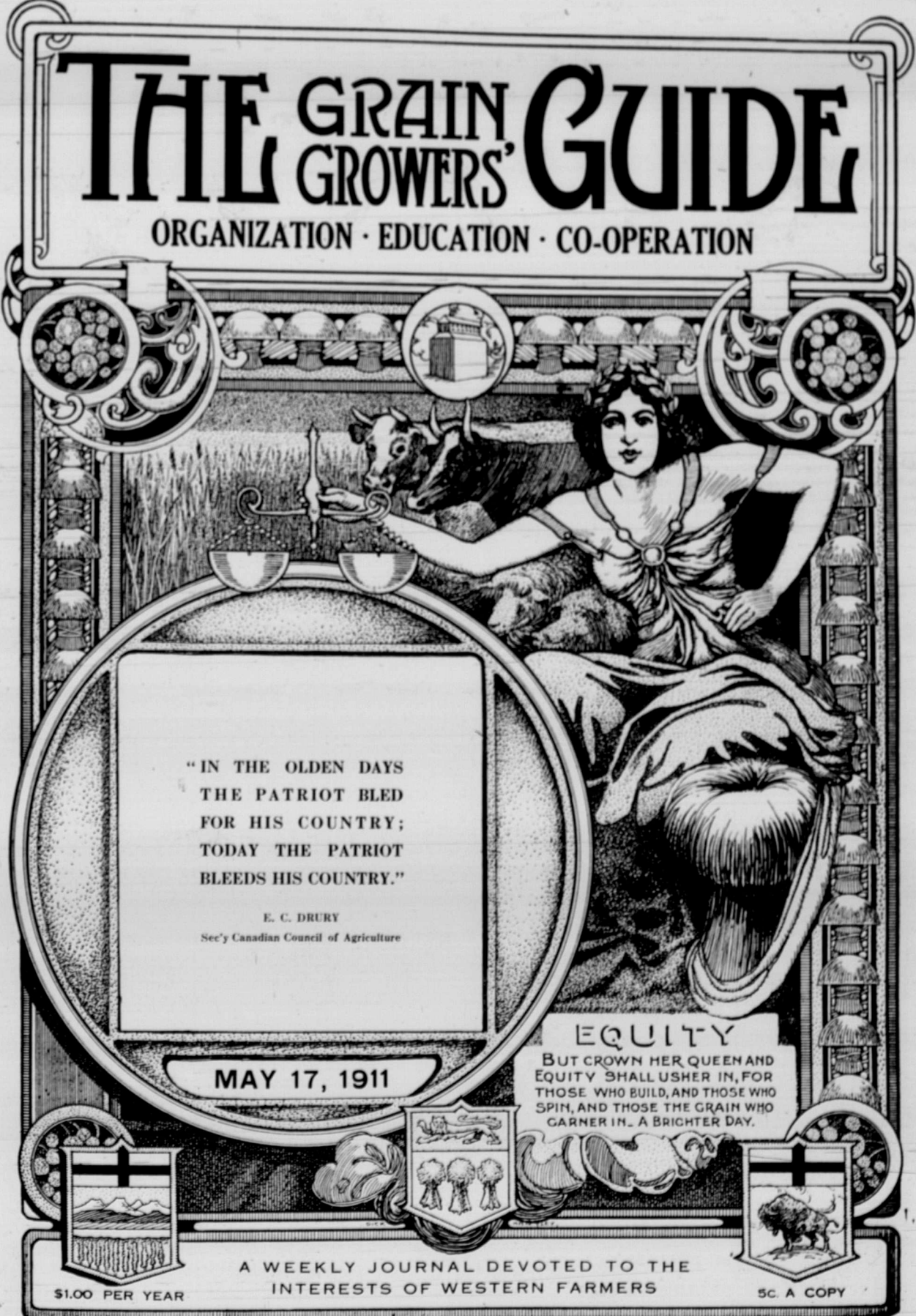


1911

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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"IN THE OLDEN DAYS
THE PATRIOT BLED
FOR HIS COUNTRY;
TODAY THE PATRIOT
BLEEDS HIS COUNTRY."

E. C. DRURY
Sec'y Canadian Council of Agriculture

MAY 17, 1911

EQUITY

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



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G.C.G. Co. Bill Passes House

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 12.

The bill incorporating the Grain Growers' Grain Company was passed by the House of Commons tonight after some slight amendments had been made, and the bill now goes back to the Senate for its approval of the changes made by the Commons.

The bill has certainly received careful scrutiny by the House, the discussion of last week being renewed on Monday and again tonight. Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who remarked that some people would probably say he was opposing the bill simply because it was a Grain Growers' bill, renewed the objections previously made by Conservative members to the wide powers given by the bill. He pointed out that in addition to dealing in the products of the farm the company would have power to manufacture plows and harvesters or anything that might be used on a farm, including shirts, shoes and other articles of wear. In spite of the fact that it was pointed out to him that a clause following the one he was criticizing, specifically prohibited the company engaging in banking, insurance or railroading, Mr. Foster repeatedly complained that the company would have these powers, and said he did not think the government had looked into the matter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the government had looked into the bill. The minister of public works had gone into it thoroughly and found that the powers given under the bill were not wider than the company could have obtained by going to the secretary of state for letters patent. He could see no interest that could be prejudiced by the bill, and gave it his support.

Opposition to the bill was continued by Richard Blain, S. Barker, E. A. Lancaster, A. Haggart, J. D. Reid and others on the Conservative side, who expressed their desire to prevent innocent and unsuspecting farmers from being misled by the promoters of the company, and the bill was supported by W. W. Rutan, W. E. Knowles, J. G. Turritt, A. H. Clarke, Hon. W. Pugsley on the government side, while E. W. Nesbitt (Liberal) objected to some clauses and defended others.

Tonight, J. D. Reid objected to a Grain Growers' company having power to deal with electric power, but agreed to withdraw his objections if a suggestion of W. S. Middleboro to change the name to "The Grain Growers' Trading Co." was adopted.

W. D. Staples, the Conservative member for Macdonald, finally brought the matter to an end, however, by defending the present name of the company. He said the company had been doing business for some years, under a Manitoba charter, as the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and was just as jealous of its name as any other company. "As far as I am concerned," he said, "as a farmer myself and having had some experience of shipping grain through the Grain Growers' Grain Company, I do not see any objection to allowing them to extend their powers throughout the Dominion."

GRAIN BILL IN HOUSE

Ottawa, May 13.—The Canada Grain Bill was introduced in the House yesterday by Hon. Frank Oliver. It was read the first time without discussion.

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. MCKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

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

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

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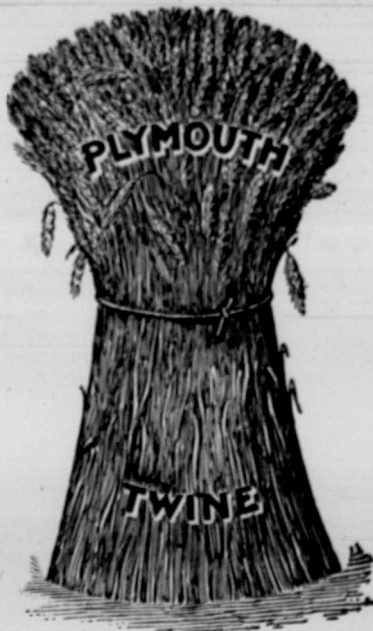
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Volume III

May 17, 1911

Number 42

THE BEST EVER



W. G. McMAHON
General Agent - - WINNIPEG

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader, and was for two years a lecturer in Harvard University on political economy and Canadian constitutional history. In 1905-6 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and has devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff and the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 postpaid.

BOOK DEPT. - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

C.N.R. Bond Guarantee

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 12.

The early completion of a third trans-continental railway by the construction of a new line from the present terminus of the C.N.R. at Port Arthur across New Ontario to Montreal was foreshadowed in a resolution laid before the House of Commons on Thursday by Hon. Geo. P. Graham.

The new road will be a thousand miles in length, and its construction by the C.N.R. will be secured by the guaranteeing of bonds by the Dominion government to the extent of \$35,000 a mile. There was practically no opposition to the general scheme, and the resolution unanimously carried after three hours of discussion. Mr. Graham stated that he did not believe the new transcontinental would cost the country one dollar, explaining that while the government became responsible for the principal and 3½ per cent. interest on the bonds, it took a first mortgage on the portions of the line to be constructed and in addition had the guarantee of the whole Canadian Northern Railway standing between the government and the liability. The first two years' interest will be paid by the government, but will afterwards be repaid by the C.N.R., with interest on the interest at 3½ per cent. until such time as it is repaid.

The resolution declares that the aid provided for is granted by the government for the express purpose of encouraging the transportation of goods through Canadian channels, and the company will be required to enter into an agreement undertaking that all freight originating on the line of the C.N.R. not specifically routed otherwise by the shipper, will, when destined to points in Canada, be carried over Canadian railways, that the through rate on export traffic from the point of origin to the point of destination shall at no time be greater via Canadian ports than via United States ports, that all such traffic not specifically routed otherwise shall be carried to Canadian ports, and that the company shall not in any manner advise or encourage the transportation of such freight by any other than Canadian routes.

The route of the new line from Montreal to the West lies through Ottawa, North Bay, Sudbury, and then traverses the southern portion of the great clay belt of Northern Ontario lying between the lines of the C.P.R. and the G.T.P. It will connect at several points with the C.N.R. Ontario Railway, the C.N.R. Quebec Railway, and with the Intercolonial, the agreement with regard to routing by Canadian railways being designed to provide traffic for the government road from Montreal to Halifax and St. John, to which a number of new branches are shortly to be added.

FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS

Ottawa, May 12. — An important measure in connection with the conservation of natural resources was under discussion in the House of Commons on Tuesday, May 8. The bill is one introduced by Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, respecting forest reserves and parks, and its chief feature is the establishment of a forest reserve which includes the whole of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The reserve contains some 16,999,990 acres and Mr. Oliver stated that the primary object of establishing the reserve was to conserve the sources of water supply by the protection and reproduction of timber around the sources of the rivers which take their rise in the mountains. The consideration of the bill was not completed.

An "Infant" Industry

NOTE—In preparing this article on the Massey-Harris Company every effort has been made to ensure the truth of the statements contained therein. This "infant industry," nurtured by the milk of high protection which Sir Wilfrid Laurier bluntly describes as "legalized robbery," has turned out a goodly number of millionaires. Now grown to maturity, this "infant" still lustily cries for the bottle and protests against withdrawal of its pap. The Massey-Harris people are free traders in everything they want to buy, but protectionists in what they have to sell. They purchase from the U.S. Steel Corporation instead of from the Canadian steel industries that have been bonused to the extent of \$40,000,000 at the expense of the Canadian people. They get drawbacks on what they buy; they compete freely in all parts of the world and have even invaded the protected American market. Their profits have been untold millions. What excuse is there for a tariff on farm implements? We merely take the Massey-Harris Company because it furnishes the best Canadian example of how the agricultural implement industry of Canada leans on the politicians. One member of the firm is in the Senate, another in the House of Commons.—Editor.

The story of the Massey-Harris Company, like that of most of the large industrial concerns of the world, is one of small beginnings, of steady, aggressive development, of absorption of competitors, and of expansion through the discovery and exploitation of markets hitherto un-supplied.

The Massey-Harris Company was formed in 1891, but for the beginnings of what is now the largest industry of its kind under the British flag, one must go back to the year 1847, when Hart A. Massey began to manufacture agricultural implements in his blacksmith's shop at the village of Newcastle, Ont. The A. Harris Son & Co. was established at Beausville, Ont., in 1857, and the other companies which went into the amalgamation and helped to form the Massey-Harris Co., were the Patterson Bros. Co., established at Patterson, near Richmond Hill, Ont., in 1855, and the J. O. Wither Son & Co., which started business in Brantford, Ont., in 1857.

Fallacy of Protection

In the early days of the business all these companies were chiefly engaged in experimental work, and many and wondrous were the inventions which the pioneers of the industry figured out while burning the midnight oil. Most of those were found to be impracticable, but by the early 80's, when the land boom struck the West, a serviceable line of mowers and reapers was being produced. So rapid was the development of the West that for a few years the demand for agricultural implements of all kinds was greater than the Canadian factories could supply. A duty of 35 per cent. which was imposed by the national policy tariff of 1878 and remained in force until 1894, practically shut out American machinery, and the business became so profitable that a large number of factories were started, and in 1886 there were 23 agricultural implement firms in Eastern Canada, every one of which was building a different style of binder. When the boom died most of these companies went out of the business either by liquidation or by taking up some other line of manufacture, and beside the Massey-Harris Co., there are now only two of the firms then in business that are still manufacturing binders, namely, the Naxom Manufacturing Co. and the Frost & Wood Co.

The Massey and Harris companies, which were at that time still separate and rival concerns, finding the Western market had for the time failed them, both began, in 1887, to look for customers in other parts of the world. Europe and Australia afforded the first opportunities for the enterprising Canadian manufacturers to engage in the export trade, and the two concerns each opened offices in England, the Massey Co. in London, and the Harris Co. in Liverpool, Lloyd Harris, a grandson of the original Alanson Harris, and now M.P. for Brantford, taking charge of the European end of the latter company's business in 1889.

Meeting Trade Conditions

The different conditions of agriculture in the European and other countries made the Canadian style of implements unsuitable without some modification, and the first thing that was necessary in the development of the export trade was to find out what changes had to be made to adapt the machines to the needs of the several countries. In Europe, for instance, straw is so valuable that the farmers cannot afford to waste an inch, and a binder was constructed which would cut close to the ground, while the length of straw made the open end binder necessary. A mower to which a dropper can be attached and the machine used as a reaper

for grain crops is also manufactured for countries where the farms are small.

Eliminating Competition

It was while engaged in developing the export trade that the Massey and Harris companies decided upon amalgamation, and the merger in which the Patterson and Wither companies also joined, not only enabled the centralization of the manufacturing processes, but also permitted one selling force to handle the output of the whole of the factories, thus effecting a saving of expense, and at the same time eliminating any possibility of competition in prices.

The Massey-Harris Co. was capitalized in the first place at \$5,000,000, the works of the four companies forming the merger being valued at approximately \$2,500,000 and the other half of the capitalization being represented by working capital. Some of the works belonging to the different companies had by this time been removed from the places at which they were established, the Massey company having moved from Newcastle to Toronto, the Harris company from Beausville to

works in mowers and binders could be disposed of outside of Canada. In the effort to keep pace with the demand, the works have been extended again and again, additional capital being subscribed for the purpose, and at the present time the company is employing 8,500 persons, and has a fully subscribed capital of \$15,000,000 represented by plant and real estate that is claimed to be of equal value. In 1891, the year in which the amalgamation took place, the Massey and Harris companies, which were the largest firms in the business in Canada, each manufactured about 2,000 binders, and the total output of the four amalgamating companies was worth about \$4,000,000. The exact amount of the output of the Massey-Harris Co. at the present time is not revealed by the company, but it is said that \$15,000,000 worth of agricultural implements were manufactured and sold by the company last year.

Secured More Work

Shortly after the formation of the merger the Massey-Harris Co. secured control of the Bain Wagon Co., of Wood-

stock, by the purchase of the majority of its stock, and a large interest in the Verity Plow Co. was also acquired, the Massey-Harris Co. at the same time arranging to dispose of the whole output of both companies, again effecting a saving in selling expense, which is a very important item, and giving the concern a great advantage in dealing with agents and customers. A few months ago the company further extended its producing capacity by the purchase for \$3,000,000 of the works of the Johnson Harvester Co., at Batavia, New York, the output of which will be chiefly disposed of abroad.

The Massey-Harris Co. is a close corporation, and the new issues of stock have always been taken up either by the old shareholders or by the more responsible employees. The balance sheets of the company are carefully kept from the eyes of outsiders, but it is known that the dividends paid in recent years have been at the rate of eight per cent., while large sums have been annually written off and placed in a fund for the replacement and improvement of the plant.

A "Revenue Tariff"

The proprietors of the Massey-Harris Co. of course believe in what they call a "revenue tariff" and while the company is able to compete successfully with United States rivals in every other part

of the world, as demonstrated by the large export trade, its officials, and notably its president and general manager, Senator L. Melvin Jones, have declared that it could not do so in Canada, and that were the Canadian duty removed from agricultural implements, or appreciably reduced, they would be compelled to go over to the United States to do a large part of their manufacturing. Protective duties levied by the Canadian government do not, of course, benefit Canadian manufacturers exported to other countries, in fact they must make manufacturing more expensive (though this effect is partially eliminated by raw materials being practically free of duty), and it is evidently necessary to look at things from the peculiar viewpoint enjoyed by members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to see how a business, one-half of which gets no advantage from protection, though it has to put up with its disadvantages, would be ruined and driven from the country by a reduction of the duties or by free trade.

Get Steel in States

That the Massey-Harris Company's belief in protection is confined in its application to the goods they have for sale in Canada, is shown by the fact that when it comes to purchasing they go to the cheapest markets available. Seventy-five per cent. of the material which goes into Massey-Harris implements is imported from the United States, and practically the whole of this comes in a partly manufactured state, so that even Canadian-made goods have had a large amount of labor expended upon them by the lumbermen, miners, mill workers and iron workers of the United States.

The United States Steel Corporation and other American companies supply the company with iron and steel, and the company has a timber limit in Arkansas from which it gets hickory and oak, while bass wood, maple and soft woods used for packing cases are obtained in Canada. The Massey-Harris Co. has for some years manufactured malleable iron for use in the Canadian works, at Batavia, N. Y., the plant being operated in connection with the works of the Johnson Harvester Co., which the Massey-Harris Co. has recently acquired. The bulk of this material, however, comes in either duty free or practically so by reason of the drawbacks which are received by implement manufacturers on exports.

The implement manufacturer is thus saved as far as possible from the evil effects of protection, but the iron and steel industries of this country are at the same time deprived of the benefits which they would derive if the implement men were forced by high duties on iron and steel to patronize Canadian industries and pay big prices for the output of their mills and foundries. Hence the iron and steel bounties; but that is another story.

The \$15,000,000 of capital stock of the Massey-Harris Co. is held by some 150 persons, most of whom are either actively associated with the management of the business as directors or in other responsible positions, or are members of the Massey and Harris families. Many of those who draw big dividends from the company are also in receipt of handsome salaries, and the success of the enterprise which they have built up has brought them considerable wealth.

It is gratifying to know, however, that a considerable portion of the profits of the Massey-Harris Co. are used for the public good. The late Hart A. Massey, the first president of the company, when he died in 1896, bequeathed his entire holdings to philanthropic purposes for all time, and large sums of money are

Continued on Page 30



Farm Home and Barn of Peter Wright, Myrtle, Man.

Brantford, and the Patterson company from Patterson to Woodstock. At the Toronto works all kinds of agricultural implements are manufactured with the exception of plows, which are made in the Verity Plow works at Brantford. The old Harris factory at Brantford is now used almost exclusively for the manufacture of mowers and binders, and wagons and sleighs are built for the company by the Bain Wagon Co., at Woodstock.

Protection Favors Exports

The progress of the company since the formation of the combine in 1891 has been phenomenal. The whole of the wheat growing world has been invaded by the selling agents of the Canadian company, and while the development of Western Canada has of itself provided a very large market for the products of the factories, the export trade has grown even more rapidly until now it is equal in volume to the Canadian sales. Massey-Harris implements are used in Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, France, Germany, Argentina, Russia and several other countries. The demand throughout the world for the kind of agricultural implements manufactured by the Massey-Harris Co. is so great that the chief difficulty of the company is to fill the orders received rather than to make sales, in fact it has been stated by the management that the whole output of the

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 17th, 1911

GOVERNMENT PLAYING WITH WEST

Last week we mentioned briefly that the Dominion government had provided \$2,000,000 in the supplementary estimates for the "immediate construction" of the Hudson's Bay Railway. At the same time the government announced a guarantee of bonds to the extent of \$35,000,000 for the Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur to Montreal. This new line will be 1,000 miles in length. Thus \$35,000,000 out of the people's treasury is to be handed over to Mackenzie & Mann, and there is not even a suggestion that the government will have any control whatever over the freight rates on this new line. There is no need for the Port Arthur-Montreal line at the present time, and no person is clamoring for it except the two knights who will profit thereby. The road can no doubt be built for about \$20,000,000, which will leave Mackenzie & Mann \$15,000,000 to invest in their Mexican, South American or other foreign enterprises. These enterprising gentlemen have been endeavoring to secure assistance from the Ontario government, but were not promised enough to suit them, so they returned to Ottawa with the above results. Mackenzie & Mann have no party politics. One government is the same as another to them, so long as they can get the money. The Dominion government was very willing to hand out this \$35,000,000 to these two gentlemen, and it is doubtful if we shall hear any objection raised by the Opposition in the House of Commons. The political parties are careful not to offend the railways when an election is near. Now let us look at the Hudson's Bay Railway. Mackenzie & Mann have been trying for years to get a huge sum of money out of the government to build this railway. Had it not been for the strenuous opposition of the Western people, there is every reason to believe that Mackenzie & Mann would be building the Hudson's Bay road today. Had they done so the road would have been no good to the Western people because there would have been no competition in rates. In the House of Commons on March 10 Hon. George P. Graham announced that it would cost about \$30,000,000 to build the road to the Bay. Three years ago on the eve of the general elections the Dominion government pledged the "immediate construction" of the Hudson's Bay road. So far they have done practically nothing except investigate. Today they are voting \$2,000,000. Last week we said it would take twelve years at this rate to complete the work, but going at the rate of progress during the past three years it will take at least thirty years. Can anything be plainer than that the Dominion government has deliberately betrayed the Western people in this matter? The surveys have been made and all necessary information is at hand. The entire road could be built and in operation in four years if the government were in earnest. The Canadian Pacific Railway was completed in five years. One million people in the Prairie Provinces want to see the road completed as rapidly as possible and operated by the government in order that the freight rates may be reasonable. The government has been forced by public opinion in the West to undertake the construction, but it is going ahead just as slowly as is possible and will make no guarantee that the road will be operated for the benefit of the people. Now in view of this public knowledge is it not reasonable to assume that the government intends to hand the Hudson's Bay Railway over to Mackenzie &

Mann just as soon as they consider it is safe to do so? The vote of \$2,000,000 is a farce. This same government has given in the past few years over \$7,000,000 to one steel plant down in Sidney, N.S., for the benefit of no single individual except a few promoters. Steamship subsidies, bounties and tariff protection are handed out with a lavish hand where it is to benefit a handful of wealthy people. But when it comes to meeting the needs, the urgent needs, of 1,000,000 people in the Prairie Provinces, the government hands out a niggardly \$2,000,000. This is a distinct betrayal. If the government were sincere it would have asked parliament to vote at least \$10,000,000 for the work in hand. The Hudson's Bay Railway is needed at once and construction should begin at both ends of the line. There are only 480 miles yet to be built. Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, has been very active in opposing the reciprocity agreement because he says it is not in the best interests of the people of Canada. Speaking in the House of Commons on February 9 in regard to the Hudson's Bay Railway, Mr. Borden said:

"In justice to this road it ought to be proceeded with without any delay. Further than that, I think the government ought to have regard to the wishes of the West as to the operation of that road. It should not be placed under the absolute and sole control of any one transportation line, but it ought to be operated by means of a commission, so as to give to every one of the great railways of the West equal rights over it, and to give to the people of this country complete control of rates. If the government are prepared to deal with the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway along these lines, they will find the members on this side of the House prepared to give their proposals a warm support."

Now, if Mr. Borden and his party desire the people of the Prairie Provinces to believe that they are interested in the welfare of the Western people here is an opportunity to show it. Let Mr. Borden rally his forces and "fight to the finish" the Hudson's Bay Railway question for the benefit of the people. If the Western people do not wish to see the last possible hope of relief from railway oppression slip from their grasp they must take action now. Are they satisfied to have the Hudson's Bay Railway built in thirty years or do they want it in four years. If the Hudson's Bay Railway is to be saved for the people of the West they must make it so understood at Ottawa. Hon. George P. Graham is minister of railways. He should get a letter from every man in the West telling him what they think about the \$2,000,000 vote.

MR. BORDEN'S WESTERN TOUR

Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, has arranged to tour the West by special train during June and July while parliament is adjourned. He has arranged to speak at the following places in Manitoba: Winnipeg, Carberry, Brandon, Birtle, Minnedosa, Grandview, Dauphin and Portage la Prairie; in Saskatchewan at Weyburn, Moose Jaw, Indian Head, Regina, Maple Creek, North Battleford, South Battleford, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Rosthern and Yorkton; in Alberta at Medicine Hat, Macleod, Lethbridge, High River, Calgary, Lacombe, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Edmonton, Vegreville and Lloydminster. Mr. Borden on this tour will appeal to the people of the West to support him for the premiership of Canada at the next general election. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did the same thing last summer. Sir Wilfrid painted the glories of the Liberal party, and Mr. Borden will no doubt extol the virtues

of the Conservative party. Sir Wilfrid was met wherever he stopped by representative delegations of the Western people and was informed of the views of the Western people. That was perfectly right and proper. Mr. Borden is now asking that the people of Canada elect him to the highest place of honor and power in the gift of the nation. He is coming West to tell the people why it will be to their benefit to give this power into his hands. Experience with past governments in Canada, and particularly during the past fifteen years, has convinced the people of Canada that no government will protect the interests of the people unless the people are fully alive to their own needs. If the people do not know what they want and what they need, then it is hopeless to expect political parties to take much interest in such things. Sir Wilfrid Laurier today is fully aware of the wishes of the people of Western Canada. The people told him last summer more plainly than any statesman was ever told by any people. Some of these demands Sir Wilfrid has met, but others he has ignored. The Western people should ascertain from Mr. Borden at first hand just what he proposes to do in regard to these important matters in the event of his becoming premier of Canada at the next election, which may be held at any time during the next twelve months. The British North America Act, which is Canada's constitution, provides that the voice of the people shall prevail in government. No one man, nor set of men, is entitled to state what the people of Canada shall or shall not do. Heretofore this has been the custom, but this practice should be terminated at once and for all time. Mr. Borden is coming to meet the Western people on their own ground, and to tell them what he considers the best for Canada. Now, the people in turn should tell Mr. Borden what they consider to be best for the country. If Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfrid know better than the people of this country what is needed to make conditions right and the voice of the people is not to be considered, then Canada is not a democracy. The people of the West should tell Mr. Borden what legislation they need and what they expect at the hands of a leader or a party that hopes to secure their support for the treasury benches. If neither the Conservative nor the Liberal party will protect the interests of the Western people, then it will be for the Western people to elect men to office who will afford them some protection from the rapacity of Special Privilege. As leader of the Conservative party Mr. Borden practically dictates the policy of that party, and once he becomes premier he will be as Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now, practically absolute ruler of Canada. Last summer the Western people presented a number of specific demands to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Today they know how far the Liberal party, led by Sir Wilfrid, is prepared to go in those matters. Mr. Borden should be asked to give specific statements as to the exact legislative program he is prepared to bring before parliament if he is elected to power. If the farmers of the West are true to themselves they will act in a business-like manner without party prejudice and will have a clear understanding with Mr. Borden upon these matters.

TARIFF. The Western people have repeatedly declared for lower tariff and greater freedom of trade immediately. No protective tariff is of any benefit to Western Canada. The government is only prepared to go as far as the reciprocity agreement. The Opposition has opposed the agreement.

The people of the West are unanimously in favor of not only the reciprocity agreement, but also of eliminating the protectionist element from the tariff schedules completely. They are tired of paying tribute to protected manufacturers and watered stock corporations that are built up solely by the protective tariff and special legislation enacted by the Dominion parliament. The reciprocity agreement is only one short step towards a square deal for the people. The tariff resolutions presented to the government by the Canadian Council of Agriculture on December 16 last indicate the needs of the farmers. These resolutions have been endorsed by every farmers' organization in the West. Mr. Borden should be thoroughly convinced that the Western people are not willing to be fleeced by Special Privileged classes that have been built up solely by a perversion of the will of the common people.

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY. Mr. Borden, speaking for the Conservative party in the House of Commons, stated that the Hudson's Bay Railway should be "proceeded with without delay" and "ought to be operated by means of a commission so as to give every one of the great railways of the West equal rights over it and to give the people of this country complete control of rates." This is quite satisfactory so far as it goes, but further information should be secured from Mr. Borden. Is he prepared to give a distinct pledge that the road shall be completed and in operation within four years, as it should be, or will he pursue the attitude of the government which will mean thirty years? Is Mr. Borden in favor of the government building the road at the very lowest cost and then basing the freight rates upon the actual cost of the road so that there will be real competition with the existing lines? It would be well to have a definite statement upon this subject.

TERMINAL ELEVATORS. Mr. Borden, and the party of which he is the leader, have declared officially that they are in favor of taking over the terminal elevators and operating them as a public utility under a commission. It would be well to ascertain if, in the event of his becoming premier, Mr. Borden is prepared to go ahead at once with this program and also to provide terminal elevators at Vancouver and Hudson's Bay to care for the grain traffic at those points.

RAILWAY REGULATION. Judging by recent statements of the minister of railways in regard to freight rates, the government knows very little about railway conditions in Western Canada. Mr. Borden is probably in the same position. Both parties in the House appear to think that the Railway Commission exercises all the control over the railways that is necessary. But this is a great fallacy which costs Western Canada millions of dollars every year in railway extortion. The freight rates in Western Canada are far higher than just across the line in the Western States, and also far higher than in Eastern Canada on the very same lines. The Railway Commission has recently given a ruling that the express companies in the Prairie Provinces may charge 66 2-3 per cent. higher rates than in Eastern Canada. This is a gross discrimination against the West. Nearly one-half the railways of Canada are West of the Great Lakes, yet there is not a Western member on the Railway Commission. Cattle are killed on the railways by the hundreds all over the prairies, and the railway companies laugh at the owners when they apply for damages. These are all very serious problems, which, as premier of Canada, Mr. Borden would be called upon to deal with. He should be asked to give the Western people a specific understanding as to whether he is willing that this condition of affairs shall continue. The railways and express companies have been and are still

milking the West in a way that is being done in no other country in the world. And no other portion of the universe has given so much in gifts to the railways as has Western Canada.

CO-OPERATIVE LEGISLATION. Co-operative bills which would give the common people an opportunity to get together and do their own business have been smothered in parliament during the past two sessions because they did not meet with the approval of the Retail Merchants' Association. Are these few people to have a monopoly of legislation or are the common people to have some benefit from it? The attitude of the government is clear. Mr. Borden should say what he is prepared to do.

CHILLED MEAT INDUSTRY. Mr. Borden and his party have stated that they are prepared to investigate the live stock situation with a view of devising a remedy for the present existing evils. It should be pointed out to him under what unfair conditions the cattle raisers of the West are laboring and also as far as possible what is required to make the matter right. The government is apparently prepared to do nothing. How far is Mr. Borden prepared to go?

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. The Canadian Council of Agriculture did not deal specifically with the conservation question when they met the government last December. It is, however, a most important question and one which vitally affects every Canadian citizen. In the past our public lands, mines, timber limits, water powers and other resources have been given away to political friends or designing capitalists and monopolists for a mere bagatelle. Is this to continue? No public lands should be alienated except to actual settlers, and none of the other resources should be allowed to pass out of the hands of the people. If all other resources were leased for a fixed term of years then the revenue from our natural resources would be enormous. The cost of living would be greatly reduced and our manufacturers would be able to secure their raw materials so cheaply that they would be in no need of the slightest protection. What is Mr. Borden's policy on the conservation question?

The above are the most vital questions in Western Canada today. The attitude of the government towards them all is clear from past experience. The people of the West now should know what is to be expected from Mr. Borden if he is returned to power. Mr. Borden is a highly educated, widely experienced and cultured gentleman. He will be glad to meet the Western people and to discuss their problems with them. He will be as glad to have their opinions as Sir Wilfrid Laurier was last summer. If Mr. Borden is the right man to be premier of Canada the Western people want to know it, and now is their opportunity to take up these questions in a manly and business-like manner. Every voter is entitled to know the opinions of a public man upon public questions. It is purely a business proposition for the Western farmers. Arrangements should be made and appointments secured with Mr. Borden at once. No doubt the central associations in each province could arrange dates with Mr. Borden at each of the points where he is to speak.

DIRECT LEGISLATION GAINING STRENGTH

The report of the Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation indicates that in the few months since the organization started much good work has been accomplished. The better the aims of Direct Legislation become known the more popular is the support given the propaganda. No good arguments can be advanced against increasing the power of the people. Premier Roblin gave the delegation which waited upon him a courteous

bearing but realized that the people of the province were not sufficiently informed upon the subject of the Initiative and Referendum to warrant him in placing it before the legislature. However, Premier Roblin recognizes the fairness of the Initiative and Referendum as is shown by his offer to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to settle the boundary question by that means. The premier's suggestion that the educational work be continued was a good one. Those who approve of placing the law-making power in the hands of the people must carry on the campaign and secure popular support. In placing the Initiative and Referendum upon the statute books the work of the legislature will not in any way be interfered with. The members of the legislature will still have their work to do as usual. They will, however, be relieved of the necessity now devolving upon them of separating into two parties and dividing the people so that popular rights are sacrificed. When Direct Legislation takes its proper place in the political life of the Western Provinces it will be far easier for the people to secure the much needed reforms for which they are asking. A study of the article on Oregon in recent issues of The Guide shows the value of this reform.

The late Senator Forget, of Montreal, was a director of the C.P.R. The vacancy caused by his death recently was immediately filled by the appointment of H. S. Holt, who is president of the Royal Bank of Canada, President Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.; director Ogilvie Milling Co.; director Dominion Textile Co., and director National Trust Co. Of course he knows a great deal about railroading and will be deeply interested in the welfare of the common people.

By the appearance of things at Ottawa the people will soon have the opportunity of looking into the methods used in forming "water wagon" combines under a protective tariff to fleece the public. Sir Sandford Fleming has made charges against the watering business of the Canada Cement Co. This is one of our newest mergers carrying an immense amount of water. An investigation should be a splendid thing if the politicians will permit it.

In Britain and Canada the corruption in political life of United States is often quoted as the worst in existence. Lorimer, of Illinois, and Stephenson, of Wisconsin, have recently bought their way into the American Senate. These cases are regarded as two of the most finished products of American plutocracy. These two gentlemen were trained in United States, but it causes reflection to know that Lorimer was born in England, and Stephenson in New Brunswick.

Wouldn't it be worth while to pay Mackenzie & Mann a salary of \$5,000,000 annually and let them run Canada? It might be a lot cheaper than paying from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a year to our Special Privileged class for the mere joy of having them with us.

Senator Lyman Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris Co., has gone to the Coronation. Considering the great service he has conferred upon the people of Great Britain by selling them his farm implements cheaper than he sells them in Canada, we should not be surprised if the Senator came back with a "Sir" attached to his name.

We get a regular weekly letter from the Liberal campaign bureau at Ottawa which is evidently being sent to papers all over Canada. We are deeply obliged for this attention on the part of the government, but really we feel quite capable of turning out all the material we need without help.

Farm Improvement

Pointers in Painting

Seeding operations are rapidly drawing to a close; in a short time the last of this year's crop will be sown and the farmer may have a little time on his hands to turn his attention to the improvement of things in general about the farm. Much can be done in the slack season, as it is often called—the fore part of June—in the matter of making the old homestead more attractive, while there are many things that call for improvement, which, if carried out, aid materially the farmer's prosperity.

A slipshod farmer is seldom a successful farmer. Acres of first class wheat may be grown but, by allowing machinery and other articles of utility to go to waste, simply because of lack of proper care, he retards his own prosperity. To be continually replacing high priced implements that, through neglect, have not served him their proper life-time, is not conducive to wealth.

Of course, there is a strong argument in favor of the farmer who is accused of being slipshod. He is at work from early morning till late in the evening during the busy season trying to crowd a great deal of labor into the limited time at his disposal, and for this reason there is a large measure of excuse for the farmer who fails to have the things about his premises exactly as they should be, and, moreover, the farmer who is doing his best cannot do more.

Use Paint Brush

There is one thing in the West in which many farmers have shown a laxity, and that is the use of the paint brush. Perhaps nothing adds more to the general beauty and prosperity of the farm than nicely painted farm buildings. Besides the mere appearance of the structures, the owner cannot prolong the durability of his buildings better than by using paint. Buildings that are kept well painted will withstand the forces of nature—that hasten decay—many more years than those left to "mourn the wind and wet," unpainted.

Many farmers have held aloof from the paint pot simply because they considered painting an expensive luxury and because they believed it required the services of an experienced man to apply the paint. There is a measure of truth in the last statement as the painting of a house, to be nicely finished, must be done by a man of experience. A barn, on the other hand, which has a rougher finish, may be well enough painted, by the farmer himself.

A great many farmers make the mistake of building a house or barn and leaving it standing for several years before applying the paint. Thus the boards, having become warped and cracked and dried out, require almost double the quantity of paint that the building would have taken when new. The rough warped boards also render it almost impossible for the painter to do a nice looking job, as it is extremely difficult to make an even-looking surface; the paint tending to soak in more in one spot than another leaves a patchy looking finish unless the job has been undertaken by a skilled painter.

Practical Pointers

The first thing the painter has to look to is that he has a smooth surface, especially in the case of the house where a workman-like job is required. Rough

pieces of siding should be sand-papered, all cracks and nail holes filled with putty, and the knots treated with an application of shellac which renders them less liable to show through the paint when the job is completed.

Having got the surface in a good condition, the first coat of paint is applied—and this is the most important coat applied to any surface. It must fill and satisfy the surface and leave a foundation on which future paint can be successfully built. It holds the same relative position in painting as does the foundation of a house in building. It must last and successfully hold the superstructure as long as it remains. It must carry sufficient linseed oil to not only satisfy the surface but bind or hold the pigment to the surface. It must carry sufficient turpentine to cause penetration and assist in forcing, by absorption, the oil and pigment into the surface. Above all, the first

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white trimmings look well. Slate color with suitable trimmings is preferred by many, while there are shades of brown that are also commendable.

Time to Paint

Weather conditions, favorable or unfavorable, for the paint properly penetrating the surface and drying, have as much to do with the final result as have the quality of the product used, the condition of the surface coated, and the method of application. After a rain storm ample time should be given so that the surface may become thoroughly dried out. Fogs and heavy dews, which occur frequently in many sections of this country, carry even more moisture into the surface than does a rain storm. If paint is applied over a surface that is not thoroughly dry it will show up sooner or later and the painter will regret having done so.

Other Uses for Paint

Years can be added to the durability of farm implements—particularly vehicles—that have much woodwork about them, by keeping them painted. The wagon, for example, is the most used vehicle on the farm and soon begins to shrink with the action of the weather when the paint wears off. Two good coats of red lead will stay on a wagon for years. The painting can be done by the farmer, though perhaps the buggy would be better placed in experienced hands. One farmer is called to mind who makes a practice of giving his wagons and other vehicles a light coat of paint every spring. It does not take much paint and the implements always look new and well cared for.

Implement Shed

The implement shed is a necessity on the farm. As soon as the spring work is over all machines not required till next year should be placed under cover—good cover. It is worse than nothing to place machinery under a leaky roof, under which dripping water will remain for days soaking into, rotting, and warping the woodwork of various machines.

Fencing

Fencing is becoming indispensable on the farm. A good fence is "a joy forever," a poor one is ugly and worse than none. The farmer fences to protect his crops and property from live stock, and unless he has a fence that he knows has no weak spots in it, might as well be without one. The farmer who has his stock in a well-fenced field can retire at night with the firm assurance that he will see them there in the morning and not in his own or his neighbor's field. It is a fine thing to see the farmer with his full section, or half as the case may be, surrounded with a good page-wire fence. The very look of the thing stamps the farmer as a man who is doing things to the best advantage. His live stock, cattle, sheep and horses are always at home. The fallows are never weedy because the stock keep the weeds in subjection and also add greatly to the fertility of the soil.

Courtesy wins a path straight to people's hearts. The boy who is sincere and always courteous has the best passport to success. Gentle consideration for the welfare of others is a habit to be earnestly cultivated.

A Message from Australia

One of the exchanges that come monthly to The Guide office is the *Producers' Review*, Perth, Western Australia, official organ of the Royal Agricultural Society. This journal deals not only with agricultural problems, but also handles political problems from the producers' standpoint. The farmers of Australia realize that if they are to get a square deal they must get so far into politics that they will have reliable representatives in parliament. Here is the message The Review sends:

"Several numbers of the West Canadian 'Grain Growers' Guide' have reached us. Their contents are an inspiring lesson on rural organization, the movement for clean politics, and proper country representation. The Canadians mean business. They want more population, more development, more work. The motto of the paper is 'Put 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.' It stands for, primarily, organization, education, and co-operation. Our farmers and producers and associations could do no better than procure some copies of the journal for study and distribution. There is such a breezy optimism, a courageous handling of great political problems, a total absence of the Capitalist versus Labor insanity and the tendency to lean on governments and worship socialism. The members of the Grain Growers' League are right up to date on the importance of their own politicians and carrying out their own policy. We waft them a cordial greeting across the broad bosom of the Pacific, happy in the knowledge that other Britons in their own great country are striving with us for the betterment of the common lot."

coat must be well and evenly brushed out and into the surface.

Brush Paint Well

It is impossible to erect a frame building and have all the timber of the same absorbing qualities. The sapwood absorbs paint more readily than the heartwood, which is of a harder grain. This fact does not necessitate a different reduction for each kind of grain in the same lumber, but it does necessitate the painter properly applying and brushing out the paint. The first coat on soft wood should be applied with a full brush and enough paint used at all times to satisfy the surface. It should be well brushed, especially on the harder grain, to assist or force the paint into this close grain and remove by hard brushing any surplus paint that remains on the surface. On hard or close-grained wood a medium full brush should be used in applying the paint as this class of wood does not possess the absorbing properties of softer woods, but requires more brushing in order to force a sufficient amount of oil and binder into the wood.

When the first coat has become thoroughly dried, the second coat (two coats are usually sufficient unless the building is extremely old) is put on with more care

the paint should be put on in strips at a time, terminating at the edge of a certain row of shingles so that the dividing line between the different strips will not show; and the roof, when completed, will present an even appearance.

Hardening and Drying

Hardening and drying of paint are classed together, but there is a great difference between the two. Paint can be called dry, and in fact be dry, but it does not mean that the paint is hard dry or sufficiently hard to be coated over. The first coat should be hard before the second coat is applied. When the paint has not hardened through and is soft underneath, it allows of sinking in of the second or finishing coat. This is apt to cause the paint to lose its gloss, spot out, crack and scale off.

Color is a matter of consideration as the appearance of a building may be spoiled by not having colors that blend. For the farm house, perhaps, white walls with a red roof looks as well as any. The colors blend well and always present a clean, cheery appearance. White lead is used for the walls and purple oxide on the roof. It is harder to pick a becoming color for the barn. Red walls with a darker, more of a purple shade, for the roof, and

OREGON

The Most Complete Democracy in the World

By FREDERICK C. HOWE, in *Hampden's Magazine*
Continued from Last Issue

Two amendments to the constitution dealing with taxation were defeated, while a third, which abolished poll taxes and gave the people of each county the right to regulate taxation and exemptions within its limits, was approved. Here was another instance of the underlying democracy, of the self-confidence, of the spirit of liberty that has shown through all of the popular legislation. The people were willing that the voters in each locality should tax themselves as they willed, that they should experiment with the things they presumably knew the most about and out of the experiments discover something of value for the rest of them.

The approval of this amendment by the people was the more remarkable because its avowed motive was the taxation of land values, or the Single Tax. Farmers are supposed to be unalterably opposed to the exemption of improvements and personal property from taxation and the collection of state and local taxes from the land alone. But Western Canada has tried this experiment and it has been so effective in stimulating improvements that the contagion of example had spread across the border. Then, too, Oregon is afflicted with land and railway monopolists, and the taxation of land values offered a flank attack upon those who refuse either to sell to settlers or improve their holdings. Under the amendment each county can levy its taxes as it will. In this respect it is sovereign. If the railroads and the land monopolists want to bottle up a county and hold the land for speculative prices, the county has it in its power to make them pay for their "bottling."

The same confidence in local self-government was shown in the approval of a measure permitting cities to regulate, control, or prohibit as they will the sale of intoxicating liquors, which many temperance reformers have sought in vain from the state legislatures.

Protection of Workmen

By a conclusive majority the people decided that workmen engaged in hazardous pursuits must be protected, and that the judge-made defenses of "fellow servants," "assumption of risk" and "contributory negligence" should be modified, while machinery and appliances dangerous to workmen must be inspected, protected and inclosed. For years the labor unions had tried to get such a measure through the Assembly, but big business interests had always defeated it.

A great advance in legal procedure was made by another of the people's laws. After repeated disappointments from the legislature, the labor unions initiated a measure to put an end to the harassing delays and costly appeals in civil litigation. For the unanimous verdict of a jury the people substituted a three-fourths verdict. By this change the plaintiff is given a more nearly equal chance with the defendant before the jury. It is not necessary for him to secure the unanimous agreement of twelve men before he can recover. This prevents the deadlocking of juries by one man possibly in the employ of, or in sympathy with, some great corporation.

The same measure greatly simplified procedure. It directed the supreme court to enter judgment in a civil suit, if from all the testimony presented it was evident to the superior court that the verdict in the trial court was a just one. In other states irrelevant testimony which may not affect the merits of the case in any way, but which has been erroneously admitted in evidence by the lower court, invalidates the whole procedure and makes it necessary to send the case back to the lower court for re-trial.

The law also provided that superior courts should affirm the judgment of the lower courts if there was any evidence whatever before the jury to support the verdict as found. These reforms make it difficult for corporation attorneys to wear out a litigant, especially the poor claimant for injuries suffered in employment, by repeated appeals, reversals and retrials, due to some immaterial error.

Simplify the Law

Lawyers, bar associations and legal reformers have urged for generations that

the law be simplified, be opened to all alike, in fact as well as in theory. It remained for Oregon, for the people of Oregon, to cut this Gordian knot and open up the administration of justice to rich and poor on something like equal terms.

At this same election the people carried popular government one step farther on. They decided to take a hand in the nomination of candidates for the presidency. Delegates to national conventions are free to cast their votes as they will. They are not instructed by the voters and are responsible to no one but themselves. Too often are they influenced or controlled by privileged interests, by hope of place or Federal patronage. The party in power is controlled by patronage and the other holding class, while the lack of organization leaves the minority party the prey of an interest powerful enough to control it.

Senator Bourne presented a plan to the voters of Oregon for securing the direct expression of the popular will in making nominations for president and vice-president. The measure was proposed by initiative petition. It provides that delegates to national conventions shall

be chosen at the primaries while, at the same time, the people may express their preference upon the primary ballot for candidates offering themselves for president and vice-president.

By this measure Oregon extended the people's rule to the White House. Every official, from constable to delegate to the national convention is now responsive and responsible to the popular will.

Spread of Movement

Oregon has revitalized representative government. The Pacific coast has discovered the old town meeting of New England and the spirit of democracy, as it was before the barnacles of Special Privilege were fastened on to it. Her people have found a way through the obstacles that obstruct the popular will. It is not a revolutionary break, but rather a return to the traditions of our forefathers.

One man is a very insignificant atom in a census enumeration of 92,000,000 people, but he may become a very dynamic force when driven by a great idea. It is less than a score of years since W. S. U'Ren fired by the reading of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" and the story of Switzerland, began to spread the news of his conversion among the scattered farmers of Oregon. In a few years he has seen the seeds of his teachings take root and grow into a great tree in his adopted home.

More than that, these seeds of popular government have been carried, as are the seeds of plant life by birds of passage, until they have found lodgment in the rocky soil of Maine, in Arkansas, and in nearly a dozen states of the Union.

South Dakota, Nevada, and Montana first adopted Direct Legislation. The grangers of Maine and the progressives of Missouri and Oklahoma fought it into their constitutions. Michigan has partially adopted it in her new constitution, while in 1910 Arkansas and Colorado made it their own by large majorities. In the latter state the vote was three to one in its favor. Arizona placed it in her constitution in 1911 which is now before Congress for approval.

"What does this new thing mean?" a

speaker was asked in the campaign for its adoption in Arkansas last fall. "It means more power to the people, to all the people," was the response.

That was enough. It has proved enough in every state where the people have been given a chance to vote upon it. Nowhere has it been defeated, and nowhere has it had the support of the press or of the leading citizens who make public opinion. In Illinois last year the people were asked to express their opinion on the question of whether they desired such an amendment. The vote was merely an expression of public opinion, yet the people by a vote of 447,908 to 183,398 commanded their representatives to submit such a measure to them for their approval at the polls.

With this new device the people themselves will pass upon the merits of franchise grants; they will decide for themselves what they will do about municipal ownership. There will be no more perpetual franchises, no more long term grants with the people divested of all control. Contracts tainted with robbery or suspected of corruption will be defeated or more likely will never be born, for the people's veto makes speculation in this sort of business unprofitable.

What Denver Did

In May last the people of Denver, a city long ruled by a combination of the "vice trust" and the franchise corporations, decided to try their hand at popular government. The charter provision for initiating measures required that twenty-



"Hazel Dell," the home of S. M. Hayden, Killarney, Man.

five per cent. of the electors must sign a petition for an ordinance before it could be voted on. This was deemed prohibitive. But the people overcame this obstacle and filed petitions for five amendments to the city charter with the requisite number of signers.

The privileged interests and politicians took alarm and filed sixteen other measures to confuse the voters. All of the powers of Big Business were lined up against the people's measures, yet in the face of this opposition, misrepresentation and confusion, the amendments of the people were all adopted and those of the opposition defeated.

November 15, 1910, the electors of San Francisco voted on thirty-eight amendments to the city charter. Here as elsewhere the Big Business interests opposed the people's measures. They inserted deceptive advertisements in the papers, they attacked municipal ownership and the extension of popular government.

When the votes were counted, it was found that the people had shown rare discrimination. They had rejected nearly every measure that was not for the public weal and adopted those that were. They provided for an effective Initiative, Referendum and Recall, for establishing direct nominations, for the Australian ballot, and for putting candidates' statements before the people on the primary ballot. They forbade the printing of the party designation on the ballot and provided that the people could recall or nullify any franchise, thus destroying its franchise value, when the city decided to adopt the policy of municipal ownership.

The Tools of Democracy

In the Initiative and Referendum democracy has at last found a weapon suited to its use. It is simple, direct, effective. Through it the matured conviction of a community can find immediate expression. There is no necessity for "petitions in boots" by enraged citizens driven to move in mass with lariats on the council chamber; no probability of jokers, as worded as to emasculate the force and effect of a measure; no defeats in

committees, in conference, through vetoes or eleven-hour disagreements.

Direct Legislation, far from promoting mob rule, makes mob rule impossible. It forecloses any possible revolution, any sanguinary struggle, any sudden cataclysm. For the press and the telegraph, the intimate relations of men, the labor union and the grange—all these make the will of the composite citizen a far different thing from what it was a generation ago; it makes all men far wiser than any one man and brings into play talent, expert skill and knowledge, now divorced from politics, and opens an unlimited field for its expression. Through its use, the powers that rule will be forced to serve; while the gathering wisdom of the people will gradually supplant the cunning and cupidity of those that prey.

CONSERVATIVES READY

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 5.

To-night Mr. Borden gave a banquet in honor of Premier McBride, of British Columbia; Premier Haan, of New Brunswick; Attorney-General Bower, of British Columbia, and Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works in Manitoba, and here also the determination not to allow the agreement to be passed was forcibly expressed. "We shall oppose this agreement resolutely, and to the finish," said Mr. Borden. "It is the most mischievous and damnable proposal that was ever made in the Parliament of Canada." Apart from this, the most important incident of the gathering, was a statement by Premier McBride, which though couched in somewhat guarded language, was taken as an announcement that if he should at any time be called upon by Mr. Borden to come to his assistance in the Federal arena, he would respond to the call. Hon. Robert Rogers made a similar announcement.

With the exception of a speech by J. G. Turriff, the member for Assiniboia, the Conservatives have been allowed to do all the talking on reciprocity this week. Among the speakers against reciprocity were W. H. Sharpe, of Lisgar; Dr. Schaffner, of Souris; C. A. Magrath, of Medicine Hat, and Alexander Haggart, of Winnipeg. There were some interesting passages in Mr. Sharpe's speech, which are reported elsewhere, but the other speakers confined themselves to a repetition of well-worn arguments.

The Oliver Charges

Another half day has been spent this week on the discussion of the Farmers' Bank failure, and half a day of political emotionalism was provided by a discussion of "the Oliver charges." These charges, which have been brought against the minister of the interior by an old Liberal newspaper man and party organizer, Dan McGillicuddy, consist of an allegation that on a certain day \$50,000 was transferred from a bank in New York to the credit of Mr. Oliver at a bank in Edmonton, and on another day more than a year later \$19,000 came from the same source to the account of the minister. Where the money came from the Conservatives do not know, but the fact that a member of the government has that amount of money is, in the opinion of the opposition, ground for suspicion that he did not come by it honestly. It was insinuated in a Toronto newspaper that there was some connection between this money and the passing of an order-in-council giving the C. N. R. the right to select some lands to which they were entitled, in Saskatchewan instead of in Manitoba, and when this insinuation appeared Mr. Oliver at once asked for an investigation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Wednesday moved for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charge that the \$69,000 had been received by Mr. Oliver in connection with the passing of the order-in-council referred to, but the opposition were not satisfied, and they demanded that Mr. Oliver should tell the committee of investigation where he got the money and what he did with it. Mr. Oliver, while stating his willingness to have any act of his in the administration of the department of the interior investigated, declined to expose his private business and bank account to the public gaze, and a party division upheld him in this stand.

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The Signal of the North

By Bert Huffman

O, Canada, Queen of the Northland! Thy signals light the sky!
 The pulsing heart of the world salutes thy banner flung on high!
 The call of thy wakening prairies, the thrill of thy joyful heart,
 In the Drama of the Ages, speak of thy major part.
 The empty trails of the Northland have waited the pioneer's song,
 Thy eager plains are leaning to catch the plowman long.
 O, Queen of the North, give heed to the call of the landless one
 Who brings thee the best of every flag under the kindly sun.
 Just be thy statutes, fearless and free and kind—
 That the stranger hearts keep loyal faith with the covenants they find!
 Be strong and true and tender, yet fearless on sea and land,
 That the souls of the Oppressed who come may lovingly understand,
 That each who comes may bear thy name and be of thy life a part—
 May wear thy image in his palms, thy flag in his loyal heart.

O, splendid Queen of the Northland, thy lonely wastes shall thrill
 With the stress of a mightier purpose, the urge of a newer will.
 Thy prairie, white and silted, rich with the dream of years,
 Shall waken into wonderment as the march of the host it bears.
 Thy listless plain shall hearken to a sound unheard before
 As the tramp of the thousands—millions—shall thunder at thy door!
 O, Queen, be ready, ready, for thine is the opening age—
 Be equal to that Greater Day that is thine heritage!
 For, as a dream in the night, shall come the peeping of thy lands,
 One Daybreak o'er thy prairies—in, the treasure of thy hands!
 To the verge of thy far horizons, fruitful and fair and blest,
 The gems of myriad loyal hearts shall deck thy queenly breast.

Then the waiting seas shall welcome thy Argosies of gold;
 The wide flung marts of the world shall groan with the weight of thy
 wealth untold,
 And the Nations, selfish, sodden, shall wander at thy worth—
 Shall marvel at thy mounting power, at the newness of thy birth!
 They shall marvel at thy statutes, thy codes so clean and pure,
 At the faith and trust and loyalty that in thy sons endure.
 They shall pause in the Path of Plover to mark thy righteous grace,
 And, like a light o'er the New World raised, shall be thy stern, sweet face.

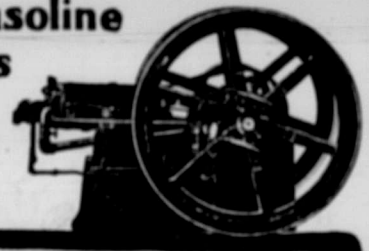


BERT HUFFMAN

Bertram ("Bert") Wilson Huffman, editor, author, reformer and farmer, whose poem, "The Signal of the North," appears in this issue of *The Guide*, was born January 10, 1870, in Union County, Oregon, of early pioneer parents, and has spent his life in the West. After leaving home at an early age he became successively stockman, locomotive engineer and managing editor of a daily paper, and three years ago resigned from the latter occupation to engage in farming and stock raising in Alberta. He now resides with his wife and four children on a section of fine wheat land seven miles north-east of Langdon, Alberta, where he is building a permanent home and where he intends to live and ally himself with the agricultural interests of Western Canada. During all of his life, Mr. Huffman has been an active reformer, beginning with the very first inception of "The Oregon Plan" in his native state. Aside from extensive literary work for western magazines and papers, he was, for seven years, managing editor of the *Daily East Oregonian*, of Pendleton, Oregon, and as such was a strong factor in instituting in the State of Oregon those excellent reform measures, the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, direct election of United States Senators, direct primaries and corrupt practices act, which have placed Oregon in the very front rank of reform states and which have freed it from the baneful influences of corrupt politicians and corporations.

As a member of the United Farmers of Alberta, Mr. Huffman still works energetically with tongue and pen for the success of those reforms which have so blessed with political independence those people who have adopted them.

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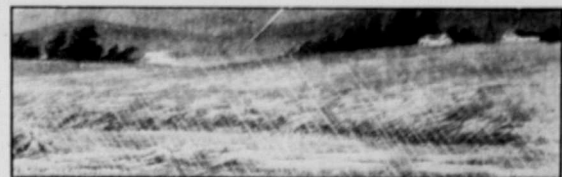
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ANNUAL STOCK SALE

The Seventh Annual Cattle Sale under the auspices of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba to be held in Brandon, May 31. As regards numbers contributed, 1911 is a record entry for the sale. Not only is the quantity splendid but animals who have been placed champions and won prizes at the exhibition in Brandon and Winnipeg are being contributed. The great demand for high classed breeding stock is and has been for some time past much greater than the supply, and it is expected that this sale will be one of the indications of renewed interest in the breeding of pure-bred cattle. All animals purchased at this sale are delivered to the purchasers' nearest station for the sum of \$3, thus letting down the animal at a very cheap rate.

The following is the list of contributors:

Aberdeens Angus—Charles Lawley, Melita; R. Curran & Sons, Emerson; W. S. Baker & Son, Deloraine.

Herefords—Mossom Boyd Co., Prince Albert; W. H. Williamson, Roseland; James Devlin, Kenney; E. F. Dohdelys, Melita; G. H. Gray, Austin, Man.

Shorthorns—Thos. Hamlin, Beresford; W. L. Hatch, Oak Lake, Man.; Hampton Hindson, Rapid City; Richard Jackson, Hartney; Robert Little, Nessbitt; Richard N. Lyons, Rosedale; Jas. Maxwell, Nings; A. T. Merrill, Nings; Jas. J. Miller, Myrtle; A. & J. Morrison, Homewood; A. D. McDonald, Napinka; Thos. McGregor, Carberry; Evans McIvor, Rosedale; K. McIvor, Virden; R. McKenzie, Brandon; Archibald McLaren, Carberry; J. G. Washington, Nings; D. W. Agnew, Douglas; H. O. Ayrarst, Mount Royal; Geo. Allison, Burnbank; John G. Barron, Carberry; F. D. Brooks, Brandon; Wm. Chalmers, Brandon; M. Chester, Nings; A. Cooper, Treestank; F. W. Crawford, Chater; W. N. Cromwell, Napinka; I. & A. Dalgleish, Margaret; Wm. Davidson, Wakopa; H. L. Emmert, E. Selkirk; W. H. English, Harding; G. Less Ferguson, Souris; Chas. Gray, Grandall; G. H. Gray, Austin; John F. Gunn, Greenbridge; Jas. A. Douglas & Sons, Tantallon.

Holsteins—Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

MR. MACNUTT'S CORRECTION

In the House of Commons on April 29 Thos. MacNutt, member for Salt-coats, Sask., dealt with the charges made by Glen Campbell, member for Dauphin, Man., that the leaders of the Grain Growers' Association were agents "paid or otherwise" for the Grit party. He also dealt with the accusation made by Col. Hughes, that the leaders were all "Grit organizers or heifers." Col. Hughes, in speaking of the leaders of the Grain Growers, said: "I do not believe that one of them is honest at heart. It will require more than the declaration of that gang to convince me that they are not either in the pay of Jim Hill and the Yankees or of the great Liberal party of this Dominion." Mr. MacNutt pointed out that from Manitoba two of the chief officers of the association, Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Benders, were formerly Liberals, while the other two members, J. W. Scallion, hon. president, and J. S. Wood, vice-president, were formerly Conservatives. Mr. MacNutt said also that he recognized the names of leading Conservatives in his own constituency on the resolutions sent in to him by the Grain Growers' Associations dealing with the reciprocity agreement. He said he merely wanted to make it clear that the Grain Growers' Association was composed of men of both political parties, and the accusations made by Mr. Campbell and Col. Hughes were without foundation. Mr. MacNutt is the first member of the House to resent the libelous attack upon the leaders of the organized farmers.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PARTY POLITICS

London, April 20.—During the last few months a new and startling element has been introduced into British politics. It is nothing less than a campaign for the breaking up of the party system. As yet, of course, the movement is still in its infancy, but it is growing quietly, and already it is a force which must be reckoned with in estimating the political situation here. The protest which the Irish Home Ruler, Laurence Ginnell, made in the House of Commons a few weeks ago against the growing power of the caucus and the subordination of the unofficial

member of parliament is still fresh in the public mind. Ginnell's protest was a spontaneous outburst of the feeling against party politics, especially in the House of Commons itself.

But what really riveted public attention on this question was a book published a few months ago by Hillary Bellor and Cecil Chesterton. Bellor, a brilliant man, was up till the last general election a Liberal member of Parliament for Salford, a northern cotton town. For some time he had made it clear he was dissatisfied with the party system, and a brilliant satire by him called "Podge and the Bull," published just before the election, was understood by all to be an attack on current political methods. Bellor has the courage of his convictions, and when the election did take place he declined to re-enter Parliament or political life, and explained at length why.

The "Party system," which appeared just after the election made a stir immediately. All the papers gave it long reviews, and, naturally, it was widely read. The labor men have always been actively antagonistic to the party system, and this new interest in the question has made them more active than ever. Frederick Jewett, one of the ablest men in the party, has published pamphlets on the subject, and his arguments and proposals have been listened to with attention by many outside his own party. The "New Age," the "Intellectual," and "Socialist Review" is also giving prominence to the discussion.

Herbert Holtomley, M.P., a prominent public man, and editor of a weekly journal named "John Bull," which has a circulation of over a million, has been hammering away for two or three years at the question. He was elected to Parliament for Hackney, a London constituency, as an avowed enemy of the party system, and an advocate of a government of business men. Each week, in his paper, he calls for the abolition of the system and the appointment of a business government. The various arguments of these various men against party government resolve themselves into the following:

(1) That the expression of opinions in any way different to those held by the heads of the Tory or Liberal party is almost impossible owing to the leaders of the two parties monopolizing the time of the House, and owing to their hold over all the usual channels by which opinions are promulgated in the country.

(2) That owing to the fact that men are made cabinet ministers only by virtue of their being able talkers or influential persons, the government of the country is more and more being left in the hands of the permanent officials. These men who are so raised to cabinet rank often have no knowledge of the work which they are entrusted with, or have not the training of the sort which fits them for such work. Also the growing reluctance of ministers to give any information to the House concerning their departments aggravates the trouble.

(3) Furthermore, these enemies of the party system say that the party funds are raised and used in the wrong way. They are all opposed to the practice of buying titles which so largely swell the party war-chests. The funds are used chiefly to help poor members with their election expenses, but no man who does not set eye to eye with the controllers of the funds ever gets any help.

CALLING A REPRESENTATIVE TO ACCOUNT

(From Weekly Sun, Toronto)

During the late session of the legislature of Manitoba, a resolution was adopted condemnatory of reciprocity. Shortly after the session ended, one of the members who had voted for the resolution, the representative of Virden, was invited to attend a public meeting and explain his course. The invitation was accepted, the explanation was given, and at the close a resolution, moved and seconded by men who had voted for this member, was adopted, declaring that the legislature, in condemning reciprocity, had "utterly failed to represent the views, desires, and interests of the farmers of Manitoba."

Resolutions, which have been adopted at meetings held all over Ontario, indicate that a similar failure occurred here when the legislature of this province voted condemnation of the agreement.

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Jolts the Manufacturers

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 3

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association got a good straight talking to in the House of Commons on Monday night. "If the manufacturers have one great enemy in Canada, it is the Manufacturer's Association," said J. G. Turriff, the member for Assinibois, Sask., in the course of a speech in favor of reciprocity. "The Manufacturers' Association," he continued, "have done more to put the people of Canada against the manufacturers than any other individual, or combination, or association could do. Last year, my right hon. friend, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, toured throughout the West, met the farmers, heard their grievances and told them that he would take these matters into consideration. No sooner had he got home than the Manufacturers' Association got up a party to tour the West to counteract the effects that the meetings and delegations of farmers and Grain Growers might have on my right hon. friend. The result of that was to force the Grain Growers and farmers of the West to get up the big delegation that came down here last fall to interview the government and try to press home their arguments.

"When the delegation from the West was in Ottawa I noticed that hon. gentlemen opposite were very anxious to show them around and to be gracious to them and to say what very fine fellows they were just then. Of course, the delegates were asking for something and these gentlemen opposite thought the government was not going to give it to them, and so they posed as friends of the farmers and the Grain Growers. But since this agreement was put before the House which gives the farmers of the West—not all they had asked for in some respects it is true, but in other respects a great deal more than they had asked, and that they had ever expected to get—since then these gentlemen opposite cannot say too much against the Grain Growers' Grain Company which is part and parcel of the Grain Growers' Association of the three Prairie Provinces. Well, my friend in the West, the Grain Growers will know how to size up these gentlemen opposite pretty accurately."

The West and the Tariff

Mr. Turriff did not believe that the West would become a manufacturing country because he thought it would always be cheaper to bring manufactured goods to the West than to transport the raw material and manufacture it there, and he wanted to tell the manufacturers that it would behoove them to be a little careful because the people of the Prairie Provinces, whether they were Liberals or Conservatives, were to a large extent low tariff people. The day had gone when they could make a farmer in the West, or in the East either, believe that protective tariffs protected him, although at the same time he was willing to pay his fair share towards meeting the expenses of the country. There were a good many things on which the tariff must be reduced, but if they got this agreement through and secured the American markets for the products of the Canadian farmer they would have made a great step in the right direction. But if this agreement was not carried into effect there would be a general agitation that would never be put down until there was a reduction in the tariff all round, which would take in a great many more manufactured articles than this agreement dealt with.

Reciprocity Profitable

To illustrate the advantages of the United States market, Mr. Turriff told of a constituent of his who last year had a crop of 2,000 bushels of flax. Practically all the flax from that part of the country went to Duluth, and to get his 2,000 bushels of flax to that market his friend had to pay \$500 in duty which would have gone into his pocket if the agreement had been in force. Three years ago the same man had 3,000 bushels of barley, for which he received 48 cents a bushel, but on the day he sold it he could have got 70 cents a bushel for it if he could have loaded it on the south side of the line a few miles away. Mr. Turriff gave similar illustrations with regard to the sale of cattle, and then turned his attention to Sir Edmund Walker and the Canadian banks.

"From the Canadian Gazette of April 20," he said, "I find, after deducting the

2 per cent. of the circulation which the bankers have to put up to guarantee the notes of all the banks, that the banks of Canada have at the present moment \$77,364,134 of currency, for which they do not pay one cent of interest, they have also deposits of \$478,171,794, that do not bear interest, making a total of \$555,533,925 which they get from the people of Canada absolutely free of cost; and they get that money to loan it out to you and me or anyone else who has to borrow it, at 6 per cent., and when times get a little hard, they squeeze us to pay 7 per cent. In addition they have \$533,032,466 for which they pay at the outside 3 per cent. Then they have at the present time invested in the United States \$149,477,174. As I have said, I quite believe in the policy of putting the banks in a good position. I think it has been all right to give them that currency free. I think it all right for the banks to take that \$149,000,000 down to Uncle Sam's territory and use it to move the southern cotton crop and to loan it out on call loans at from two to fifty per cent., according to the state of the market; because I realize that if they did not do that, they would have the money more or less idle at home. But what I do object to is that while Sir Edmund Walker took the millions from his bank and sent them to New York and Chicago to make money for his shareholders without affecting their loyalty or the loyalty of himself, he thinks that the farmer, who puts up that money, cannot be allowed to sell a steer, or a horse, or a pig, or a carload of barley or flax in the United States without becoming a disloyal man, ready to disrupt the Empire."

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 9.

The question of the liability of the government to compensate a number of farmers who suffered damage by fire caused by a government threshing outfit on an Indian reserve near Fort Qu'Appelle was discussed in the House of Commons on Monday. The matter was brought up by R. S. Lake, member for Qu'Appelle, who stated that the fire occurred on October 29 last, and was caused by a steam threshing outfit, which was being used to thresh the crops of the Indians on the reserve, being operated while the wind was blowing a gale. The fire burned the separator and ran out over the country doing damage which was estimated by the Mounted Police to amount to between \$8,000 and \$10,000. The Indian agent had been summoned for allowing the fire to run, and had pleaded guilty and been fined \$25. Another thresherman had allowed a fire to get away from his engine and he had to pay for several bins of wheat that had been burned as a consequence, and Mr. Lake thought the government should compensate these farmers who had suffered severe loss through the negligence of a government employee. W. M. Martin, Regina, said he had taken this matter up with the department, but found that, under the law, the government was not liable for the acts of its employees as an individual was. Consequently the sufferers in this case could not recover damages from the government. The minister of the interior, however, had informed him that the government did not wish to take shelter behind any technicality, but had suggested that action should be brought against the man who was in charge of the engine, intimating that whatever damages were awarded against him the government would pay. Hon. Frank Oliver confirmed Mr. Oliver's statement and pointed out that it would be very much more satisfactory to have the damages assessed by the courts than by anyone employed by the government, who might be open to a charge of being influenced by political considerations. He remarked, however, that there had at present been no actual admission of negligence on the part of the engineer, and that point, consequently needed to be settled by the court. The agent, who pleaded guilty and was fined for allowing the fire to run, was not on the reserve at the time. No resolution was moved, and, after the facts had been brought out, discussion was ruled out of order by the speaker.



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They are growing larger every year and brushy land produces nothing. The easiest, quickest and cheapest way to cut brush is with our new No. 2 Stevens Brush-Cutter. Built in three sizes, cuts brush up to four inches through and does much better work than you can do by hand at a fraction of the cost and labor. Two lever adjustment makes filing easy as blade can be raised, lowered or tilted at will. Cuts the brush square off close to the ground; does not tear up the land nor make breaking difficult, and is absolutely safe to operate. Three horses handle No. 2 size (see cut) in heaviest work. We guarantee every machine we make to do all that we claim for it.

We invented the first Brush-Cutter, have spent years in perfecting it, and offer you in our new Brush-Cutter a machine combining strength, excellence of material and workmanship, convenience and efficiency with low price. Our machines have been giving satisfactory service to the most progressive farmers of Central Alberta for the last four years and this has encouraged us to improve our manufacturing facilities to meet an increased demand. If you have brush to cut it will pay you to write for our free booklet, describing and illustrating our line. Write today as this ad. will not appear again. Address

The Stevens Brush-Cutter Co.

Lock Box 27 DIDSBURY, Alberta

It will Pay you to Carefully Read the Advertisements in The Guide each week. They Offer Many Money-Saving Opportunities



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

FARMERS AND THE GRAIN ACT

Editor, *Guide*.—For the benefit of your readers I wish to submit a few figures showing the percentage of each grade of wheat shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur, as shown by the department of trade and commerce for ten years commencing with the year 1899.

Of the total shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur of the crop of 1899, 46 per cent. graded extra 1 Hard, 71 per cent. graded 1 Hard, 11.59 per cent. graded 2 Hard, 4.39 per cent. graded 3 Hard, 3.49 graded 1 Northern, 2 per cent. graded 2 Northern, 4 per cent. graded 3 Northern, and 2.38 per cent. graded below 3 Northern, which includes all of the low grades in use at that time.

Of the 1900 crop none of it graded Extra 1 Hard, 18.49 per cent. graded 1 Hard, 17 per cent. graded 2 Hard, 54.01 per cent. graded 3 Hard, 1.09 per cent. graded 1 Northern, 0.93 per cent. graded 2 Northern, 38 per cent. graded 3 Northern, and 28.86 per cent. below 3 Northern.

Of the 1901 crop, none of it graded Extra 1 Hard, 18.5 per cent. graded 1 Hard, 11 per cent. graded 2 Hard, 12 per cent. graded 3 Hard, 35.2 per cent. graded 1 Northern, 1.57 per cent. graded 2 Northern, 3.3 graded below 3 Northern.

In the year 1901 the grain act was amended, whereby Nos. 2 and 3 Hard were struck out.

Of the crop produced in the year 1902, 40.19 per cent. graded 1 Hard, 27.63 per cent. graded 1 Northern, 12.26 per cent. graded 2 Northern, 13.15 per cent. graded 3 Northern, and 5.43 per cent. graded below 3 Northern. No Extra 1 Hard this year.

Of the 1903 crop, 1.5 per cent. graded 1 Hard, 17.1 per cent. graded 1 Northern, 27.8 per cent. graded 2 Northern, 33 per cent. graded 3 Northern, 20.0 per cent. graded below 3 Northern. No extra 1 Hard.

Of the 1904 crop, 5.3 per cent. graded 1 Hard, 11.14 per cent. graded 1 Northern, 31.56 per cent. graded 2 Northern, 21.49 per cent. graded 3 Northern, while 35.33 per cent. graded below 3 Northern. No Extra 1 Hard this year.

Of the 1905 crop, 1.20 per cent. graded 1 Hard, 37.89 per cent. graded 1 Northern, 21.9 per cent. graded 2 Northern, 5.69 per cent. graded 3 Northern, 13.42 per cent. graded below 3 Northern. No Extra 1 Hard this year is given.

Of the 1906 crop, 6.39 per cent. graded 1 Hard, 42.68 per cent. graded 1 Northern, 27.15 per cent. graded 2 Northern, 4 per cent. graded 3 Northern, 19.39 per cent. graded below 3 Northern. No Extra 1 Hard this year.

The act was again amended in 1906 and this lonely grade of Extra 1 Hard met its doom.

Of the 1907 crop, 50 per cent. graded 1 Hard, 15.76 per cent. graded 1 Northern, 17.40 per cent. graded 2 Northern, 16.13 per cent. graded 3 Northern, while 49.45 per cent. graded below 3 Northern.

Of the 1908 crop, only .48 per cent. graded 1 Hard, 18.92 per cent. graded 1 Northern, 23.14 per cent. graded 2 Northern, 44.5 per cent. graded 3 Northern, and 33.38 per cent. graded in the class below 3 Northern.

I have tried to get official statements showing the percentages of grades shipped in the years 1909 and 1910, but am informed that they are not yet in print.

Now, while we farmers have struggled hard and tried to raise the best wheat in the world, have we been successful? A glance at the above figures would seem to indicate that we have been travelling in the wrong direction. Yet I believe the fault does not lie in the manner in which we

have tilled the soil or handled our wheat. The present grain act, which is known as the Manitoba Grain Act, provides that 1 Hard Manitoba wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 lbs. to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least 75 per cent. Red Fife. It seems that the words, "Red Fife," have been a great hamper, for color does not always indicate the quality of wheat. It may be pure Red Fife and get bleached in the shock or exposed to the weather so as to affect its color, yet the merit is there just the same. I have Red Fife wheat now in my possession that weighs 64½ lbs. to the measured bushel and has nothing apparently wrong with it, other than it is good wheat, yet this wheat was inspected by the Manitoba inspector and graded 1 Northern. The leading millers of today do not judge wheat by its color; they judge by what is known as a "baker's test," regardless of color.

In my opinion if the words, "hard varieties" were used instead of "Red Fife" it would work out more judiciously under all circumstances.

Another thing that is needed is a sample market, so that wheat will sell on its merits instead of its color. Some say that a sample market would not work out well in this country. It works out well in other countries, and should be given a fair trial here before it is condemned.

I would like to see the identity of our grain sustained, but my humble opinion is that the grain act has been asking too much of us.

W. H. LAWRENCE.

Aberdeen, Sask.

MR. CAMPBELL'S ATTITUDE

Editor, *Guide*.—At a meeting held by Glen Campbell, M.P., in Dauphin, a short time ago, Mr. Campbell abused the Grain Growers, the farmers of the West, calling them a bunch of Grits, and stated that they did not know what they wanted. He stated that reciprocity between Canada and the United States was one of the worst things that the farmers of the West could have; that instead of putting money into their pockets it would take money out. He said he was a farmer himself and knew just what the farmers wanted and what was good for them, which is better than they did themselves. It is very strange that Mr. Campbell's judgment is so much superior to all the thousands of farmers in this Western country. But, as regards real farming, I am a farmer in Manitoba for nearly forty years and I know just exactly what the farmer of this Western country has been up against during that time. I know that it takes the majority of farmers all their time to make ends meet, and a great number of them can't do it. I am not a Grit, as Mr. Campbell says, although I belong to the Grain Growers. I have been voting for thirty-eight years in Manitoba, and I only cast one vote away from the Conservative party in all that time. When Mr. Campbell calls us a bunch of Grits he casts a slur on a great number of his past supporters, and I think it ill becomes him to talk in such a sneering way about the farmers of the West, be they Grits or Tories. I want to tell Mr. Campbell that the farmers of Canada are quite capable of judging for themselves, and knowing what they want. They know that this reciprocity act will be a step towards the goal which they are aiming for. It does not give them all they want by any means, but the farmers of Canada have now started to move and they will never stop until they do get all that is coming to them. As one of Mr. Campbell's past supporters, I strongly

resent the way he spoke about the Grain Growers for they are the farmers of this constituency, and there are as many Conservatives as Liberals in the Grain Growers' Association. If Mr. Campbell thinks he is going to strengthen his position by such nonsense then he is very much mistaken. Mr. Campbell was not elected to go to Ottawa and work and vote just as he sees fit, and dead against the interests and wishes of the people who put him there. It seems to me that Mr. Campbell is like the majority of the people's representatives. He is bound hand and foot to the party, and he dare not do anything except what the party allows him to do. The people are getting more enlightened. They are studying and thinking for themselves, and their eyes are on their representatives as they never were before. The people refuse to be either led or driven by either of the old parties. Protection is a curse to the people. It doesn't protect the masses, it protects the classes, and it seems that both the old parties have been holding up protection ever since the national policy was brought into being. Lord Roseberry once declared that "of all the many objections to protection the capital one is this: that it taints every source of public life in the country in which it exists." The farmers must have cheaper implements, and the consumers generally must have cheaper food and clothing. The days of legislation and taxation for the few of the East at the expense of the many (particularly in the West), are nearly over. The forces that compelled the government to negotiate the reciprocity treaty are well organized, and the government that hopes to live and rule in Canada must yield to the demands of the masses for more radical tariff reform.

The governments of the past have been developing a new kind of patriotism in this country. In the old days of physical conflict the patriot bled for his country; the modern patriot bleeds his country. The cry "Canada for Canadians" means really "Canada for privileged Canadians," including "financial bondholders." The anxiety expressed to keep the traffic going East and West and vice versa, and not let it escape north and south, is largely on behalf of the same interests whose only care is further to enrich themselves. The protective tariff directly and indirectly, costs the average farmer \$200 yearly, or the interest on \$4,000 per year at five per cent. For this he receives nothing. It is this handicap which is preventing the farmer from expanding his business and which is driving population from the farmer. J. A. FISHER.

Dauphin, Man.

CO-OPERATION AT DUNDURN

Co-operation is a modern system of doing business. It is a more ethical system of trading than private trading as it develops a cash as against a credit system. It encourages thrift, also a disposition of brotherhood among men; it tends to displace a whole host of middle-men who stand between us and the manufacturer and get just a fat safe living for just passing on the goods, which, while adding considerably to the price, adds nothing to the value of the goods.

Formalin at this point was 40 cents per pound, last year 35. We sold formalin this year among ourselves at 15 cents. We talked at our association meeting last spring of buying our twine co-operatively. Prices formerly were 14 to 16 cents. However, as the local merchants met us in price at 10 cents, we took no further action. We are now forming a co-operative company to run a butcher shop, also we are planning to form a company to run a co-operative elevator at this point and another six miles south at Inlet. It is expected coal and lumber may be handled in connection with the elevator. A co-operative store has been opened at Elverow some ten miles east, and a company is now in formation to run a flour and grist mill there for farmers. We are lively these days. "Something attempted, something done" our motto.

W. HORDERN.

Dundurn, Sask.

ADVOCATES INDEPENDENT PARTY

Editor, *Guide*.—Though the movement for an "Independent party" emanates from the farmers it is not a class movement; it does not aspire to class rule, but to abolish it. It seeks to reform conditions whereby the burden of taxation will be more equitably distributed and to establish economic conditions whereby the products of labor can be more equitably exchanged. The farmer is not

BOVRIL

STRENGTHENS CHILDREN

The valuable nourishment of beef, concentrated in BOVRIL, produces good red blood and builds up brain, bone and muscle.

concerned only about a few special items of legislation—as producer and consumer and citizen all political questions affect him. In this fight the farmer should invite other organized labor to join forces with him, for the cause is equally theirs. The opponents to class rule need to be united in Parliament—in politics unity is strength, as in all else. It is conceded that the "two" parties are one—capitalist party. Both parties are dominated by that class, hence the need for a new party. Does it not savor of treachery—to use the capitalist's political machines and dollars to enter Parliament and there fight the capitalist? Viewed from another standpoint does not this resemble the spider and fly business?—the support of the Grain Growers is a tasty morsel for either party. Keep out of that parlor. There is danger in delaying the formation of an Independent party. Already the parties are hiding for some of our best men. And has not party allegiance and party leaning brought about a split in Saskatchewan? A few more steps in the direction they have been going recently and the officers of the association will openly claim support because of their influence with the party in power, or the party to be in power—then, indeed, the organization will have sunk to the low level of a class organization, seeking not justice, but Special Privileges and favors, via intrigue. Nothing coming to the farmer that way—the two essentials are missing, viz., money and power. Money the farmer has not and his power is gone as soon as it is divided between the two parties. The general policy of the party is opposed to the interests of the farmer. How then can a man serve party and farmer? I can see it in only a political career for the individual.

D. SUTER.

Junia, Sask.

BONDING OUR REPRESENTATIVES

Editor, *Guide*.—The Grain Growers' *Guide* is so good I want it on my desk alongside of my McClure's and my Every-body's. I can see that the conditions established in the U. S. are upon us here. I am gradually arriving at the deep conviction that representative government without the Initiative, Referendum and Recall is a failure for the masses. Let me explain. A few years ago I found it necessary to furnish a \$50,000 bond. I went to an old friend of the family and asked him to go on that bond. He surprised me by saying, "Nobody goes on bond nowadays; they buy their bond now. We bind all our men with the Surety Co." He was a member of one of the biggest wholesale grocery houses in Chicago. It has set me thinking ever since. If a great house that can pick its men and discharge them at will find it necessary to bond all its men to guarantee the security of its property what folly to trust our representatives with unlimited power and no guarantee that our will and needs will receive their due. The conditions are now such that I find Socialistic literature today read in homes where one year ago it was despised and not looked at. Where are we going?

G. F. NEWHALL, M.D.

Lumford, Alta.

NEED THIRD PARTY NOW

Editor, *Guide*.—The third party question becomes more intense and interesting week by week. The educational value of *The Guide* is thereby made more manifest. Repeatedly it has been explained in your pages how Canada's grain growers are, in a large measure, robbed of the fruits of their labor by great financial

interests. These articles being backed up in your correspondence columns, and by men such as Mr. Scallion, all tend to arouse a sense of disappointment with our Parliamentary representatives, and disgust at their political hypocrisy. The disappointment and disgust being increased with every issue of The Guide must ultimately result in action. No action can be effective that does not clear out of our Houses of Parliament all the men who are connected with the great financial interests and dividend sucking concerns.

After a fair experience of the wily type of Liberal and Tory politician it is not possible for me to support the idea of pledging our present members.

When the devil is ill (and in danger of losing his seat) the devil is a saint. When the devil is well the devil a saint is he. If we pledge a member who belongs to the opposition his pledge is ineffective. On the other hand, if the whole members of the government are pledged to support something that does not suit their private interests they can so arrange business, and organize mock crises, and bring in harmless measures of so-called immediate importance, that when the member is called upon to explain his conduct before a constituency of honest and straightforward electors he can speak of the unexpected difficulties that have arisen and tell them a tale of the strenuous efforts he has made to give effect to their desires, and probably, he will weep with them because his pledge could not be carried through Parliament. The sincere electors judge the member by their own standard; they give him credit for his expressed intentions and are very often credulous enough to send him again. With your permission I would rather recommend to your readers these sensible words attributed to an old quaker: "If a man deceive me once, shame on that man. If he deceive me twice, shame on me." The only remedy for the political scandals of Canada, the only means of preventing the present exploitation and injustice practised upon those who produce the wealth and build up the prosperity of the country is a third party. I suggest a party with an immediate practical program such as is contained in the full demands which were presented by the delegation to Ottawa. The ultimate ideal of this party to be broad based upon 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."

Who says now?

THOMAS SAXBY.
Loreburn, Sask.

THE PROTECTION FAKE

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of March 1st are two letters; one criticizes The Guide's recent letters from British free trade manufacturers. The writer says, readers of The Guide not acquainted with politics in Britain would naturally conclude that British manufacturers were as a whole advocates of free trade. Well, I am acquainted with politics, in fact I was in the January, 1910 election, and heard some of the trashy arguments used by tariff reformers, "work for all," "tax the foreigner," etc. As for those in favor of protection, the London Daily Express made inquiries between May and June, 1909, of 4,800 firms throughout the U. K. 636 replied, who, according to Daily Express, would employ 534,675 extra hands and pay almost \$199,000 extra wages per annum. In some cases the amount of extra wages was greater than the total imports. Just imagine intelligent people believing such rubbish; but after all, if it is the cure for all complaints why have not the "tariff reformers" been returned to power even if it is only the "plura voters" that return so many of them? It is all very well to say that tariff reformers in England have the people at heart as much as the radicals and Socialists (Labor party). If so they have a very funny way of showing it. Promises they have plenty, but when in power all their time is taken up protecting brewers, landlords, etc.

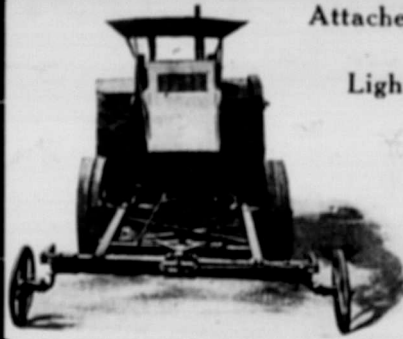
W. WILLIAMS.
Bradwell, Sask.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 9.
The sum of \$2,000,000 is provided for the commencement of construction on the Hudson's Bay Railway, in supplementary estimates tabled in the House of Commons on Monday. Tenders have

The CUDDY Patent Steering Device

Attached to a Gas or Steam Tractor
SAVES ONE MAN'S TIME
Lightens the Operator's Work
Means Better and Cleaner Plowing



Front View, Showing Method of Attaching to Engine
Can be put on in 15 Minutes.

1. It is a well conditioned, perfect steering device, in shape of a horse wheel, and is practically indestructible.

2. It will follow the furrow and bend, and give a straight line of continuous turning and steering. Front gears will not pull straight ahead, after the plowing will be straight and uniform.

3. CUDDY WAYS is easily able to be put on or to be removed, without the aid of any tools. It is capable of being put on and being taken down in 15 minutes. It is capable of being put on and being taken down in 15 minutes.

4. It is easily and quickly manufactured, so the average or unskilled tractor operator will be equipped for the inspection of

ONE TURNER on the steering wheel. With a few turns of the wheel the engine is at the desired turning point. Which will save from 4 to 6 days in the average season. The operator can see the wheels of the engine without stopping.

5. It is so constructed by the engine so that it will follow the furrow and bend, and give a straight line of continuous turning and steering of the front end. The engine is the only one that is in motion.

6. It is so constructed by the engine so that it will follow the furrow and bend, and give a straight line of continuous turning and steering of the front end. The engine is the only one that is in motion.

7. It is so constructed by the engine so that it will follow the furrow and bend, and give a straight line of continuous turning and steering of the front end. The engine is the only one that is in motion.

Can you afford to be without this device for a single day?

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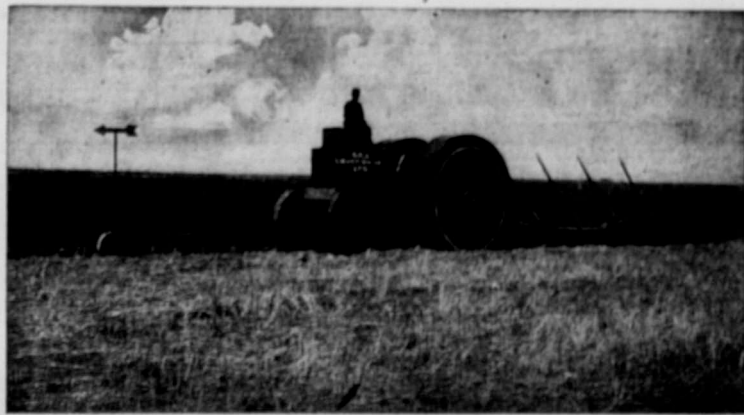
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N.B.—When writing be sure to state type, make, h.p., and year of purchase of your engine

The GAS TRACTION Is Definitely GUARANTEED TO DO CERTAIN THINGS—AND IT DOES THEM!



You can secure a Gas Traction Engine by merely sending us an "On Approval" order. You can then try it out on your farm—prove that it is everything we claim it to be—know it will do all it is guaranteed to do—before you pay one cent for it. Make arrangements for your Free Trial now. Don't think about it now and forget to do something.

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Gas Traction Company

Winnipeg - - Man.

Gas Traction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me full particulars of your "On Approval" plan of placing your Gas Traction Engine.
NAME
ADDRESS
Size of Farm G.G.G.

not yet been called for, but it is understood that this will be done within a few days with the object of construction being commenced during the present summer. The supplementary estimates total \$17,929,989.15, which, with the main estimates of \$138,863,206.25, brings the total estimated expenditure of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1912, to \$155,884,180.40.

Among the additional votes asked for, is \$125,000 towards the encouragement of the establishment of cold storage warehouses for the better preservation and handling of perishable food products, for which \$75,000 is already provided in the main estimates. A sum of \$25,000 in addition to \$75,000 already provided is asked for the establishment of new experimental farms; \$50,000 in addition to \$52,000 already provided for the development of the live stock industry;

\$30,000 in addition to \$110,000 for the development of the dairying and fruit industries and the improvement of transportation and the sale of food and other agricultural products, and \$25,000 for experiments in cold storage fruit.

Three new branches of the Intercolonial and two of the Prince Edward Island Railway are to be commenced, \$2,350,000 being provided for the purpose, and a large number of additional votes for public works are being asked for, these amounting to \$7,790,621.58. This amount includes \$5,203,015.58 for harbor and river works, of which \$124,154 is to be expended in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the greater portion of this being in connection with St. Andrews Locks, near Winnipeg.

For steamship subsidies, which were provided for to the tune of \$2,095,206.66 in the main estimates, an additional vote of \$53,109 is asked. A number of

new subsidies are to be granted to steamers running between various small harbors on the coast, and also to boats running between ports on the Great Lakes, while the subsidies already granted are in a number of cases to be increased.

The supplementary estimates are much larger than usual, and the Conservatives say that the expenditure of this large additional amount on public works is a sign that the general elections are to be held next fall.

THE SAME AGE

"Tomorrow," proudly announced five-year-old Sidney to his kindergarten teacher, "is my birthday."
"Why," returned she, "it is mine, too!"
The boy's face clouded with perplexity, and, after a brief silence, he exclaimed, "How did you get so much bigger'n me?"



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is condensed, edited for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President: Red Duce

Vice-President: Calgary

Secretary: Trail

Clerk: Calgary

Director at Large: Edmonton

Directors: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Sherwood, Swift Current, Wetaskiwin, Yorkton

Executive Committee: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Sherwood, Swift Current, Wetaskiwin, Yorkton

HERALD MUNICIPALITIES ACT

The Hon. Mr. M. J. Macdonald, Minister of Municipal Affairs, has introduced in the House of Commons a Bill to amend the Municipalities Act, 1908, in relation to the Herald Municipalities. The Bill provides that the Herald Municipalities shall be deemed to be incorporated municipalities for the purposes of the Act, and that the provisions of the Act shall apply to them as if they were incorporated municipalities.

WHERE WE ARE LOCATED

At the annual convention a resolution was adopted requiring the provincial secretary to publish in the official organ a list of members, past officers and stations of each section, past officers and stations in Alberta at least once a year. In second place with these instructions, the list of the names to date is appended herewith. I regret very much that it is impossible to give the address of the secretary of the majority of sections. In the case of sections in the other parts of the province I have not the information on hand to enable this to be given. For the convenience of all, I have substituted the names of the sections in the list, to correspond with the Dominion constitution. The whole, I think, will be found correct, although it may possibly happen that some names which were entered right on the list of a constitution are not marked in the wrong direction. That might be so, but I have endeavored to kindly notify you so that my list can be kept up to date.

E. J. FREAM

Name of Town	Name of Sec'y	Post Office
Abbotsford	W. H. Brown	Abbotsford
Alton	H. G. Adams	Alton
Armstrong	H. G. Adams	Armstrong
Beaumont	H. G. Adams	Beaumont
Brooks	H. G. Adams	Brooks
Calgary	H. G. Adams	Calgary
Edmonton	H. G. Adams	Edmonton
Lethbridge	H. G. Adams	Lethbridge
Medicine Hat	H. G. Adams	Medicine Hat
Red Deer	H. G. Adams	Red Deer
Sherwood	H. G. Adams	Sherwood
Swift Current	H. G. Adams	Swift Current
Wetaskiwin	H. G. Adams	Wetaskiwin
Yorkton	H. G. Adams	Yorkton

MALDEN CONSTITUENCY

Name of Town	Name of Sec'y	Post Office
Abbotsford	W. H. Brown	Abbotsford
Alton	H. G. Adams	Alton
Armstrong	H. G. Adams	Armstrong
Beaumont	H. G. Adams	Beaumont
Brooks	H. G. Adams	Brooks
Calgary	H. G. Adams	Calgary
Edmonton	H. G. Adams	Edmonton
Lethbridge	H. G. Adams	Lethbridge
Medicine Hat	H. G. Adams	Medicine Hat
Red Deer	H. G. Adams	Red Deer
Sherwood	H. G. Adams	Sherwood
Swift Current	H. G. Adams	Swift Current
Wetaskiwin	H. G. Adams	Wetaskiwin
Yorkton	H. G. Adams	Yorkton

CALGARY CONSTITUENCY

Name of Town	Name of Sec'y	Post Office
Abbotsford	W. H. Brown	Abbotsford
Alton	H. G. Adams	Alton
Armstrong	H. G. Adams	Armstrong
Beaumont	H. G. Adams	Beaumont
Brooks	H. G. Adams	Brooks
Calgary	H. G. Adams	Calgary
Edmonton	H. G. Adams	Edmonton
Lethbridge	H. G. Adams	Lethbridge
Medicine Hat	H. G. Adams	Medicine Hat
Red Deer	H. G. Adams	Red Deer
Sherwood	H. G. Adams	Sherwood
Swift Current	H. G. Adams	Swift Current
Wetaskiwin	H. G. Adams	Wetaskiwin
Yorkton	H. G. Adams	Yorkton

RED DEER CONSTITUENCY

Name of Town	Name of Sec'y	Post Office
Abbotsford	W. H. Brown	Abbotsford
Alton	H. G. Adams	Alton
Armstrong	H. G. Adams	Armstrong
Beaumont	H. G. Adams	Beaumont
Brooks	H. G. Adams	Brooks
Calgary	H. G. Adams	Calgary
Edmonton	H. G. Adams	Edmonton
Lethbridge	H. G. Adams	Lethbridge
Medicine Hat	H. G. Adams	Medicine Hat
Red Deer	H. G. Adams	Red Deer
Sherwood	H. G. Adams	Sherwood
Swift Current	H. G. Adams	Swift Current
Wetaskiwin	H. G. Adams	Wetaskiwin
Yorkton	H. G. Adams	Yorkton



Three-Jersey wethers exhibited at Alberta Provincial Fair, 1910, by Oscar Miller, Canada, Alta.

Name of Town	Name of Sec'y	Post Office
Abbotsford	W. H. Brown	Abbotsford
Alton	H. G. Adams	Alton
Armstrong	H. G. Adams	Armstrong
Beaumont	H. G. Adams	Beaumont
Brooks	H. G. Adams	Brooks
Calgary	H. G. Adams	Calgary
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Red Deer	H. G. Adams	Red Deer
Sherwood	H. G. Adams	Sherwood
Swift Current	H. G. Adams	Swift Current
Wetaskiwin	H. G. Adams	Wetaskiwin
Yorkton	H. G. Adams	Yorkton

HERALD CONSTITUENCY

Name of Town	Name of Sec'y	Post Office
Abbotsford	W. H. Brown	Abbotsford
Alton	H. G. Adams	Alton
Armstrong	H. G. Adams	Armstrong
Beaumont	H. G. Adams	Beaumont
Brooks	H. G. Adams	Brooks
Calgary	H. G. Adams	Calgary
Edmonton	H. G. Adams	Edmonton
Lethbridge	H. G. Adams	Lethbridge
Medicine Hat	H. G. Adams	Medicine Hat
Red Deer	H. G. Adams	Red Deer
Sherwood	H. G. Adams	Sherwood
Swift Current	H. G. Adams	Swift Current
Wetaskiwin	H. G. Adams	Wetaskiwin
Yorkton	H. G. Adams	Yorkton

MIRBINE RIVER CONSTITUENCY

Name of Town	Name of Sec'y	Post Office
Abbotsford	W. H. Brown	Abbotsford
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Armstrong	H. G. Adams	Armstrong
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HALF INSURANCE QUESTION

Bad Willing Union, Alberta, has presented a resolution to the Provincial Farmers' Convention, April 10, 1911, regarding the insurance question. The resolution is as follows: 'Resolved, That the Provincial Farmers' Convention, in its capacity as a representative body of the farmers of Alberta, should take steps to secure the enactment of a law which shall provide for the insurance of crops and livestock against fire and theft, and that the Provincial Farmers' Convention should take steps to secure the enactment of a law which shall provide for the insurance of crops and livestock against fire and theft, and that the Provincial Farmers' Convention should take steps to secure the enactment of a law which shall provide for the insurance of crops and livestock against fire and theft.'

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ENDORSE PORK PACKING PLANT
 The last regular meeting of Farmers Union was held on April 13, there being a large attendance of members. A communication from the Association regarding the pork packing plant was received with cordial approval and it was unanimously resolved to canvass the district for promises of help. The reciprocity agreement was discussed, showing some difference of opinion, but a vote was not taken as it would not now be of advantage. It was decided to arrange for a picnic some time during the summer as a means to augment the funds of the union. Mr. Campbell brought up the question of a district convention of the U.F.A. to be held at Lloydminster at a future date, and it was decided to appoint delegates for same at the next meeting. It was arranged that the topics of herd law vs. fence law should be the subject for discussion at the next meeting.
 A. G. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.
 Lloydminster, Alta.

GOING STRONG
 The last meeting of Hawkeye Union was held April 13 and we are going strong. We held a debate on universal tax which was very successful; we also had quite a debate on the pork packing plant and half a dozen signed the contract. The Strathmore hail insurance resolution was laid on the table and a straight resolution was adopted that the government put a tax on all lands in Alberta for hail insurance.
 A. S. GOUGH, Sec'y.
 Hawkeye, Alta.

AGREEMENT APPROVED
 Tepee Lake held its last regular meeting at W. Stewart's, with seventeen members present. The pork packing plant circular was read and approved and sixty-six boys were guaranteed for the plant. The matter of telephones also came up for discussion and several present signed a petition for the extension of the rural line into their district.
 HARRY KING, Sec'y.
 Earle, Alta.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED
 The April meeting of Ghost Pine Union was held on April 15, there being a good attendance of members and several matters of importance were up for discussion, such as compulsory hail insurance, pork packing plant, deep wells, and several matters relating to the preparing of the land for seeding. Our next meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 16, when we hope to have a visit from the general secretary.
 A. J. CAMERON, Sec'y.
 Ghost Pine, Alta.

ONE MONTH'S PROGRESS
 The meetings of Three Hills Union held during the month of March was well attended and much enthusiasm was displayed by the members, the various questions being discussed with vigor.

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

A petition was circulated and largely signed to have a demonstration farm established on gambel soil, preferably at Three Hills, but in any case on gambel soil. We are not selfish in this district, but we are progressive and longer after knowledge as to the proper methods of handling our class of soil. Our union also forwarded a resolution endorsing the reciprocity pact to the minister of finance. The matter of lower tariffs on the prairie was also taken up and we expect relief from this measure to stock. We have also obtained a large reduction on formula, and expect that this spirit of co-operation will continue and much benefit be derived therefrom. The following resolution was adopted for consideration by the local unions: "Whereas at various times members may wish to be transferred from one union to another, therefore be it resolved that an article be inserted in the constitution whereby a member will be accepted as a post-up member for the current year in any union he may designate upon surrender of proper credentials signed by the president and secretary of his union. A hearty welcome was extended to our president who had been seriously ill since the convention on his appearance in the hall."
 T. G. McRAY, Sec'y.
 Three Hills, Alta.

GETTING INTERESTED
 I had the pleasure of presiding at a well attended meeting of farmers of the Glenora district held a few days ago. Having heard in a rather remote way that there was such a union as the United Farmers of Alberta, with branches throughout the province, a few of our number thought that perhaps it would not be bad for us to form a local here. Another meeting will be held on April 25, when we hope to have full information which will assist us in organizing. Please outline the principal benefits to the farmer to be derived from such a union, and let us know just what you are doing.
 JOHN COOK.
 (Was only too glad to supply all the information asked for and hope as a result to be able to report the organization of a good active union at Glenora.)

HUSTLING HUGHENDEEN
 The last two meetings of Hughenden Union have been good ones. The members are taking great interest in the work and our numbers are constantly increasing. We have quite a series of topics under discussion at the present time, probably the most important to the district being the guinea question. This being a comparatively new settlement, with few of the railway or other company lands taken up, we find it impossible to keep down the poplars by poisoning. This being so, the members of this union are of the opinion that it is the duty of the government to adopt some method of dealing with these pests. It seems feasible to suppose that the method adopted by the Australian government several years ago for getting rid of rabbits in that country would prove successful in this case, that is, inoculate with the serum of a disease fatal to rabbits. The resolution regarding hail insurance suggested by Strathmore Union has been considered by our executive and, although the method of taxation suggested would without doubt lighten the burden on farmers in districts subject to hail, we consider it would not be fair to pass legislation compelling all farmers in Alberta to contribute to this object without getting a vote of seventy-five per cent. of all the

farmers in the province in favor thereof. The crop prospects in this district were never more promising. Plenty of moisture in the soil and seeding is well under way.
 Hughenden, Alta. J. A. MacGREGOR, Sec'y.

INFORMATION BUREAU OPENED
 The regular meeting of Lavoie Union was held on Saturday, April 11. This was an excellent meeting and considerable business was done, considering this was only the second meeting of this branch. Seventeen regular members were in attendance and fourteen others attended, making a total attendance of thirty-one. Three new members joined and several others have promised. The regular routine business was attended to. A committee of three was appointed as an entertainment committee to arrange for discussions at meetings, probably a picnic in the summer and a debating society in the winter, and to arrange for lectures useful to farmers. The school house has

been procured as the regular meeting place for the union. A financial secretary has been appointed in the village and in his office entry notices and notices of interest to the members will be posted up. A book of wants and for sale will also be kept where farmers may enter what they have for sale or wish to purchase, whether they desire to hire out or to hire help. Immediately on being supplied, the farmer will notify the financial secretary, who will strike his name off the list, entering the details of the transaction and reporting at the next meeting on all such items. A resolution was passed requesting the C.N.R. to give us a daylight service through our district in order to allow passengers, and possibly land buyers, to see the fine country we have here and try and increase settlement in this district. A discussion on reciprocity followed and it was unanimously resolved to adopt reciprocity and send a telegram to that effect to Ottawa. There appears to be great keener on the part of the members to make Lavoie Union successful.
 Lavoie, Alta. HUBERT MORTON, Sec'y.

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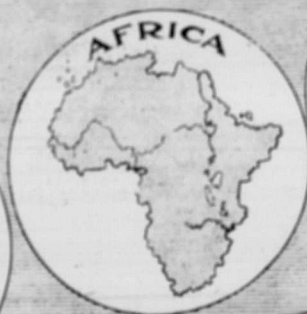


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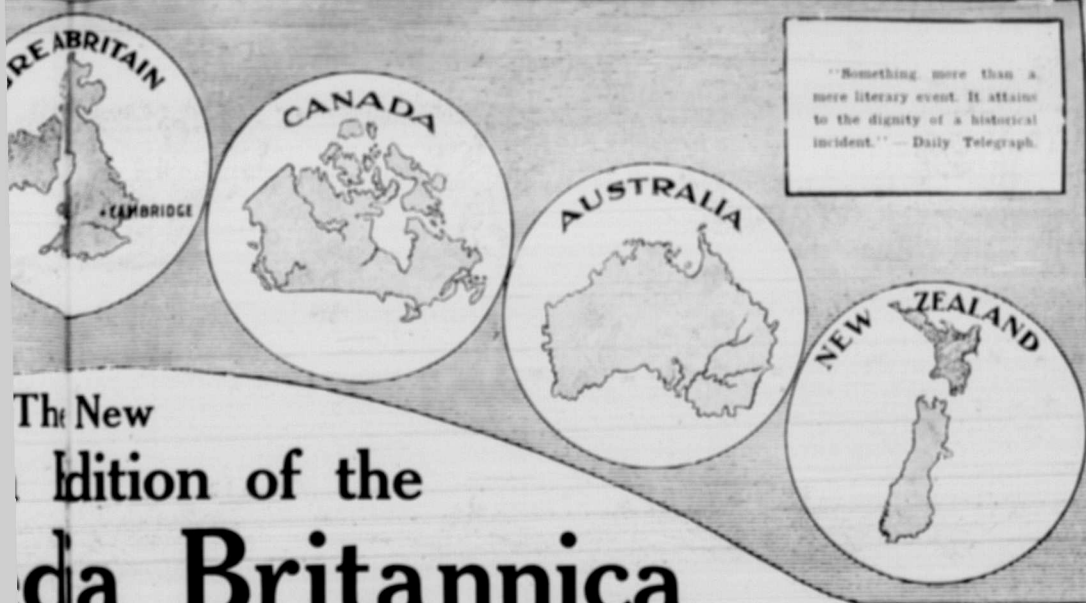
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Manitoba Section

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

OUR WORK - PAST AND FUTURE

Reports from the branches indicate that the Grain Growers of Manitoba are contemplating holding many gatherings throughout the summer months for purposes of recreation, social intercourse and discussion of public questions. A heavy demand is made on the central office for speakers to address these gatherings, as there are not many men available for the work it is important that an effort be made to arrange dates that will avoid too much travel and save as much time as possible. This can best be accomplished by writing the central office, stating about what time would be most suitable, and leaving the central secretary to arrange the date. This, of course, would not apply to those who have already set their dates and commenced preparations. Arrangements for these gatherings should be made with care and not left haphazard. Remember always that a well planned and successful picnic adds to the prestige of your branch and incidentally to the whole Grain Growers' movement.

Summer outings among farmers should be encouraged. Apart altogether from the importance of providing opportunities for the development and improvement of farm life, as a means toward better living, there is great need for farmers to meet for an interchange of thought on the many questions affecting the immediate future, now engaging the attention of thoughtful men. The farmers' organizations of Canada have, within the last two years, thrust into the political arena problems having to do with methods of government, by introducing for consideration by the people the wisdom of initiating the principle of Direct Legislation in our system of legislation by "The Initiative and Referendum." In their program they also suggest radical changes in the method of representative government, the administration of public and semi-public utilities and natural resources, together with a system of levying and collecting revenue, for purposes of government, more in accord with the requirements of modern civilization, having for its fundamental principle a more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation. They have revised the demand (which has been allowed to lie dormant for more than a decade) for a substantial lowering of customs duties on all imports and the removal of all duties from many commodities, for free trade relations with other countries, more especially with our nearest neighbors, in all natural products, to the disgust and disappointment of privileged interests who flattered themselves as having secured indefinitely enjoyment of "special rights," granted under our present fiscal system.

Thanks to the Grain Growers' movement the Western farmers are much in the limelight, and their doings are very much in evidence in the discussion of public questions. That the farmer should learn to analyze and discern what is true and what is false is of the utmost importance at this juncture. That he should make a study of the economic and fiscal questions which are the subject of so much discussion with a view of passing an intellectual judgment at the proper time, is a truism that admits of no controversy. Addresses by men who are disinterested, free from the exigency of party, or the dominance of special interests, men who have made a study of these questions from the viewpoint of the producers of natural products, should be helpful to this end, and every facility should be given at these outings for addresses of that kind.

PINE CREEK PICNIC

The Pine Creek Grain Growers and the Royal Templars of Edrans held a committee meeting at the home of Russell Sharp and decided to hold their annual picnic June 22, on section 19, township 12, range 12. A baseball tournament will be held between Springbrook, Gillespie, Pine Creek and Edrans, with prizes as follows: First, \$10, second, \$5. This will be a basket picnic and we will be very pleased to see any Grain Growers or Templars from the surrounding district, at our sports, so come along all you Grain Growers and Templars and have a good time. Also the Pine Creek Grain Growers

are having a meeting in the Norfolk school house on June 2 to hear an address on Direct Legislation. We would be pleased to see some of the Austin, Springbrook, Burton and Mayfield Grain Growers present. If they are present we will also try and devote some time to a discussion of the reciprocity question.

JOSHUA BENNETT, Press Correspondent.

SINGA CROP REPORT

At one of our meetings at Singa we arranged to send in crop reports for this district, and following is report to date. In nearly all sections of the district wheat seeding is done, though a few farmers have not yet finished. The average is about the same in most places, a very slight increase, if anything. While we had a very nice rain here on April 10, we have had no moisture since, and now there is a decided drought, on April 30 and May 1 heavy frosts have occurred which may damage the sprouted grains too near the surface, and any grain that was up is frozen off. Out land is being prepared as quickly as possible and the farmers have commenced seeding, others holding off until warmer weather and in hopes of rain coming soon.

A. H. CHESTER.

Singa, May 2, 1911.

NEEPAWA SUMMER FAIR

The Neepawa summer fair will be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 29, 30 and July 1. The directors are putting forth every effort to make the Neepawa fair a greater and better one than ever before. Prize lists are being issued and very liberal prizes are being offered, among which are some very valuable special prizes.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

F. J. Dixon, lecturer for the Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation, will be available for meetings during the summer months. Requests are now being made for addresses by him to be delivered at Grain Growers' picnics and similar gatherings. Grain Growers and other organizations should send in applications to the secretary at once. The Federation pays all expenses except hall rent. Combine education with pleasure—and don't overlook the fact that education is a pleasure in this instance—and of immense profit too. Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation, 259 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY THROWN AWAY

(From Weekly Sun, Toronto) It is reported from Ottawa that the Opposition has formally decided to go straight against the reciprocity agreement and to fight the matter out to the bitter end. If such a decision has been definitely arrived at both the country and the Opposition are to be condoled with. That the agreement, as it stands, will be a good thing for agriculture and that it is desired by an overwhelming majority of farmers is beyond question; that it inflicts no more than the merest scratch on a few of the protected interests is proved by the face of the document itself. The only protest against the measure comes from financiers who have profited immensely by the floating of mergers, and from employees deluded or coerced by corporation employers. Even these are opposing the agreement, not because of what appears in it, but for fear of what it may lead to. If the Opposition makes the fight against the government on this issue it will ally itself on the side of the privileged and protected classes against the unprotected and unprivileged masses. In such a contest it cannot hope to win. If Mr. Borden and his followers had supported the reciprocity measure and forced the battle on other issues its prospects of success would be very much brighter than they are today. Such action would, too, have turned discussion during the coming election towards some other very important questions—questions which under existing circumstances are likely to be altogether ignored.

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SEND FOR BICYCLE Tires, Bells, Lamps, Mud Guards, Spokes, Saddles, etc. Reliable Goods at Low Prices. THE PLANET 69-71 Queen E., Toronto WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

GA... THE Ad in... attract... per wo... JOURNA... Down... much... In fancy... tin... But we... Who men... he c... He bust... men... He was y... he m... He never... tried... And we... on th... But he... most... "Our to... gone... He mean... a rou... For he... d... mean... When I... extry... And he... his b... The repor... ped a... And he... at... and d... We got... bustle... And had... had n... And we... d... broke... No more... our n... SI... W... Our ne... Lumber... work, w... round f... leather... fort sh... wood so... by giva... rail on... a heel... wear 3... d... n... r... shoes... than one... PRICE... Delivered... My... made... work... strong... sh... d... of... right... or... got such... a... every... Tell you... Scottish... 134 1/2 Priz

GATES at Factor Prices

Why pay three or four profits when you can get gates from Dyer "The Low Price Fence Man" at factory prices, and get the BEST in gates.

Small Gates \$2.25 up. Large Gates \$4.00 up.

Write today for free catalogue.

DYER—THE FENCE MAN
 High Quality Fence and Supply Co., Toronto
 No. 1000 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ont.

Make Your Own Will

Box's Legal Will Form enables you to make your own will in legal and binding as any lawyer can do it for you. Incomes privacy and saves costly law fees. Each form has full and plain instructions, and specimen will properly made out for your guidance. By mail, 35c., postpaid.

BOX'S WILL FORM COMPANY
 1387 Howland Ave., Toronto 3

THE LOW COST of a "Want"

Ad in The Guide is one of its most attractive features. Only 2 cents per word for one week, or 10 cents per word for six weeks.

JOURNALISM IN CACTUS CENTRE

Down here in Cactus Centre we ain't much on splittin' hairs; in fancy shades of language we are puttin' on airs, but we're shy one young reporter—it was strange how it occurred—

Who mused up a brilliant future when he chose just one wrong word. He hustled local items for the Stockmen's Weekly Star; he was young and plumb ambitious, and he made friends near and far; he never knocked nobody, but he allus tried to boost, and we thought he'd make a wonder on the journalistic roost.

But he wrote, with good intentions, as most everyone allows, "Our townsman, Pecos Johnson, has gone south to rustle cows"; he meant to say that Pecos was a roundin' up his brand, for he didn't know that "rustle" meant to thieve in Cattle Land.

When Pecos Johnson read it he put on extra gun, and he came to town a frothin' with his broncho on the run; the reporter got a warnin' and he hopped a cowboy's beast, and he started navigatin' for the calm and distant East.

We got old Pecos quiet when he'd busted up the press, and had shot holes in the sanctum and had made the type a mess; and we'd like a bright reporter who is broke to Western slang—No more such babes shall monkey with our newspaper shebang!

—Denver Republican.

SEND THIS AD. With \$2.00 for

Our new invention—warm weather work, wet or dirty work, rough field work, round farm. Made in oiled leather. Waterproof. Comfort, shape. Light weight wood sole protected by galvanized sheet rail on sole and heel. Will outwear 3 pairs of ordinary work shoes. Cost less than one.

PRICE \$2.00 Delivered Free

Write, please, to: **Lumber sole, with many new ones. Send \$2. You never got such a big \$2 worth before. Dealers everywhere are stocking our lines. Tell your dealer about Lumbersoles.**

Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co. 134½ Princess Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Question Drawer

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

MUST HAVE NAMES

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

SOFT SHELLED EGGS

G.J.W., Sask.—How can I buy soft shelled eggs; advise me what to feed them to remedy this. Also, Food broken crockery, milk powdered with ordinary feed.

CURING HIDES

A.L., Sask.—How can a hide be cured at home? I can cure hides in kero but they are always hard and supple.

CABBAGE WORM

G.T., Man.—What is an effective remedy for the cabbage worm which will not endanger the plant (table use)?

UNRESENTED STUDENT CHARGES

R.T.S., Sask.—I am out of a school district and have two boys. Can I send them to the nearest school and what can the trustees of such a school charge me?

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING

Sask. Subscriber.—Can a municipality engage an engineer on the roads one who has had some experience on railroad construction as assistant engineer and is a university graduate, though neither a provincial nor a Dominion land surveyor for this work. Private engines by contract to do work on roads other than that which is required to be registered in land titles office. His work in the latter case would not be accepted.

Veterinary

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

Veterinary

HORSE STIFF IN FRONT FEET

Sask. Subscriber.—Horse five years old has been stiff all winter. When driven he can hardly walk at the start, but after a time he goes better. When standing he keeps his front feet ahead, and when walking he appears to put his whole weight on his hind legs. Can you prescribe a remedy for him?

MARE WITH GLANDERS

J.J.S., Sask.—What authority has a government veterinary surgeon in case of glanders in a horse? Ans.—The government veterinary surgeon has full authority to deal in such cases. If you apply to Dr. Rutherford, department of agriculture, Ottawa, he will send you full particulars regarding the test for glanders.

COW BLIND IN TEAT

L.E.D., Alberta.—Cow has become blind in one teat. The teat was hard to milk then a lump formed in it. When we began to milk her this year only three of her teats gave milk, the other one is dry. Recently the teat next the dry one gave streams of blood and getting hard to milk, a lump is also gradually forming in it like the previous teat. What aids the udder of the cow? Ans.—I would advise you to use a teat syphon on the affected quarter as this will probably prevent the lump on the teat enlarging.

WEANING COLT

F.D., Central Butte.—(1) Mare died when colt was only seven days old. What are the best foods to rear the colt on? (2) What is good for a colt when it gets constipated? (3) Show me a dose of formaline and diet. What could have been done to save her?

HORSE WITH COUGH AND DISCHARGE FROM NOSTRILS

J.H., Hurdan Lodge.—Horse has a chronic cough and discharge from the nostrils. The cough shakes him while it lasts. The discharge from the nostrils varies from transparent to a thick yellow matter. Horse is hard to keep in good condition, but is a great worker. (1) Are the symptoms suggestive of glanders? (2) Do you think that this might be—or lead to—glanders? (3) Is the disease likely to affect other horses?

OLD HORSE IN POOR CONDITION

C.C., Burnham, Sask.—An old horse is in poor condition and does not seem to be able to pick up at all. He eats fairly well. His teeth appear to slip occasionally while eating hay. What would you advise me to do to make him improve in flesh?

DO YOU BELIEVE THIS?

"Uncle," said the traveller who had stopped at the farm house to water his horse, "my wife out there in the buggy wants to know what that curious-looking structure is."

"That's a silo," answered the farmer. "I keep ensilage in it."

Poultry Fencing that is Stronger than Seems Necessary

We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE SAVES EXPENSE

It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

We make farm and ornamental fences and gates of exceptional quality. Agents wanted where not now represented.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
 Dept. 2 Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

Manitoba Farm for Sale

This is a rare opportunity to secure Four Sections of the choicest wheat and mixed farming land in Manitoba, being situated in the Municipality of Daly, Township 11, Range 21 West. The farm is all fenced, close to school, church and market. Abundance of good spring water and wood on each section, and valuable buildings. Will sell on an average price of about \$20.00 per acre, on easy terms. Will also sell Flow Engine, Stock and Implements at a valuation.

Apply to POST OFFICE, Box 2918, WINNIPEG, or A. YOUNG PENDENNIS P.O., Manitoba

YOU NEED AN "IDEAL" ENGINE

Vertical or Horizontal, from 1½ h.p. up

The following testimonial, which is one of scores, shows how satisfactory our Engines are:

Rathwell, Man., April 17th, 1911
 Messrs. Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Winnipeg, Man.

"Dear Sirs:—I have run your engine for four years, 5 and 3 h.p., and find they give first-class satisfaction for my work, which is cutting wood, chopping grain, and running a cutting box with self feeder and blower. I would recommend it to anyone wanting good, cheap, reliable power; one that is always ready to go. Your motor is one thing which merits a sale, and protects the security of the engine in frosty weather. I consider the Ideal the simplest and most economical of any gasoline engine on the market. I would also recommend the Maple Leaf Grinder as second to none on the market."

Yours truly (Signed) JNO. HANNAH

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY, LTD.
 230 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, Man.

CALVES WITHOUT MILK

Write for Free Booklet

"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk"

Contains full information and complete feeding directions for using

Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute

Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed. No milk feed. The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory

STEEL, BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

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"He says," reported the traveller to his wife a few minutes later, "it's an asylum, and he keeps a fellow named N. C. Lage in it. I think he's lying; but I hope you're satisfied."

NEEDED THE PIPE

Advertisements, especially those of a personal nature, are not always characterized by a sense of proportion. One recently printed in the Manchester "Guardian" reads as follows: "Willis, run to your distracted wife and frantic children. Do you want to hear of your old mother's suicide? You will if you do not let us know where you are. Anyway, send back your father's colored meerschaum."

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Blake Hoggart, said to be the greatest tobacco-chewing negro in the Southern country, says he has found a new way to exterminate grasshoppers. Blake says to catch a couple of the hoppers and pinch them on the legs until the muscles become sore. Then turn them loose. They will hop so queerly that all the other grasshoppers will die laughing. The hard part, Blake says, is to catch the two original grasshoppers when the others are all dead, and kill them.

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Guide Want Ads. Bring Results

Better Try One if you have anything to Buy or Sell

Want, Sale & Exchange

Rates for advertisements, under this heading:

One week	20c
Two weeks	35c
Three months	1.00
Six months	1.75
Twelve months	3.00

FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

HALF SECTION IN THE FAMOUS TOUCH
Good Home District, 4 Miles east of Pelly, Sask. About 60 acres under cultivation. House, two stables and two granaries. All fenced. \$14.00 per acre. \$2,000 cash. Balance easy terms. Apply H. Butcher, Pelly, Sask.

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, 4 MILES
from Wainey, nearly all under cultivation and clean, new house and barn and granaries. Terms easy. Apply owner, Box 197, Wainey, Sask.

FOR SALE—GOMBE COURTESAY VALLEY
Vanover, Idaho. Improved farms, bush lands, sea and river frontage, all prices, excellent climate; good local market. Apply F. Hixon, Courtesay, Idaho.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED HALF SECTION
good clay land 3 miles from town, Reasonable terms. Apply owner, Wm. G. Fletcher, Kinsey, Sask.

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

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP
for sale cheap, a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. F. Rodgers, 604 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

THREE FINE WOLF HOUND PUPS—ALL
dogs, 3 months old. Price six dollars each. Also mother of pups, age 4 years, brought 2 1/2 inches, weight about 90 pounds broken for wolf. Price \$25. Write for information.—A. Robertson, Kenyon, Manitoba.

PLOWING WANTED
WANTED—CONTRACT FOR BREAKING.
Have eight farms—Cassell engine gang.—Murdy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 47 1/2

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE
FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PARTI-
culars and prices F.O.B. your station write I. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 27 1/2

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within one mile of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$2.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

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

HAY AND OATS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

HAY, PRAIRIE AND TIMOTHY, FOR SALE
Prompt delivery, right prices.—Wilson Goodman & Co., Oak King and James St., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—3 CARS GOOD HIGHLAND
Hay, \$12 ton; also 300 bushels improved Russian oats, cleaned, \$1.75, 400 bushels, F.O.B. Marston, Sask.—In H. Cham. Marston.

SHADE TREES, SIBIRUBERRY, ETC.
FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT—Vir-
ginia Creeper, Lilacs, Roses, Ponderosa Pine, American White Elm, Maples and Golden Willow Cuttings, strong plants, home-grown, priced right. Also a quantity of Early September Potatoes of three years' standing, a heavy planter and the very best quality. Pure Banner and 60 day Oats.—Harold Overhead, Hazelhurst Farm, Lustration, Man. 34 1/2

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

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

BEES FOR SALE
TWENTY-FIVE SWARMS A 1 ITALIANS—
Price nine dollars each F.O.B. here.—L. J. Crowder, Box 403, Portage la Prairie, Man.

BEES FOR SALE—IN 8 FRAME HIVES
for May delivery, \$10.00 per colony.—D. Langill, Groux, Man. 28 1/2

BEES FOR SALE—ITALIANS, MAY DE-
livery, \$10. June delivery \$9, F.O.B. here.—A. Maynard, Dauphin, Man. 42 1/2

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY
FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment, highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated catalog and full information.
Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadens, Sask.

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

SEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND FLAX
for sale. Good yielding state quality wanted.—Wilson, Goodman & Co., Oak King and James St., Winnipeg.

CHOICE SEED WHEAT, NO. 169 MINNE-
sota Pedigree for sale, \$1.00 per bushel, \$1.15 in bags. Poultry stock all sold out. Eggs for sale.—J. M. Walters, Rosser, Man.

POTATOES—ROYAL SENSATION,
Honeycrisp, Rose, Wm. McGregor, Royal Harvest, 50 lbs \$1.—Alex. Ashby, Neepawa, Man. 1-4

FOR SALE—MENSURY BARLEY FOR
seed, about 300 bushels. Apply to A. W. Stockwell, Groux, Man. 41 1/2

FOR SALE—150 BUSH FINEST GRADE
Flax. Address: E. G. Eggston, Rosser, Canada. P.O. Box 315. 41 1/2

FOR SALE—MALLOWFAT BLACK EYE
Seed Peas. H. F. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 41 1/2

SIX CARLOADS OF BANNER OATS FOR
sale.—Val. Kraemer, Wilton, Sask. 28 1/2

CLEANED SEED FLAX, \$2.85, WITH
sacks.—D. Palmer, Groux, Sask. 42 1/2

POULTRY AND EGGS

S.C.W. LEGHORNS—PRIZE-WINNER, 1911
winner at Brandon Provincial Winter 1911, winning 15 prizes, including 4 firsts, 4 specials and special for best pen in the Mediterranean class. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 for 15. Pen No. 2, headed by a prize cockerel and exhibition hen and pullets, \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Also good quality eggs, \$1.50 per 15. I have seen more prices in the past three years than any S.C.W. Leghorn breeder in Manitoba or Saskatchewan.—W. J. Headly, Glenora, Man. 39 1/2

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SPECIAL PRICES
for May and June. Exhibition Banded Plymouth Rocks now running over 70 per cent fertile, \$1.50 for 15. Single Comb White Leghorns, heavy layers, now running over 80 per cent fertile, \$1.25 for 15. Incubator lots when we can spare them. Banded Rocks \$2.00 per 100; Leghorns \$1.50 per 100.—Farrest Goose Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—TRY OUR
strains for laying and winning. 13 prizes at Brandon and Regina on 14 entries, including "No. 1" West Farmer Cup. Eggs from No. 1 pen headed by 1st Cook, Brandon, \$3 per 15. No. 2 pen headed by 1st Colored, \$2 per 15, \$1 per 50. Buff Orpington eggs, \$2 per 15.—John Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

W. J. CURRIE, LAUDER, MANITOBA,
breeder of Exhibition White and Banded Rocks and Pouter Leghorn Bantams. Have won in 1910 and 1911 at the three largest shows in Manitoba over two hundred prizes. Our breeding season now being over we are offering eggs from prize winners at \$2.00 per setting, \$1.00 per 401 hatched.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.—
B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Bredding B.P. Rock sows, 1st Cook, 2nd C.H. at Man. Prov. 1911. Bredging S.C.W. Leghorn pens, 2nd pen Cook at Man. Prov. 1911. Won 1st and 7th S.C.W. Leghorn pullet at Man. Prov. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$1.00 per 100.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED
Banded Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; also 300 bushels seed wheat, Red Fife and Alberta Red Fall wheat, also 150 bushels potatoes.—Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta.

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GOOD TYPE AND
color, bred from prize-winning stock; eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15.—John Muirhead, Carberry, 37 1/2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—ALL CHOICE,
colored birds, good laying strain, \$1.50 for 15.—Neil Wilson, Headly, near Minto, Man. 39 1/2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FROM GOOD
large birds, good color and excellent winter layers; \$1.50 for 15.—Silas Dunsfield, Box 14, Swan Lake, Man. 44 1/2

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

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—
\$1.50 per 15.—Mr. W. Booker, Dundurn, Sask. 37 1/2

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, \$1.50
per fifteen; two settings, \$2.50.—B. D. Boden, Lloydminster, Sask. 37 1/2

FOR SALE—EGGS, PURE BRED RHODE
Island Reds, \$1.50 for 15.—Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Sask. 38 1/2

EGGS FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMS,
Two dollars per fifteen.—Fred. Louth, Stephentown, Man. 39 1/2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.50 FOR 15.
Vivian Pellott, Cardfield, Semans, Sask. G.T.P. 39 1/2

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Reds Eggs, \$2.25 per 15.—John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 40 1/2

TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS FOR SALE—
From prize-winning stock, 50c each.—A. H. Salmon, Riga, Sask. 40 1/2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—
Two dollars per setting of eight.—D. J. N. MacLeod, Young, Sask. 42 1/2

WHITE WYANDOTTES' EGGS—\$2.00 PER
15.—J. H. Thomas, Trecha, Alta. 39 1/2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE—W.
F. Dawson, Junias, Sask. 37 1/2

JACKS FOR SALE

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

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

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barn in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

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

BUILDING UP A SERVICE

DURING the past year hundreds of farmers have proved the value of a small ad in The Guide. This page has become very popular and farmers have become accustomed to reading it regularly. To the man who has a keen eye for business the advertising pages of a journal receive as much attention as the news pages. This page of condensed ads forms one of the most valuable mediums of exchange in the country. By this means farmers get together to sell their surplus and to buy what they need. By this means the expense of the middleman is eliminated. The more the readers of The Guide patronize the condensed ads the more valuable will the service become. Also the more advertising The Guide carries, the sooner the journal will be upon a paying basis. This is one of the ways by which the readers of The Guide can help themselves and their own paper at the same time. Make The Guide your market place and thus add to its usefulness as the greatest farmers' paper of Canada.

SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months. Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

CLYDESDALE, YORKSHIRES AND B.F. Stocks—See my young stallions at Brandon Winter Fair. Good ones and for sale; others on the farm at low money. Nine Siles all imp. and in foal; others to select from. Some choice Yorkshires sows in farrow March and April. Orders solicited for spring pigs, also for eggs. Cuckoos all sold. Shipping stations, Fairman and Roland—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSER, MAN.—We wish to reduce our Shortorns without having a public sale. We have pure bred Shortorn bulls from six to eighteen months; also heifers and cows of all ages. Inspection invited. Yorkshires of November farrow, either boys or sows, \$12.00; September farrow, \$16.00; July farrow, \$18.00. Prices include crate and registered pedigree.

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

YOUNG BERSHIRE—LONG BACON type, bred from Bramble prize winners. Ten dollars each, registered in purchaser's name. Faife and skin.—Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 40-6

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

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shortorns, young bulls for sale.—Sunnyvale Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BREED for beef and butter. Franchise and bull calves for sale.—Chadroning House, Harding, Man. Pioneer importers and breeders.

15 BULLS 15—GOOD, STRAIGHT REGISTERED Shortorns \$1 for service, \$20 to \$25. Fine young Clyde stallion cheap.—J. Housfield, MacGregor, Man.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality. Yorkshire, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys of the Grand London Stable, Post Road, Write 614 Rossner Avenue, Winnipeg.

ROSE HILL FARM—FOR CHOICE REGISTERED Berkshires write E. Hand, President Agricultural Society, Box 43 Lac, Man. 41-0

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED JERSEY BULL, 4 years old, solid, fawn color, quiet and good stock getter.—Geo. R. Fraser, Ham- 41-1

REGISTERED BERSHIRE SWINE—Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomerka, Lipson, Sask.

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

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

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

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

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

ROSEDALE FARM BERSHIRE—YOUNG stock for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

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

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

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

Heart to Heart

This is a department which is conducted for the benefit of our readers. The chief feature is the great variety of thought expressed. No contributions for this department are solicited, and none are paid for. They are all free-will offerings from the hearts of The Guide readers. It does not seem right that readers should be denied the privilege of perusing some of the letters which the editor receives, so they are here presented.

WISHES FOR SUCCESS
We wish you every success in the good work you are doing.—Alex. Boustman, Lundbeck, Alta.

TRUTH IS NEEDED
I read your paper and I am glad to see there are a few "moss" scattered here and there who tell the truth and are not afraid to show to the faces of the politicians these misdeeds. Let us get them out of office if they don't do better.—Stewart G. Cole, Canfield, Sask.

HELPING US ALONG
I will hereby send you fifty cents for subscription to The Guide from now until January 1, and I wish you every success in your noble work.—John B. Carlson, Elbow, Sask.

STAY WITH IT
As I am a subscriber to your most valuable paper, I have seen many little sketches in regard to reciprocity and to think some people are so shallow minded as to call The Guide and The Western party papers, I must say I respect both papers and think they are the clearest and best of reading, completely clear of politics on either side, and it is a shame for a man to say what we can see in print and so for reciprocity, certainly there is nothing else will do, with all other privileges the government will give us. Reciprocity forever and free immigrants and all of the other good things that go to help us support one another. Stay with your good work in The Guide. You cannot help but prosper, you have the people behind you.—L. J. Schuddeh, Postage in Prairie, Man.

INFORMATION OF VITAL INTEREST
I fully realize the importance of your paper as the official organ of the G.G.A. It is a paper that should be in every farmer's home. Information on everyday topics that are of vital interest to the farmers is to be found therein, free from partisanship.—A. Mathews, Oakburn, Man.

DARES TO SPEAK THE TRUTH
I would like to say a word in favor of The Guide. It is the only clearest farmers' paper that we have seen. Its message staff knows the needs of the farmer and they dare tell them even to government officials.—J. W. Commodore, Weyburn, Sask.

HELPING US ALONG
I desire to express myself in the good cause our paper is doing. Pay no attention to those who direct you to... To Gladwin, Sask.

the only paper in Canada today that tells the work... the plain facts and truth. I have battled for it ever since I saw the first copy and am yet, and shall continue to do so as long as it stays on the side of right and justice.—R. T. Woodford, Itaska, Sask.

It is amazing the way extremists of both political parties blame The Guide for its lack of independence, thereby proving that it is really independent. I have read it ever since it was first published and judging from its contents it seems to me that no one could tell what party, if any, the editor belongs to. He seems to condemn wrong and commend right, regardless of party, and I hope he will keep at it. I have no use for that childish sickly partisanship that can see nothing wrong in one party and nothing right in the other.—John McLaughlin, Kerwin, Man.

NEED TRIED MEN

I feel that the people of Western Canada owe much to The Guide for the fearless manner in which it has handled the questions that are of vital interest to the common people of Canada. It has awakened the people to the need of more care in the selection of their candidates, and with the awakening has come the determination not to cast their people (ballot) before the voter but they have and read them. In the past we have been content to stay at home and mind our farms while the party machines has selected our candidates in disregard of us in Parliament. The result is that we have lost the Special Privilege class and are steadily entrenched in Ottawa. So it is up to us to elect men who are staunch and true to our cause. Men who will at all times place country before party. Then, and then only, will we get a square deal. Then we will have Hudson's Bay route, free trade, government elevators, chilled meat and parking plants. The only protection Canada is in need of is protection from the greed of the Special Privileged classes. By unitedly fighting we will soon win.—Merriss Stauffer, Hastings Couder, Alta.

THOUGHT GUIDE A JOKE

When I first saw your paper I considered it more as a joke than anything else, but have changed my mind considerably since I certainly admit the way you go after the politicians who are not properly doing their duty to their country and their constituents. Stay right with it, you have the sympathy and good wishes of the majority of the people in the West.

ED TAYLOR.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words

REPEAT ORDERS from Satisfied Customers is the Silent Testimony of

Perfection and Durability

USE OUR GOODS and ALWAYS BE SATISFIED.

We carry a complete line of
"RED CROSS" THRESHER BELTS,
 Suction Hose, Steam and Water Hose, Sheet and Spiral Packing, Belting, Thresher Tank Pumps; also Mechanical Rubber Goods.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.

41 Princess Street

Winnipeg, Man.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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

Secretary Treasurer: Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw
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Things To Be Done

The following resolution was recently passed by the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association: "That whereas the coronation ceremonies of King George V. will shortly take place in London; and whereas the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is the most powerful, loyal and truly representative body in the province, the executive deem it advisable that the association should be represented at the coronation and that a suitable souvenir should be tendered His Majesty King George on behalf of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan. That a circular be drafted by the secretary and sent out as quickly as possible, setting forth the idea and a plan to accomplish the object outlined in the resolution.

J. A. MAHARG, President.
CHAS. D. DUNNING, Vice-pres.
Dr. T. HILL, Director.
JAMES ROBINSON, Director.

Circular

Every man has some pride in the land of his birth, is more or less loyal to his homeland, nationality and the religion of his fathers. There is that which is best in organized society. Freedom and protection are words we love. We have been free to do as we ought. We have protection of halibut cooper. The country has been given to us. The best form of government in present day civilization is that which gives to the individual the widest opportunity and strongest guarantee of security, consistent with the same opportunity and security to every other individual. You have this under the Union Jack. No one loses in these respects coming to Canada. No one can gain in opportunity to lead the nation to better things, or security in the right to enjoy property, home or his religion by leaving Canada. The world owes a great debt to the Anglo-Saxon race. The British Empire is the biggest thing in the world, except perhaps the Christian religion, which has made the Empire. The Canadian Dominion is a very large factor in the Empire; agriculture is our dominant interest. Saskatchewan is the great wheat field of Canada. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is a very powerful organization of men. A most heterogeneous mass of men, being of every kindred and from every clime. (Not paid agitators and disloyal annexationists as some suppose, but men loyal enough to ask for an increase of the British Preference, with ultimate free trade within the Empire.) But now, Canadians, sons of the Empire; now, co-workers for the establishment of that which is best in the world, living in harmony under one flag, the Empire's flag, Canada's flag. Our form of government being a limited monarchy with the largest franchise, on June 20 our king is to be crowned, a ceremony necessarily incidental to our form of government. It will doubtless be the outstanding event of the year in the world's doings. The coronation of our Empire's king, Britain's king, Canada's king, my king, our king, your king.

Can our association take any part in this coronation of the king? Evidently the executive think so. We should show, in some form, our loyalty and appreciation of the king, the king's father and mother, his grandfather and grandmother, of their life work in the cause of humanity. We would also be missing a grand opportunity to advertise ourselves and our ideals if we fail to take some small part in the coronation. It is suggested, further, that a neat memorial be drafted setting forth our loyalty to British ideals as exemplified by the reign of the late Queen Victoria, the late King Edward, and the present King George, expressing our appreciation of their work for the peace of the world and general uplift of the people and establishment of the brotherhood of man. That steps be taken to present a memorial giving the numbers of the different nationalities in our association. That a per capita tax of fifteen cents per member be raised for the above purpose to be forwarded to the

central office. That a portion of same be put into a suitable present to the king, as our memento of the auspicious occasion. Kindly get your executive together or a full meeting if possible. If you are favourably disposed to the above, pass a resolution saying so. Send us a cheque equal to fifteen cents per member for this fund, together with a list of your members' names, their nationality and any supplementary fund you can secure. Do this as quickly as possible. If response is quick and generous, this will be taken hold of. Should you send in any money and we do not proceed with this, it will be credited to your association or returned.

The proposed memento is to be a souvenir sash containing golden shavers and leaves with suitable inscription intimating that this is the bread basket of the Empire. Manitoba and Alberta Grain Growers are being asked to participate.

FRED W. GREEN,
Sec., S.G.G.A.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

MISCALCULATIONS

An Estevan man says Mr. Green's calculation in his Ottawa address was incorrect in that Western farmers are not worth \$10,000 each. That may be so;

chiefly upon its annual subscriptions has a tendency to become stale, as it were. Self interest predominates wherever you go; when one is doing all right and earning plenty of dollars, nothing is said, but, on the other hand, when a run of bad luck sets in, complaints come from every source. We must not work by fits and starts depending always upon the popular voice. If our grievances and hardships are to be put upon the proper shoulders, we must, no matter how we look at it, adopt a real live progressive policy. This cannot be done without some money; we must have the necessary funds to fight with and until our members come to this conclusion and take out life memberships we shall have to struggle along as best we can.

I now quote from a pamphlet by Mr. Green, who has given a very lucid explanation of the scheme: "The idea of life membership has been adopted. Twelve dollars makes a man a member for life. Ten dollars of this is to go into a trust fund to be invested on farm properties, the interest to be used only for the carrying on of the work of the association. This fund will produce as much revenue per annum as has heretofore been paid into the central association per member. Each member added will increase the weight, strength, force and momentum as each member will become a live agent for the association. The idea is to get

tell. They have seen the necessity, and some of the advantages. We are now ready to receive the funds."

At present we have about 750 life members and further subscriptions are being received daily to swell the grand total. "Nil desperandum, in hoc signo vinces" (never despair, under this sign thou shalt conquer) is our motto in this connection. "Rome was not built in a day." The day is not far distant, however, when all our members will realize their responsibilities and join in the great cause. Farmers, take your proper place in the Dominion. Dictate, do not be dictated to. In other words be "Imperium in Imperio," a government within a government.

JAS. A. MIDDLETON,
Moose Jaw, Sask. Asst.-Sec.

ELEVATOR NOTES

For the benefit of those who persist in saying that the Co-Operative Elevator Company is an unlimited liability company, the opinion of Mr. F. W. G. Haultain was secured, who ought to know something about the matter. He was told of the contention of our Noble friend as it appeared in the Standard. Mr. Haultain said there was nothing whatever in that. The attorney-general was asked why the term "limited" was not put into the act. Both he and the company's lawyer said that every man who knew anything about law or the Interpretation Act knows that you might as well put into the act that the word "act" shall commence with the letter A, as to put into it that the company shall be limited, because the company and its shares are "limited," just as surely as the word "act" commences with the letter A.

Dr. Hill, of Kinley, who is organizing for the Co-Operative Elevator Company, called the other day and reported that the Saskatchewan proposition had become a popular movement now, no opposition being met anywhere. The only obstacle to organization at every shipping point immediately is the limitation of the farmers' cash—often the richest being the shortest of cash. Only for this the elevator business of the province would be in the hands of the producers of grain in an amazingly short period. Indeed, said the doctor, this will be the ultimate outcome. The loyalty of the farmers once secured to their own institution, with the government standing pledged to supply eighty-five per cent. of the cost of a system of elevators, managed entirely by the men who grow the grain, we can afford to take time to organize thoroughly and make the job complete.

NEWSY BRIEFLISTS

Creekside writes us stating that they have a new secretary in O. Adamson, Mr. Hill having resigned. We hope he will have success in his new job. They strongly endorse the reciprocity agreement. Good!

West Eagle Hills sends us a request for more membership cards. Mr. Olsen, their secretary, must be doing good work in the way of securing new members. This is good; by all means keep it up.

Camberley has sent us membership fees for the ensuing year. E. Jones, the secretary, also shows himself to be very much alive. Good luck!

Hanson is greatly interested in the new elevator company. They have written for information. By the by, secretaries don't forget to call for your mail next week, as pamphlets descriptive of the whole subject are being sent out by the

Continued on Page 30

Another Big Contract

To convince and convert R. L. Borden that agriculture is the first interest, all others being incidental.

Last summer the Grain Growers convinced Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Western farmers were a lively active quantity which had to be reckoned with in the government of this Canada.

Shall not a lively delegation meet Mr. Borden also at every point where he touches Western soil, as we did Sir Wilfrid, and let him know just what we Grain Growers want done? Why not? This man is paid to oppose the government. Let Grain Growers inform him where to oppose and where not to oppose. Should we not take just as much pains to inform the leader of the Opposition as we did the leader of the government?

F. W. GREEN.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

in some sense some are not worth ten cents. Still, it was thought that half a section of good land with the necessary equipment for a family to live on it could be fairly valued at \$10,000 at least, and conditions should be such that this farm should be able to pay interest on that investment as well as \$10,000 invested in any other manufacturing plant. Some farms, doubtless, are not worth living on. One of our readers on a good farm, for he had good crops, declares that after living on it for seven years, having neither fires, hailstorms, frost or drought, neither smoking or drinking, and not a bad manager either, did not produce a revenue sufficient to decently clothe himself and family and had no leisure to visit his father. He had also to mortgage the farm. This may show to some we slightly miscalculated. To others it may prove our contention.

OUR LIFE MEMBERSHIP SCHEME

Having lately received numerous enquiries respecting this proposition, I thought it would be advisable to publish a short description of same. Before giving a series of quotations, I may mention that our Association as it at present exists, lacks what is most essential in organizations of its kind, namely, permanency. This, really, ought to be our watchword, for therein lies the secret of our power as a factor for the farmers' benefit. I need not emphasize the Association's good work; this has already been done on occasions too numerous to mention by much better exponents than your humble servant, both on the platform and through the press. Take, for instance, our railway systems, banks, corporations, manufacturers' associations, and, incidentally, co-operative companies; these are all what one might term permanently organized and have the necessary funds to carry out their propositions; whereas, an organization which has to depend

every Grain Grower in Saskatchewan as a member. When we have 100,000 Grain Growers and they are enrolled as life members, this association will have a trust fund of one million dollars, with an income of some sixty thousand dollars per year.

This would enable them to have legal and expert advice and students to study the various problems and secure sufficient data to enable them to present their claims in an intelligent forcible manner which both railway corporations and bodies politic would sit up and listen to. And when Manitoba has 100,000 farmers, and Alberta has 100,000 and they all get into this thing with 300,000 farmers organized together, with a trust fund of \$3,000,000, an income annually of some \$180,000 or \$200,000 permanently secured, the farmers will begin to command attention something commensurate with their importance to this country. Twelve dollars each, not per annum, but once and for all. Will the farmers do this and put themselves in an intelligent, business, systematic organic union to look after their own interests? We think so. At any rate we are going to try. Everything has been done to safeguard and make secure and permanent this fund. It is not a commercial venture. It is just to provide permanent, thorough, stable organization to carry out the objects and aims of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan. A. W. Irwin, John Maharg, and Ben Thomson are the members of the trustee board of the fund. The work will be carried on continuously. The ordinary membership, as in the past, will be continued for those who cannot see their way clear to pay for a life certificate. Applications for life membership have already commenced to come in. We do not expect to beg and pray. This thing is of the farmers, by the farmers, for the farmers. It is not a large sum. It is numbers that will

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RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENTS

(By The Guide Special Correspondent) Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 3.

A bill to amend the Railway Act was introduced in the House of Commons on Thursday by Hon. George P. Graham, and was put down for consideration at an early date. The bill comprises a large number of amendments, including those suggested to the minister by Mr. Jas. Bower, president of the U. E. A., on his recent visit to Ottawa, with the object of placing the responsibility for cattle killed on the track on the railway company, and which were fully explained in a recent issue of The Guide.

The bill also requires telegraph, telephone and express companies to make yearly statements of their business to the government as the railway companies already do; it gives the railway commission power to compel railway companies to provide proper facilities for the prevention of prairie and forest fires caused by engines; it makes lands belonging to railway companies, but not used for railway purposes, subject to expropriation in the same way as lands belonging to private individuals, and power is given to the government, in case a railway line which has been subsidized by Parliament is allowed to fall into a state of dilapidation, to treat the subsidy as a lien upon the line and to sell it and recover the amount of the subsidy.

With regard to the section repealing the provision that stock must not be permitted to run at large within half a mile of a railway, Mr. Graham said there might be some discussion as to the propriety of this in the older parts of Canada, but he considered it a wise provision in the interests of the West, where farmers had the right to graze their cattle on lands which were not enclosed, though under the present law it was impossible in many cases to get redress when stock were killed. Complaints had also been made by farmers in the West that where stock had been killed the carcasses had frequently been buried by the railway company, making it impossible for the owners to find out where the animals had gone or to make a claim for damages, and power was given in this bill for the minister of railways, when complaint was made that a large quantity of stock had been killed, to require a return to be made more frequently than once in twelve months.

RECIPROCITY REVIEWED

In the current number of the quarterly magazine issued by the Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Professor O. D. Skelton reviews the reciprocity question. He considers one of the chief benefits is that it has brought to an end the political stagnation which has marked public life for many years. The discussion aroused by the reciprocity agreement has stirred public sentiment from coast to coast and has given Canadian people a keener interest in public affairs than has been apparent for the last decade. He believes that the disadvantages of political party government are more than offset by party criticism which insures full discussion of every important question before it is legislated upon. He believes that there will be both loss and gain to be secured from the reciprocity agreement, but that the gains are much greater than the losses. Professor Skelton draws a clear line between the conservation of natural resources and much of the solemn nonsense which is talked under that name. He points out that the forbidding of pulpwood being shipped to the United States in order that it should be manufactured in Canada and then shipped to the United States is not conservation but protection, and that the terms should not be confused. The annexation bogey he handles very severely and does not consider that it is well founded.

Increase in Trade

He believes that there will be an increase in trade and traffic north and south, but that East and West traffic will also grow to the full capacity of Canadian railways, and he declares that if Canadian railways, with all the advantages they possess, cannot out-distance their American competitors then Canada would better seek annexation to Greenland. The writer does not believe that imperial sentiment will suffer more from reciprocity than will national sentiment, but he makes it clear that reciprocity only drives another nail in the coffin of imperial preference, as it should do. He considers that from the producers' standpoint Canada gets the best of the

burgh and that the opposition to reciprocity on the part of the Canadian manufacturers is due to the belief that reciprocity will whet the appetite of Canadian farmers for greater freedom of trade. He considers that protection is not endangered in Canada unless the protected interests in Canada by their actions excite the people to revolt. He believes that the majority of Canadian people are still willing to pay a bonus to Canadian manufacturers to assist them in competing with foreign manufacturers and so long as the United States maintains its tariff on manufactured goods, Canada will be compelled to do likewise. Professor Skelton believes that there should be a permanent tariff commission to investigate industries which demand protection and to investigate them very thoroughly. But he would not give these commissions power to fix tariff schedules as he believes that such power always should remain in the hands of the government.

Conclusions Drawn
In conclusion, he sums up as follows:
1. What the fate of the pending reciprocity agreement will be in our own unenclosed House and in the Senate at Washington is yet far from sure, though the chances are for passing. Already some of the more important by-products of the reciprocity agitation have developed, which may be summarized briefly:
1. Principles again are in debate as well as personalities, the days of our senseless politics are ended for the present and the old custom of discussion in the constituencies is reviving.
2. Cleavage of opinion between city and country, East and West, or, rather, between Ontario and Montreal, and the Prairie and Maritime Provinces, is manifest, with a tendency of both financier and farmer to follow pecuniary rather than party lines.
3. To some, danger has been discovered to lie in the tremendous power

the British and Canadian system impours in the cabinet, to others, in the power of wealth to sway temporary passion by newspaper control and advertising expenditure.
4. Imperial preference has been given a serious blow, to the delight of British Liberals and the not excessive regret of Mr. Balfour.
5. The pretences of impartiality have been dropped by both British and Canadian papers in discussing the politics of each other's country and open sympathy avowed between the parties of the same name in the two countries.
6. Most unfortunate of all, the likelihood of the Nationalist group holding the balance of power after the next election has been increased by the attitude taken by the two older parties on this issue.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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I will send you a Harman Special Alectride Farm Tool Grinder, with ten Genuine Grinding Attachments, right to your farm for an absolutely free trial lasting ten days.

I will guarantee that this Grinder will not draw the temper from steel. I don't want you to send me any money—not a cent. I want to make you an offer so liberal that you simply cannot afford to refuse it. I will give you the use of this magnificent outfit for ten days absolutely FREE—no red tape, no papers to sign, no obligations of any nature. Just get the outfit, use it ten days just as though it were your own, on your own work, sharpen your sickles, plowshares, cultivator shovels, scythes, axes—anything that is dull—then, if you wish, return it to me at my expense.

Now, I want to tell you why I am making this offer

We know that every progressive, up-to-date farmer realizes the advantage of always having sharp, bright tools to work with. You know how much work can be done with tools which are always in good condition. You know how much easier your work is and how much longer your tools last. You know all these things and yet—you DO sometimes work with dull tools, don't you? I want to prove to you that you can easily keep all your farm tools in good condition, all the time, with this wonderful, simply wonderful, outfit which I send to you free.



10 MACHINES IN 1

- 1. One Sickle Grinding Wheel
2. One Hoe Grinding Wheel
3. One Corn Cob Grinding Wheel
4. One Harman Special Oil Stone
5. One Saw Cutter
6. One Sickle Holding Attachment
7. One Sickle Stone
8. One Harman Special Razor Stone
9. One Hoe Grinding Attachment
10. One Tool Rest

Genuine Alectride (Hard Enough to Scratch the Diamond) Grinder—NOT an Emery Wheel

And Alectride is the most wonderful abrasive in the world, even harder than the diamond. It is really manufactured precious stones, for it is made of the very same substances which go to make up the sapphire and ruby. Alectride is the most perfect grinding substance known. It is just as much harder than emery as emery is harder than chalk. A grinding wheel made entirely of polished South African Diamonds would not grind a bit better or faster than the genuine Alectride wheels which we furnish with this superb machine. Alectride is manufactured in the most terrific heat that man has been able to produce. A heat so great that it will actually burn up a common brick like so much gunpowder. And in this incomparable heat is produced Alectride. It is the heat in which the worlds were formed. Every one of the beautiful iridescent, needle-like crystals is so hard that it will actually scratch the diamond itself. It is these crystals which are crushed up and made into the grinding wheels. It is these INCONCEIVABLY HARD AND SHARP CRYSTALS which cut through the hardest steel more easily than the finest emery wheel will cut through soft copper.

Saves Time—Effort—Money Lasting—Binding—Guarantee

You do the same work in two minutes on an Alectride wheel that would take you at least a half an hour on the old, old grinding wheel. And you can operate the Harman Special Farm Tool Grinder for half an hour with less effort than would be required in running a grindstone for two minutes. Alectride will grind 25 times faster than the grindstone and 8 times faster than the emery wheel.

Alectride wheels are so much harder than the hardest steel that no amount of grinding seems to have the slightest effect on them. Alectride will cut the biggest steel file you have in two in five seconds. We give a lasting, binding guarantee with every tool grinder.

SEND THIS FREE COUPON



Alectride WILL NOT draw the Temper From Steel

Alectride wheels will positively not draw the temper of the finest tool. The reason for this is that Alectride does not heat the article which is being ground as does an emery wheel or grindstone. Alectride cuts and cuts quickly—so quickly the steel does not have time to heat.

Remember 10 Days' Free Trial

Send Coupon Today and Get Our Grinding Tool Catalog FREE. Also our free booklet explaining all about Alectride, newest and the most wonderful grinding substance known.

Don't wait a minute. Send the free coupon today and post yourself on this wonderful offer. Learn all about the Harman Special Alectride Farm Tool Grinder. Sharpen every dull tool on your place positively free. We let you keep the machine for 10 days, and then if you wish, send it back at our expense. But mail the coupon today and get our free booklets and circulars, and get our FREE trial request blank. There is no obligation. SEND THE FREE COUPON NOW.

HARMAN SUPPLY CO.

610-12 Yonge St., Dept. 5215, TORONTO, CANADA U. S. Office: 160 Harrison St., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HARMAN SUPPLY CO.

610-12 Yonge St., Dept. 5215, TORONTO, CANADA

Without any obligations on me please send me FREE your catalog explaining your Alectride Farm Tool Grinder, also full particulars of your ten days' FREE trial offer, also the interesting story of Alectride.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

No letter is necessary; just send the coupon



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

CONDUCTED BY MARGARET

Head Office—Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee— \$1.00
5 C. Badge 25
5 C. Buttons 25
5 C. Buttons 25
5 C. Buttons 25

QUESTIONS
To gratify the wish of some readers
To care for the blind from infancy

QUESTIONS
HE KNOWS
There are two kinds of light devices
That fall upon this heart of mine,
That thrill me as the hour of dawn,
That still me in the hour of gloom,
Two words enfold with magic power,
Sufficient unto any hour—
He knows

As summer leaves, cool and sweet,
Bring feet, relief from hot and heat,
In showers, needed so they,
Renew, refresh and comfort all,
So to my fervent heart is given
This loving message, fresh from heaven—
He knows

My fainting heart finds strength in this,
My hungry heart has made its bliss,
Here every hollow voice ceases,
Here death can never sing its dirge,
My every fear with morning's fragrant
Fool's riddle, calm beneath this thought—
He knows

Oh, hallelujah for children grown!
Oh, sweetest for lips that never
Oh, hallelujah for hearts oppressed,
Oh, praise where words hardly may rest!
All joy, all comfort in this word,
Oh, blessed words, surpassing sweet!
He knows

Mrs. Alden and all organizers and presidents
always send their messages in the direction of
words that nobody else seems inclined to recognize.
It is beyond the comprehension of many workers
in organized churches how any woman or handful
of women would give all of their time, and, much



An Alberta Maiden from Naman

well, money and self to a cause from which she
and they receive nothing in return, but a great
happiness in the service of those whom they can
benefit and help. What the work of Sunshine
calls for is not congratulation, but blessing, has
often been said. It is to give money when this
simply means a cheque, but to devote yourself
of almost everything that Sunshine might be
established is not always easy. Yet hundreds of
our leaders, and the chief of all is Mrs. Alden,
are doing this every day. Time, money, prayers,
ambition, also must be often put on one side
for the good of Sunshine. The gospel of love and
kindness, to be bright and cheerful, to give hope
and to feel the best in everyone must indeed
bring a blessing. To pity those who hurt you.
To have faith that some goodness can be found
in the darkest life. To show by your own for-
giving spirit the true earthly life that God would
have you live. This will strengthen and bring
forth qualities undreamed of and a happiness beyond
price. Yours lovingly,
MARGARET

When you rise in the morning form a resolution
to make the day a happy one for a fellow creature,
It really does a life of garment to the man who
needs it, a kind word to the sorrowful an encourag-
ing expression to the striving. Tastes light as
we will eat it, at least for twenty-four hours, and,
if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when
you are old, and, if you are old, rest assured it will
send you gently and happily down the stream of
human time to eternity. By the most simple
arithmetical sum, look at results. You send one
person a year, happily through the day.
That is three hundred and sixty-five days in the
course of a year. Supposing you live forty years
only after you commence that course of medicine,
you have made 14,000 human beings happy, at
all events for a time. Sidney Smith, Sunshine
Bulletin.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

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

A DEAL OF GOOD WITH LITTLE MONEY
Margaret Franklin says when she writes the letter to
me—
I do not pretend to give such a task, I only lead
it to you. When you shall return to your country,
you cannot find of getting into some kind of business
that will in time enable you to pay off all your
debts.

In that case, when you meet with another
board man or similar situation, you must pay
me by leading this man to him, explaining him to
discharge the debt by like operation when he
shall be able to and shall come with suitable
opportunity. I hope it may then go through
many hands before it meets with a hand to stop
its progress.

This is a task of more for doing a deal of good
with little money. And it is a very good task.

Do your best loyally and cheerfully, and collect
yourself to feel no anxiety or fear. Your time
is in God's hands. He has assigned you your
place. He will direct your path. He will accept
your efforts if they be faithful.—F. W. Farver

SEVEN WISHES FOR MY SUNSHINE CHICKEN
Monday, I wish for eager feet
On strands of love to go,
Tuesday, I wish for a gentle voice,
With words both soft and true,
Wednesday, I wish for willing hands
Love's duties all to do,
Thursday, I wish for open ears,
Wise words to listen to,
Friday, I wish for a smiling face,
A brightness of sunny eye,
Saturday, I wish for quietness
God's beauty all to see,
Sunday, I wish for a tranquil heart,
That may to others joy impart.

GIFTS TO SUNSHINE
Mattress and springs for a poor fellow just out
of hospital. Books, games, warm underwear for a
poor little chap eight years old suffering from
tuberculosis. I do not know my little Sunshiners
to make his short life a little brighter by kindly
letters, fresh eggs, etc.

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE
Master Clarence Hetherington, 311 Newton
Avenue, Elmwood. Any token would, I know,
give great delight.

CHEER
The G. Sunshine Guild was left here today
And I am anxious to be home again,
Some of the men people looking for cheer,
The crippled, the sightless and those who can't
hear.

I have gone through the list and think I can send
some goods, some patches, some odds and ends,
In the hope of brightening the lives of a few,
Who are kept indoors with little to do.

All you who are well, remember the sick,
Look over the list, a few names pick,
And send to some sufferers some token of love
In the name of our Father, Great Spirit above.
Helen S. Baker

Hearty welcome to Mrs. Lusk, Huxley, Alta.;
Edith E. Haldy, Wilton, Sask.; Mabel Long,
Naman, Alta.; Ruby E. Huxley, Ferry Point,
Alta.; Doris M. Ballou, Roston, Man.

WASKATHUWAN
For Whist Club

Dear Margaret—Please find enclosed one dollar
towards whist club for the Whist Club at
Alta. Hope others make up enough for club.
I always read your page and thank you are doing
a grand work.

C. F. WEST
Langhask, Sask.

Mrs. Jas. Mason, Riding Mountain—Many
thanks for your kind letter. I must have two
letters from people who know it. If you are to
write to the list, I will place your application with proper
authorities and see what can be done. I will write
to your daughter. It is so married! Send me more
particulars in next letter.

Mrs. T. T. K. Meats, Sask.—Dear Friend, all
the children mentioned in copy April 18, have
gone to foster homes and at present I have no
children on the list. If I can arrange later for a
little girl I will write at once. Many thanks for
kind wishes. Glad you enjoy my page.

MANITOBA
Nette Branch of Sunshine—The dear children
are working very hard indeed; that is the reason
but not out since the branch was started. Miss
L. Russell is an energetic secretary and all are
working with us to scatter Sunshine. Accept
my hearty thanks and I will send button, etc.

Dear Margaret—You will think we have for-
gotten you, Sunshine club, but we have not. We
are working all the time. We are shipping a box
on Friday on the freight and paying for its freight.
Please send me Jessie Smith membership card,
also a button for myself, as I gave her none.

Yours lovingly,
LILLIAN RUSSELL
OLIVIA RICHARDSON
Ninette, Man.

P. S. Answer through Guide if you get the box.

Mrs. J. W. H. Boreford—I was glad to have
your letter. Yes, we all felt very bad indeed over
the death of our sweet baby girl. I will try to send
another one but it will be some little time I am
afraid. Write at any time. I am glad to hear
from you.

Ester E. Olson, Stockholm, Sasc.—I am sending
your sister's card and button today. Won't you
try to form a branch of Sunshine among your
wonderful friends. I want five thousand members
before December 1, 1911.



"Look before you leap"

If you are going to paint this spring, you want to do it as economically as possible. Your first idea may be that you will buy cheap paint and thus save money. True economy in painting, however, is not what the paint costs per gallon, but what a gallon will cover and how long it will last. Figure it yourself—cheap paint does not cover well, it does not wear; in a year or so you have to re-paint. The labor of applying the paint is two-thirds of the cost of your job. You can't afford this labor expense every year. Buy a good paint, it will cover more surface, look better and last longer than cheap prepared paint or hand-mixed lead and oil. Ask the S-W dealer in your town and he will tell you all about SWP.

The Little Paint Man.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

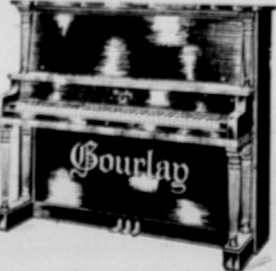
Sherwin-Williams Paint. Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary coloring pigments and driers.

Sherwin-Williams Varnishes are made from the best gums, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine, and are thoroughly filtered and aged. They spread and wear well.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day, through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

\$15 CASH \$425 Monthly \$10 Monthly \$10 CASH \$295 Monthly \$8 Monthly



Gourlay pianos are high-priced, but worth the price. Thoroughness in construction insures Gourlay Pianos against Loss of Tone, and tone is the important factor in any Piano. In every Gourlay Piano the expert knowledge of its builders and the determination to use nothing but the best either in labor or material produces a sympathetic richness of tone that is unmatched among Canadian Pianos.

Above style in choice mahogany or walnut only \$425. Three years terms if necessary.

Catalogue and prices of Gourlay Art Pianos mailed free on application.

This handsome Dominion Art Piano, brand new, in genuine walnut or mahogany, with ivory keys, full metal plate, double repeating action, violin spruce sounding board, three pedals, five layer cross banded pin block, and specially designed in the highest style of art, only \$295, on terms of three years if necessary. It is manufactured and guaranteed by the makers, the Dominion Piano Co., for a term of 10 years. Over 80,000 satisfied owners are its best recommendation.

We are sole Factory Representatives for ten different makes of Pianos comprising 40 styles of the World's Best Makers. One, two or three year terms to pay for your piano if necessary. Our latest up-to-date list of used and second-hand Pianos, such as Gourlay, Bell, Hentzen, Haines, etc., at prices from \$150, \$200 and \$250 upwards on terms of \$5, \$6 and \$8 monthly, mailed free on request.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY INSTRUMENT WE SELL.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

295 PORTAGE AVENUE WINNIPEG

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ART POSTCA



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

W.C.T.U. Convention

The silver (25th) convention of the Manitoba W.C.T.U. was held in Brandon May 2-4, inclusive. Over one hundred delegates were present from the various local unions. It was the largest convention ever held in the province by the White Ribboners. There, perhaps, never was a convention of the kind where the interest and concern was keener in every item of the lengthy program which was brimming with matters of national importance. There was very evidently a growing realization in the minds of the delegates, then present, of the magnitude of that womanly endeavor which is so tersely, and unfortunately often times glibly, styled "homemaking." No longer does the W.C.T.U. worker feel that her "homemaking" efforts lie within her own four walls. Full well she knows that the

steadfast, undaunted, those splendid women, as a unit, stand shoulder to shoulder, devising, planning, praying, leaving, hoping that that demon, drink, and its complementary evils, shall be banished from our land.

In another ramous men are busy scheming, plotting, coaxing, bullying, threatening, buying, to perpetuate the reign of the destroyer, drink; no thought of the broken lives, the tears, the shame, the misery, the want, the woe, that fall upon the guilty and heavier still upon the innocent, can stem the torrent of that insatiable greed of gain which so-called politicians artfully assign "to revenue," and the rank and file, servile ignorant party slaves, lead each other to the avil upon which are forged the shackles of dishonor that bind their

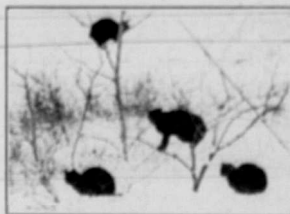


Photo of D. J. Dryden, Walpole, N.S.

puny wrists, while the party "boss" plunders the treasury. Women grouped here fighting the liquor traffic; men grouped there scheming to stimulate it. Both sides expending unestimated energies and funds needlessly. What a power of bread the liquor traffic could buy! Yet the women cannot sound a retreat. They must do or die trying. How enthusing it was to find the old bearers of the white ribbon standard still leading the charge. Mrs. Chickholm, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. McLung, Mrs. Playfair and others are still in the field, as confident, as untiring, as exigent as ever.

Who hasn't been in the legislature during session hours to find the members smoking, reading, sleeping, lobbying, strolling through the corridors, being wakened up and hawked into line only when a party vote was wanted; and the poor parrots voted just party and naught else, so that it mattered not a whit whether they slept or strolled, the vote could only go one way. The debate didn't matter at all (indeed one might wonder why they ever bothered with a debate). They should attend a convention of the W.C.T.U.—Talk about parliamentary procedure! There the three day session of three periods to each day—morning, afternoon and evening—were run sharply on schedule time. The dozens of papers and subjects were worked in with admirable precision. Every delegate knew exactly her limit. Her paper was made to suit the time set, and she was there with it. The discussions were prompt and forceful and very evidently the subjects well understood.

Musical numbers, given by talented soloists, added greatly to the pleasure and variety of the program.

New features were introduced in the form of "demonstrations" for the evening periods. A striking one was presented by Mrs. McLung and others, exhibiting a Union Jack protecting a bottle of rum instead of the wife and family. A debate: "Resolved, that man should be given the franchise," entertained and highly amused the large evening audience. Mrs. Playfair took the affirmative, while Mrs. Merrill manly determined to do all the voting herself and wouldn't give men any chance.

Mrs. Wylie, of North Dakota, gave

an exhaustive report of prohibition in her own state. Dakota was always a total prohibitory state. Mrs. F. A. Collins gave her paper, "Teaching Life-Truths to Children"—as interesting as it was difficult. Certainly, if there is a way to treat the subject, Mrs. Collins has that way.

All the old officers are returned for another year. Mrs. Chickholm is in again as president for the fourteenth consecutive year. Mrs. W. L. Scott, wearing her colors now over thirty years, vice-president.

Considered as a whole, or in separate parts, the convention was a most unqualified success, and must have been a source of mutual satisfaction to members and officers alike.

After a short address, followed by a brief discussion, the whole delegation unanimously pledged themselves to work for an amendment to the homestead act, making women eligible to homestead, also for a dower law for Manitoba women. The convention adjourned to meet next year in Portage la Prairie.

Resolutions Adopted

Some idea of the scope of the W.C.T.U. work may be had from the "resolutions" formulated as a plan of effort for the coming year:

Total Abstinence and Prohibition

Recognizing that alcohol is a poison destructive to the physical nature, enslaving the moral nature and creating an appetite for itself, we re-affirm our stand for personal total abstinence and our opposition to the legalized sale of intoxicants in any form or in any place as a beverage.

Purity

We stand unqualifiedly for the white life for two. Divine revelation, enlightened science and individual experience all declare that the highest mental, moral and physical development is dependent upon a pure life; and as this problem is the problem of the nation, we call upon fathers and mothers to guard unremittently the sanctity of the home. We urge the inculcation through our educational institutions of the principles of pure thinking, pure speaking and pure living, as binding upon both sexes alike, and we plead with the Church of Christ, by whatever name it may be known, to declare more earnestly than ever the gospel of a pure manhood as also a pure womanhood.

Policy of Segregation

As a people never rise higher than the laws which govern them, law is our schoolmaster, and, believing that the hope of a Christian nation is in the character of its citizenship and its laws being founded upon divine ideals of righteousness, we emphatically protest against the policy of segregation of vice as a policy of protection of that which is evil and only evil, and not a policy of eradication. This method has not only proved a complete failure in dealing with the social evil, but it corrupts administrations and degrades a people who sanction it.

Co-Operation

With our "do-everything" policy and our department method, we recognize co-operation with other organizations working along similar lines with our own, as a basic principle of our work. Co-operation with school teachers and school boards to secure the most successful results of our department of scientific temperance instructions and school saving banks; co-operation with Lord's Day Alliance for a sacred Sabbath; co-operation with Women's Missionary societies for work in home and foreign fields; co-operation with women's clubs for better legislation would open up unlimited opportunities for good.

Press

We express our gratitude at the stand taken by many magazines against patent medicine frauds and for the rejection of liquor advertisements by some of our newspapers. We deprecate, however, the dissemination in detail of news of impure character by the press and the tendency of modern writers of fiction to introduce characters of demoralizing habits.

Young People's Work

We recognize the special value of the work of the Young People's branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion, and we urge the union to increased endeavor in organization of these branches.

BRACELET WATCH FREE



The above dial watch is a green or red Bracelet Watch in either silver or gold metal, has fancy gold hands, reliable Swiss movement and is strong wind and set. **Given Positively Free** for selling only \$4.00 worth of our high-grade Coronation Soap. Those will fast at the cash. Write today for details, and when you return the money and we will send you Bracelet Watch just free. THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. 618, Winnipeg, Canada.

Boys! Baseball Outfit Free



Boys! We are giving a classic Baseball Outfit **positively FREE** exactly the same as shown in the above cut. It consists of a Seider's glove and catcher's mitt, both made of good flexible leather, a regulation size ball, a good strong mask and a regular Baseball cap. Send today for \$4.00 worth of our high-grade embossed and colored postcards in lovely colors and gold. Those will like hot cakes at 6 for 10¢ and our agents say so. When sold, return us the money and we will send you the above outfit **all charges paid**. Any cards you cannot sell we will exchange. THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. G-25, Winnipeg, Canada.

Boys' Cowboy Suit Free



Three-piece suit made in true Cowboy fashion. Shirt, Trousers and Wide Brimmed Hat, sizes up to 14 years. It is made of very best material and guaranteed to wear just the thing for the coming summer. Lots of fun for yourself and your playmates. We give it free for selling only \$4.00 worth of our Beautiful Litho Art Postcards at 2 for 5¢. These postcards comprise views of Western Canada, Love Scenes, Comics, Easter, Birthdays, Best Wishes, Flowers, Cowboys, etc., and are very fast sellers. We also give a Cowgirl Suit free for selling \$4.00 worth of cards. Send your order for cards today and when you sell them, return the money and we will send you a Cowgirl or Cowboy Suit, **postpaid**, to you. THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Winnipeg, Man.

BOY'S BASEBALL SUIT FREE



Boys! Summer-time is here and you will certainly be a happy camper unless you have a Baseball Suit. For a few hours work you can earn a suit such as this. Suit consists of CAP, SHIRT, PANTS and BELT. It is made of heavy gray and olive flannels, trimmed either with red or blue. Send today for \$4 worth of our high-grade, embossed postcards, printed in beautiful colors and gold! They will fast at 6 for 10¢. When sold send us the money and we will send you the above outfit. Any cards you cannot sell we will exchange.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. 616, Winnipeg, Canada

Football Free



This \$3.00 solid leather No. 4 Football with high-grade red rubber bladder, is hard, strong and very serviceable. **Given Absolutely Free** for selling \$3.00 worth of our high-grade embossed and colored postcards at 6 for 10¢. Send now for cards. When sold return the money and you will receive Football immediately.

ART POSTCARD CO., Dept. 112, Winnipeg, Can.

22 RIFLE FREE



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

JONES MANFG. CO., Dept. 71, Winnipeg, Can.

GIRL'S WHITE LAWN DRESS or blue dotted muslin dress, 2 to 8, postpaid 25¢. Standard Garment Co., London, Ont.

BRACELET AND RING FREE

We positively give free to you Adjustable Safety Bracelet, guaranteed. Also, a beautiful Stone Set Ring for selling 22 packs high-grade art post cards at 6 for 10¢. When sold send us \$2.20 and we will positively send Bracelet and Ring.

ART POSTCARD CO., Dept. 113, Winnipeg, Can.

WHY?

Why shouldn't farmers wear good substantial gloves to keep from scarring their hands when at very rough work?

Kitchen. Enamel ware that has become or discolored may be restored by vigorous scrubbing with salt and vinegar. Copper or brass utensils may be restored to their original brilliancy by the same method.

Baked Bean Sandwiches. To a cupful of mashed baked beans add a little onion juice and mustard, salt and pepper. Butter the bread, spread lightly with moisture, cut into thin slices, fold together and divide in suitable sizes. Very nice for school lunches.

For general farm use the labor of ironing may be greatly lessened by putting such articles as towels, pillowslips, sheets, plain aprons and overalls through the clothes-wringer with a great pressure on.

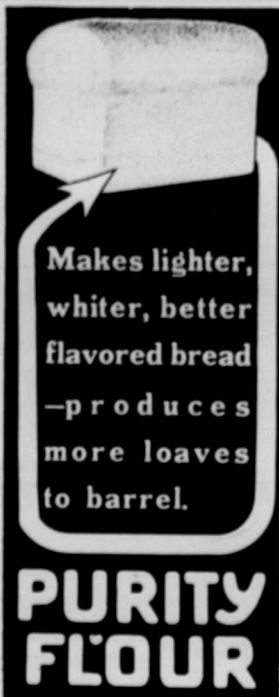
Feather Cake. Cream two cupfuls of sugar with one-half cup butter, beaten yolks of three eggs, one cup milk, three-cups flour into which two teaspoons baking powder have sifted. Add whites last and flavor with lemon. Bake in a loaf.

TO MEND TABLE-LINENS

Quite a large hole in a table-linen may be beautifully mended on the sewing machine. Baste a piece of rather stiff paper neatly under the worn or torn place (note: paper will do) and with rather fine thread sew over it in straight rows, having the rows quite close together. After the hole is filled with rows across one way, go over it in the same manner cross-wise, so that the stitching really has the effect of very fine darning. The paper may then be torn away. If it does not come off easily, let it alone, as it will soak off in the wash. A hole carefully mended in this way is immensely superior to the darning usually done on table-linen by hand and, unless looked for after the cloth has been laundered, it will never be seen.

THE LITTLE CHILD

No other call, no other claim, no other duty can be weighed for a moment



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

PURITY FLOUR

Ship your Grain to us. We pay Highest Cash Prices and give your consignments immediate care. Write to us.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.
Winnipeg

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

MADE IN MOOSE JAW



Makes lighter, better flavored and a more nutritious bread, and more loaves to the sack than any other flour. **ROBIN HOOD FLOUR** is made from the choicest wheat from the most select farms in Saskatchewan.

A money-back guarantee in every sack. **ROBIN HOOD FLOUR — MADE IN MOOSE JAW**

against the all important service—the care of the little child. —Van Dyke.

THE TWO SIDES

There's a bad side, 'tis a bad side—
Never mind it.
There's a bright side, 'tis the right side—
Try and find it.
—Presumptuous's hat a screen,
Thrust the light and you bet even
But the sun shines bright, I seen.
—Just behind it!

Exchange

HE COULDN'T LOVE THEM

A story is told of a missionary who was spending a short holiday in Texas. After he had been at this hotel for some days he met with a very fierce-looking man of the cowboy type, who, he noticed, had anything but a sweet temper.
"Do you know," he said to him one day, "that you should love your enemies?"
"That's a thing I can't do, sir."
"What! I am sure a man like you could do anything if he tried."
"Anything but that, parson—it's impossible!"
"Impossible?" said the missionary, "how?"
"I ain't got an enemy to love. I shot the last one this morning."

CLOVES

Cloves are the opened flower of a small evergreen tree that resembles in appearance the laurel or the bay. It is a native of the Malacca or Spice Islands, but has been carried to all warmer parts of the world, and it is now cultivated in the tropical regions of America. The flowers are small in size and grow in large numbers, in clusters, to the very end of the branches. The cloves we use are the flowers gathered, before they are opened, and while they are still green. After being gathered they are smoked by a wood fire and then dried in the sun. Each clove consists of two parts; of a round head, which are the four petals or leaves of the flower, rolled up, inclosing a number of small stalks or filaments; the other part of the clove is terminated with four points, and is, in fact, the flower cup of the unripe seed vessel. All these parts may be distinctly seen if a few cloves are soaked for a short time in hot water, when the leaves of the flower soften and readily unroll. Both the taste and the smell of cloves depend on the quantity of oil they contain.—The Christian Union Herald.

Believe always that every other life has been more tempted, more tried than your own; believe that the lives higher and better than your own are so not through more ease, but more effort; that the lives lower than yours are so through less opportunity, more trial.—Mary R. S. Andrews.

In Iceland, instead of friend greeting friend with a "How do you do?" or a "Good morning," as they meet, each says to the other in a pleasant way, "Be happy." It is a beautiful salutation and means much. If we always met those with whom we come in contact in a daily life with the desire that happiness should really be theirs, it would change much of life's dreariness into glad sunshine.



8744.—A Most Becoming Summer Style. Costume for Misses and Small Women. Composed of a Peasant Waist and a Skirt that may be finished with High or Regulation Waistline.

Striped gingham in white and lavender, with facings of lavender as here shown. The sailor collar forms a most effective finish for this charming waist. The fronts are cut with a side closing and the skirt front corresponds. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 3 yards of 44 inch material for the 16 year size.

8932.—A New and Attractive Frock for Mother's Girl.

Girl's Dress with Gibson Tucks, with or without Waist Facings and with Full Length or Shorter Sleeves.

Plaid gingham in pretty tones of blue and brown was used for this design, which is also effective in percale, linen, challis, lawn or cashmere. The skirt may be plaited or gathered and the waist finished with a Dutch neck edge or with a collar. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4 1/4 yards of 27 inch material for the 8 year size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

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

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Cement Merger Exposed

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 12.

Quite a sensation was caused this morning by the reading, before the private bills committee of the House of Commons, of letters from Sir Sandford Fleming revealing the history of the Canada Cement merger and the watering of its stock, and charging W. M. Aitken, now a member of the British House of Commons, with having appropriated some \$13,000,000 worth of the bonds of that company. Sir Sandford was the president of two of the companies which were absorbed by the merger, and until recently was honorary president of the Canada Cement company, so that he is in a position to know the facts. He is, moreover, one of the best known and most highly respected of Canadians. He was chief engineer of the C.P.R. when it was constructed, he laid the Atlantic cable, and was knighted by Queen Victoria for distinguished services to the Empire in connection with these and other great undertakings. An inventor, a scientist, and a figure of considerable prominence in the financial world, the greatest weight is always attached to whatever he may say, not only in Canada, but throughout the Empire.

Sir Sandford's statement shows that the Bond and Share company, of which he says "Mr. William Maxwell Aitken was, and probably still is, the controlling proprietor," acquired by contract from the Canada Cement Co., Ltd., shares and mortgage bonds to the total face value of \$28,998,400. From this they paid to the Canada Cement company \$1,770,000 in cash, and to the eleven companies forming the merger they paid \$7,061,600 in cash and \$7,829,650 in bonds and stocks, making a total, including the cash paid to the Canada Cement Co., of \$16,592,250, or \$12,406,239 less than the Bond and Share Co. received. This amount represents the amount of water that was injected into the capitalization of the Canada Cement company, and naturally, in order to pay dividends on this fictitious capital, the price of cement had to be raised.

Sir Sandford's letters were prompted by a bill which is before parliament permitting the Canada Cement Co., Limited, to issue \$11,000,000 of 5 per cent. debenture stock, to be exchanged for the present 7 per cent. cumulative preference stock of the company. A number of the smaller shareholders, fearing that their interests would be injured by the change, had taken steps to oppose the bill, and there was some discussion in the committee on the point and an endeavor on the part of the members to find out the object of the company in seeking the power to issue the debentures and the effect it would have.

J. G. Turriff, of Assiniboia, said the company was plainly one of those mergers which had been formed for no purpose but to soak the consumer. Since the merger was formed, the price of cement had been put away up, and people throughout Canada were paying greatly enhanced prices. He had no doubt that if this bill was passed the result would be in some way to enable the company to still further raise the price of cement.

J. F. Orde, K.C., and Col. Thompson, solicitors for the company, endeavored to assure Mr. Turriff that he was quite mistaken, pointing out that if the company paid only 5 per cent. on debentures instead of 7 per cent. on \$11,000,000 worth of stock, it would reduce the dividend payments by \$220,000, but Mr. Orde agreed with A. H. Clarke that the result would probably be to increase the dividend by the same amount on the common stock, which Mr. Clarke said was all "water."

The point, however, had not been fully elucidated when the chairman read the letter of Sir Sandford Fleming, to which was attached a letter he had written to the Canada Cement company and an appeal he had addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the holding of an enquiry by the government.

Sir Sandford's letter was as follows:

Ottawa, May 11, 1911.

To the Chairman,
Private Bills Committee—

Sir:—As president of the International Portland Cement Company at Hull, and associated with other cement companies up to the date of the formation of the Canada Cement Company on September 10, 1909, I feel it a duty which I owe to the thousands who are situated as I am—the holders of 7 per cent. cumulative preference stock of the Canada Cement Company—to warn them against the passing of an act (Bill D 2) which has been introduced into parliament, and having for its object to create an issue of eleven millions of five per cent. debenture stock to take the place of the eleven millions seven per cent. cumulative preference stock now outstanding.

The Canada Cement Company was incorporated by letters patent of Canada, August 20, 1909, with a capital of \$30,000,000, of which \$11,000,000 was 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares. The company was floated on September 10, 1909, when eleven companies were merged into one combined

be seen that through an "intermediary agency" large amounts have been appropriated and not accounted for.

Appropriations

Bonds of Canada Cement Co. \$	5,000,000
7 per cent. preferred stock	11,500,000
Common stock	13,498,400

Total face value \$29,998,400 appropriated by the said "intermediary agency."

The same "intermediary agency" has paid on behalf of the merger company in cash \$1,770,000; in the purchase of eleven preferences \$14,828,250, making total payments, face value, \$16,592,250, which, deducted from securities appropriated by "intermediary agency"—\$29,998,400—leaves balance, face value, \$13,406,150, which, on behalf of the "intermediary agency," requires to be accounted for.

Appreciating the very great importance of these matters, it is impossible not to feel that the circumstances outlined in the foregoing, point very decidedly to the need on behalf of the public of a searching enquiry before any further legislation be effected.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

As a result of the disclosures made by Sir Sandford Fleming's letters, the committee decided to adjourn the consideration of the bill, which will not be taken up until after the recess.

To The Farmers of Manitoba

As Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition in the Canadian parliament, has arranged to make a tour of the three Western Provinces next month, with the object, no doubt, of becoming acquainted at first hand with the desires and demands of the Western people with regard to important measures now before parliament, and other measures of vital importance pressed for by the Western farmers for year back, I think it most important that farmers take advantage of his presence in the West to place before him their views and desires regarding these measures of reform, and urge him to use his influence and the weight of his following in parliament to have these measures enacted into law.

The leaders of Oppositions are always the prospective leaders of governments, and it is important that such leaders become thoroughly acquainted with the legislative requirements of the country and be prepared to place before the people a policy embodying these requirements, which they would carry out if returned to power.

Mr. Borden should be met by delegations from the organized farmers as Sir Wilfrid Laurier was met last summer when he toured the West. The views of the farmers on the tariff and other questions were somewhat of a revelation to Sir Wilfrid, and may be to Mr. Borden. But the farmers must impress upon our statesmen the fact that agriculture must exercise the largest influence in the government of our country, as it is the basic industry which supports all others. All unnecessary burdens and restrictions must be removed from our basic industry, and will be if the farmers are true to themselves.

Virdeu, Man., May 15.

J. W. SCALLION.

MEMBERS REALLY WORKING

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 12.

Parliament has been busy this week endeavoring to get as much business as possible done before the summer recess which has been decided upon in order to permit Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. L. P. Brodeur and other members of parliament to attend the coronation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in announcing to the House on Wednesday that it had been decided to adjourn the House for two months, suggested that the adjournment should be from May 23 to July 18, and, when it was suggested by members whose homes are at a long distance from Ottawa that the recess might begin a few days earlier and end a few days later, the premier practically said that if they would be good and get a lot of work done they could go for their holidays when they liked. The consequence has been that there has been much less opposition of a factious kind, and a considerable amount of work has been done in the passing of estimates and bills. A scheme for the building of a third transcontinental railway was disposed of on Thursday in less time than had been taken on Monday to discuss the charter of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., which was finally passed on Friday, and all the other business of the House

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was advanced, with the exception of the reciprocity debate, which will not be resumed until after the recess. Sir Wilfrid left for England Thursday.

Next week the House will commence morning sessions, with the object of clearing up as much work as possible by Friday, when the adjournment will likely take place. The Grain bill, which includes the terminal elevator legislation, has been delayed on its way over from the Senate, but will come up in the House of Commons early next week, and an effort will be made to secure its passage before the adjournment in order that it may come into force before the next crop moves. It is hardly likely that the bill will go through in so short a time, however, unless it is passed practically without contention.

BORDEN'S WESTERN TOUR

Following is the itinerary of R. L. Borden's tour of the West:

- June 19, Monday — Winnipeg, evening meeting.
 - June 20, Tuesday — Carberry, afternoon; Brandon, evening.
 - June 21, Wednesday — Weyburn, afternoon; Moose Jaw, evening.
 - June 22, Thursday — Indian Head, afternoon; Regina, evening.
 - June 23, Friday — Maple Creek, afternoon; Medicine Hat, evening.
 - June 24, Saturday — Macleod, afternoon; Lethbridge, evening.
 - June 25, Monday — High River, afternoon; Calgary, evening.
 - June 27, Tuesday — Lacombe, afternoon; Red Deer, evening.
 - June 28, Wednesday — Wetaskiwin, afternoon; Edmonton, evening.
 - June 29, Thursday — Vegreville, afternoon; Lloydminster, evening.
 - June 30, Friday — North Battleford, afternoon; South Battleford, evening.
 - July 1, Saturday — Prince Albert or Saskatoon, not yet decided.
 - July 3, Monday — Rosthern, afternoon; Saskatoon or Prince Albert, evening.
 - July 4, Tuesday — Yorkton.
 - July 5, Wednesday — Birtle, afternoon; Minnedosa, evening.
 - July 6, Thursday — Grandview, afternoon; Dauphin, evening.
 - July 7, Friday — Portage la Prairie.
- All afternoon meetings will be held at 2 o'clock, except the one at Vegreville, which will be held at 1.30. All of the evening meetings will be held at 8 o'clock.

OFF TO CORONATION

Montreal, May 12. — The following sailed on the Virginian this morning for England: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Lyman Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris company; Sir Fred. Bor-

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den, Lady Burden, Miss Burden, Hon. L. P. Brooker, Madame Brooker, Wilfrid Campbell, the Misses Campbell, F. Orr Lewis, Major and Mrs. G. W. Stephens, Andrew Allan, Mrs. Allan, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald and George Macdonald, Thos. Feilden, of the London Times; W. H. Greenwood, Mr. Moore, Toronto; Col. Sam Hughes, of Lindsay; Dr. Prevost and many others.

TO DISSOLVE STANDARD OIL

Washington, D. C., May 13.—The Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey, with its nineteen subsidiary companies, was today dissolved by the supreme court of the United States to be a conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade. It also was held to be monopolizing interstate commerce in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The dissolution of the combination was ordered to take place within six months. Thus ended the tremendous struggle on the part of the government to put down by authority of law a combination which it claimed was a menace. At the same time the court interpreted the Sherman anti-trust law to limit its application to acts of "undue" restraint of trade and not "every" restraint of trade. It was on this point that the only dissident note was heard in the court. Justice Harlan dissented, claiming that the words, "undue" or "unreasonable" and similar words were not in the statute. He declared that the reasoning of the court in arriving at its finding was in effect legislation which belonged in every instance to congress and not to courts.

NOVE SCOTIA LEGISLATURE DISSOLVED

Halifax, N. S., May 15.—The legislature of Nova Scotia is dissolved and the date of the election has been fixed for Wednesday, June 14. The legislature has run its full five years. The Liberals have held power in provincial affairs in Nova Scotia for twenty-nine years under two premiers, W. S. Fielding and Geo. H. Murray, the latter for fifteen years and the former for fourteen. In the House of Assembly that has now been dissolved there are four Conservatives in the opposition, with one independent Liberal, and in the legislative council, or upper chamber, where the members are appointed for life, there are only two who belong to the Conservative opposition party. Premier Murray will run for Victoria county, though he has not yet

been nominated. Candidates have been nominated by the Conservatives in all of the eighteen counties except Antigonish and the Liberal has made nominations in all except two, Victoria and Colchester. The ranks will be closed up in the three counties within a few days.

VETO BILL CARRIED

London, May 13.—The fight in the House of Commons over the veto bill, to curtail the power of the House of Lords, ended today. An amendment to reject the whole bill was defeated by 363 to 243 and the measure was carried on its third reading by 362 to 241. The announcement of the figures was received by a tremendous outburst of applause, and several of the ministerialists called out to the opposition, "Now toe the line, and take it like men." It is expected the bill will go to the House of Lords at an early date. The debate in the House of Lords today on the second reading of Lord Lansdowne's bill for the reconstruction of the upper chamber indicated that the leader's orders will fail to coerce many of the Unionist peers into voting for a measure involving their own political extinction. Baron Willoughby de Broke declared that the House of Lords as now constituted, is the best the country could get, and, if he were going to perish, he would prefer his quietus at the hands of the electors rather than at the hands of their lordships. Lord Morley of Blackburn, spokesman for the government, insisted that the prospect of the veto bill must precede any settlement or compromise with respect to the upper chamber. He threw out the significant suggestion that in any reconstruction of the House of Lords the number would be restricted to 100. This is regarded as foreshadowing the government's purpose when the reform of the Lords comes before it.

WHAT FARMS PRODUCE

Washington, D. C., May 14.—The value of wealth produced in the farms of the United States was \$8,926,989,989 during 1910, as estimated by the department of agriculture in a statement just issued. This is an increase of \$104,000,000 over 1909. Texas with her 10,900,000 acres of cotton, wrested from Illinois during 1910 the honor of being the first state of the union in value of principal farm crops which aggregated \$364,110,000.

Farm Miscellany

IMPROVEMENT IN FARM WATER

In a recent number of "The Farmer" considerable space is devoted to the subject of "The farm water supply in Minnesota." The subject is treated in a broad way and the many valuable suggestions are quite applicable to the Canadian West.

The writer says: "According to the report of the State Board of Health, the actual proportion of polluted supplies in rural districts now at present be assumed to be about 32 per cent. Other investigations along this line prove this to be a moderate estimate. Professor Frank T. Shutt, chief chemist of experimental farms in Canada, has been analyzing farm water samples for a number of years. In 1906, a year of excessive drought, out of 90 waters analyzed, 28 were good and wholesome, 41 were suspicious and probably dangerous, 30 were contaminated and totally condemned, and 11 were saline. In 1908, out of 65 samples, 46 were good and wholesome, 18 were suspicious and probably dangerous, 14 were seriously polluted, and 9 were saline. In 1909, out of 96 samples, 26 were pure and wholesome, 34 were suspicious and probably dangerous, 46 were seriously polluted, and 14 were saline. In a letter to The Farmer, Prof. Shutt says: "Our work has shown that the shallow dug well in the barnyard or near the back door is the one most to be feared," and in his report of 1908: "The danger of the barnyard and back door well has been repeatedly pointed out. The water in such wells is always liable to become polluted, if not with actual excrementitious matter, at least with its decomposition products, and in the majority of instances there can be no certainty that such have been thoroughly oxidized and rendered harmless," and again in his report of 1909: "The results of twenty years' investigation have shown unmistakably that it is quite exceptional to find water from such a source free from pollution."

Another reply to The Farmer on this subject from Mr. W. D. Bigelow, acting chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says, "Generally speaking, water drilled wells of considerable depth, which are amply protected from surface contamination, is much to be preferred over that of the ordinary dug well. The two serious disadvantages of dug wells are that they are usually shallow and therefore subject to contamination by surface pollution obtaining entrance into the underground supply, or the well is not sufficiently protected at the surface to prevent surface water gaining entrance from the top."

This, then, is the mass of evidence accumulated against the farm water supply as it too often exists. The ordinary shallow dug well is by far in most general use in Minnesota, and the figures, as well as the statements of the two government chemists, show that this type is the most susceptible to contamination. The cause is not far to seek. It has been found that bacteria are plentiful only near the surface of the soil; four or five feet down there are but few bacteria in the ground; and soil ten or twelve feet below the surface is perfectly sterile, unless it has within it a crevice or opening so that surface sewage can run down. The great majority of farm dooryards and barnyards are without any, or, at least, adequate means of sewage disposal; all liquid refuse from the cesspool, etc., is permitted to permeate the surrounding soil; organic waste matter from the stable and outdoor closet leeches into the soil and is carried in solution or in precipitation to every surrounding point. The surface soil thus becomes filled with disease and poison producing bacteria. Consequently a shallow well in which the water comes in contact with this polluted surface soil, or in which the surface washings can gain entrance, is the well that yields a contaminated water supply.

For these reasons the shallow dug well fails in its purpose. The area of the surface opening, usually with little protection, offers every inducement for the direct admittance of impure material from the surface, and the many little openings in the ground permit it to penetrate downward and affect the underground supply. Unless carefully protected, all manner of creeping and crawling vermin, rats, mice and even the smaller domestic and wild animals, often find their graves in these unsanitary wells.

This is evident when the periodic cleaning of the well takes place, which occurs only when the potterfaction and pollution have so far advanced as to be evident to the taste or smell.

It is possible, of course, to so locate and construct a dug well that it will be practically safe, but this necessitates ideal topographical conditions and continued care and attention. The main things are to locate the well on high ground, where the drainage is towards the buildings instead of from them; to construct and maintain a casing of stone, brick, cement or wood that will be absolutely impervious to the entrance of foreign material from the sides; to bank up the top above the general level and place a covering that will prevent the entrance of undesirable matter from the surface; and to use a pump instead of the old-fashioned bucket and chain. Even then, there is always the possibility of the underground supply being contaminated by percolation from a distance.

The one general type to use is the deep, iron-cased well. Whether it be bored, drilled or driven, if deep enough and if the casing is durable and watertight, it will be safe. The drilled well most nearly approaches these conditions. This well penetrates the lower rock strata and receives the underground streams that purify themselves by filtration. There is a possibility that the water may become polluted from distant sources, but this possibility is very remote in country sections. The water as touched by the well is almost invariably pure, wholesome and free from bacteria. The polluted drilled wells discovered in the investigations of the Minnesota State Board of Health were in all but the two cases noted rendered unfit for use by careless construction and protection. If the casing is water tight and surface water prevented from gaining entrance into the top connections of the pipe, it is practically impossible to contaminate the water from outside sources. Drilled wells very frequently have well pits, from 8 to 12 feet deep and 3 to 4 feet in diameter, which are sunk around the shaft, either before or after drilling, for the purpose of protecting parts of the pumping apparatus from frost. If not tightly covered, these may serve as a prominent factor in the pollution of a well, serving as catch basins for polluted water of recent surface origin. Modern well drillers, however, usually take all precautions that will remove such possibilities.

One important point to remember is that the physical condition of water does not always determine its purity. A good water should be free of taste, odor and color; but a water may fulfil these conditions and still be contaminated with bacteria. To be definitely certain of the purity or impurity of a well, a sample should be subjected to a chemical and bacteriological analysis. However, if a small sample of water is placed in a clean bottle, tightly stoppered and kept warm for about three days, its taste, odor and color at the end of that time will practically determine its degree of purity. Bacteria can live for about three days, only, in running water; it is in standing and stagnant water that they flourish and multiply. To show the actual connection between the water supply and disease on the farm, it may be mentioned that, during the investigation of the Minnesota State Board of Health, 23 of the farms examined showed a record of typhoid fever. Although the source of the disease was not always traceable, yet it is a significant fact that on eighteen of these farms the water supply was polluted.

The farmers of the Northwest must look to their water supply. Although the data here presented was compiled for Minnesota alone, there is no doubt that similar conditions exist in neighboring northwestern states. The old-fashioned method of digging a well represents the earliest attempts of mankind to provide an artificial water supply. That the process is still in use in many localities is due largely to the fact that the great advantages of drilled wells are not generally known. Fortunately it is in growing disfavor and will soon be a thing of the past. When this time comes, the farmer will have largely done his part in the great movement towards sanitation and in promoting the health, strength and longevity of his specie.



Just as g... always in... turn, so the... for good hay... of the hay... sists of the... amount of... growing mat... Taking the... clean high... meets the k... taken as an... conditions on... crop, the hay... be of much... from low, sw... hay has alw... the slough... to decide in... it is generally... the selling pr... of Red Top... if it is off o... time for cut... best of color... rule to cut a... tured but bef... before. Also... before it begi... be well dried... it should be c... If the field... grades of hay... before stacki... and weedy stu... so that ships... be made. It is... poorest hay i... mine the price... the wisdom of... The hay sho... time of cutti... ment is to be... in the stack... sending to mar... allowed to sta... shipment the... comes poor in... price is affecte... a press about... making bales... weight as possi... used in pressi... the habit of thr... the plunger kic... be done, as ev... water is suffici... Weigh each ba... on the end attac... on it. Something... shrinkage. The... stacked onto... should be plac... If placed inn... ground the hay... and steam in the... the carload is... reaches the marke... piled on edge... together to preve... When shipping... shipping bill by... is to handle the... car arrives and... the salesman rec... or any advice a...

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QUOTATIONS

DATE	1'	2'	3'
May 10	94	91	8
11	95	92	9
12	96	93	9
13	95	93	9
15	94	92	9
16	94	92	9

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, May 15, 1911)

Wheat—The market for wheat has held fairly steady with slight fluctuation. No. 1 Northern closed on May 8, the date of our last report, at 96 cents, and during the week went as low as 93 1/2 cents, closing today at 94 1/2 cents.

Oats—This grain has held steady and we do not look for it to decline much in price. We are still working out for export and while the demand keeps up there should not be any great falling off in prices.

Flax has held very steady at around \$2.40 for May or cash flax. We think it would be well to take advantage of any lull to dispose of your cash flax.

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Table with columns for Wheat, Barley, and Oats, listing prices for various grades and origins like Australia, Blue Stem, and Manitoba.

TERMINAL STOCKS

Table showing total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, and terminal stocks for various grades.

Table showing stocks of Oats, Barley, and Flax, with sub-sections for 'AMERICAN BARLEY' and 'SHIPMENTS'.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Table comparing world shipments of wheat, oats, and barley by country for the current year and last year.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

Table showing Canadian visible stocks of wheat, oats, and barley at various ports like Port Arthur, Depot Harbor, and Victoria Harbor.

AMERICAN VISIBLE

Table showing American visible stocks of wheat, oats, and flax.

IS THE CLOSURE COMING?

The closure is not a new thing. It has been recognized in the British House since 1882, and existed in France as the "cloture" long before that.

Its introduction in the British House was made more easy than would be the case in Canada, because the leading men of the two great parties were practically agreed as to its necessity.

Were the closure to be adopted as a part of Canadian procedure, the non-partisanship of the speaker would be one of the most important elements in its successful operation.

An "Infant" Industry

annually distributed by the trustees of the estate. Massey Hall, Toronto, is a monument to the late Mr. Massey which he built during his life time.

The present head of the Massey-Harris Co. is Senator M. L. Melvin Jones, who was at one time Western manager of the A. Harris Son & Co.

POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED

One day a big city bank received the following message from one of its country correspondents: "Pay twenty-five dollars to John Smith, who will call in today."

Saskatchewan Section

Continued on Page 32

new company. These should place everything before intending shareholders in a clear light and at the same time silence some of our critics.

Ruddell—More tickets wanted. This is good. Let us have your requisitions quick. We have a good stock at our office.

Belmae—This is the proper way to spell this association's name, not Belmay.

Bruno—Directors and members all wish copies of our constitution, writes Secretary Haigargin. We are glad to note the interest this branch is taking in our association.

Lyndale sends us membership fees for 1911.

He was opposed to the Co-Operative Elevator company because he was in favor of government ownership but thought the co-operative plan best until we got a change of government.

Another said: "We have a co-operative elevator and trading company at our point. It is a good thing. I took an active part in organizing it."

Another said: "We asked you to get the government to build elevators at every point without any binding guarantee of any kind on the farmers, and you have only given a loan of 85 per cent, on the dollar."

Why, oh why, "should the farmers be divided between the two political parties in their warfare for the treasury benches at Ottawa."—Guide, May 3, page 12.

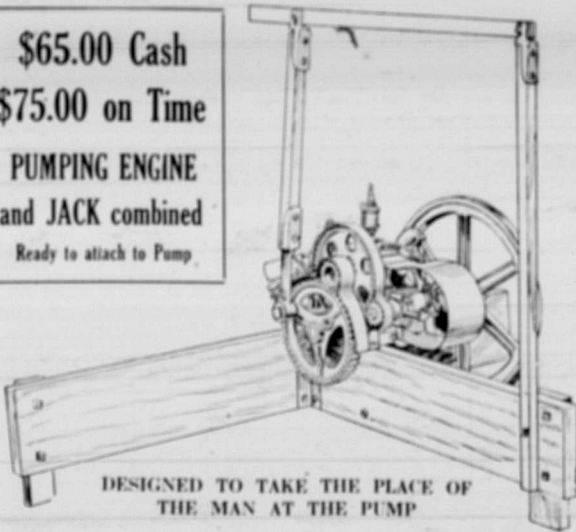
Belmae—On the 15th of last month this branch had a singularly successful meeting, when great interest was evidenced by the members in the Grain Growers' movement.

A Reminder. Secretaries of locals will greatly oblige by sending any interesting event they wish chronicled in The Guide to the central office.

Cooper Creek.—This newly formed branch held their second meeting at Willowmoor school house, when the attendance was good and great interest taken in the association.

Kempton has received a reply to the resolution from A. Champagne, the member, stating that he is quite in accord with the entire resolution sent to him and that he is in favor of machinery being placed on the free list.

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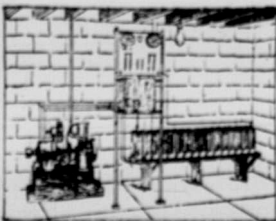
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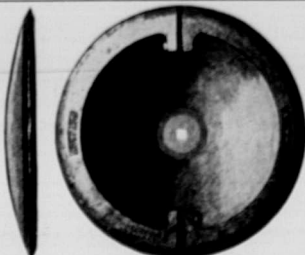
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EVENTS TO KEEP IN MIND

Manitoba Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Brandon	May 31
Winnipeg Horse Show	June 5-10
Calgary Exhibition	June 30-July 7
Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg	July 11-22
Brandon Summer Fair	July 24-29
Dominion Exhibition, Regina	Aug. 1-10
Edmonton Exhibition	Aug 15-19
Edmonton Fat Stock Show	Dec. 20



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