.

There is not a creature from England's King

To the peasant that delves the soil, That knows half the pleasures the seasons bring.

If he have not his share of toil. —Barry Cornwall.

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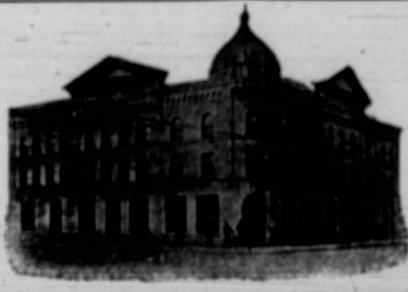
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HIDES AND RAW FURS

Our returns to shippers are the best advertisements we have

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer

The Lightcap Hide and Fur Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Wall - Empire Brands Plaster Manitoba Gypsum Co. Limited Winnipeg Man.

Dr. Samuel Johnson's wife was old enough to be his mother, but he continued to be under the illusion of the wedding-day, when he thought he had married one of the most beautiful women in the world. When she died at the age of sixty-four, he being only forty-three, he mourned her loss as irreparable.



You Need a Toupee

If you are bald, either partially or entirely. Write for our Booklet G, which contains full particulars for ordering Hair Goods by Mail.

Seaman & Petersen NEW YORK HAIR STORE 276 Portage Avenue - WINNIPEG

William Shakespeare, lost the sympathies of the world, when as a youth of eighteen, he married Anne Hathaway, who was eight years his senior. She was a coarse and ignorant woman, who had no sympathy with the romantic conditions of her husband's life.

What is the use of picking out unhappy persons well on in life, and thinking you are going to make them happy? How can you make them happy? If it had been possible to their natures they would have been so long ago, however poor they were. And they would not have been so poor or so unhappy if they had been willing to work. Work is such an admirable tonic.—From "The Benefactress."

Eaton's Has Planned Most Interesting Demonstrations for the Time of Bonspiel



THIS SEASON we are going to do a whole lot of things to make a trip to the city exceptionally pleasant and interesting for Bonspiel visitors. A number of special attractions have been planned, and no trouble will be spared to make each and every one of them highly successful.

In addition to various demonstrations, which will be of an instructive character as well as extremely interesting, there will be numerous opportunities of combining pleasure with profit—special value offers are to be featured in many of the store departments.

Our Spring Catalogue will be mailed about February 5th, and while the Bonspiel continues some of the lines of merchandise will be specially featured in the store. Look for them under tickets bearing the catalogue number.

The demonstrations that we have arranged will be partly in connection with goods which are produced in our own extensive factories in Toronto. These will give an insight into the methods whereby we reduce the cost of goods to a minimum, and make the remarkable Eaton values possible.



Demonstrations Which Are of Special Interest to Women

PETTICOAT MAKING—To demonstrate the manufacture of Eaton petticoats, we have selected a team of nine operators from our Toronto factories. We will erect a complete line of machines illustrating the different operations each garment goes through before being finished.

The first machine joins the body of the skirt, at the same time turning in both raw edges and putting a double row of stitching. Next it goes to the Single Needle Machines where frills, etc., are hemmed. Then to the Trimming Machine which joins the flounce or frill to the body. This machine gathers the frills and trims off any extra goods while stitching the two together. The garment is now ready for the Strapping Machine which folds the strap and puts on two rows of stitching. Finally it goes to one of the most wonderful machines made, which gathers the frill, turns in the edge, folds the strap and puts on two rows of stitching—all in one operation.

SKIRT MAKING—Every woman will be deeply interested in watching the complete process of making an All Wool French Voile Skirt, which is to be a Bonspiel Special at \$5.00. Eleven high speed sewing machines will be employed. Also a wonderful Binding Machine which joins the seams, turns the binding on both edges, so that it can't possibly ravel, and stitches it all in the one operation. You can see the Electric Cutting Machine, too, which cuts up to 100 thicknesses at once, according to the weight of the material. And when the skirts are made you will see them run through the Pressing Machine and turned out so beautifully finished that you will feel that you cannot possibly miss the chance of securing such positively extraordinary value. These skirts will be made in the new tunic over-skirt effect, a nine-gore model trimmed with folds and bands of Taffeta silk. A range of over 50 sizes to select from. This is the best voile skirt value that we have ever offered.

Practical Demonstrations of Agricultural Implements to Interest the Men

To see Cream Separators, Bone Cutters, Grain Grinders, Feed Cutters and Blowers, and Farm Gasoline Engines actually in operation, and to have them thoroughly explained, is what hundreds of men will consider the most interesting of any demonstration that we could possibly have arranged for them.

The Cream Separators will be the opposed disc type, which separates all the cream, and is operated very easily. We sell these separators at most moderate prices, and their efficiency is guaranteed.

The Bone Cutter is something that every poultry keeper needs if he would keep fowls up to their greatest capacity of egg producing.

The Feed Cutter and Blower is a powerful, fast cutting machine for corn, hay and straw. It will soon pay for itself in economizing on the stock feeding.

The Grain Grinders will grind all sorts of grain, either course or fine. Capacity ranges from 10 to 40 bushels an hour, according to the size of the mill and the fineness of the grinding.

The Frostproof Gasoline Engine is one of the handiest machines that can be had about a farm. Simplicity itself to run and economical, it can be used to operate a separator, grain grinder, pump, and various other small machinery.

Seeders, Mowers, Rakes, Plows, Wagons, Trucks, Land Packers and Prairie and Bush Breakers also will be specially featured in the Farm Implement section. And there will be a fine display of Buggies, Road Wagons, Democarts, Blankets and Eaton made Harness.

You are Invited to Make Use of the Various Store Conveniences

At the Check Room you can leave your coats, parcels, etc., with the comfortable certainty that they will be carefully looked after.

The Information Bureau will be pleased to give full information regarding the store, arrival and departure of trains, and on other subjects of a general nature.

Telegrams Can Be Sent and money orders obtained without leaving the store. You will find both departments in connection with the Information Bureau.

Telephone Stations, both local and long distance, are situated on the main floor and in the second floor Rest Room.

The Writing and Rest Room is a quiet comfortable spot on the second floor where you can meet friends or write letters.

Special Deliveries are made to the trains and hotels every hour, in addition to our regular delivery service.

The Mail Order Office on the sixth floor will send a clerk if desired to show the location of the various departments and give other shopping assistance.

Store Guides may be secured by visitors wishing to be shown through the establishment. Apply at the Superintendent's Office—Main floor.

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at
8-30 a.m.

THE **T. EATON CO** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Store
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6 p.m.

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Summary of The Week's News of The World

FOR GOVERNMENT OWNED TERMINALS

A delegation composed of R. C. Henders and R. McKenzie, representing the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Messrs. R. Rice, A. Shaw and C. B. Watts, President, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the Dominion Millers' Association, and Mr. McEwen, M.P.P. of Drayton, representing the Dominion Grange, waited on Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce January 28, to urge the request made last year to the government to take over and operate the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. Hon. Frank Oliver and a number of the Western members were also present at the interview.

The features of the interview that will especially appeal to Western Grain Growers is that the Ontario Farmers' organization has associated with them in their demand for removing the terminal grain storage from private ownership, and control of grain elevators, and the strong plea made by the representatives of the Millers' Association for the protection of their raw products from being diluted while in transit from the producer. President Rice, himself a large manufacturer of flour, told the Minister that they (the Millers' Association delegates) not only represented the views of the millers of Ontario and the Eastern provinces, but also the British millers, as their situations were identical in respect to Manitoba wheat. He pointed out the handicap placed upon them in competing with the Ogilvie Milling Co., who operating a line of interior elevators could select the type of wheat that suits their requirements, while they had to depend on their supply of wheat on the output of the terminal elevators.

What the Western Farmer Loses.

In answer to a question by Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Shaw stated that he estimated the Western farmers lost 1½ cents a bushel on the whole crop from the practice of reducing the grades going out of the terminals to the minimum.

The Grain Growers' delegation emphasized the situation brought about by the expressed determination of Manitoba and Saskatchewan Governments to provide publicly owned grain storage in the interior, and pointed out strongly that provincial ownership of the Interior Elevators would be ineffective in preventing the objectionable practices in the handling of grain that Grain Growers have cause to complain of, without the terminal elevators at the lake front being operated by the Dominion Government.

Sir Richard Cartwright throughout the interview, which lasted over two hours, questioned the delegation closely as to probable cost of construction, cost of maintenance and operation as well as probable revenue, and evinced a deep interest in the representation made to him, making particular enquiries as to how private operation of the terminals affect the milling industry and the price the farmers get for their wheat. He promised to bring the whole question before the Cabinet in Council within a few days.

Interviewed the Premier of Canada.

Hon. Clifford Sifton arranged an interview for the delegates with Sir Wilfred Laurier on Saturday morning, when much the same ground was covered. Sir Wilfred expressed himself pleased at getting the views of the producers and consumers on the transportation of the grain from the Prairie Provinces. He intimated his surprise that the provisions of the Grain Act regulating the operation of the terminal elevators—which was amended and re-amended to meet all possible contingencies did not prevent the alleged practices and jocularly remarked it was a concrete illustration of what Daniel O'Connell said "that the Attorney-General could not draft an Act that he could not drive a coach and four through." He assured the delegates that the interests of the Grain Growers of the Prairie Provinces would have to be protected in the transportation of their grain.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY STRIKES PARIS.

Capital of France Swept by Raging Flood.

Two hundred thousand people are homeless; hundreds of lives have been lost, and damage to an extent which will exceed \$200,000,000, has been caused by the flooding of the city of Paris, France.

In addition to this scores of lives have been lost and many vessels wrecked by storms along the coast of Europe.

It is more than ten days since the river Seine, fed by the Marne and Zube, began to rise and threaten the city with inundation. The spectacle of the greatest flood of history brought the gay Parisians to the parapets to view the swirling eddies. Inch by inch the water rose until it passed the 24-foot point on the water gauge.

Paris was warned of the floods by the sudden rising of the Seine, Marne and Aube on the nineteenth, following a prolonged deluge of rain over the centre and northeast of France. The Marne and Aube with two canals converge into the Seine at Alfortville, about three miles below Notre Dame and their enormously increased volume of water into the Seine, narrowed by quays, obstructed by islands and blocked by piers of 31 bridges at short intervals, forced the water to overflowing the banks.

The valley of the Seine presented a terrifying spectacle. Above the city the water had burst its banks for a space of 25 miles, leaving nothing to mark the course of the current but a boiling tide in the midst of a sea of backwater. Held to its narrow course by parapets within the city, the Seine rushed through Paris at 25 miles an hour, flush with the parapets of the bridges, where it did not actually over-flow them. The streets were muddy lagoons of yellow water;

the under-ground workings of Paris were flooded to the bursting point, and wherever the masonry gave way there were geysers of dirty water and sewage. Underneath Paris are 700 miles of sewers and two rivers, one of the latter flowing under the grand opera house, the walls of which were subjected to the terrific pressure of thousands of cubic yards of water.

A dull roar announced the collapse of the Orleans railway tunnel, and inside half an hour a whole section of the Rue Lille caved in, flooding the German embassy. The main drain under the Champ de Mars broke soon afterwards, and the flood, pouring through, extending back to the Invalides, where lie the bones of Napoleon the Great.

Famous Buildings Inundated.

The region of the law courts and the police headquarters were submerged. On the ground floors the water was four feet deep, and the tables and chairs drifted about the empty rooms. The water reached the court of St. Chapel, the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in all France, and the lower floor of the famous Conciergerie were flooded.

The world-famed museum, the Louvre, had its basement deeply inundated. The statuary hall on the ground floor, was nearly six feet above the water, but the curator was very anxious. In a noble effort to avert public fear, Mme. Pichon, wife of the Foreign Minister, held her customary reception. Oil lamps and grate fires were used. The chamber of deputies left their offices by rowboats. The Institute de France building was surrounded. It is beside the Seine, just opposite the Louvre. Scores of palaces as far as a mile from the river were flooded and for the safety of the occupants the police forced them to leave their sum-

ptuous abodes. All the streets in the fashionable St. Germain district were submerged.

A great army of police, firemen and soldiers worked desperately under one command and gave the city the appearance of fighting for its life against a foe which would not be turned back. Quays collapsed every hour. As a last resort thousands of soldiers and police endeavored to build cement walls to keep the waters of the Seine out of the streets. The foreign office was abandoned as unsafe. The hotel Palais d'Orsay was cut off by a great sheet of water and its lower floors were flooded. Six square miles of the Bois de Boulogne were under water, the Palais Bourbon was flooded and all the historic monuments which lie along either side of the river were threatened with destruction. All the bridges across the Seine were in grave danger as the drift wood in vast accumulation backed up against their piers.

Under Military Rule.

General Dalstein, military governor of Paris, divided the city into five sections, each section under the command of a competent officer responsible to the Minister of War, General Brun. In this way the city is really under martial law, though as yet there has been little or no disorder. The only serious riot was caused by an abrupt rise in the price of bread, and the avaricious bakers who sought to turn a public calamity to private account were fortunate to escape with their lives.

The only flood in modern history which compares with the present was that of 1802, but the maximum height of the waters then was less than it was last week.

Looters Shot and Hanged.

The feeling against the looters was demonstrated to-day in various dramatic incidents of pursuits of robbers. Battles between looters and pursuers were fought. Three of the former were shot dead and two others hanged to lamp posts as a warning.

Generous Contributions.

Donations from America are materially swelling the relief fund. Among the amounts cabled direct from the United States are \$20,000 from the Standard Oil Company, \$10,000 from Spier & Co., and \$5,000 from Frank J. Gould. The newspapers at Paris have already raised more than \$250,000 and turned the sum over to the relief associations.

With the recession of the waters of the Seine, Paris on February 1, is beginning to feel the after effects of the flood. The pavement on the corner of the Rue St. Lazare and the Rue Caumartin subsided several feet. A house collapsed on the Rue Le Courbe shortly after it had been evacuated by the tenants. On the Rue Des Entrepeneurs a huge zap was opened under the cellars of several houses, and the whole of the ground floor of a house on the Impasse De l'Eglise is undermined.

The collapsing buildings and streets, however, are not the most serious problems confronting the authorities. Lawlessness and danger of pestilence have become the issue of the moment. The ghoulies are taking advantage of the chaotic conditions to plunder boldly, both in Paris and the provinces. Reports tell of half a score of looters shot and killed by soldiers.

IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

In the House of Commons on February 1, Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, announced that the Government was going ahead immediately with the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. He stated that Mr. Armstrong, the chief engineer of the road was of the opinion that the Nelson Harbor was superior to that at Churchill, and asked that a ship be sent to take soundings and decide which was the better route. The route to Nelson is the shorter by 67 miles. A question was asked if the government proposed to go ahead with the construction of the railway before it was assured of its ultimate terminus, to which Mr. Graham replied that the route would be in common for 260 miles no matter which harbor was selected. He said that the

examination of the channel and of the straits need not mean a delay in the construction of the railway, and pointed out that the great project included wharves and elevators, and that the construction of these would be greatly facilitated by having the railway partly constructed so that material might be carried in.

"By the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway," he said, "five cents per bushel can be saved to the people of the West on the grain they produce." In a general statement of his policy on transportation, he declared: "I am such an optimist that I believe that within the next twenty-five years in the Dominion of Canada we can undertake to build all the projects we have in view and still not have any too many lines of transportation to carry the products of the country."

"Every dollar that can be saved the people of the west in the transportation of their products means that a large part of that dollar will go to remunerate them for labor they expend in cultivation of the land."

COMET IS GOING SOME.

Visitor; Now on View is Speeding Away at 120 miles a second.

It is stated by Prof. Winslow Upton, of Providence, R. I., that Drake's comet, the new phenomenon which was first discovered by Prof. Drake in South Africa—hence its name—and which has since been visible all over Western Canada, making its appearance even in the daylight, is making a speed of more than 120 miles a second, according to calculations made at Brown University. The comet, it is stated, is speeding away from the earth and the sun, and by the last of the month, when it will no longer be visible, it will be about 160,000,000 miles distant.

The comet, which has been observed by many European astronomers, almost outrivals Halley's in point of popular interest, and since it was announced by Sir Robert Ball from the Cambridge observatory, in the neighborhood of Venus, it has been eagerly scanned by British as well as American eyes. No comet of its magnitude has been seen since 1872, and as observed at Cambridge, the brightness of its nucleus was equal to that of Mercury, and its tail estimated at two degrees long, is equivalent in sky measure to four times the breadth of the moon.

Drake's comet has no connection with Halley's, nor is it like the great comet of 1882, a member of that family of comets which almost grace the sun's surface at the time of their nearest approach to it.

Last week it was viewed with the usual interest by Winnipeggers, although it is getting perceptibly dimmer each evening.

AFTER MEAT TRUST.

Family History of National Packing Company is Disclosed at Chicago.

"The family history" of the National Packing Company, the \$15,000,000 holding concern, was revealed to the federal grand jury at Chicago, January 26, and the relationship to Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., was traced with genealogical accuracy.

The corporation was found to be a veritable son of the stockyards with parents, uncles and cousins in all the big packing concerns. Just how close the family ties are, and just how far the spirit of harmony they engender may influence agreements in restraint of trade and control of prices, the grand jury has still to discover. The genealogy of the National Packing Company was disclosed to the grand jury by Charles C. Snow, secretary and treasurer of the concern, who knows its family tree by heart. Mr. Snow was called before the inquisitorial body today as the first witness in the government investigation as to the existence of an alleged meat trust.

Mr. Snow told the grand jury who owns the stock of the National Packing Company. According to Mr. Snow, the owners, either directly or through trustees, are Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Morris & Co.

WESTERN PREMIERS CONFER. Will endeavor to bring down high freight tariffs. An appeal will be made to Railway Board.

Premier Scott arrived at Regina from Edmonton on Saturday evening, January 22, where he had conferred with Premier Rutherford and other members of the Alberta government upon a number of questions of mutual interest to the twin provinces. One important subject under consideration was the proposal for joint representations to the Ottawa authorities concerning the federal land grant for the university endowment to each of the provinces. Representatives of the two governments will proceed to Ottawa shortly after the Alberta session ends to urge the request for a university grant. The question of railway freight rates which the Saskatchewan government has been taking steps recently to investigate with the purpose of presenting an application to the Dominion railway board before the end of the present year for certain reductions and equalization of rates will also form the subject for a joint action by the two governments. Special attention will be paid to the item of rates upon coal. Mr. Scott further conferred with Attorney-General Cross on the Canadian Pacific Railway land tax exemption case which has been instated by the two provinces. It is now expected that this case will be ready for hearing before the Imperial Privy Council next June.

crashed to the ground Feb. 1, at Heliopolis, Egypt. Singer had been flying for several weeks at Heliopolis and conducting experiments with an invention which he expects to increase the speed of aeroplanes materially. He has suffered several accidents before, but hitherto escaped serious injury. On the day of the accident he made several low flights of short distances before rising in the air. The motor caused him some trouble when he reached an altitude of 2,500 feet and he began to descend. While over 200 feet in the air, however, the motor ceased altogether. Singer tried to make a long glide to the ground, but he was unable to avoid a crash, striking with terrific force. The aeroplane was smashed and Singer was caught in the wreckage. His scalp was split open, while he was also injured internally.

AFLOAT AMID SHARKS ON A THREE INCH PLANK

The nine men, master and crew, of the schooner, George A. McFadden, which was broken to pieces on Diamond Shoal early Thursday morning, arrived in New York January 30 on the Savannah line steamer City of Atlanta. They were adrift 30 hours on a three-inch plank surrounded by a flotilla of hungry sharks before being rescued by the British tramp steamer Katherine, bound for Tampico. Some of the men were so exhausted that they had to be hauled aboard. Next day they were trans-

FACTORY FOR EATON'S Definite Announcement That Big Firm Will Build in Rear of Present Store

A definite and official announcement was made January 31, by Manager Gilroy, of the T. Eaton Co., that the company has secured 243 feet on the east side of Hargrave Street, south of Graham, in Winnipeg, with a depth of 140 feet to the line between Donald and Hargrave, and immediately in the rear of the big store. The deal was closed a week ago, when the president of the company, J. C. Eaton, was in Winnipeg.

The new site will be used temporarily this spring for the storage of materials for the announced addition to the main store. It is the present intention, as announced by Mr. Gilroy, to eventually use the site for a large factory, auxiliary to the immense factory now at Toronto, which, it is stated, is the largest in the British Empire, and which employs between 5,000 and 7,000 hands the year round. The Toronto factory is used to produce men's clothing, underwear, leather goods of all kinds, fur goods and a host of other articles. The Winnipeg factory, work on which will undoubtedly be started this summer, promises to be the nucleus of a factory larger than that at Toronto.

BLACK HAND AT VANCOUVER. Vancouver's Black Hand war broke

BRIEF NEWS

Premier Scott of Saskatchewan left Jan. 31 for Ottawa, where he will confer with the federal authorities on several matters relating to the province of Saskatchewan.

Dorando Pietri, of Italy, won over Johnny Hayes, of New York, in the Marathon race, run at Recreation Park, San Francisco, January 30, in the rather slow time of 2:41:33.

It was the third meeting of the pair and the Italian's victory in two of the three races stamps him as the master of the clever little New Yorker.

Alberta grain is undoubtedly finding a market somewhere to the west, according to the figures supplied by Mr. George Hill, the Calgary grain inspector. Of the 1,620 cars of grain of last year's crop inspected in Calgary to date, not five per cent. has been consigned to eastern points, while in former years the very large bulk was shipped east and very little west.

A terrific explosion occurred at the Primero coal mine, Trinidad, Col., shortly after 4 o'clock January 31. Three miners were killed outright and 150 others are believed to be dead in the mine. These 150 men were entombed by the explosion while at work and there seems hardly a chance that any of them escaped, although it is possible that a few may have

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Advertisement for Grain Growers Elevator Committee of Manitoba featuring portraits of John Kennedy, D. D. McArthur, and T. A. Crehar.

and it is intended if possible that Attorney-general Cross and Attorney-general Turgeon shall go to London to assist in preparing the argument on the case and to watch the proceedings.

CHINAMAN TRIED TO KILL WHITE GIRL

Because Miss Grace Jennings, a pretty teacher in a country school at Pitt Meadows, B.C., refused to receive the attentions of a Chinese gardener of the neighborhood, he threatened to kill her and on January 26 tried to shoot himself. The Chinaman recently sent the girl a watch, but she returned it. He wrote a threatening letter and on the day in question called at the school while in session. A policeman arrived in time to prevent the Chinaman shooting the fleeing girl. When the Oriental saw he was cornered he turned the weapon on himself, but the cartridge failed to explode. He was arrested after a struggle and was sentenced to prison for carrying a revolver.

A MARTYR TO SCIENCE

His motor ceasing when his aeroplane was over 200 feet in the air, Aviator Singer, an Englishman, was seriously, if not fatally hurt when the machine

ferred to the U.S. gunboat Paducah and thence to the City of Atlanta.

When the men arrived in this city they had exactly fifteen cents among them. They were provided with money by the Savannah line officials and went to the Seamen's Home to await funds from the owner of the McFadden.

THE COMBINE RETALIATES

Pursuant to orders from Chicago, the New York agents of the beef trust raised the wholesale prices of meat January 31 to what they were a week before. Simultaneously the shipment of beef from Chicago and Omaha stockyards of the trust were curtailed from one-third to one-quarter. This cut in the supply, it was said, was believed by the packers to correspond pretty near to the curtailment in consumption of meat in New York on account of the boycott.

It was learned that Swift & Co. is the firm which gives out the market figures for the trust. When inquiry was made at the office of Armour & Co. and also of Morris & Co., the other two concerns controlling the National, this reply was made: "Go to Swift & Co."

out afresh January 31. Five Italians were in a room on the ground floor of the residence of one of them on Barnard street when a window pane was suddenly broken. There followed a fusillade of shots, one of which may prove fatal. T. Armand was wounded by a bullet, which perforated his intestines, and a second man was wounded in the arm. The three unhurt men rushed out with drawn guns, but by this time the assassin had escaped. Tony Bruno, who was shot in the neck on Saturday at midnight is progressing satisfactorily at the hospital.

He is believed to have been armed at the time of the shooting, though he succeeded in ridding himself of the gun before the police arrived. Offices are watching the Italian homes and more crimes of the Mafia are expected any moment.

Meat could be bought at Boston February 1, two to four cents a pound cheaper than the same quality a week ago. Cattle men there are meeting the boycott by shipping cattle abroad. It is predicted that cattle shipments to England will be 25 per cent. greater than ever before in consequence.

gotten out on the other side of the mountain.

Following the example of Toronto and many of the cities in the United States a campaign has been set afoot in Montreal to fight the high prices which prevail for meats, which have risen 6 or 7 cents per pound in the last few years.

The meat boycott is meeting with much success in Toronto, according to the reports given at the Labor Temple January 28, and many names have been added to the petition posted on a blackboard. Lists are being circulated through out the city among the workers.

The 5,000,000 members of labor and farmers' unions throughout the United States were formally asked January 30 by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to contribute ten cents each to a fund to fight the steel trust. The appeal is a formal circular, copies of which were made public in New York by several unions. Mr. Gompers puts the blame for starting the impending struggle upon the steel trust. He says the unions are acting in self defence and in protection of the American standards of life and of American institutions.



Liverpool Market Letter

By PROCTER & CO., LIVERPOOL, JANUARY 18, 1910

Argentine.—Our cable this morning advised us that the market closed weak, with an uneasy feeling, and Broomhall reports the Buenos Ayres option market 14 cents lower, or equal to 6½d. per quarter. It is small wonder that the market is weak there, for it has been bolstered up by the bulls, with the result that practically nothing has been sold for export yet and the wheat is now beginning to come forward in gradually increasing quantities. Linseed, which had been lulled in a similar manner, is reported by Broomhall as dropping 100 cents yesterday. This evening we have advices of further rains, but we do not suppose this is likely to affect the market materially now as it can do little beyond possibly retarding threshing and movement. Samples received today show very variable quality, the natural weight varying from 39 to 63 pounds, and it is probable that the lighter weights will predominate.

Russia continues to hold firmly, but there is rather more offering today. India—reports are still extremely favorable. The demand in the U.K. and on the continent continues extremely slow, and present supplies are fully up to requirements. Shipments from Russia are rather lighter; Russia and Roumania together last week amounted to 422,000 quarters. It is probable shipments somewhere about this rate will continue until the reopening of navigation, when much larger quantities are likely to be put afloat. Australia continues to ship freely, but prices are fairly well maintained.

Continental Europe Wheat Situation

By H. WIENER & CO., ANTWERP, JANUARY 14, 1910

Business in Europe has been much quieter after the great activity of the preceding week. The market looks a little tired, all bull and bear arguments having been brought forth, and the further development having now to be expected. The situation always turns round the final outcome of the Plate crop, and our impression becomes more and more certain that the crop is neither large in quantity, nor good in quality, the advanced figure of 2,000,000 tons against 2,800,000 tons last year seeming as now most problematic. But if a crop of more than 2,000,000 tons might have been interpreted to justify a lower range of price, we on the other hand do not see in a production of a few 100,000 tons less a necessary argument for a rise.

We like to draw the attention of our readers to the fact of the long delay in the Plate crop—a delay which we consider more than three weeks. Last year the shipments during the first half of January were of 267,000 quarters, while they only amount to 33,500 quarters this year, and the second half of January will probably still more accentuate these figures. Having therefore been able to pass a whole month without the assistance of the Argentine Republic, this quantity is much less needed from that quarter. Now, calculating that after all it is only the first six months, i.e. till the maturity of the world's new crops, that we are so much dependent on Plate, the delay of the latter crop comes near to the one-sixth of the total production we are not in want of, i.e. that it is indifferent whether the Argentine Republic has grown 300,000 tons more or less. But what makes Europe this year still more independent of the more or less large Argentine crop is the contribution of Australia, Russia, India and Canada, which doubtlessly will give a total sufficiency large not to be afraid of anything like starvation for the remainder of the season. We pretend that with favorable weather in spring, the present level is higher than the position will deserve at that time. Of course, nothing like abundance can be expected in the very near future, because our principal sources are either closed by winter, or cannot reach us before two months. We therefore always believe in the maintenance of prices for near-by stock and do not believe any haste necessary for purchases in spring as long as the outlook on the growing crops does not inspire apprehension. At this moment's writing, the prospects are everywhere most encouraging, the mild weather prevailing on the continent, and up to now no harm having been done.

Oats—Firm with a better demand all round. Russian offers scarce and dearer, whereas a good business is passing in Plates at full prices.

Barley—Quiet, consumption remaining a slow one.

Rye unchanged.

Liverpool Market Report

By HENRY WILLIAMS & CO., LIVERPOOL

During the week wheat "Futures" have ruled quiet with an easier tendency, today's prices showing a decline of 1½d. to 1¼d.

Cargoes of White Wheat from the Pacific Coast of America are nominally 6d. lower, Australians 6d. to 9d. lower, Russians 3d. to 6d. lower.

Argentine cargoes 6d. to 9d. lower. Shipments this week to Liverpool nil, U.K. direct nil, Continent 4,500, orders 3,000 quarters, equalling 7,500 quarters, against 2,000 last week and 138,500 last year. Latest cables report the weather unsettled and arrivals at the ports small and unsatisfactory as regards the quality.

Russia reports frost has set in in the south-west and south-east, but that previous falls of snow have covered the fields. Goods fall of snow are also reported from the centre, north and east. Stocks have again increased somewhat, but sellers do not press.

Roumania—Spring like weather again prevailed last week, but frost has set in in the north. The crop outlook remains very favorable.

Hungary reports changeable weather—mild and foggy at the beginning of the week, but clear and frosty later. Condition of the seedings is described as highly satisfactory.

Italy reports favorably of the growing wheat, but frequent rains have interrupted field work in the north. Spain reports favorable weather, though in some parts rain is badly wanted. The condition of the seedings gives general satisfaction.

Holland, Belgium and Germany report nothing new.

France—the crop outlook is favorable. Markets there display a fair amount of strength and the opinion is prevalent that the last crop was greatly over-estimated. Supplies are scanty.

India—Further good rains have fallen, confirming the excellent crop prospects recently reported.

Australia reports shippers are buying heavily, and that the bulk of the Commonwealth crop is already marketed.

The quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the U.K. has increased 245,000 quarters since last week, while that for the continent has decreased 70,000 quarters; the total for Europe is now 3,385,000 quarters, against 2,620,000 quarters last year, and 3,690,000 quarters at the same time in 1908.

Russian and Black Sea shipments.—Ports of call 67,000 quarters. U.K. 117,000 France 33,000; Germany, 24,000; Belgium 37,000; Holland 57,000; Italy 62,000; other countries 79,000 quarters, equalling 476,000 quarters last week against 505,000 quarters previous week.

Liverpool General Market Report

(Taken from the Corn Trade News, Tuesday evening, January 18, 1910)

Wheat cargoes are very quiet at about 3d. decline.

Australian wheat cargoes, 40/6 (approx. \$1.21) asked for 14,000 qrs., three ports Dec.-Jan. and 40/3 (approx. \$1.20) asked for Jan.-Feb. Steamers early January offer at 40/9 (approx. \$1.22). 41/- (approx. \$1.23) buys 6,000 tons lately sailed. 40/6 (approx. \$1.21) probably buys all January. Parcels to Liverpool for Dec.-Jan. offer at 39/9 (approx. \$1.19). 39/3 (approx. \$1.17) asked for Jan.-Feb. A parcel of South-Vict. to London Dec.-Jan. offers at 40/6 (approx. \$1.21).

Russian wheat cargoes are quiet, unchanged. Azoff-Black Sea, shipping shipped, is held at 41/3 (approx. \$1.23) to 42/9 (approx. \$1.25). Steamer Uika on fine sample at opening Azoff, 40/6 to 41/- (approx. \$1.21) to \$1.23.

River Plate wheat cargoes, 39/4 (approx. \$1.18) asked for a steamer Barusso, 61½ lbs. loading, and 41/- (approx. \$1.23 asked for Rosafe, 61½ lbs. same position. 39/6 (approx. \$1.18) asked for 4,500 tons Rosafe, 62½ lbs. Feb. shipment. Parcels to Liverpool of Rosafe, 62 lbs., Jan.-Feb. offer at 38/9 (approx. \$1.16) 37/9 (approx. \$1.15) asked for Barusso, 62 lbs. 38/- (approx. \$1.14) asked in London for Barusso 62 lbs., Jan.-Feb. 37/10 (approx. \$1.15) for Feb.-Mch.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat. Parcels to Liverpool are quiet and offered at about 3d. decline. Parcels to London are easier.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (incl. L'p'l.) Afloat	39/1	approx. \$1.17
No. 2 Nor. Man. Jan.-Feb.	38/9	" 1.16
No. 3 Nor. Man. Jan.-Feb.	38/3	" 1.14
No. 1 Nor. Man. (incl. Ldn.) Feb.-Mch.	40/3	" 1.20
No. 2 Nor. Man. Feb.-Mch.	39/7	" 1.18
No. 3 Nor. Man. Feb.-Mch.	39/-	" 1.17
Indian wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet, unchanged.		
Choice White Kurrachee Afloat	8/7	approx. \$1.23 3-3
Choice White Kurrachee Dec.-Jan.		" 1.21 4-5
Choice White Kurrachee Jan.-Feb.	8/5	" 1.20 3-5
Indian parcels for London are dull at about unchanged rates.		
Red Kurrachee Jan.-Feb.	44/-	approx. \$1.26
No. 2 Club Calcutta Mch.-Apr.	40/9	" 1.22

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12.		
4,500 tons Rosafe, 63 lbs., steamer, Jan. shipment, sold last night	41/-	approx. \$1.23
SATURDAY, JAN. 15.		
5,000 tons Barusso, steamer, Jan.-Feb. shipment, sold on cable bid	38/9	" 1.16

SALES OF PARCELS

Liverpool

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12.		
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Feb.	39/-	approx. \$1.17
THURSDAY, JAN. 13.		
500 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Afloat	39/4	approx. \$1.18
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Afloat	38/4	approx. \$1.15
FRIDAY, JAN. 14.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Afloat	39/6	approx. \$1.18
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Jan.-Feb.	38/7	" 1.15
SATURDAY, JAN. 15.		
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Jan.-Feb.	39/1	approx. \$1.17
London		
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Jan.-Feb.	40/1	approx. \$1.20
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Feb.-Mch.	40/-	" 1.20
MONDAY, JAN. 17.		
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Feb.	40/3	approx. \$1.20

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats, and flax seed for May delivery.

DATE	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Jan. 26	107½	38½	193
Jan. 27	107½	39	193
Jan. 28	106½	39	195
Jan. 29	107½	39½	195
Jan. 31	106½	39½	195
Feb. 1	107½	39½	194

Liverpool Spot Cash

(Corn Trade News, Jan. 11, 1910)

Australian	Exhausted
1 Nor. Man.	8/3 approx. \$1.21 1-5
2 Nor. Man.	8/4 " 1.20
3 Nor. Man.	8/3 " 1.18 4-5
4 Nor. Man.	8/2 " 1.17 3-5
Red Karachi	
Ord. terms	8/3 " 1.19 2-5
2 Hard Winter	8/6 " 1.22 4-5
2 Red Winter	8/6 " 1.22 4-5
Barusso	8/6 " 1.22 4-5
Russian	8/7 " 1.23 3-5

Prices Holding Firm

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.'S OFFICE WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 2, 1910.

Wheat.—Price changes in the wheat market during the past week have been very small, the market ruling very steady at all times. There has been a fair enquiry for export almost right along, and fairly large quantities have been worked for February-March, March-April, and May-June shipment. This goes to show that our market has been on an export basis during the week. Farmers' shipments from country points are increasing but not very rapidly. A considerable portion of the grain shipped is not coming on to the market, at least there is

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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not very much comes on to the market when the market declines.

Re the future trend of prices.—It is impossible for anyone to predict what the market will be a few weeks hence.

Oats.—Oats have been very steady, and are quite in demand all the time.

Barley.—Barley has been in better demand, with slightly advancing prices.

The Week's Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inspected during the week ending Jan. 31.

Table with columns for Spring Wheat, One Hard, One Northern, Two Northern, Three Northern, No. 4, Feed, Rejected 1, Rejected 2, No grade, Rejected, Condemned, No. 5, No. 6, and Winter Wheat.

Table with columns for No. 1 Alberta Red, No. 2 Alberta Red, No. 3 Alberta Red, No. 4 R.W., No. 3 R.W., No. 2 W.W., No. 1 W.W., No. 2 M.W., Oats, No. 1 C.W., No. 2 C.W., No. 3, Rejected, Extra No. 1 feed, No. 1 Feed, No. 2 Feed, No grade, No. 2 M., Barley, No. 3, No. 4, Rejected 6, Condemned, Flax, No. 1 N.W. Manitoba, No. 1 Manitoba, No grade, Grand Total.

Table with columns for No. 1 Hard, No. 1 Nor., No. 2 Nor., No. 3 Nor., No. 4, No. 5, Other grades, and Stocks of Oats.

Table with columns for No. 1 C.W., No. 2 C.W., No. 3 C.W., Mixed, Other grades, and Stocks of Oats.

Table with columns for No. 1 C.W., No. 2 C.W., No. 3 C.W., Mixed, Other grades, and Stocks of Oats.

Table with columns for Stocks of—Barley, Flax, Canadian Visible, (Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange), Winnipeg, Jan. 28.

Table with columns for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, Ft. William, Pt. Arthur, Depot Hb'y, Meaford, Mid. Tiffin, Collingwood, Owen Sound, Goderich, Sarnia, Pt. Edward, Pt. Colborne, Kingston, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, St. John N.B., Total visible, Last week, Last year, Of the above totals.

Table with columns for Comparative American Visible, LAST WEEK, PREVIOUS WEEK, LAST YEAR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS.

Table with columns for Primary Receipts and Shipments, LAST WEEK, PREVIOUS WEEK, LAST YEAR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS.

Table with columns for World's Wheat Shipments, LAST WEEK, PREVIOUS WEEK, LAST YEAR, American, Russian, Danubian, Indian, Argentine, Australia, Various, Corn, WHEAT ON PASSAGE, Increase, Decrease.

Table with columns for Flour, The following are mill prices, per bag, OGLVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., Royal Household, Mount Royal, Glenora Patents, Manitoba Strong Bakers, LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., Five Roses, Lakewood, Harvest Queen, Medora, XXXX, WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., Purity, Three Stars, Battle Patent, Maitland Bakers, Huron, XXXX, HUDSON'S BAY CO., Hungarian Patent, Stratheona, Leader, Rolled Oats, Per 80 lbs., Prices net, In 80-lb. sacks, In 40-lb. sacks.

Table with columns for Swine, Quotations are still maintained at 85.50 but the general impression is that prices will decline within the next two or three weeks.

Table with columns for Lambs and Mutton, Shipments are light and the following prices are being paid: Choice lambs, Local sheep.

Table with columns for Record Live Stock Prices, Butcher steers were quoted on the Winnipeg market this week, at from \$4.75 to \$5.00 a hundred pounds.

Table with columns for Dressed Meat, Winnipeg retail butchers are offering the following prices this week for dressed meats shipped in good clean shape.

Table with columns for In 20-lb. sacks, In 8-lb. sacks, Feed, The following are prices on mill feed, per ton: Bran, Shorts, CHOPPED FEEDS, Barley, per ton, in sacks, Oats, Barley and Oats.

Table with columns for Potatoes, Quotations are now 40 to 45 cents a bushel in car load lots.

Table with columns for Hay, Quotations on hay are still maintained as follows: Native Hay, No. 1, Native Hay, No. 2, Timothy, No. 1, Timothy, No. 2.

Table with columns for Stockyard Receipts, The following gives the number of cattle, sheep and hogs received at the C.P.R. stockyards during the week ending Jan. 29, and their disposition: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, From C.P.R. points, From C.N.R. points, Total 905.

Table with columns for Hides, Tallow and Wool, McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Green frozen hides, Green frozen calf, Dry Flint butcher hides, Dry rough and fallen hides, Tallow, per pound, Seneca Root, Wool.

Table with columns for Winnipeg Live Stock, By Bator and McLean, Stockyards, Winnipeg, Feb. 1, 1910, The rapid advance noted in cattle prices last week is still continued, and quotations have now reached a point higher than at any time in the past for this season of the year.

Table with columns for Swine, Quotations are still maintained at 85.50 but the general impression is that prices will decline within the next two or three weeks.

Table with columns for Lambs and Mutton, Shipments are light and the following prices are being paid: Choice lambs, Local sheep.

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Table with columns for Dressed Meat, Winnipeg retail butchers are offering the following prices this week for dressed meats shipped in good clean shape.

Table with columns for Hind quarter beef, Forequarters, Dressed hogs under 200 pounds, Veal, milk fed under 160 pounds, Dressed lamb, Dressed mutton.

Table with columns for Dressed Poultry, Winnipeg retailers who purchase direct from the producer quote the following prices per pound for dressed poultry, dry plucked, and with the head and feet off: Chickens, Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.

Table with columns for Butter and Eggs, The quotations given in THE GUIDE for these products are those secured from retail merchants in Winnipeg who purchase direct from the farmer.

Sample Market Prices

Table with columns for Summary of cash sales made on Minneapolis Sample Market, January 31, 1 hard wheat, 1 car, 6 car, 1 hard wheat, 3 cars, 1 hard wheat, 2 cars, 1 northern wheat, 14 cars, 1 northern wheat, 1 car, 1 northern wheat, 1 car, 1 northern wheat, 1 car, 1 northern wheat, 2 cars, 1 northern wheat, 8 cars, 1 northern wheat, 1 car, 1 northern wheat, 10 cars, 1 northern 1 car f.o.b., 1 nth. wheat, 1,730 bu. to arr., 2 northern wheat, 9 cars, 2 northern wheat, 1 car, 2 northern wheat, 3 cars, 3 wheat, 3 cars, 2 nth. wheat, 1 car, king heads, 2 northern wheat, 2 cars, 2 northern wheat, 2 cars, 2 northern wheat, 3 cars, 3 wheat, 2 cars, 3 wheat, 1 car, 2 northern wheat, 4 cars, 3 wheat, 1 car, 3 mixed wheat, 1 car, 1 durum wheat, 4 cars, 1 durum wheat, 2,000 bu. to arr., 1 durum wheat, 5,000 bu. to arr., 2 durum wheat, 6 cars, 2 durum wheat, 5 cars, 2 durum wheat, 1 car, 3 durum wheat, 3 cars, 3 durum wheat, 1 car, 1 velvet chaff wheat, 2 cars, 1 velvet chaff wheat, 2 cars, 1 velvet chaff wheat, 1 car, 4 corn, 3 cars, 3 yellow corn, 1 car, 4 yellow corn, 1 car, No grade corn, 2 cars, No grade corn, 1 car, wet, Ear corn, 1 car, 3 oats, 1 car, 3 oats, 1 car, choice, 3 oats, 1 car, Choice lambs, 4 white oats, 2 cars, 2 rye, 7 cars, 3 rye, 1 car, 4 barley, 8 cars, 4 barley, 2 cars, 4 barley, 2 cars, 4 barley, 1 car, 1 feed barley, 1 car, 1 feed barley, 8 cars, 1 feed barley, 4 cars, 1 feed barley, part car, 2 feed barley, 2 cars, No grade feed barley, 9 cars, No grade feed barley, 1 car, No grade feed barley, part car.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM JANUARY 26-1, INCLUSIVE

Table with columns for WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, FLAX, and various grades and prices.

End, 1910

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BONDED G. G. G. CO. Ltd. LICENSED

Now For Business in 1910

TO OUR FARMERS

WE have pleasure in telling our friends that our records show a splendid response to our solicitations for Grain Consignments in 1909. Our Farmers are loyally supporting their own Company, thus mightily strengthening our hands to champion their cause, fight their battles and win out.

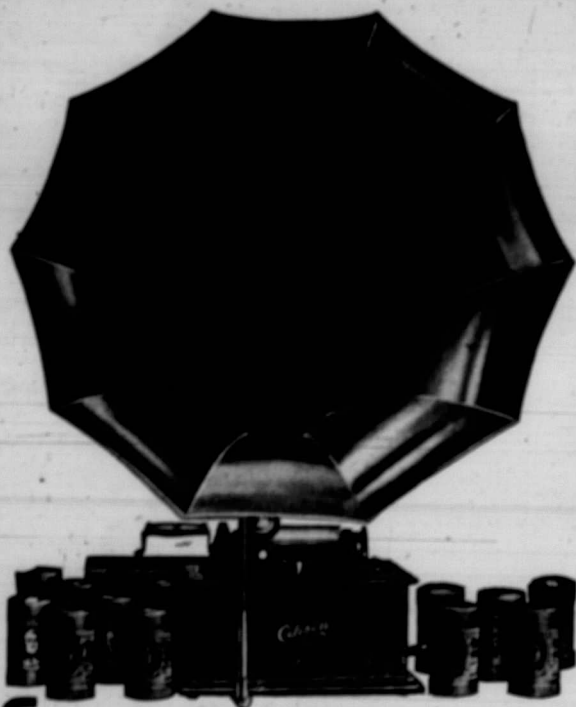
- We look for the same favor and support in 1910.
- We can get you TOP PRICE for your grain.
- We look after your interests in every way.
- We have the volume of business which enables us to sell to best advantage.
- Our CLAIMS DEPARTMENT does good work and is at your service.

One Word More. We have MADE GOOD in the past, we intend to push business more strenuously than ever in the present year, and we ask all our friends to be with us, to send us their grain right along and to advise others to do likewise. We shall be pleased to forward information regarding market prospects or the shipping of grain TO ALL WESTERN GRAIN GROWERS WHO WILL WRITE US. Write us today. Get in touch with the Farmers' Company.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.
WINNIPEG LIMITED MANITOBA

Note.--Alberta farmers will please address us to Calgary

DIVE
FLAX
NW 1 Man Ref.



The Edison!

The Latest Style EDISON Phonograph in Our New Outfit No. 10—this superb entertainer, Mr. Edison's latest, final improvement of phonograph—shipped

FREE!

Yes, free. I don't ask a cent of your money—I don't want you to keep the phonograph—I just want to give it to you on a free loan—then you may return it at my own expense.

Read the Offer:

I will ship you free this grand No. 10 outfit, Fireside Model, with one dozen Gold Moulded and Amberol records. You do not have to pay me a cent C. O. D. or sign any leases or mortgages. I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and greatest improvement in phonographs. I want to convince you of its wonderful superiority. Give a free concert; give a free minstrel show, music, dances, the old fashioned hymns, grand opera, comic opera—all this I want you to hear free of charge—all in your own home—on this free loan offer.

MY REASON—My reason for this free loan offer, this extra liberal offer on the finest talking machine ever made—see below.

MR. EDISON Says: "I Want to see a Phonograph in every Home."

The Phonograph is the result of years of experiment; it is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He realizes fully its value as an entertainer and educator; for the phonograph brings the pleasure of the city right to the village and the farm home. Now, the new Fireside Edison Phonograph of our outfit No. 10, 1910 Model, is the latest and greatest improved talking machine made by this great inventor. Everybody should hear it; everybody must hear it. If you have only heard other talking machines before, you cannot imagine what beautiful music you can get from the outfit No. 10. This new machine is just out and has never been heard around the country. We want to convince you; we want to prove to you that this outfit is far, far superior to anything ever heard before. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer.

My Reason I don't want you to buy it—I don't ask you to buy anything. But I do feel that if I can send you this great phonograph and convince you of its merits, of its superiority, you will be glad to invite your neighbors and friends to your house to let them hear the free concert. Then, perhaps, one or more of your friends will be glad to buy one of these great outfits No. 10. You can tell your friends that they can get an Edison Phonograph outfit complete with records for only \$2.00 a month—\$2.00 a month—the easiest possible payment and, at the same time, a rock-bottom price. Perhaps you, yourself, would want a Phonograph, and if you ever intend to get a phonograph, now is the chance to get the brand new and most wonderful phonograph ever made, and on a most wonderfully liberal offer. But if neither you nor your friends want the machine, that is O. K.; I simply want you to have it on a free loan, and perhaps somebody who heard the machine will buy one later. I am glad to send it on a free loan offer anyway. I will take it as a favor if you will send me your name and address so I can send you the catalog—then you can decide whether you want the free loan. There are no strings on this offer, absolutely none. It is a free loan that is all. I ask not for one cent of your money, I only say if any of your people want to buy a phonograph, they may get one for \$2.00 a month, if they want it.



Now, remember, nobody asks for a cent of your money I want every responsible household in the country, every man who wants to see his home cheerful and his family entertained, every good father, every good husband, to write and get these free concerts for his home. Remember, the loan is absolutely free from us, and we do not even charge you anything C. O. D.

Write for the FREE Edison Catalog

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No later responses just sign and mail this free coupon right NOW.



In this catalog you will find a complete list of music and vaudeville entertainments. You can pick out just the kind of records you want for the entertainment you want on this free loan in your own home. Get this catalog at once, then you can decide whether or not you want a free loan and when you want it. You can also decide just the music you want. Remember, I will appreciate it as a favor if you will give me the opportunity of sending you this latest style machine—the climax of Mr. Edison's skill—on this free loan offer. I will appreciate it especially if you will send me your name and address anyway right now, so I can fully and clearly explain our methods of shipping the Edison Phonograph on a free loan offer. **SIGN THE COUPON TODAY. Do it right now.**

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