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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION




**MANUFACTURERS SITTING UP**  
T. A. Russell, the BIG TARIFF GUN OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, gave the official reply of the manufacturers to the farmers when speaking before the Toronto Canadian Club the other day. He intimated that IT IS UP TO THE WESTERN FARMERS TO MIND THEIR OWN BUSINESS AND TO STAY HOME AND LEARN BETTER FARMING METHODS. The manufacturers still have the notion that their thirty years' privilege of making Canada's tariff laws is to stand. But the farmers of Canada are of a different opinion. THE FARMERS DON'T NEED ANY ADVICE FROM THE MANUFACTURERS; ALL THEY WANT IS A SQUARE DEAL. The barons of special privilege have been rulers of Canada long enough. TEN YEARS FROM TODAY WILL SEE CANADA A FREE TRADE COUNTRY. The farmers have said it.



JAN. 11, 1911

## EQUITY

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## Henry George's Works

The questions of land monopoly, land value taxation and the "single tax" are arousing great interest in Western Canada. A number of the readers of The Guide have asked where they can secure the works of Henry George, the great economist and humanitarian who fought so valiantly in the interests of the common people. "PROGRESS AND POVERTY" is recognized as being George's greatest book, and also as one of the greatest books published by any author during the past century.

"THE LAND QUESTION" contains "Property in land: a Passage of Arms Between the Duke of Argyle and Henry George," as well as an open letter to Pope Leo XIII. on the "Condition of Labor." We have twelve paper bound copies of both "Progress and Poverty" and "The Land Question," which will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 35 cents.

## Direct Legislation

If you are interested in improving the system of government in Canada you should study Professor Frank Parsons' book entitled "The City for the People." He devotes a great deal of attention to Direct Legislation, and this is considered the best book published on the subject. He also deals in the same book with Public Ownership, Home Rule for Cities, and the Merit System for Civil Service, and the best means of Overcoming Corruption. Professor Parsons in his book shows how reforms have been accomplished in Switzerland and in some of the American cities by means of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. Paper covers, 50 cents, postpaid.

## Dry Farming: Its Principles and Practice

By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph. D.

The author of this book, in addition to his experience in the Transvaal, has visited all the important experiment stations in the United States where dry land investigations are being conducted. On this account the book is replete with the very latest information that is drawn from Utah and Montana, where dry farming has been conducted very successfully. Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C. P. R. Farm at Strathmore, Alta., says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated; \$1.31, postpaid.

## 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 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.

## Audel's Gas Engine Manual

By Th. Audel

The great need of the West is men to sow, till and gather, and these are the functions that the internal combustion engine furnishes the agriculturist to quadruple the labor that man furnishes. With the Gas Tractor the sod is broken, the land cultivated and the crop threshed with the minimum amount of manual labor, and with an ease and convenience that steam power was never able to furnish. Then the various details of the farm work are taken care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes the power for sawing and chopping, pumping, churning, washing machine and separator, in fact all the chore work is taken care of by the gas engine. It is natural then that every farmer wants education in the operation of the Gas Engine, and no better book can be found that takes up the various details of construction and operation and in easily understood language, than Audel's Gas Engine Manual furnishes. It takes up the care and management of Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, Marine and Automobile Engines. The book contains 512 pages and is well illustrated by diagrams and printed in large, clear type on good paper. Postpaid, \$2.00.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

WHAT CO-OPERATION CAN DO FOR AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

Co-operation has proved a magnificent help to the working classes wherever it has been tried. How has this been done? There is no person, be he ever so poor, who does not spend some amount of money each week on the purchase of food, clothing, fuel and, it may be, some little luxuries. By combining with others to buy the same goods in large quantities the middleman is got rid of, and in this case the money that would go to him (which may be well earned) becomes profit to the co-operators.

Now for the farmer. Co-operation will benefit those engaged in agriculture by their buying essentials such as seed, feed stuffs, implements, machinery or whatever else it be—the saving will be great without danger of fraud or overcharge. Likewise by carrying co-operation further they may dispose of their farm produce, their poultry, their eggs, their milk, with greater certainty, with less trouble and for more money. A co-operative dairy turns the milk produced on the farm to far better account than a single producer can do. A co-operative egg society is a customer far more to be depended upon.

People engaged in agriculture by combining also place themselves in a position to buy implements and machinery, the purchase of which their own modest means and small opportunities may not warrant. Buy them collectively, they may use them separately in turn and so obtain all the benefit. Take for example a community of farmers who have small herds of cattle and who require and desire the services of pure bred sires. By combining and purchasing the best pure bred sires that can be had the individual expense would be small while the advantages would be realized by each.

In very many cases such combination is absolutely easy. In many cases, indeed, scattered population and small wants may place a difficulty in the way. However, that difficulty may generally be got over without much trouble.

Whoever has once turned to co-operation has never turned away from it. The known number of co-operators in Scotland is 2,332,754. They have £30,275,808 laid up in shares. Their annual dealings amount to £97,933,757; their annual profits to £10,979,995, and all this began with twenty-eight weavers combining some sixty years ago with just £28 among them, which they were required to pay up gradually.

We may, if we only will, do the same thing in this country. Our opportunities are greater; we have a good climate, fertile soil, and it only remains for us to establish the markets.

Therefore, Canadian agriculturalists, co-operate! Co-operate! Co-operate!! Co-operate both in house and farm. Co-operate to do justice to your holdings!

THE FEDORENKO CASE

"When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast,

Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west,

And the slave, where'er he cowers, feels the soul within him climb

To the awful verge of manhood, as the energy sublime

Of a century bursts full-blossomed on the thorny stem of Time."

—James Russell Lowell.

Freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom for one and all to spread their doctrines broadcast, have so long been part and parcel of every English-speaking dominion, that we are very liable to lose sight of the fact that not every government extends these blessings to the people. But the knowledge that citizens of Russia enjoy no such liberties has been brought home to Canadians in an exceedingly forceful manner by the recent attempt of the iron hand of the Czar to reach forth and drag to imprisonment and death the revolutionist, Saava Fedorenko.

It is probable that never before did the defense of one man so stir the length and breadth of the North American continent. A poor wanderer, fleeing from an unjust doom, Fedorenko was arrested in Winnipeg last August. At that time he was little known, the news in a daily paper that a Russian

The Grain Growers' Guide

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

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

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

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single Copy, 5 cents.

Advertising Rates may be had upon application.

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

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Address all communications, upon whatever subject, to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Do not send anything but personal letters to individuals.

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murderer had been arrested at the instigation of the Russian authorities being the first intimation that even the Russian Freedom League had that a fellow-countryman was in trouble. H. Saltzman, head of the Winnipeg branch of the League, immediately became suspicious that the prisoner was wanted on political and not on criminal grounds. Well did Mr. Saltzman know that the Russian government would make no great effort to apprehend a murderer, but that no effort, no expense would be too great to run a political offender to earth, carry him back to the land of the Great Bear, stand him against a stone wall, apply unpeppable tortures to make him divulge the names of other workers for freedom, and have a squad of soldiers send the revolutionist's soul to its Maker.

An investigation into the case confirmed Mr. Saltzman's suspicions. Fedorenko had been a leader in the Russian Freedom movement. No risk had been too great for him to take in the cause. One of the small districts in Russia had been especially active in revolutionary activity, and had been placed under what virtually amounted to martial law. Into this district went Fedorenko and some of his compatriots to spread the doctrine that will some day turn the Russian oligarchy out of power and place the reins of government in the hands of the people. While engaged in this work the little party was surprised by a party of police. Well they knew what would happen to them if they allowed themselves to be captured. Death with torture would be their lot. They resolved not to be taken alive, and in the resulting fight a policeman was killed and the revolutionists made their escape into Austria. From there Fedorenko made his way to Argentina, the haven of refugees. After a short sojourn in that country he went to London, England, but finding that the millions of Russia were hot on his trail, he took ship for New York. Even here he did not feel safe, and again sailed to Argentina. Then he came to Winnipeg and resolved to settle down and make his fight for freedom in this city. The fight was not long in coming, for in a few weeks after his arrival he was arrested on the murder charge, and the request for his extradition to Russia followed.

The murder charge was based on the death of the policeman. According to British law so man can be extradited on a political charge. Fedorenko's friends thought that he could gain his freedom on this account and immediately started to collect funds for the fight. Meetings were held, not only in Winnipeg, but in all of Canada and a great part of the United States. At each a collection in aid of the confined revolutionist was made. Money poured into the fund. A prominent Winnipeg attorney volunteered his services. Seldom has public opinion been aroused as it was in this case. Organizations of every kind poured resolutions into the court demanding the release of the prisoner. The Russian authorities engaged the best of legal talent. After a long fight the court released Fedorenko, but he was rearrested on another charge before he left the room and was sent back to his cell. This time his confinement was of short duration and after a few days he was again set at liberty, which he has enjoyed since. There are rumors that the Russian government will make further efforts at extradition, but as yet none have materialized, nor is it likely that, in the face of the pronounced public sentiment, any such efforts would be successful.

MUCH FOR CONSERVATION

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—It is understood that the conservation commission will ask parliament this session to vote a large sum to carry on the work of the conservation of the forest resources of the Dominion. It is proposed that the grant, if it is made, should be extended over ten years, and that it should be expended in reforestation and fire protection. A recommendation along these lines will be adopted at the forestry convention when it meets in Quebec this month.

James Stewart, one of the oldest residents of Western Canada, died at Prince Albert aged 85 years. He entered the Hudson's Bay store at Fort Garry in 1855.

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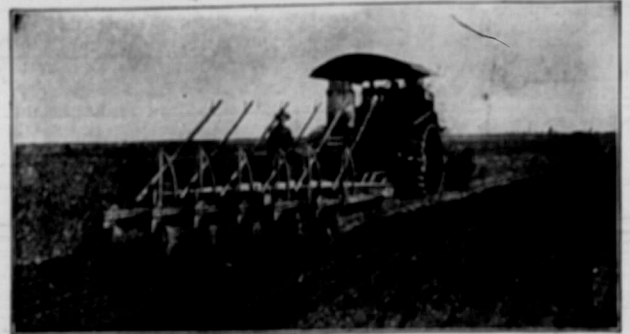
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## What the Farmers say who have used the Stewart Loader

WM. WOODS, EMERSON, MAN., writes:—I have no hesitation in stating this machine is the greatest labor-saving device I have ever seen. It will save to the thresher from \$25 to \$30 per day, according to the capacity of the threshing outfit. The loader has ample capacity to keep running any two threshing outfits and does cleaner work than pitchers by picking up the loose grain, and in my opinion will save to the farmer from \$1 to \$2 per acre.

ELMER GRAHAM, DOMINION CITY, writes:—As for the saving the grain or shelling it, I cannot see that it shells any more or as much as the men do when pitching it. As to what it saves in wages is between \$25.00 to \$30.00 per day, and hardly any men to board in wet weather. As to picking up the loose grain it beats men, as where men were used the farmers had to rake the field, and where the loader was used they did not. If a thresher has a fairly good season that is over 20 days run it will pay for itself in one season. I would not thresh without one of these machines if it cost twice as much.

F. A. CURRAN, EMERSON, writes:—You watch a Stewart Loader for four or five hours and then watch the men putting on the loads with the forks—it makes a man's mind turn back to the day he went to see his neighbor's new self-binder working and then came home and tried to tie up by hand some short, over-ripe crop.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 11th, 1911

## THE MANUFACTURERS' REPLY

On page seven of this issue we reproduce a speech delivered by the chairman of the Tariff Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. This can be regarded as the official reply of the manufacturers to the farmers. Coming from an expert, the sentiments expressed by Mr. Russell might well be regarded as the foundation of the manufacturers' plea for high tariff. Two features of Mr. Russell's address challenge immediate attention. First, he intimated that twenty years' residence in the West was not sufficient to entitle a farmer to an expression of opinion on national affairs. The second point of interest in the address was that the Western farmers should devote their time to the study of better farming methods and leave the tariff alone. In fact Mr. Russell took it upon himself to hand out a great deal of technical information on agricultural industry for the benefit of Western farmers. We sincerely hope that whatever of merit there is in these remarks—and there is some—the Western farmers will profit thereby. Apparently, in Mr. Russell's judgment, the farmers have no business to say anything about the tariff even though they represent more than half the population of Canada. But on the other hand, the manufacturers, numbering less than three thousand people, feel justified in telling the farmers how to conduct their business. We would respectfully suggest to Mr. Russell that such arguments will not be well received. The case that he made out for the manufacturers is lamentably weak. He has not brought out one strong point in favor of a protective tariff. Not one single reason does he give why the farmer will be benefitted by paying 20 per cent. more than he ought to pay for a binder, or 30 per cent. more than he ought to for woollen underclothing. It is all right to talk in national terms, but Canada does not manufacture; Canada does not buy agricultural implements; Canada does not wear woollen underclothing; Canada does not consume cement. Great confusion is caused by suggesting that Canada does certain things, when in reality Canada does none of them. The individual people of Canada do these things. If a farmer pays \$20 more for an implement of Canadian manufacture than he would be compelled to pay to another manufacturer for the same thing, who is the gainer? The Canadian manufacturer, of course, and the farmer is \$20 poorer. Canada as a nation does not figure in the deal at all, but the farmer will be \$20 out of pocket. And yet the manufacturers would endeavor to make him believe that such an action brings prosperity. Mr. Russell speaks of Western exaggeration, but the Westerners will certainly take off their hats to him. He loves to dwell upon the hardships of the pioneer farmers of Ontario, and is apparently sorry that conditions have improved somewhat since then. Pioneering in the West is no picnic, as thousands can testify who have broken homes for themselves in the prairie sod thirty, fifty and one hundred miles from the railway. The hardships of the Ontario pioneer were very often not so great as upon the Western prairies, though the reward was often not so great. However, this is no argument either for or against the manufacturers. Mr. Russell says the manufacturer's heel is at the foot of the ladder assisting the farmers to mount. The manufacturers need not be so solicitous. Give the farmer a square deal and he will get up the ladder without any assistance. Certainly there is farming by

proxy in the West, and there are a number of very large farms as well as an increasing number of landlords. This class is not deserving of any special attention at the hands of Parliament, and no plea has been made for them. It is the class of men who are working their own farms, who are toiling in the endeavor to make a livelihood for themselves and their families, who are the nation's greatest asset, that are to be considered. The immense rise in land values in the West does not benefit the farmer while living upon his farm. He has to sell it to secure the increase. It is doubtful if the actual farming operations in all Canada today would show any profit aside from this "unearned increment." Land values have certainly risen to a great extent, and farmers in the West who are wealthy are nearly always so on account of this rise in the land values. Very few Western farmers have made wages and interest on their investment through the return of actual labor. They have been hemmed in by conditions which tended to take very heavy toll from the result of their labors. If the manufacturers have an idea that there is a majority of farmers in Canada in favor of protection the wisest play for them would be to organize these farmers. Because if such a majority of farmers can be organized in favor of high protection the tariff wall would soar like a rocket. This is another specimen of pure manufacturers' bluff. Mr. Russell misrepresented the feeling that led to the manufacturers' invitation at Ottawa being declined. It was not because of any animosity towards the manufacturers that the farmers did not accept the invitation to go through the factories. It was almost wholly a matter of time.

In dealing with the Reciprocity question Mr. Russell elaborates upon Canadian purchases from the United States, and vice versa. Does he for one moment believe that the individual people of Canada would buy from the people of the United States if it were not profitable to do so? If the special interests in the United States are able to keep the tariff wall high and thus rob the United States people, is that any reason why we in Canada should permit our special privileged class to do likewise? His view of the stagnation in Canada and the sacrifice of the manufacturing interests which would follow reciprocity is pure buncombe, as is his talk of political union with the United States. There are few if any factories in Canada today that cannot live and flourish under complete free trade, and this will be admitted inside of two years. Direct taxation has no terrors for the Canadian farmer even if, as Mr. Russell says, he is a very much "misinformed" man. Under direct taxation the farmer will know what he pays and to whom he pays it. Despite the manufacturers' protest there is no principle of political economy which will show any appreciable value in the home market where there is a large exportable surplus. That is from the farmers' standpoint. Of course when it is turned around and looked at from the manufacturers' standpoint it is different. They have the home market for their produce walled up completely, and the farmers have to buy from them. But the farmers have no such cinch for the sale of their produce and do not ask for it. The manufacturers' home market is a good one, but the farmers' home market is such a small one that it is unworthy of serious consideration. Mr. Russell is enthusiastic over the fact that he was reared upon a

farm and he thinks the manufacturers should take the farmers by the arm. That certainly is a good argument on the manufacturers' side. But so long as the manufacturer is enabled by law to put his hand in the farmers' pocket he will need to be careful about placing his hand on the farmers' arm. The farmer is an exceedingly patient man and he will stand a great deal before he protests, but he has reached the stage where patience is no virtue now, and we would suggest that the manufacturers would negotiate in terms of man to man rather than handing out sugar-coated words and patronizing sentiments to the farmers, even though, as Mr. Russell says, they may be a very ignorant class of people. Canada, says Mr. Russell, is very prosperous today. Now we should like to know, what is Canada? The prosperity of Canada is merely the prosperity of the individual citizens of Canada, and it is well to study the prosperity of the individual farmers. If the individual farmer in Canada can become more prosperous by paying 25 per cent. more for his commodities than he should pay, then we will grant that Canada is a prosperous country, by having a legalized system that takes from the many and gives to the few. The manufacturers must advance better arguments than they have before they can convince the farmers.

## IS IT WORTH WHILE?

Now that the farmers of Canada have made their demands known throughout the world it is necessary to increase their forces in order to ensure that their demands are acceded to by parliament. The delegation to Ottawa cost the farmers of Canada in actual cash very nearly \$50,000. It was money well spent. If proper conditions are secured in Canada it will mean that the farmers will secure at least twenty per cent. more for the product of their labor. It will mean millions of dollars yearly in the pockets of Canadian farmers and will spread happiness and contentment where dissatisfaction now reigns. Would it not be well to devote an equal amount of money this year to an educational campaign which will reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific and carry the gospel of the square deal to every corner of the Dominion? An educational fund of \$50,000 would enable the placing in the hand of every farmer in Canada of literature in his native language that would open his eyes to the existing conditions. It would bring every independent farmers' organization under the banner of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and would render possible the sending of missionaries to every citizen. Truly it is a stupendous project, but is it not worth the cost? If democracy is to be enthroned in Canada it must be done before special privilege is so firmly entrenched that it cannot be unseated without a revolution.

## TAKE THOUGHT TOGETHER

It is continually being brought home to the leaders of the organized farmers' movement in Canada that much more effective work could be accomplished by having a definite program for study during the winters. There are a number of questions that are common to the provinces of the West. Meetings of the local branches are held monthly or semi-monthly. If a certain number of meetings during each winter could be held on the same afternoon or evening in every local community to discuss the same question there would be great benefit gained thereby. If a certain program were laid

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down by a joint committee from the three provinces for the winter months it would be an easy matter for the central officers to provide literature and information upon the subject. This is one feature of the great work that has not been conducted as efficiently as it might be on account of lack of funds and also on account of the rapidly growing interest that is being taken in provincial and national subjects. Now, however, it has been fully demonstrated that farmers are as much interested in every social, moral and economic question which affects the well-being of the country as is any other class. For instance, no class of people in Canada have reason to be more interested in the conservation of natural resources than farmers; the same applies to the transportation question, to the tariff, to the naval question, to the spread of the co-operative principle, to the banking regulations and general financial questions, to education, to general marketing facilities and in fact to every other important question. If a syllabus were prepared and pamphlets distributed to every local association from one to two months in advance preparations could be made for a full consideration of the subject. One or two papers could easily be prepared by local members and a general discussion which would ensue would be most enlightening. These subjects are not found in the school curriculum and yet they are of vital importance to every farmer. The farmers today throughout Canada are thirsting for information upon all these matters and are seeking the opportunity to get it. If the three provinces could work together a great saving in time and money could be effected and in addition each province would have the advantage of the opinions and advice of the others. If a general scheme of study could be prepared for the three provinces the local associations would very soon become the centre of education and of the social life of the community. The ladies are equally interested in these problems with the men, and the younger generation are not barred from attendance. The very nature of the agricultural profession bars the farmers from many of the privileges which city and town dwellers enjoy, but it gives them others in return. If the farmers work together they can bring to themselves upon their farms all the comforts and pleasures necessary to make farm life happy, prosperous and contented. Education is the means, and the only means, which can be employed to bring these blessings. All the common schools of the land have a uniform system of study, and though it is not desirable to have all our people turned out of an educational mill which will kill individuality, yet it is wise beyond question to have a systematic course of study for the accomplishment of the best results.

### A REAL INVESTIGATION

The Railway Commission, in dealing with the express companies, has gone to the root of the matter. For the first time in its history the Railway Commission had dug down to fundamentals and performed a work which places all Canada in its debt. Complaints are continually made by the common people against the big corporations, but they are always denied by the corporations and there the matter stands. It is significant, however, that upon practically every occasion when the business of any of the big corporations has been investigated it has proved to be rotten to the core. Chairman Mabee of the Commission has given the investigation of the express companies his personal attention, and the thoroughness with which he performed his duty stamps him as the right man in the right place. If the government of Canada will give him and his commission a free hand to investigate the railways of Canada and other public service corporations, there is reason to believe that he will do it equally thoroughly. Up

until the present time the Railway Commission has never gone down to the root of railway trouble. Now let us hope that it has begun a work that will prove a real benefit to the nation. In the matter of watering stock, the express companies have every other corporation beaten to a stand still. The Canadian Express Company, with a capital stock of \$3,000,000, has assets to the amount of \$212,719. The Dominion Express Company has a capital stock of \$2,000,000, but it represents only \$24,500 in actual cash. These two express companies are respectively side lines of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways and are ingenious devices by which the railway companies can gouge huge extra profits out of the public without letting the public become aware of it. Chairman Mabee states that there is no need of separate companies to handle the express business, but that the railways should do it. When the enormous profits of the express companies is considered it is astounding to think of the money that is filched from the pockets of the people annually for the private gain of a small number of individuals. The Board of Railway Commissioners has ordered the express companies to file their new tariff within three months. Let us hope that the Railway Commission will keep on investigating. Every time the lid is lifted a bad mess is uncovered. Let us not shrink from the task, but have our national affairs cleaned up.

The full value of efficient organization is impossible of conception. With the farmers nothing is more essential than that the central offices of each of the great organizations should be maintained upon a scale sufficient to meet the needs of the ever increasing numbers of members and local branches throughout the country. What the government offices are to the country in general that the central offices of the farmers' organizations should be to the farmers—and more. Organization, education and co-operation will bring about wonderful results. Good men must be secured and kept at the head of the organizations, and the farmers can afford, and are willing to pay for, good service. Nothing but the best, is the feeling which permeates the entire ranks of the farmers' organizations throughout Canada.

At the meeting of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association at Perth on January 4 a resolution was unanimously adopted asking for reciprocal free trade with the United States in dairy products. The report of the meeting in a daily paper says that there were hundreds of farmers present. This gives an idea of the feeling on reciprocity amongst the farmers. Free trade will not hurt the farm industry of Canada, and the farmers know it. Two cabinet ministers were present at the farmers' meeting and spoke strongly against reciprocity. Of course they had instructions from Premier Whitney, whose title necessitates that he should be a very strong imperialist, if anyone knows what an imperialist is.

By taking thought and working together with one accord the farmers of the prairies can send to parliament at the next election a strong delegation of M.P.'s who will have the courage and the backbone to stand up for the rights of the Western people. Let us all work together to see that every candidate nominated by both nominal parties shall take a solemn pledge to support the people in parliament. Then it will matter not which party is in power. There are men in this Western country who have the courage to stand up for the right against all odds. We need them in parliament. Some day the members of parliament will be subject to the control of their electors, even during the term of parliament.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, speaking before the Montreal Canadian Club, opposed reciprocity with United States because if reciprocity were successful he said it would lead to political union. Mr. Sifton is one of the very few and rapidly decreasing number who believe in such dreams. Because two nations trade with each other it does not signify they desire union. Those who desire that present unfair conditions should prevail are cudgeling their brains to find bogeys to frighten the people.

"Canada for Canadians" as the Manufacturers have been pleased to shout, while they flapped the flag, is becoming the slogan of the common people. The Manufacturers will have to get back to "Canada for 2,500 Canadians" if they are to be understood. The square deal appeals to every man when properly placed before him. The banner of the square deal has been unfurled by the farmers, and when the fight ends it will be floating over the ruins of special privilege.

The farmers are daily finding out that special interests are seeking to misrepresent them at every turn. Let us be thankful that the special interests have not yet been sufficiently powerful to take away the franchise from the people. After all, it is the votes that count, and the plain people have the votes. If the people will take charge of both parties and nominate men who can be relied upon to really represent them, the special privileged class will be compelled to take a back seat.

Direct Legislation is being discussed continually by the farmers and all other thinking citizens of the West. It is being recognized as the only method by which our legislatures can be made responsive to the people. A campaign for political, social and economic improvement has been undertaken which must eventuate in a tremendous betterment of conditions under which our people live.

One of the strongest factors in preventing war between two nations is the volume of reciprocal trade. Free trade among nations would bring on the end of warfare more rapidly than any other move. If Canada had free trade with United States and England it would be difficult to raise even a little enthusiasm over the Canadian naval policy.

The announcement is made that a deputation of eight Manufacturers from the West will go to Ottawa shortly to present arguments in favor of a protective tariff. It is interesting to note that the Secretary of this delegation is the proprietor of a Western farm journal.

Where is the leader who will champion the cause of the plain people of Canada and lead them out of the wilderness into which they have been betrayed? The farmers need not despair; the man will be found. Keep up the fight for justice, and leaders will come to the front.

Premier Botha, of South Africa, refused a title at New Year's. Can we blame him when he chased titles all over the country a few years ago, and if titles had not been supplanted by brains the termination of the war might have been different.

Sir Wilfrid and R. L. Borden have been out talking to Canadian clubs during the holidays. It is probably a relief to get out and talk about something where no person is on hand to challenge.

We don't hear anything nowadays about the Canadian Manufacturers' Association making the "grass grow in the streets" of Canada. They are too busy defending themselves to shout aloud their boasts.

# The Manufacturers' Reply

**NOTE**—The official reply to the Farmers' Tariff Demands at Ottawa was made before the Toronto Canadian Club on December 29th, by T. A. Russell, Chairman of the Tariff Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Russell is general manager of the Canadian Cycle & Motor Co. Ltd., and was formerly secretary of the Manufacturers' Association. Some years ago he was a lecturer on Political Economy in Toronto University, and is considered to be the strongest man the manufacturers could put forward to defend the Protective Tariff.

**T**HE address of Mr. Russell is reproduced as it appeared on the following day in the Toronto Globe.—Among those present were Mr. J. F. MacKay, president of the club; Col. Fred. Stone, president of the Canadian club, Chatham; Senator Melvin Jones, Senator Robert Jeffrey, Bishop Sweeny, Messrs. A. E. Kemp, ex-M.P., W. K. George, Gordon Waldron; C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture; J. M. F. Stewart, W. L. Smith, F. J. White, S. Casey Wood, jun., Leslie Wilson, Hon. secretary, and H. D. Scully, secretary of the club.

Sketching the gradual growth of Canada's present fiscal policy from Confederation days, Mr. Russell pointed out the new element that has come to the front in the demand made by Western grain growers for a complete reversal of public policy, a large measure of free trade, and reciprocity with the United States.

### Western Exaggeration

"They are in earnest," said the speaker, and added: "They have made their demands with western vigor, and I think you will agree, pointed their wrongs with Western exaggeration." He proceeded to tell of the comfortable condition of the "poor farmer," whose Grain Growers' Grain Company has assets of \$840,000, and investments in bank stock and other securities of \$199,000; has purchased real estate for an office in Winnipeg at a price said to be \$155,000; paid a cash dividend of fifteen per cent. on its paid-up stock, and carried forward \$36,000.

### Are Farmers Reasonable?

"These great organizations," said the speaker, "are through their organizing meetings, their press and their public speakers spreading sentiment tending to inflame the farmer against the manufacturer. Think what this means—a great many of these men are comparatively new Canadians, some from Great Britain, some from the United States, others from the overcrowded countries of Central Europe. Think what it means to have a body of men, a great many of whom have not been in the country for twenty years, and unacquainted with our national history or development and all of whom are engaged in a single industry, demanding with all the confidence, all the assurance of prosperous youth, that the whole policy of the country, developed through generations and affecting every class and industry in the country, shall at one fell swoop be changed at their bidding. Is it reasonable? Is it sensible? "Now, what of these men individually? Are they the farmers we know or think of? Our mind turns to our fathers or grandfathers who cleared the land of the virgin forest, who toiled with their hands to win a farm as the reward of a lifetime's toil, who carried on the back of their horse or perhaps on their own back the sack of grain for their bread through the forest where they followed the path by the blaze on the trees.

"But for these men a different day has dawned. Their land is ready for the plough, a beneficent government spreads the payment for it over years enough for the crops that grow on it to meet. A nation has toiled to build railroads to their doors, agricultural implements with spring seats have been devised for every form of work, and the maker spreads the payment over one, two or three years.

### Not Down-trodden Class

"Like all other classes, there are all kinds of Western farmers. But they are no down-trodden class. The heel of the manufacturer has not been on their neck; it has been at the foot of the ladder steadying it, so that they might mount. Many of them are landlords, who measure their possessions in the denominations by which countries and continents are measured—that is, square miles. Many live in towns and farm by proxy, simply letting contracts for sowing and reaping. I met more than one man in the West threshing 100,000 bushels of grain. Many

I say, are landlords, not farmers. Others, of course, are not.

"We as manufacturers grudge them not this—rather we are glad. We rejoice in their prosperity, but surely we have a right to ask that they drop the fervid-oration talk about paying tribute to anyone, when it is the common knowledge in Canada to-day that there is no class in Canada making so great a return on his cash investment as the farmer in northwestern Canada. Can this delegation speak for the farmers of Canada?"

### Many Farmers Oppose Change

Mr. Russell quoted the utterances of John Hawke of Regina, of the Westwood farmers as reported in The Globe of the 12th inst., of David Jackson of Grimsby, of French-Canadian farmers, of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and of the Winnipeg Vegetable Growers, in opposition to any great change in the present tariff, expressing their sense of the importance of the home market and their readiness to fight for its development and maintenance.

"These are only a few indications," he said, "not by any agitation or advertising, but they serve to show that the farmers of Canada are not only not a unit, but that great and important sections feel the importance of the home market, and are prepared to fight for its development and maintenance.

"In fact, I am sure that only the slightest opportunity to organize would

transportation of grain and other commodities. The invitation was declined.

"That was not the right spirit. If the cause were right, it would best be advanced by meeting and discussing with all classes. No one section, either east or west, has all the wisdom or statesmanship, and we have much to gain in this vast land by trying to forget that there is any east or any west, but by coming together and in the light of common knowledge seeking to get a common ground from which to work, more will be gained than by inflaming the farmer against the merchant or manufacturer.

### Lost Sense of Perspective

"The trouble is, the West seems to have lost all sense of perspective. Living in an air of continual self-advertisement, it is in danger of absorbing the idea that all that is of value is west of the Great Lakes. The West is grand, but it can still be reminded of some facts about the older east:

"(1) The dairy produce of Ontario approaches the value of the Western wheat crop.

"(2) The hay crop of Ontario alone last year was equal in value to the whole wheat crop of the three Prairie Provinces.

"(3) The value of live stock slaughtered in Ontario last year was greater in value than the wheat crop of the West.

"I mention these points, not to lessen the importance of the West, but to show how great is our country, how complicated

of the tariff requests made by the Western Grain Growers, Mr. Russell said:—

"Now, let us look at the tariff requests:

"(1) That we strongly favor reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, illuminating, fuel and lubricating oils, cement, fish and lumber.

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

"(3) We also favor the principle of the British preferential tariff, and urge an immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be; and that any trade advantages given to the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain.

"(4) For such further gradual reduction of the remaining preferential tariff as will insure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the motherland within ten years.

"(5) That the farmers of this country are willing to face direct taxation in such form as may be advisable to make up the revenue required under new tariff conditions.

### Would Reciprocity be Profitable?

"The first call, for reciprocity in natural products—would this be profitable for Canada? This is hard to answer—too hard for me. But I will offer a few suggestions.

"Doubtless larger markets always benefit the producer, if not accompanied by some other disadvantage. But is it for us to talk of tariff reduction to the United States?

"For the past ten years our purchases from the United States were \$1,600,000,000, their purchases from us \$800,000,000. They are twelve times greater in population. In other words, our purchases from the United States were \$30 per head, theirs from us \$1.10 per head. The United States average tariff on all goods, dutiable and free, is 24 per cent., ours 16 per cent. Theirs on dutiable goods 42 per cent., ours 27 per cent.

"That is, their tariff barrier was over 50 per cent. higher than ours. If reciprocity negotiations will remove this inequality we will all rejoice.

"Sir George Ross points out that Canada has much to lose if the identity of her wheat and flour is lost through mixture with inferior United States grades. During the last three years the export of flour from the United States to Britain has fallen off, while from Canada it increased 100 per cent. He points out that Canadian cheese has now driven United States cheese out of the English market. Are we to sacrifice that position so dearly bought?

"At a time when greater attention than ever before is being paid to the conservation of great natural resources, are we to throw down the barriers to our great forests and have their products exported in a crude state to build up United States industry?

"Are we to sacrifice our seaports to those of New York, Boston and Portland?—for this is what the United States advocates of reciprocity claim will result.

### Content to Bide our Time

"We hope the present negotiations will produce some results of value, but what we in Canada should say to our government is this: We have the greatest confidence in the statesmanship that has guided our nation since confederation. We want to meet our United States neighbors on a friendly basis, but we want you to feel that you are under no mandate to carry out any treaty or agreement unless you can see well and clearly to the

Continued on Page 10



Breaking Scrub Land on farm of Ernest W. Brown, Rokeby, Sask. Showing scrub plow and trucks

be seized by thousands of farmers to say 'No' to the demands of the Grain Growers."

### Invited to Confer

Continuing, Mr. Russell said: "Mr. Drury, master of the Dominion grange, spoke for Ontario farmers. How many of them is he authorized through the grange to speak for? Mr. James, deputy minister of agriculture, says there are 175,000 farmers in Ontario. Does Mr. Drury represent half or ten per cent. No; I venture to say it is nearer one per cent. But whether rich or poor, representative of all the farmers or not, they had a right to a fair hearing and fair consideration for their requests. Our thought as manufacturers was that there was room for exchange of ideas between farmer and manufacturer; we sent a cordial invitation to them to visit some of our great industries, accept our hospitality, and together talk over the problems of our common country. So that our position might not be misunderstood, we sent our assistant secretary to Winnipeg to personally convey the invitation. Then representative members of our council also waited at Ottawa. But the invitation was declined.

"One of the members of the Montreal harbor commission went to Ottawa to invite the delegation to view the great national work being done at the port of Montreal, with a view to cheapening the

its problems, and, therefore, how carefully, how broadly and generously we should approach the solution of our national problems.

"Frankly, I was disappointed to find references to the development of the Hudson Bay route as our national salvation in transportation. The Hudson Bay project may be alright. We in the east feel we know little about it. We are, I think, skeptical about its practical advantages, but, generally, I believe, we are prepared to accept the judgment of the westerner, who should know more about it than we do, and contribute our share to it if it is believed to be a national asset.

"But would it not have been fair of this great deputation to refer to our past efforts to provide transportation to the West; to have expressed some appreciation of the government's great work in building the National Transcontinental Railway; to have approved of the grain shipping facilities being provided at the nation's cost in Montreal and other points; to have encouraged the building up of our waterways system by deepening our canals, or even by building the Georgian Bay Canal?

"Would it not have been more Canadian than building all our hopes on a Hudson Bay railway or shipment of grain via Panama and Tehuantepec?

### What the Farmers Ask

Coming to a more particular discussion

# Let Us, The People of the West, Build, Own, and Operate a Hudson's Bay Railway

### Can We Build It?

THESE are really no insuperable, physical, financial or political barriers in the way. There are, moreover, many very weighty reasons why a tremendous effort should be made to do so. It is merely a matter of desire and determination. Given the desire—unless we are unworthy descendants of our sires—the determination will not be lacking so soon as it be made plain that the task is capable of accomplishment.

### The Physical Difficulties

The reports of government engineers have demonstrated that a road can be built from the settled portions of any of the three Western provinces to the ports of Nelson and Churchill on the Bay at a very moderate cost per mile. The natural conditions at these ports are such that fine harbors can be secured without any very great outlay. There is known to be absolutely no barrier in climatic conditions to vessels entering or leaving these harbors, or lying at anchor therein, at any time throughout the year. The Bay and Straits are known to be open all the time, the only conceivable check to continuous navigation of these waters being due to floating ice during the summer months, that is to say, during the months which have been commonly spoken of as the time most suitable for navigation.

Those who have been most interested in delaying the opening up of this route have enlarged upon the obstructions due to floating ice, and have taken advantage of the fact that late summer navigation has been interfered with to some extent by reason of it to draw the entirely unwarranted inference that during the fall, the winter and spring the Straits are impassable, when, as a matter of fact, during these seasons the ice is fast to the shore, so that navigation is entirely without obstruction.

The waters of Hudson's Bay are warmer than those of Lake Superior and Superior never freezes over, while the fact that the water is salt and the further fact that there is a tide, makes the formation of any considerable barrier of ice at the ports impossible. It is known that salt water requires thirteen degrees more frost to freeze it than fresh water, while the salt in solution constantly tends to disintegrate the ice when formed, so that the action of tides and waves were always sufficient to prevent any very formidable or long continued obstruction to navigation on such a coast as that on which Nelson and Churchill are situated, even before the invention of the improved ice-breaker made ice-bound sea-ports obsolete.

The Hudson's Bay company feared off settlement from the North-West Territories for many years to protect its fur trade, by misrepresenting the climatic and soil conditions of that great fertile land. In the same way and for similar reasons, the conditions surrounding the navigation of this great Hudson Sea and Straits, have been described with a wealth of imaginary terrors by the great financial institutions whose vested interests are imperilled by the opening up of this route.

### The Financial Difficulties

As has been stated above, the building of a road to the Bay and the development of the harbors thereon, would not be found to be a very costly undertaking. One engineer has stated that \$8,000.00 per mile would construct the road, including the laying of the steel. The route runs past a succession of waterfalls, which would furnish all the power necessary to operate the road by electricity. If 100,000 persons in the West could be found who would, on an average, invest \$100.00 each in the development of this route, which means so much to their individual prosperity, the total amount would be considerably more than half the cost. The remainder of the cost could easily be provided for by the sale of bonds, even supposing that government should decline to guarantee them.

One can scarcely suppose that the Dominion government would decline to

do as much for a company composed of many citizens striving to accomplish a great work for the common benefit, as has already been done for private individuals, or corporations acting from purely speculative motives.

There has been accumulated from the sale of Western lands a sum approximating \$20,000,000, which, it has been stated, the government propose to employ in the construction of the Hudson's Bay road. This sum would be available to be loaned to the People's Company for the building of the road at a rate of interest corresponding to that which the government pays when borrowing. The money could be advanced from time to time to keep step with the work of construction, while government engineers could be employed to see that the cost of the work on which payments were based, was not in excess of physical value. The revenue which the government would receive from this money would be available, say, for the endowment of higher education in the provinces in which the lands were situated from the sale of which the funds were derived.

Were the government to take this view of the matter, it would prove a very great boon to the people of the West, whose educational equipment is entirely inadequate to the needs of a progressive population.

If, however, the Dominion government should decline to aid directly, in this way, or indirectly, by the guarantee of bonds, the construction of this road by a joint

operation of these, as in the case of the Hudson Bay, would fail to be effective, but would succumb to the baneful influences of the interests which control the great majority of transportation facilities. They also believe that a company composed of the same people who will have to pay the freight would keep the cost of construction low and the cost of operation low in order that freight charges might be kept low. The delegation to Ottawa, while en route, made it manifest that they saw much to mistrust in the proposed government operation, and would welcome the creation of a joint stock company ownership in which they might take part, provided such limitations were placed upon the voting power as would prevent capitalists from obtaining control.

If the enterprise should need assistance from the provincial governments, and no doubt these would be asked to supply at least tributary lines running North and South, it is possible for an awakened people, by their organized voting strength, to make such governments entirely responsive to their will. It was the fact that the people of the West could dominate the legislatures of the Western provinces but could not control the federal parliament that made many who favored provincial ownership and operation or tri-provincial operation, unfavorable to federal operation of a purely Western road.

### Reasons why a Determined Effort Should be Made to Build and Operate the Road as a Popular Joint Stock Company Enterprise

Anything short of governmental operation under an independent commission would not be tolerated by the Western people, if we are to judge by the demands made at Ottawa by the late delegation

operation of these, as in the case of the Hudson Bay, would fail to be effective, but would succumb to the baneful influences of the interests which control the great majority of transportation facilities. They also believe that a company composed of the same people who will have to pay the freight would keep the cost of construction low and the cost of operation low in order that freight charges might be kept low. The delegation to Ottawa, while en route, made it manifest that they saw much to mistrust in the proposed government operation, and would welcome the creation of a joint stock company ownership in which they might take part, provided such limitations were placed upon the voting power as would prevent capitalists from obtaining control.

### The Attempt to Own Our Means of Transportation Co-operatively

In accordance with the wish of a number of the delegates, a committee was formed to make an attempt, to create the nucleus of a joint stock company to build, own, and operate the road. This committee which was named on the 17th, consists of the following—David Railton, Sr., of Sinaluta, T. W. Knowles, of Emerson, and E. A. Partridge of Sinaluta. Some 300 delegates had already on the way to Ottawa declared themselves in favor of such an attempt. A considerable number signed the following subscription form:—

"We, the undersigned, in the event of the federal government failing to undertake the speedy construction of the Hudson's Bay railway and its operation through the medium of an independent commission and from the viewpoint of the interests of our Western population in the matter of efficient and cheap service provided throughout the year, desire to express our faith in the feasibility and desirability of the Western people, with suitable government assistance, building and operating the road for themselves as a popular joint stock company enterprise, by placing a subscription of \$10.00 each at the disposal of an organizing committee, and agreeing when at least 500 signatures and subscriptions be obtained, to sign, if requested, the memorandum of association and take at least \$100.00 stock in the proposed company."

The cool reception, which the demand to have the road operated under an independent commission, received at the hands of the premier, induced the formation, of the above named committee, with instructions to make an appeal without delay to the general public for subscriptions and thereafter if the subscription sheets were widely subscribed to, to proceed with the organization of a company, otherwise to return the unexpended portion of his subscription to each subscriber and abandon the attempt.

It has been learned from apparently authentic sources that some of the ministers are not averse to this proposition made by some of the Western delegates. This being so, the sooner that a respectable body of persons pledged to the enterprise can be organized, and the government approached in the matter, the better the prospects for success. The committee are, therefore, appealing to our Western people whether professional men, merchants, artisans or farmers, to sign the subscription list, and send their subscription money to the manager, Home Bank of Canada, at Sinaluta, to be deposited to the credit of the "Hudson Bay Subscription Fund," and to be at the disposal of the organizing committee.

Numbered subscription forms with spaces for 10 names each, will be sent to secretaries of the Grain Growers' associations, United Farmers' unions, secretaries of the boards of trade, and to many individuals personally known to the committee.

The committee desire it to be clearly understood that the executives of the Provincial Farmers' associations are not behind this movement, in fact, some of the members regard it as premature, God bless their careful souls!

It is hoped, however, that many local associations and unions, various other



Farm House of E. J. Fulton, Oak Lake, Man.

stock company of Western people embracing many thousands in its membership, it is unthinkable that such a company could not persuade the several provincial governments to guarantee its bonds.

### The Political Difficulties

It is believed that the first intention of the Dominion government was to permit Mackenzie and Mann to build the road under contract, and afterwards to operate it under lease, but that the manifest repugnance of the West to such a deal has induced them to decide that no existing Canadian transportation company should be entrusted with its operation.

It is reasonable to suppose that a company composed of many persons directly interested in the economical and efficient operation of the road, should have preference over a group of financiers concerned only in the making of dividends or the exploitation of the natural resources contiguous to the route; otherwise it is time more representative and public-spirited men were elected to parliament.

It would appear to be only necessary to organize a joint stock company of large dimensions and subscribed to by a class of people whose industry and energy are the sources of Western development, in order to secure a charter without delay, and such monetary assistance as would enable them to speedily accomplish their purpose. And if the government decided to build but not to operate, why would they not be glad to intrust the operation under lease to such a company?

It is pretty generally understood that our public men are opponents of public ownership and operation through the fear based upon past experience, that

of farmers. They declared that anything short of absolute public ownership and operation would defeat the purpose for which the road was advocated, and without such operation by an independent commission they preferred that the building of the road should be indefinitely delayed.

There would be no guarantee, however, of continued independence on the part of a commission appointed by a government who were not in search of independent men. Also the same sinister influence which effect governments might affect the members of a commission. There is no desire on the part of the great majority of persons living in Canada to see a road to Hudson's Bay successfully operated. The West alone is anxious for this; the East is either indifferent or hostile to the enterprise. None but residents of Western Canada will be benefitted by such successful operation, while many interests in the East will be adversely affected.

The people of the West want a cheap, constant, and efficient service. They desire that every effort should be put forth to render the route safe and serviceable throughout the year. They have been and are still exploited without mercy by the great transportation companies which have rested like an incubus upon them for over a quarter of a century, and they now have come to the conclusion that the best safeguard and assurance of an escape from the transportation monopoly that has long oppressed them, lies in building a road and operating it for themselves. Many persons who are firm believers in the desirability of government ownership and operation of all the transportation facilities believe that partial

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# Owners of the Earth Own the Wealth

By LEE FRANCIS LYBARGER

As I have said "the ruling classes" of all countries possessed the wealth. Why should this be so? Because they also possessed the land. And this is no less true of the ruling classes of America than of Europe. Princes, lords, dukes, earls, kings and barons have always been landlords—always. They have always owned the land—and could have existed in no other way. Whoever heard of a landless aristocracy? There is not a nobility or privileged class on the earth today that does not own the whole of its power and privileges and wealth to the ownership of the land from which all the people must live—if they live at all.

And this is the most important and startling truth which human history can furnish. No other fact in the record of the race is fraught with such tragic import. Mankind has never had the intelligence to spell out the awful significance of private property in land. And yet this truth—this tragic truth—controls the destiny of the human race.

And all over this country great minds are being roused from their hypnotic slumber, produced by our forms of freedom, and are wondering whether after all, we have not permitted feudalism to be established in this country. And, that too, in a form more potent, subtle and dangerous than ever existed in Europe. In the days of feudalism agriculture was about the only use made of land. But owing to the onward march of civilization, the feudal system exists not so much in reference to farm lands as in reference to public franchises and "natural resources."

One group of our great landlords own the coal mines, another the ore mines, another the oil and gas fields, another the municipal franchises, another the railroads, etc. And what is still infinitely worse, the same group of landlords owns them all.

And so the great feudal lords of today are our lumber barons, mining barons, copper kings, coal kings, oil kings, cattle kings, diamond kings, railroad magnates, princes of finance, etc. These—our Rockefellers, Morgans, Harrimans, Ryans, and the rest—are the mighty potentates of modern feudalism, and compared to which the lords, kings, dukes and kings of ancient feudalism were but idols of the clay.

### Landlord and Tenant

How can there be equality of opportunity to live if one child is the heir to a landed estate, while another inherits not one square foot of earth?

The one child can live in luxury a whole lifetime—free from want and fear of want—and yet never perform a single day's labor. His fields will be tilled for him, his barns stored with grain, and his cellars filled with fruit and wine.

The other child has before the disheartening prospect of begging of others even a place to stand, begging of others the leave to toil that he may live. Burns saw the tenant begging and exclaimed in pity:

"See yonder poor, o'er labored weight,  
So abject, mean and vile,  
Who begs a brother of the earth  
To give him leave to toil;  
And see his lordly fellow-worm,  
The poor petition spurn,  
Unmindful though a weeping wife  
And helpless offspring mourn."

And even after the most continuous, slavish and laborious toil this abject beggar for a place on earth to stand and a chance to live, will realize less income per year than will the first obtain, and without working at all, in a single day. Is this equality of opportunity to live?

### Duke of Westminster

The Duke of Westminster, one of England's rich landlords who recently died in London, had an income of \$7,200 per day, derived from ground rents. This makes \$300 an hour, or \$5 a minute. And yet think of the millions of families in the United States who have not an income of \$300 a year. He gets this much in an hour. This man gets more in a minute than thousands of laborers in a

week. He gets as much in a day as does the average American laborer in 16 years. He gets as much in a single year as would any one of the families named in \$793 years. And all this without performing a single hour's labor. In fact it would require the work of 3,600 men—earning \$4 a day over and above all expenses—to make this income possible. And all this vast sum is paid to him simply for giving them the mere privilege of living on this planet—on this which belongs no less to them than to him. Is this equality of opportunity to live?

The landlord is so born that he can demand and take the wealth which the toil of others produce. The tenant is so born that he must be one of the toilers the first can demand and take. The one consumes what the other produces.

No two things in this entire universe are more widely contrasted than the condition between these two individuals, the Landlord and the Tenant. Instead of equality here is the greatest inequality which it is possible for the imagination to picture. The one gets tribute from the other for granting him the opportunity to live. The other not only lives from his own labor, but labors to support others in order to get access to the land that he may support himself. It is in the relation of Landlord and Tenant that injustice and inequality find their fullest expression. The one lives; the other labors. The one acquires wealth without producing it; the other produces wealth without acquiring it. The one has enjoyment without toil; the other has toil without enjoyment. The one gets wealth which he does not produce; the other produces wealth which he does not get. The one is forfeited by the abundance his labor did not create; the other is starved for lack of the abundance his labor did create.

### Who Gets the Wealth?

Such is the potency of a title to land. Such is the defenselessness of the landless man. And every advance in science and art will accrue to the one, but not to the other.

Increase the productiveness of land a thousand fold and who will get the whole benefit? The Landlord. Increase the productiveness of Labor a thousandfold and who will get the benefit? The Landlord. Both the increased productiveness of land and the increased productiveness of labor will always go to the landlord. The wages of the one born to no estate save that of the toiler, will remain the same as ever. Contradictory as it may seem, yet it is none the less true that to increase a thousandfold the productiveness of land or the productiveness of labor, is only to increase a thousandfold the huge volumes of the streams of wealth pouring annually into the pockets of the Rockefellers, Astors, Carnegies and Morgans—the great landlords of high civilization.

The general profits of capital and the wages of labor go on practically unchanged even in the midst of all our progress in mechanical inventions. Work as they will and plan as they may, there are wily plotters above them who get the cream. The margin above "bare subsistence"—the "bread line"—is all absorbed by the unearned increment in the form of royalties and rents. No power, no invention, no economy or skill can help the landless man. Nothing but a free access to nature can save him. Otherwise his doom is fixed from birth. Here are chains he cannot break, writhe and twist as he will. Neither Science, Art nor Religion can alleviate his condition. And so, I repeat, that equality of opportunity to live will remain everlastingly a myth without equality of access to land.—From "Land, Labor and Wealth."

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

Readers of The Guide will unquestionably be interested in what other Canadian publications think of the farmers' organizations of the West and of the various reforms that they (the farmers) advocate. The farmers' movement received quite a lot of attention

# Manitoba Grain Growers Attention!

The Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation beg to announce to the local Grain Growers' Associations and other organizations that are interested in the promotion of good government that they have secured Mr. Frank E. Coulter, of Portland, Oregon, to act in the capacity of organizer. All organizations who wish to have addresses from Mr. Coulter should apply at once for allotment of time. The Federation will not charge anything for Mr. Coulter's addresses, and posters and advertising matter will

be mailed free to those who undertake to organize meetings. The only obligation you assume is to have a large audience in attendance to assist Mr. Coulter to enroll members for the Federation.

Mr. Coulter is an eloquent and forcible speaker. He knows his subject and has been associated



with that band of pioneers who secured the Initiative, Referendum and Recall for the State of Oregon since the inception of the movement in that State and down to the recent victory (Nov. 8) when the emissaries of privilege were put to flight by the forces of progress and democracy.

The Federation have opened headquarters at the address given below and would be glad to have all the friends of the cause call at their convenience. If you are in sympathy with the movement send in a dollar and become a member. This will help on the good work both morally and financially. All members will receive a membership card and free copies of all literature which the Federation will circulate. We now have in the press a comprehensive booklet and several folders of unusual interest to those who believe with us that Direct Legislation is the cure for governmental inefficiency, incompetency and dishonesty.

## MANITOBA FEDERATION FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION 239 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG

Hon. Pres., J. H. Ashdown; President, Dr. J. N. Hutchison; Vice-Presidents, Donald Forrester and John Kennedy; Treas., Robert L. Scott; Secretary, S. J. Farmer.

even before the great delegation to Ottawa, but since then has been receiving more than ever. While the delegation was at the capital, the daily papers gave a greater part of their columns to reports of the affairs. Besides the news items bearing upon the movement, many papers have given much editorial space to backing or disparaging the demands of the organized farmers. Besides this, articles and editorials from The Guide have been reproduced from coast to coast. In order to bring our readers in touch with these friends and foes we herewith give extracts showing the feeling of some of these papers.

"The policy of the Western farmers is sound. It is not revolutionary and there is no attack upon the manufacturing institutions of the country. Realizing that in this Western country particularly, and in all parts of the country, Canada would benefit materially by a lower tariff, they are pressing their claims upon the government and they pressed them with great force."—Calgary Albertan.

"There is nothing to suggest The Man With The Hoe about the men who thronged the chamber of the House of Commons the other day. As a matter of fact the Western farmer has come to regard himself as quite on an equality with men in other callings and quite as much entitled to the good things of life as anybody else."—Edmonton Journal.

"The Herald does not believe that

the West will be satisfied with the statements of Canada's first minister to the farmers' delegation."—Calgary Herald.

"The Canadian farmer is not a free trader, but a protectionist. That has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of everybody time and time again."—Winnipeg Telegram.

"The Western farmer undoubtedly leans toward free trade. They are trying, not to break up the British Empire, but to break up tariff monopoly. They are not mere theorists, but practical, energetic men of business."—Toronto Star.

"Among all the associations that have been organized on this continent, the Grain Growers' Association has done more solid business and become a greater power than any two."—Flesherton, Ont., Advance.

"The Grain Growers' Associations of the West are the most aggressive and effective organizations of farmers in Canada."—Canadian Farm.

John Kellert, of Knights, Cal., was told that he could make a lion yawn by tickling its chin. He lost three fingers.

According to late returns Minneapolis has the lowest death rate of any city in the United States. Milwaukee is in second place.

## The Manufacturers' Reply

Continued from Page 7

end, and feel sure that these changes will rebound to the welfare of Canada. We are doing well. Our country is growing. Time is with us, and if to-day you cannot secure for us terms that are not only good, but the best that can be had, we are content to wait—to go on as we are, expanding our factories, building railways, filling up the West as we have been doing for the past decade.

"We know that the time is near at hand when the United States needs many of our products and is prepared to lower her tariff to get them, whether she gets reductions in return or not.

### Effect of Reciprocity

"The second request, for reciprocal free trade on all the manufactured goods the farmer buys, means, of course, practically on everything, for commerce is so interrelated, and these industries call on so many others for raw material, which in turn would have to be free, that it means practically free trade all along the line. Think what this means.

"If such a policy were adopted we would see such a period of stagnation in Canada as we have never known. What industrial establishment would expand? What new ones be founded?

"We have now in Canada 130 branches of United States concerns, with a capital of \$225,000,000, employing 30,000 people. Would these people be here if it were not for our tariff? There is less reason for a branch here than for a concern to duplicate the plant in New York State.

"In the United States census of 1900 it was shown that there were 1,500,000 Canadians in the United States, or one-quarter of our whole population of Canada. Do we want that experience to be repeated? It will be if industrial development in Canada is stunted, for not all men will live on the farm. You ask, why would this follow if we have access to their great market?

"Because of necessity any treaty, any concurrent legislation, any arrangement is for a term of years or is subject to change at will.

### U. S. Market Not Guaranteed

"It is impracticable for any manufacturer in Canada to build and equip factories in a home market of 7,000,000 to cater for one of 100,000,000, when the 100,000,000 market may be closed in a year or a day. He could only invade the United States market safely with a United States factory. But how different with the United States manufacturer. He can stay at home, for even if this market were cut off in a day, his loss of trade, which is only seven per cent. of his whole, can easily be made up in a good year's growth at home.

"There is only one way in which a wide measure of reciprocity between the two countries can be adopted with profit to Canada; that is on a permanent basis, or, in other words, on a basis of political union. If you believe that to be for the benefit of this country, and I take it that one and all we do not, then wide and free reciprocity is possible; but on no other terms can the smaller nation place itself in free intercourse with the larger.

### Preference Would be a Nullity

"The third and fourth requests, for the maintenance of the British preference and its extension year by year to free trade, becomes of course practically a nullity if the reciprocal free trade with the United States as proposed before is adopted.

"I wonder if the farmers have stopped to reason out the significance of their last request for direct taxation. The farmer grows more of what he uses and therefore buys less proportionately than any other citizen. Hence a tax on imports like a tariff bears less on him than on any other citizen. What will direct taxation, largely or wholly on land values, do to him with his great holdings of land?

### No Time for Experiment

"These proposals are radical, revolutionary. They might with propriety be advanced at a time when trade was dull, farmers getting low prices for their produce, our population shrinking, our country's credit low.

"But what are the facts? Our western country is being filled up as fast as we can assimilate the additions; railways are

being constructed, our factories are busy, our country's credit never stood so high. And what of the farmer? In the West he has grown rich in a decade. In the Niagara peninsula his land values have increased ten-fold. Throughout Canada he gets 50 per cent. more for his grain and fodder than he did a decade ago. 48 per cent. more for his meat, 33 per cent. more for his dairy produce, and this at the time when the cost of manufactured goods has a whole remained stationary or decreased. Investigation shows that a fixed amount of farm produce will buy 50 per cent. more of general manufactured goods than twenty years ago.

"Is this, then, a time for revolution, for experiment? No, rather let us continue our policy of fiscal stability, which has been at the basis of our prosperity, and, if it needs amendment, amend it with care after investigation as to the conditions.

### Farmer is Misinformed

"Why, then, does the farmer make these demands? He is earnest, but he is misinformed.

"Here are some of the statements given him, and he has no means of judging their truth or falsity.

"Their speakers say without any shadow of proof, in a written statement to the premier, that the tariff enhances the price of goods by just the amount of the tariff, whether the goods be made at home or imported. Mr. Drury illustrated this in a recent article by stating that Canadian-made farm implements were sold in Australia cheaper than in Canada. Now, this is a good illustration, for binders enter Australia free. In Canada the duty is 17½ per cent. If the argument which was laid before Sir Wilfrid in seriousness were true, binders would be 17½ per cent. dearer in Canada than in Australia. What are the facts? Implements are not only not cheaper in Australia, but he cannot name a single one that is not 20 per cent. dearer in Australia, despite the fact that freight is lower to Melbourne than it is to Edmonton. A farmer hearing such statements might be expected to be heard from; but is it fair?

"Another speaker says: 'Boots and shoes manufactured in Canada amount to \$20,000,000; we imported \$1,178,000. It is conceded that the manufacturer adds the duty to his selling price, therefore on boots and shoes we paid the government \$353,000, and the manufacturer \$6,000,000. Can you imagine a man so mistaking a case? Why would our factories sell \$20,000,000 in competition with the great United States factories selling only \$1,000,000 if prices were equal?'

### Value of Home Market

"Again, Mr. Drury says the home market is a myth.

"Mr. Scallion, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, says the home market is a joke; but is it fair?

"What are the facts? Last year we exported \$53,900,000 of animals and their produce, \$99,400,000 of agricultural produce, \$144,300,000 altogether.

"Thirty million dollars of this was manufactured farm and food products, leaving \$114,000,000 purely agricultural.

"So as not to make their statements appear too absurd I will first compare only the produce of one province, that of Ontario.

"Why, the market value of the grain crop in of Ontario alone last year was \$168,000,000, or \$34,000,000 more than the farm exports of the whole of Canada, and this takes no account of the animals and their products, dairy products, or fruit.

"As a matter of fact Ontario farmers last year produced two and a half times in value as much as Canada as a whole exported in agricultural products.

"At the time of the last census the total value of farm produce in Canada was \$365,000,000. Our exports of farm produce, including manufactured farm products, were \$80,000,000. In other words, we consumed in this mythical home market eighty per cent. of all we produced. But this is not all. During the same year we imported of farm products, animals and their produce, \$30,000,000, or in other words, the total consumption in Canada was eighty-six per cent. of the total product.

"What does Commissioner Ruddick of the department of agriculture say:

"The main reason for the decrease in exports of butter and cheese is the increased home consumption. I see no reason to deplore our decreased exports. On the contrary, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves that we have

found another outlet in the enlarged home market. The lesson for us is that we should give more attention to our home trade, which has already been of more importance than we have generally recognized. I have only to state that we consume in Canada over two-thirds of our total dairy productions.'

"Does this sound as if the home market were a joke? Is it surprising that our farmers are aroused when they are taught such wrong statistics?

"I can see no excuse for Mr. Drury's position; for the Western man's I can. Although we consume half the wheat grown in Canada we have a great surplus to export.

### Should Stop Mining Farms

"And just so long as the Grain Grower goes on mining, not farming, his land, just so long will he be careless about a home market. To-day the Western farmer is growing wheat, wheat, wheat, year after year, keeping little or no stock, burning his wheat, taking from the soil of its richness and giving nothing back.

### More Important Than Tariff

"Gentlemen, this very problem is of vastly greater importance to the future of the country than the tariff or our railway rates, or any other one problem. It is the problem of the conservation of our resources, the question whether we will hand on to our children and our children's children a land fertile and improved, or a land impoverished and depleted. You may think me out of my element on this subject. Listen to what practical farmers say:

"Duncan Anderson, speaking at the National live stock association, says:

"The province of Manitoba is ready for a change in its system of agriculture. I asked one farmer how he put in his time during the winter. His answer was that he went to the town four times during the winter, and his sons went down every night to play hockey.

"They will not feed cattle. Yet Nature has given them any amount of rough feed, and straw that is burned could be used to good purpose. I venture to say that in this coming spring there will be enough feed set fire to and burned to feed three-quarters of a million cattle. Can farming continue on this basis? The West is rich in the fertility of the soil, but that will not last forever.

"Grain growing is all right in Manitoba and in a large part of Saskatchewan, but when men are depending entirely upon a single-crop system they are going to be left—whether growing wheat in the West or potatoes in the East.

### A High Authority Quoted

"What does our great Canadian agricultural authority, Dr. Rutherford, say?—

"I must say I have listened with interest to and was almost entranced with Mr. Anderson's speech. It is a wonderful and complete account of agriculture and live stock conditions from sea to sea. That speech ought to be printed and a copy sent into the house of every farmer in the prairie country.

"I see a number of Manitoba friends here who know that for years I preached on the same text that Mr. Anderson preached on to-night. In fact, in a year of a good crop of wheat I used to say it was one of the worst things that could happen. Three times we got our farmers started into mixed farming; we had cheese factories started, and we got them interested in cattle and hogs. In fact we got things going nicely in the way of mixed farming and crop rotation. Then a good crop would come along and everybody would go crazy; they shut up the cheese factories, and let the cattle freeze to death—all were filled with the dream of a dollar a bushel. That shows that these big crops have their drawbacks. I am convinced that moderate progress along agricultural lines will be of more benefit than those big crops. In certain older settled parts the land used to produce thirty bushels to the acre; the average this good year was eighteen bushels to the acre, and the average of the previous year was only fourteen bushels to the acre. Considering that we call our Prairie Provinces the granary of the world, is it not worthy of note that in England and Wales they grow thirty-two and forty bushels to the acre? It shows that here we are following in the footsteps of the Genesee Valley, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota and Dakota, only with the greater disadvantage that, with the exception of the last of these States, they were able to go into the cultivation of corn.

### The Great Problem of the West

"Gentlemen, this problem of getting the West into mixed farming, growing other products than grain to be shipped away, feeding their straw and rough grain to stock, killing the stock in our own country instead of shrinking it ten per cent. by shipment alive, as is the present position, and so keeping our land increasingly fertile, is the great problem in Western Canada to-day.

"And of all the means to attain that great end, I submit that the most effective is the development of diversified home industries, providing an expanding home market.

### Ontario Deputy Minister's Words

"Now as to Ontario and the East. The tariff is to-day one of the least of our agricultural problems. Here are the main ones, stated by our own great authority, Mr. C. C. James:

"In the province of Ontario we have 175,000 farms whose annual productions total about \$230,000,000. If by some magic or process of regeneration we could turn all the indifferent farmers into wide-awake, progressive, up-to-date farmers, the total production would be easily doubled, and it is not beyond the reach of possibility to treble our output.

"You know the foundation courses upon which this great wealth may be built. These courses are plain and simple: (1) Drain the soil. (2) Sow only the best seed. (3) Carefully protect and store the products of the fields and orchards. (4) Feed field products only to profitable stock. (5) Put the finished product on the market in the best form.

"If we could bring, in some way, the indifferent farmer to the knowledge of these five plain, convincing lines of work, we would have solved the problem; all else involved in agricultural improvement would come easily as a natural sequence.

"We have this year about \$780,000 to spend in agricultural work in Ontario. To carry this work into every country and district of the province, to man all the branches of the department and meet the requirements of the agricultural college to keep pace with demands, we need approximately \$250,000 more annually. At first this looks like a big sum, but in comparison with an annual output of \$250,000,000 from 175,000 farms it is not so large. We are now spending on agricultural improvement just thirty cents apiece yearly for every person in the province. What we need is just ten cents apiece more."

### Importance of Good Roads

"I want to add one other problem to Mr. James' list, because I think it all important to our Ontario farmers—the problem of good roads."

Here Mr. Russell quoted what a number of practical farmers think of the effects of improving roads, each one pointing out how good roads mean saving of cost in marketing produce and increased value of land.

### Dispel Erroneous Impressions

"What, then, is my conclusion? It is this. We must take the farmer by the arm, though he has threatened to take us by the leg. We must in some way seek to dispel the erroneous impressions he is receiving as to the paying of tribute to any class. We must show him that goods made in Canada are not enhanced to the extent of the duty or to half of it, and it can be shown. We must be ready, if there is found on careful investigation by those qualified to know any undue, unfair enhancement, to apply the remedy. But we must get him to see that any slight enhancement is an investment which is bringing in industries, affording employment to our people, and providing a valuable home market. And it can be shown, for it is so. We must also show how year by year, as our industries grow and competition increases, we get all the benefits of home production without enhancement of price at all.

"This is a work of national importance which we should assume.

### Great Need is for Co-operation

"But more than this, we must take an interest in the farm and the farmers. I believe the man in the city should contribute to the upkeep of roads in the country. We in the city should uphold the deputy minister of agriculture in this province in his request for an additional ten cents per capita for agricultural purposes. We should stand ready to

second the efforts of our federal government in all that pertains to improvement in the growing of produce, its marketing and shipping.

"Above all, let us gain the confidence of the farmer so that we can come together and know each other's problems instead of flying at each other's throat. Half of the men in the cities were raised on the farm and have the warmest attachment to it. Our country, great as it now is, will be infinitely greater, not by tearing down any one class but by working together to build up, for business, countries, nations are made great not by tearing down but by building up, not by division but by co-operation.

"And so to-day let us say to our representatives who go to Washington: 'Hasten not into anything where you cannot see the end; our country is prosperous; if we cannot get advantages from the United States without sacrificing our own interests, come back to Canada and wait for the time when you can. It will not be long.'"

### Let Us, The People of the West

Build, Own, and Operate the H.B.R.

Continued from Page 8

organizations of farmers and other bodies and individuals throughout the West, will take this matter up with spirit and endeavor as speedily as possible to commit some thousands of persons to the enterprise.

The subscription heading contains an undertaking on the part of the subscriber to become a stockholder in the company when formed, to the extent of at least one share of the value of \$100.00.

So soon, therefore, as, say 1000 persons, have intimated their willingness to assist in the enterprise by signing the subscription list and advancing the sum of \$10.00 to later form a 10 per cent. payment of a share of stock if the organization is consummated, the memorandum of association will be sent for signature, possibly accompanied by a petition addressed to the Dominion government asking for the granting of a charter to the company, and such aid or guarantees as it is deemed probable would be extended to assist in the building.

It is proposed that the company should be bound to hand over the road to the Dominion government at any time in the future, that it was decided to nationalize the railways of Canada, and that the price demanded should be the amount actually contributed by the shareholders.

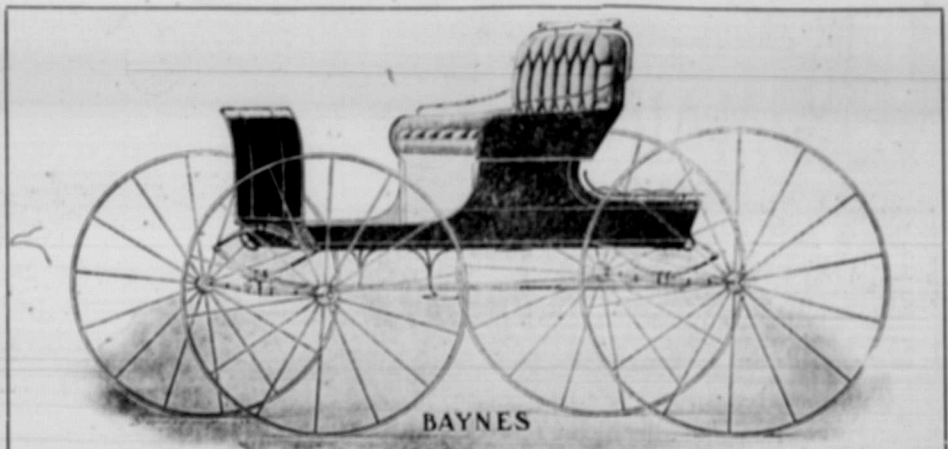
The Charter, moreover, would contain a provision for limiting the voting power of stock in such a way as to forever preclude the possibility of the management falling into the hands of capitalistic interests. At the same time, provision would be made that the dividends should not exceed a maximum named in the Charter.

The committee will be thankful for assistance from all those who recognize the importance of the services likely to be performed by the creation of such a company.

Our Western editors are particularly requested to give publicity to the efforts of the organizing committee. Persons who desire to support the enterprise, but who have no opportunity of signing the regular subscription list furnished by the committee may prepare a heading for themselves similar to that referred to in this article, sign it, and send in their subscription direct. Persons having subscription lists will be provided with proper receipts to be given to subscribers, while those sending in direct will receive similar receipts from some member of the committee.

#### A Personal Appeal

People of the West—  
If the creation of a cheap, efficient and independent avenue of transportation to and from the World's markets by a short route, appeals to you as being highly desirable, lose no opportunity in doing your part in making it an accomplished fact. The method adopted to launch the enterprise may seem crude in form owing to the necessity for dispatch, but it is hoped that the auspices under which the movement originated and the personnel of the committee, will be a sufficient guarantee of good faith and the likelihood that any reasonable support from the general public will be followed



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by vigorous and capable action on the part of the committee.  
(Signed)

DAVID RAILTON, Sr.  
T. W. KNOWLES,  
E. A. PARTRIDGE,  
Organization Committee.

#### GRAFT DEFINED

(By Lee Francis Lyborger)

What is "Graft?" How can it be defined? Graft is a form of theft, but it is not stealing contrary to law—like the average thief or pick-pocket—but simply by means of the defects in our

existing laws and institutions.

Whoever gets more money for furnishing any lines of supplies, improvements or labor to the government than some other citizen would be willing to furnish them for under public and impartial competition; or whoever gives a smaller compensation for some special favor, grant or privilege from the government than some other citizen would be willing to pay for this same privilege under open competition is a "Grafter."

It matters not that it is done according to existing laws and institutions; it matters not that he employed no form

of bribery securing it; it matters not whether he be a public official or a private citizen—though he is usually the latter; it matters not whether he is known as a "crook" or an "eminently respectable citizen"; it matters not whether he is an Atheist or a devout Christian—he is still a "Grafter." And any public official who aids him in securing any form of public contract or franchise UPON ANY OTHER BASIS is a party to the crime—no matter what may be the real, or supposed, motives of that public official.—From "Land, Labor and Wealth."



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions.

A MISUNDERSTANDING

Editor, Guide.—The delegation of farmers to Ottawa is now a matter of history and there is no doubt but that the result of it will be of enormous benefit to all classes who live off their own industry rather than by the industry of others.

Then look at the land speculators. See the multi-millions they have taken out of farmers in land rent during the past few years. Then look at the owners of our town sites and city sites.

Now, Mr. Green of Saskatchewan represented the people of the West as being wealthy, but if his representation were true then farmers have no reason to complain and the trip to Ottawa was a needless expense.

Well if we reflect that the Western farmers who are here from Western prairies, and those whom they represent have been in the West in their present houses, not more, on an average of twenty years we cannot but think that to have accumulated wealth to the amount of \$300,000,000 does not argue a very bad condition of things after all.

so bad after all, and where shall we find things as well as they ought to be? They cannot be found on this planet.

True, as Sir Wilfrid pointed out. If the farmers are so wealthy as Mr. Green represented them to be, there is no cause for complaint. But Mr. Green made the common mistake in the use of that little word "wealth," that one word and the misunderstanding of it has been the mill-stone around the neck of the farmers in all ages of the world.

Mr. Green spoke as if land and the value of land were wealth, but right there is where the mistake comes in. Land is not wealth but only the passive factor in wealth production.



Wheat Cutting on farm of Wilson Bros., Carmont, Sask.

has provided for all. When Crusoe landed on that island there was no wealth but he applied his labor to that part of nature and produced wealth. His big boat, his rough umbrella, his tame goats and tame parrots, were wealth, because in them was an element of human labor.

left as a surplus from the year's operations they generally put it in the bank and if Mr. Green's figures were correct, and he meant what he said, then farmers in the West would have \$1,500,000,000 on deposit to their credit in the banks over and above all kinds of debts.

people are up against everywhere, but before they can do much to help themselves, they must first know and realize what wealth is, and what it is not, and cease abusing the term by using it where it should not be used.

HOPE. Hoping that real and true meaning of this term may soon dawn upon the minds of all who are striving for just conditions, I am

Plumas, Man.

FARMERS' ONLY HOPE

Editor, Guide.—We marched to parliament eight hundred strong and fired volley after volley into the ranks of the politicians but to no avail, judging by the premier's reply.

There are three points in Sir Wilfrid's address I wish to refer to. Firstly—His reference to Mr. Green's figures in indicating there was \$300,000,000 behind the farmers in the movement. It was

an opportunity and the premier made good use of it, and started patting us on the back in the fact that we had been so successful in the short space of thirty years. But he did not tell us we were mortgaged to 50 per cent. of that amount, nor did he tell us, as he well knows that a large amount of that holding is in the hands of speculators which does not represent agriculture; nor did he tell us that the large portion of that gain that we have to our credit came about in the rise of land values; nor did he tell us that we as farmers were robbing the virgin soil, and that in the near future our gains will be much less.

Last but not least, he says that this unrest is from the West. Surely this is an insult to the East, for in Ontario I find that the people are just as anxious for improved conditions as we are in the West. But if it is true, does he mean to say that unrest is unwarranted? I also find in Ontario that while the people are very much in a state of unrest they said to me, "What are we to do about it?"

Here is the remedy: Let the three Western provinces at their annual conventions prepare a platform and pass a resolution that all the farmers agree upon. Then let us see that no federal candidate of either party will get the political conventions until he signs that pledge.

Such an action, as I have outlined, however will preserve harmony, because every farmer can stay with his dear old party and still all the farmers can work towards the same end just the same. If we have the candidate for both parties pledged to the same platform we stand an equal chance of getting our rights no matter which party wins.

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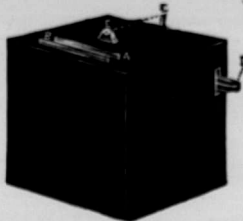
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candidates. I hope a lot of the farmers will write to THE GUIDE on this subject. It seems to me this is the most important thing before us to-day.

Winnipeg, Man. JOHN KENNEDY.

### WOULD MANUFACTURERS COMBINE?

Editor, Guide:—As I am a bit dense in this tariff reform, although I depend to put in this present government on the free trade policy, I would like to know (as they are others in the same state of mind) what benefit it would bring to the farmers. It seems that if we got free trade with our neighbors to the south the manufacturers would combine in prices of farm implements and the result would be that we would have to pay more taxes and no reduction in our implements. If I am not misinformed the International Harvester Co.'s mowers in Dakota are \$65.00 and here in Carbon are \$70.00. Binders with flax attachments \$190 and \$200 respectively. If we gained our present demands could we prevent future combines and obtain a reduction on our farm implements, as we cannot go on strike like laborers nor farm without machinery. It is a struggle for life to start on a homestead, without a fair sized capital, at the present rate of our needs. I think it is for us farmers to combine into one and stay in such a state until we have obtained our requirements. We are a very hard class of people to get combined. I suggest it would be for the farmers to urge the government at different intervals and also show our controlling power by standing together which would perhaps be better than a third party at present. Hoping to see a reply through THE GUIDE for the benefit of the public.

JOSEPH DEROUIN.

Carbon, Alberta.

### NO THIRD PARTY

Editor, Guide:—In recent issues of THE GUIDE I have noted many letters discussing a third or farmers' party. Since the delegation met the government at Ottawa, many of us have done some hard thinking, and I for one have come to the conclusion that we cannot expect much in the way of reform from either of the parties as they stand at the present time. Both Laurier and Borden are attached to the big interests, and until the farmers convince them that we are united and earnest in our demands, (the big delegation to Ottawa's ought to convince them that we mean business), we need not expect that either of them will part with, or endanger the support they receive from the manufacturers and other big interests. I do not expect much from the present parliament. From present indications the government does not intend to grant us our requests. They will no doubt consider our demands, and do much loud talking, and endeavor to lead us to believe that they intend to do something for us. They will play the same old political game, side-track our issues and appeal to the country on the naval question or other issues trumped up for the occasion, and it matters not which party is returned to power; they will still go on and ignore our just demands. The question with us now, is: "are we going to create a farmers' or third party or are we going to dominate the existing parties?" I do not believe that a third party would be in the best interests of good government. We have parties enough now and if we started a third party it is very doubtful if we could elect enough members to form a government and all we could ever expect to do would be to hold the balance of power. This I think would be very detrimental to the proper conduct of the business of government. Any government before it can properly conduct the affairs of the country must have a majority of all the members elected and a majority it could not have if there were a third party in the house of commons holding the balance of power. The alternative to a third party, is the domination of existing parties. To do this the farmers must use their influence within their respective parties and dominate those parties. I think this is the better plan. Mr. Partridge in a recent address expressed the idea I am trying to convey, he said: "If you cannot control the two devils which you have, why should you create a third?" It is no part of the plan of Grain Growers to throw their strength to the conservatives, and thus deal a blow to Laurier; nor is it their plan to organize an agricultural party. The policy of the association is to have the members act within their own parties and to dominate them, to secure the nomination of men who are absolutely committed to the policy which the Grain Growers suggest. We purpose to rub it into both parties in an insurgent way." Insur-



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gency is the word. It is spreading throughout the rank and file of both parties. Recent developments show us that it is the predominant influence on the political stage of our neighbors to the south. The great common people are awakening and are demanding that the rule of special privilege be brought to a close. We want government of the people by the people and for the people. We have the machinery at our hands to do this. The party machines heretofore been controlled by a clique of politicians whose nominees are usually the choice of the primaries or nominating conventions. We must get control of these conventions and see to it that no one is nominated who does not believe in our policy. We must nominate men who are pledged to support us. We must get to work early for even now there are rumors of an early election. I note that an editorial in THE GUIDE of Dec. 28 advises the forming of county organizations corresponding to the federal constituencies. I think this is the best plan that could be adopted and we should lose no time in completing these organizations. Carman, Man. A. GARNETT.

### FORGET PARTY LINES

Editor, Guide, — Referring to the farmers' visit to Ottawa, I consider they got a nice lemon handed to them. But if all farmers are wise at the next election they will use their vote for their own interest. Send a farmer to Ottawa to make the laws for the farmer and the people and make him pledge himself to work on a farmers' platform. Today we have a bunch of capitalists representing the people at Ottawa, which is willing to take from the poor and give to the rich. I say give every man what he produces in place of giving him one-third. Today a threshing machine is one of the principal pieces of machinery which the farmer has to make use of, and to get what he requires he has to buy from

over the line, and it costs over one thousand dollars duty. Who gets this money? I hear about two-thirds of it goes to the capitalist. Is this not robbing the producer to give to the rich? In everything a farmer buys he is robbed, and the same when he sells his product. If this money was being spent in some charitable institution the producer might consider it was being put into a good cause. But I say, Mr. Producer, let us have the say concerning our own rights. This thing of voting for one man once in four years isn't helping us out. Let us put the Recall into force and give them to understand it is the people who put them into power to work for the people (not for the capitalist). The capitalist doesn't produce anything. He isn't our friend, and it isn't charity for the poor to give to the rich. In this large country we have some farmers whose fathers were either torys or liberals, and the farmer of today considers his father was a wise man so some people vote the way their father did. I say to such men, educate yourselves and vote for your own interests. I think over ninety per cent. of the homesteads today have a loan against them. This is the first step towards making the land the property of the Plutes. The rich want us to take up loans so that we can keep them on the best the country produces. The people who work should be allowed to live on the fat of their own production. Capital never has made capital, but labor makes capital. Many of us came here with the idea of producing a little capital, and we are doing it, but not for ourselves, but for the capitalist. Let us change things, Mr. Producer, and strive to keep our heads above water. We are out for a good fight; let everyone do his best and the victory is ours.

WM. TRACEY.  
Dundurn, Sask.

# Farm and Field

## NATIVE LOCUSTS

We read from time to time, and have done so for many years past, of vast hordes of locusts darkening the sky, as they sweep onward, from unknown breeding grounds; how they devastated the crops and ate up every living leaf in any locality they happened to make a stopping place, and in fact left behind a desolate and leafless waste where a few hours previous all had been luxury and beauty. Such is said to be the case, at times, in parts of Africa, India and certain South American countries. There is, however, no longer any mystery connected with these visitations. Science has explained all that; has discovered the breeding grounds and is doing much to eliminate the injury by guarding against attacks and providing for them when they occur.

We are not, as a rule, apt to associate our common grasshoppers—many of which however, are true locusts—with those devastating species. In fact, of all our many different kinds we usually claim but one as truly migratory, namely, the Rocky Mountain locust, *Melanoplus spretus*, the locust made famous by having a special commission appointed to investigate its ravages. This species, in the past, has done immense damage to vegetation mostly in the United States, but it also invaded a great portion of Manitoba in the seventies, and is especially remembered on account of its having practically swept the Red River Valley clear of vegetation. Since then there have been two minor outbreaks confined to Southern Manitoba, the locusts having evidently flown from somewhere south. In spite of the prevalence of this species in Manitoba at times it is very doubtful whether it can be classed as a native, a distinction which, after all, we are not anxious for.

It is a wonderful thing this migration. Few animals are free from a desire or instinctive stimulus to move to other parts and so spread the species. Plants, also, are constantly doing it by means of their seeds, and those that cannot go far by their own exertions, fasten themselves to such as can, and so, as with ourselves, air, land and water, are all made use of for the purpose of travel.

With regard to grasshoppers, it is strange that their regular periodical movements have been largely overlooked, though no doubt this is partly due to a lack of knowledge as to where to look. At Aweme, Man., where locusts have been troublesome of recent years, one instinctively looks up towards the sun, taking care to get behind some building or in some way hide the sun's disc and then, if there are any flying, they will be easily observed within a radius of from one to fifteen diameters from the sun.

When a locust has the instinctive incentive to fly it is said to inflate the air sacks along the side of its body; it then rises with a spiral movement, round and round, higher and higher, until reaching a height of some hundred feet or more and feeling the resistance of the wind, it sails slowly away, usually flying with its head facing the breeze if it is at all strong, and gradually getting higher as it moves along with it, until it becomes a mere speck of glistening whiteness, when close in line with the sun and invisible elsewhere. When there is no breeze it will return obliquely to earth to await a more favorable opportunity.

That this desire, or instinct, to fly elsewhere is no sudden impulse is shown by the fact that a locust when disturbed seldom flies at any great distance, and in fact seems incapable of doing so, while those that are prepared rise easily. Nor is the movement due to lack of food, as one often sees them rise in the midst of plenty. No, it is nature's way of spreading her children over the country, and she has taught them through the law of natural selection, to go and also how to prepare for their journey.

The migratory season commences soon after locusts reach maturity, that is when they have passed their final moult, and some three or four weeks before they commence laying eggs. It lasts almost a month. There is not, however, a continual movement, only hot sunny days are chosen and even the locust is dependent on the wind, which not only carries it along but also indicates its direction. The days most preferred are those when the breeze averages some fifteen miles an

hour, though lesser winds, as well as higher, are used to advantage; locusts seldom fly, however, when the wind is blowing hard.

It is interesting to watch these movements on a gusty day, when calm one moment and breeze the next. Then every fresh gust is taken advantage of and one sees hundreds of locusts rise on such occasions, as if having waited their opportunity. It is the same while looking up towards the sun, one moment will only discover a few, the next a perfect swarm moving at different angles owing to the breeze having slightly different directions at different heights. And so the journey continues, first east, then west, south or north, as the wind varies. At night they apparently drop to earth to infest new neighborhoods or perchance rise and move elsewhere next day. But not all go, as for some nature has made a wide provision. Some are endowed with long wings; these are specially built for locomotion and conveying the insect long distances. Others of the same species have short or rudimentary wings which oblige them to stay at home. So that while the long-winged forms seek new homes, there are enough short-winged brothers and sisters to carry on the work at home and incidentally the work of destruction also.—The Ottawa Naturalist.

## FARMERS' MEETING

The farmers of Lanigan, Sask., at their regular fortnightly meeting on December 23, discussed the relative merits of plowing



"Puritan" Potatoes weighing from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 lbs., grown on the farm of Jas. Johnston, Beresford, Man.

and of burning the stubble and dicing for the second crop after fallow.

While not much actual data was available as regards the best method to pursue in this particular district, it was thought that burning the stubble and dicing would give the best results on account of the extra moisture secured by the stubble holding the winter's snow. Plowing in the fall might be considered advantageous in some respects, but at the expense of a lessened amount of moisture.

Peter Polson gave a very interesting account of his observation on this subject, gathered while on his trip West. In part he said, that in some districts he had been in, the farmers followed the burning and dicing method for the second crop and fallowed for the succeeding crop of oats or flax, then fallow again. This, of course, to apply to well worked fallow. He considered it a success and thought it should work here, although perhaps our soil was a trifle lighter.

"The best method of summer fallowing." This question provoked more general discussion as fallowing is beginning to be practised to a considerable extent in this vicinity. The majority of the members were in favor of plowing once as early as possible and thereafter cultivating

and harrowing as often as necessary to keep the weeds in check and conserve the moisture. Late plowing was considered a great mistake as thereby the very object of fallowing was defeated. For working the fallow a spring tooth cultivator was said to be better than the disc, but even the cultivator was said to be a failure by those who have used them, if the weeds were allowed to attain a strong growth. Mr. A. McDonald had used a packer the following spring, but thought it could be used to good advantage immediately after plowing. Mr. L. Dunn had found the wild ryebrush the seed hardest to get rid of, and said that plowing should be carefully done so as to ensure the cutting of all weeds. Though the general idea is to plow deep, one member thought that when the land is new, that is to say, when one or two crops have been taken since breaking that it is not so important to go as deep, as there is still a certain amount of humus and organic matter in the soil, which helps to retain the moisture and produce a good crop. In his opinion the depth and character of the surface soil should regulate to a certain extent the depth to which that soil should be plowed, and in any case the lower soil should be brought up gradually.

## FLAX GROWING

Editor Guide:—I read with interest your article on flax growing in the issue of December 21. Among the things you mentioned was that a movement was started some time ago to establish a factory in Winnipeg to utilize and convert into commodities flax straw. Such an enterprise would certainly boom the growing of flax here, and it can be very successfully grown in this country.

This year I sowed one hundred acres of flax on spring breaking and harvested fifteen bushels to the acre, which I sold for more than \$2 a bushel, and paid me much better than wheat would have done on a good field of summer fallow. I diced the land twice in the spring and pulverized the land up as much as possible, as flax always does best on a good seed bed owing to the seed being slow to start, and from the fact that the plant derives most of its food from the soil during the first month. I might mention here that I broke my land with a motor plow and found it a fast and very satisfactory method. I also sowed fifty acres of oats on breaking and harvested a bumper crop.

In regards to sowing oats with flax I have not tried this scheme, but many of the farmers around here have grown the two with success. I should think flax would grow equally well when sown with wheat on fields that the grain was inclined to lodge, although I have never seen it tried.

D. B. Moose Jaw, Sask.

## ROTATION OF CROPS

Editor Guide:—The agricultural columns of your December 14th issue contained a letter from Mr. Lynch, and you invite farmers to express their views on the system outlined therein. In the first place I wonder if this is a plan which Mr. Lynch has in view for future practice, or if he is actually following it, and if so, for how many years has it been followed? I am convinced that, with an eye to the future, we should change our methods of farming, but I am doubtful of the success of the changes suggested. If I understand his letter aright, this system would call for a farm to be divided into 6 fields, and in the case of a half-section each field would be approximately fifty acres after allowing for waste land. The crops on these fields would be about as follows:

- Field No. 1 would be devoted to hay (first crop).
- Field No. 2 would be devoted to hay (second crop).
- Field No. 3 would be pastured and broken in fall.
- Field No. 4 wheat (first crop).
- Field No. 5, wheat, (second crop).
- Field No. 6, oats, and with the seed would also be sown grass seed for the same rotation.

Now for my objections to this plan. There would be too little wheat, only one-third of the farm, and the general experience in this district is that wheat following two or three crops of grass is anything but a success. It is probably a clean crop, but for some reason—most likely the dry state of the soil—it is the poorest yielding wheat on the farm. Then, again, there would be one hundred acres of hay, quite a large amount to be handled properly and in season, especially if the

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WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE.

weather should be catchy. Sometimes there is a good sale for hay and sometimes the reverse. Of course the ideal way would be to feed it to stock during the winter and return the manure to the land; but taking into consideration the labor involved and the amount the farmer receives for beef—usually around three cents—the question arises, "will it pay?" Or rather, "will it produce as good financial results as our present system of growing more grain and following a portion each year?"

It seems to me the time is not yet ripe for such a radical change. If one crop of hay were eliminated from this rotation and four fields given to grain instead of three it might be better; but after all, summer fallowing a field does not necessarily mean that a year is lost for that land, as at least two succeeding crops reap the benefit of the stored up moisture, and a moist soil is not a bad proposition in this land of limited rainfall.

W. E. WILKINS.  
Reston, Man.

## SEED CONTROL ACT

In an address before the Live Stock Association Mr. T. G. Raynor, Ontario representative of the seed branch of the department of agriculture for the Dominion, pointed out many good points in the Seed Control Act. He said:

"There are not many men who would go to the cupboard and take a dose of poison, and yet I fear that many farmers in the past, and some at the present time, are acting in that way so far as their land is concerned. They do not make a close examination of their seed, and they poison their farms with the seed seeds. The Seed Control Act was framed for the very purpose of safe-guarding the farmer in this respect. The act was passed in the interest of everybody concerned in handling seed. Some thought it was framed in favor of the farmer to the exclusion of the seed merchant, and others have thought that it favored the seed men and was very hard on the farmer."

## Five to the Thousand

Now I want to say that the act applies to the farmer the same as it does to the seed men when he sells clover or timothy seed for seeding purposes to his neighbor. If he is selling to a neighbor and delivering on his own premises the farmer has an exemption privilege, and many farmers have jumped to the conclusion that that applied alike to timothy, clover and alsike. Now, I want to say that it does refer to seed seeds, but it allows the farmer to sell certain seed without putting any label on the package, such as a seed merchant.

Continued on Page 26

**The "BACON"**  
Seed Drills and Cultivators

The only Rear-Wheel Driven Seed Drill on the market. The seed is the "Bacon" hand-seed without bruising or breaking, and seeds evenly to the last seed. Machine instantly converted from a regular seed sower into a hill dropper. Feed Cut prevents waste of seed when turning rows. For sowing Sugar Beets, Parsnips, Radishes, Carrots, Onions, etc., the 1908 model of the "Bacon" is unequalled for strength, lightness, easy running and good work. Write for our complete catalogue.

**THE EUREKA  
PLANTER CO.  
Limited**  
Woodstock, Ont.

# YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY ORDERING NOW

Don't delay in profiting by the many money-saving opportunities our January and February Sale offers. It is now in the second week and, as we anticipated, the demand for the goods is enormous. We expected a big business because the values we are now giving are the best we ever offered—values that would be impossible did we buy in the ordinary way through the medium of middlemen. We went direct to the manufacturers and from them got liberal concessions. Then we had the materials made up in our own factories, the largest and most up-to-date in the world, and sell their entire output direct to the wearers. Our factories always work on a very narrow margin of profit, but in making up our sale goods they eliminated profits almost altogether. This means that our sale prices are very close indeed to the cost of production. There is another advantage: "EATON-MADE" stands for sterling worth. The workmanship must be alright. The material must be alright. The customer must be satisfied. This is especially true of our sale goods for when we set out to give extra good sale values, we made doubly sure that quality shall not be sacrificed to price. We made sure that EATON sale prices will be indelibly MARKED on the minds of our Mail Order customers as money-saving opportunities.

If you have received a copy of the special Sale Catalogue don't delay in ordering, and if you have not a copy write for it; it will interest you.

## HANDY 5-ROOMED HOUSE

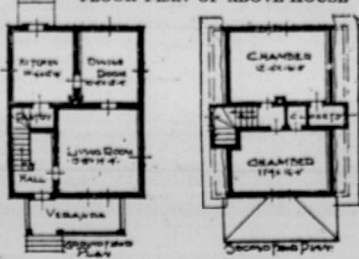


44G103.—Five roomed house 22ft.x28ft. A very popular layout for an inexpensive cottage suitable for a small family. It has three large rooms and a pantry downstairs, and upstairs there are two extra large bedrooms and ample closet space. A roomy verandah adds greatly to the appearance of the house.

Our specification calls for No. 1 dimensions for frame work; No. 1 common boards and shiplap; No. 1 clear siding, ceiling, finishing, mouldings, casing and base. Our price includes all the necessary lumber, windows and doors, window and door frames, mouldings, building paper, lath and shingles, and also plans and specifications.

The whole complete freight paid to any station between the Rockies and Winnipeg, except a few in Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan \$645.00

### FLOOR PLAN OF ABOVE HOUSE



44G103A.—Plans, specifications and bill of material for the cottage \$2.50

If the lumber is afterwards ordered from us we will refund the price of the plans.

## We Can Save You Money on Lumber

- Here are two examples of Eaton values in lumber:
- No. 1—1x6 Coast fir drop siding, per 1,000 ft. .... \$33.00
- No. 1—XXX B.C. Cedar shingles, per 1,000 ..... \$2.85

These prices include all freight charges paid to all stations between the Coast and Winnipeg, except a few places in Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and they are a pretty good index of our prevailing values.

The reason for our remarkably low prices is that we have the lumber shipped direct from the mills. This saves an immense amount of handling, and of course handling costs money.

Then again by dealing with us you are practically dealing direct with the mill, for our prices are but a small advance on mill prices. This is our system of doing business; we prefer a large turnover and small profits to large profits and a limited amount of business.

Of course to profit by our money-saving prices in lumber it is necessary to order at least 19,000 feet, which makes a car, for we cannot get the low freight rates on anything less than a car.

We can assure you the saving is considerable. Although it is less than a year ago since we first engaged in the lumber business, last season we saved many thousands of dollars to our Mail Order customers, the savings ranging all the way from \$100.00 to \$200.00 per car.

The lumber, too, is of thoroughly dependable quality; we guarantee it to be fully up to standard. It is manufactured by the most up-to-date machinery and is thoroughly seasoned before being shipped.

## WRITE US ABOUT YOUR BUILDING PLANS

We have had a thoroughly experienced architect prepare us plans of some sensible, moderate-priced dwellings, together with full specifications, and these we furnish for the small price of \$2.50 each. If you have not decided on plans we would like to hear from you as we can save you a goodly sum in architect's fees.

If you order the plans first, and afterwards order lumber from us we will refund the price of the plans. But if you have no plans and do not want them, just send your bill of material to us, failing this a rough sketch showing the layout and giving dimensions; we have a staff of estimators whose business it is to figure down the cost of your buildings. Information is given without charge and you are placed under no obligation to buy.

This season we have made arrangements by which we can promise to make delivery of lumber in about a month.

By ordering now you can have your lumber at your station in lots of time to be hauled to its destination while the roads are in good condition.

Write today for full particulars.

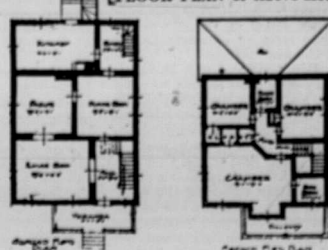
## MODERN 9-ROOMED HOUSE



44G104.—Nine roomed house 28 ft.x40 ft. compact and easy to heat. The lower floor has a large, bright living room connected with hall and parlor by sliding doors. The dining room is light and cheerful and has a door leading through the pantry to the kitchen. The verandah is 6 ft.x18 ft. with balcony overhead. There are three large bedrooms, a bathroom and a small sewing room upstairs. Good roomy closets open off each of the large rooms, and there is a linen closet off the hall. All the rough lumber we supply is No. 1 Common. The finishing material is No. 1 clear, free from knots and blemishes. In the price quoted here we include rough lumber, siding, flooring, finishing, moulding, windows, doors, window and door frames, lath and shingles. We also include plans and specifications.

The whole complete freight paid to any station between Winnipeg and the Rockies except a few stations in Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan \$1,025.00

### FLOOR PLAN of Above House



44G104A.—Plans and specifications and bill of material for the house \$2.50

If the lumber afterwards is ordered from us we will refund the price of the plans.

We carry a full line of builders' hardware. See our regular Catalogue.

**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

We offer exceptional values in building paper. See our regular Catalogue.

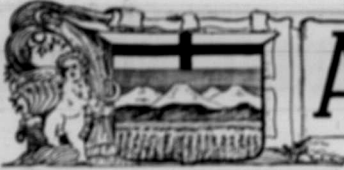
**GRAIN GROWERS' STATEMENT**  
After the formal meeting of the big delegation with the Ottawa government on Dec. 16, two subsequent meetings were held at which the officers of the western associations met Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright and discussed with them very fully the whole situation. These meetings were held on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 19 and 20. At the conclusion of the meetings the farmers' officers gave out the following official statement:—  
"We have had several conferences with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright on the terminal elevator situation, the result of which will be that legislation will be introduced into the house immediately after the recess, deal-

ing with this matter, and based on the representations that we have made. We are unable to say whether the proposed bill will be satisfactory until it is introduced into the house.  
"The ministers gave us a very sympathetic hearing on the chilled meat proposition, and admitted that some of the views presented on the situation affecting the marketing of stock were new to them. They promised to make full investigation into the circumstances surrounding the marketing of the stock.  
"We have an assurance that the government will proceed to build the Hudson's Bay railway, and provide the necessary terminals at Hudson's Bay without delay, and that they will retain the ownership of both in perpetuity. The question of

operation is left in abeyance for the time being.  
"We recognize the reasonableness of Sir Wilfrid's public statement on the tariff that so long as negotiations were pending with reference to reciprocity, no action would be taken on the tariff."  
**LIVERPOOL FACILITIES**  
Ottawa, January 8.—It is understood that part of the Canadian government's plan for the creation of a grain route from the Western farms to the British market by way of Hudson's Bay includes grain handling facilities at Liverpool. Complaint has been made by Canadian grain producers that they have been deprived of proper profits by the mixing operations in elevators, and

the government has decided to go to extreme lengths to correct the evil. Canada now has cold storage facilities at the Liverpool docks for perishable products, and the proposed facilities for taking care of grain and preserving grades intact is another step in the same direction.

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# ALBERTA SECTION

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

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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

### Directors at Large:

James Spackman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee.

### District Directors:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nanton; F. H. Langston, Rosehill; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesmach, Gleichen; A. Von Mielowski, Calgary.

### HOW'S THIS FOR RECORD?

We are pleased to be able to send in a good report of Queenstown union. The annual meeting, owing to the extremely mild weather and the arrangements made for a good time, including supper, program and dance, resulted in a turnout of between 150 and 200 people, the capacity of the Pioneer school house being crowded to the limit. Twenty new members were secured, which makes our total 105 at the present time, not bad for a local a little over seven months old. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Geo. Macomber (re-elected); vice-president, John L. Elbie; secretary-treasurer, John Giambeck (re-elected). It was decided to send four delegates to the Calgary convention and pay their expenses, and as the union will be entitled to several more delegates, it was decided to request members who would be likely to have business in Calgary to try and arrange to be there during convention week. The appointed delegates were three executive officers and N. J. Hall, while Preston Mills volunteered as a fifth delegate. The following petition asking for a bridge across the Bow River was drawn up and endorsed:—"This petition of the undersigned electors of the province of Alberta residing in townships 18 and 19, ranges 20, 21 and 22, west of the fourth meridian, and in the district directly tributary to the station of Cluny humbly sheweth:—That whereas our district is becoming thickly settled and has proved itself to be one of the most fertile wheat growing districts in the province, and whereas by our location we must haul our grain across the Bow River by the Indian Ferry, and whereas in the fall of the year when it is most needed this ferry is rarely able to run owing to the low stage of the water or the presence of floating ice, and whereas we have no other means of crossing the river except by the bridge to the southwest of Gleichen, about twice the distance besides causing the expenses incidental to a two days trip, therefore your petitioners do respectfully request that your honorable body be pleased to adopt an act providing for a bridge to be built across the Bow River at the site of the present Indian ferry or one mile to the eastward in the near future."

Although this petition for a bridge is of course of a purely local nature, we shall need all the assistance we can possibly get to secure the bridge. Our district lies about 25 miles south-east from Gleichen and 15 miles from Cluny, a station on the main line of the C. P. R. In order to reach either town we must cross the Bow River either at the ferry opposite Cluny or go round by the bridge south-west of Gleichen. As a rule the ferry cannot run in the fall when the farmers are compelled to market their grain in order to pay their notes. Then we must use the bridge, a good two days trip and you can imagine what that means to us farmers. If the bridge is erected opposite Cluny, as we are petitioning, it will enable us to make the round trip in one day, thus saving us considerable time and money.

The following resolution in reference to the method of settling the Blackfoot Indian Reserve and it was decided to present same to the annual convention for consideration:—"Whereas the policy of our government requiring improvements on homesteads has been an important factor in the development of the West by settling up the country, thus bringing on public improvements and a higher civilization, and whereas the proposed sale of the Blackfoot Indian Reserve by the government without restriction as to quantity to each person or to residence is working a hardship to present settlers and encourages land speculation by capitalists to the detriment of actual settlers, therefore be it resolved that our farmers' union must respectfully petition the government to limit the amount purchasable by one person to 640 acres and to require purchasers to make reasonable development within reasonable time, that the country's population, wealth and standard of life may increase as rapidly as it richly

deserves." After the business of the meeting was transacted short addresses were made by the president and secretary and then supper was served for all, after which a very entertaining program was given and the evening terminated with a splendid dance.

JOHN GLAMBECK, Sec'y.  
Milo, Alta.

### WARDVILLE ORGANIZED

Wardville is the name given one of the new unions of the U. F. A. organized by the farmers in the neighborhood of Sedgewick a short time ago, and prospects are good for a large membership at an early date. The first president is M. H. Ward, and the secretary-treasurer is Archie O. Wells, of Sedgewick. In reporting on the meeting the officers show that they are active and are pretty alive to the need of an efficient organization in their district, so there is no doubt about Wardville. It will be heard from quite regularly.

### ON RIGHT TRACK

Rosenheim is the name given to one of the new unions organized some time ago by D. W. Warner. It is a German settlement and from the reports received the members are very keen on the organization work, and already have 24 members enrolled on the books. Arrangements are being made to consider local topics at the regular meetings, and at the last one the important subject of road-making was discussed. The officers realize that the U. F. A. is on the right track in the interest of the farming community, and that with patience and perseverance many things of vital importance to the farmers will be accomplished. The first officers of Rosenheim union are: President, F. C. Schneider; Rosenheim; secretary-treasurer, A. Briggs, Provost.

### LANGDON BUSY

Langdon union organized just a short time ago by Mr. W. J. Tregillus, now numbers 26 paid up members. At the last meeting two delegates, W. Cassels and G. A. Snider, were appointed to the annual convention. Others business transacted included the appointment of J. C. Fortin to act as secretary in the place of Mr. Steele who has gone East for the winter. There was also a very interesting discussion on the different methods of farming, the members present giving their own views on this important subject.

J. C. FORTIN, Sec'y.  
Langdon, Alta.

### YORK ANNUAL MEETING

At the last meeting of York union, the following officers were elected to serve for 1911: President, C. E. Himmelreich; vice-president, David Pearson; secretary-treasurer, R. R. Wood. The paid up membership of York union is now 21 and the election of delegates to the annual convention will take place at the next regular meeting.

R. R. WOOD, Sec'y.  
Carstairs, Alta.

### SENDING A DELEGATE

Silver Lake, another of the newer of the U. F. A. Unions, is keeping busy, and the members are showing a keen interest in the work. The membership is now twenty-five, and will be considerably increased at an early date. It has been decided to send a delegate to Calgary, for the annual convention and an assessment of fifty cents per member has been levied towards defraying the expenses of the delegate.

W. M. BELL, Sec'y.  
Provost, Alta.

### RESOLUTIONS FOR CONVENTION

At the last monthly meeting of Rising Sun union the following resolutions were adopted for presentation to the annual convention:—"Resolved that we strongly endorse the idea of government help for the purchase of seed grain, the government to allow us to purchase grain wherever we can get the best satisfaction and we to give lien notes for amount." "Resolved that enquiries be made with regard to the high rate of bank interest, as we consider the present rate out of reason." "Resolved that we are in favor of government ownership of elevators, also that it would behoove the farmers' interest if the government were to erect and work flour mills and oatmeal mills as we consider that there is far too wide a margin between the raw product and the finished article."

JOSEPH FAIRBROTHER, Sec'y.  
Rising Sun, Alta.

### SEED GRAIN RESOLUTION

The last meeting of Sweet Valley union held on December 24, was not as large as was anticipated owing to a storm, but four new members were enrolled and a very successful meeting was held. It was decided to order sixty U. F. A. buttons, as the membership now totals 55. The following resolution was adopted for presentation at the annual convention: "Whereas this district was seriously affected by the drought and that there is great need of seed wheat and oats, and whereas a great many have not the means to secure the same, therefore be it resolved that the government send a man into this district to ascertain the required amount needed, and be it further resolved that the executive of the U. F. A. take steps to get the government to procure the means necessary to secure the same, subject to conditions to be named by the government relative thereto, as we think it preferable that the farmers buy their own grain." It was unanimously decided that the secretary should be the representative of the union at the annual convention. The secretary was further instructed to secure the tariff on freight rates from all different points in Alberta, Saskatchewan or the West.

JOHN A. BAIN, Sec'y.  
Sweet Valley, Alta.

### GALAHAD'S ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of Galahad union was held on December 17, when the following officers were elected:—President, C. P. Chevalier; vice-president, J. Y. Cooper, secretary-treasurer, M. Genteman. A. G. Tielbela was appointed delegate to represent us at the annual convention.

M. GENTEMAN, Sec'y.  
Galahad, Alta.

### BOW ISLAND ORGANIZES

The farmers in the vicinity of Bow Island held a meeting on December 20 for the purpose of organizing a local union of the U. F. A. and there was a good attendance. After discussing the objects of the U. F. A. it was decided to organize a branch under the name of Fertile Plains. The next business taken up was the election of officers the result being as follows: President, G. Bowen; secretary-treasurer, Harold Gibbons. It was decided to put a notice in the Bow Island paper requesting farmers to attend the next meeting, and also to request the Central Association to make arrangements for an organizer to be present at the meeting.

H. GIBBONS, Sec'y.  
Bow Island, Alta.

### RECORD OF PROGRESS

The annual meeting of Echville union

was very well attended and considerable business was transacted. The secretary read a report of the working of the association since its inauguration. The Echville union was formed on March 23, 1910, with a membership of 14. It has now 22 fully paid up members. With the exception of August, meetings have been held monthly since its inauguration. The attendance has not been what it might, but we hope for more activity in the future. A successful picnic was held in July and numerous dances have also been held under the auspices of this union. The financial state of the Echville union as shown by the books produced showed a balance of \$7.75 in the general account, and of \$2.20 in the picnic fund, while the account for dances held up to the present shows a small deficit of seventy-five cents. The local officers attended at Gilby on Saturday, December 10, and helped to open a new branch at that point. Some eighteen members were enrolled. Two resolutions proposed at a meeting held on November 26 have been sent forward to the general secretary to be placed before the annual convention. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, those officiating at present being returned for another term. The secretary was appointed a delegate to attend the annual convention. The vice-president suggested that each member constitute himself a committee of one and endeavor to procure at least one new member. There being no other business the meeting then adjourned.

A. E. T. ECHFORD, Sec'y.  
Echville, Alta.

### SUMMERVIEW MAKES GOOD

Summerview union has held thirteen meetings to date. The last meeting for 1910 witnessed a good attendance of members, and N. H. Nathorst was in the chair. The membership roll now includes 47 names, of whom one or two may transfer to newer unions, and our progress has been steady and continuous since the foundation of the union. Our principal social functions have been the picnic on the bank of the Old Man River last summer and a ball at Pincher Station on December 8, both of which were highly successful in point of patronage and financial receipts, there being a balance to the credit of the union after each event. We have further been able to send delegates to the conventions held at Lethbridge, Pincher Creek, and to the conference at Ottawa and will be represented at the annual convention at Calgary. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, N. H. Nathorst; vice-president, D. Dowling; secretary-treasurer, T. J. Elliott.

J. M. LIDDEL, Sec'y.  
Pincher, Alta.

### MEASURE NOT INTRODUCED

There was a little dispute over one resolution adopted at the last meeting of Tan Y. Bryn union. Some of the members thought it was getting dangerously close to party politics, while others were not sure whether any such measure was brought before the house or not. The resolution which eventually carried was as follows:—"That the executive of the U. F. A. ask the local unions to urge their representatives at Edmonton to support the motion now before the house re a farmers' loan. This motion was or is going to be brought in by Mr. E. Michener." The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, A. Gittos; vice-president, T. S. Ferguson; secretary-treasurer, E. Richards. The following committees were also appointed to keep in touch with the local events and to gather information in their respect

### SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE

All reports of local branches to be published in the Alberta Section of THE GUIDE should be sent to Mr. E. J. Fream, United Farmers of Alberta, Innisfail, Alta. Letters for the Mail Bag and everything else intended for THE GUIDE should be sent to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.



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... departments for the benefit of the members meetings—E. Richards, D. Vanlair, W. McCrimmon, Grain—T. S. Ferguson, Donald, McCrimmon, H. Chatham, Merchandise—E. M. Robinson, Don. McCrimmon, R. E. Hanna, Entertainment—Mr. Ferguson, W. Pines, H. Robinson. Recruiting new members: A. Gittos, B. Robinson, A. Gough. It was decided to appoint E. Richards as the delegate to the annual convention. We now have a membership of 24.

E. RICHARDS, Sec'y. Carstairs, Alta.

### CONCERNING MACHINE REPAIRS

The South Buffalo Lake union held a special meeting early in December and endorsed the resolutions which the executive intended to present to the government at Ottawa. The following resolutions were also adopted for consideration at the annual convention: "Resolved that whereas there is often a great loss sustained by farmers on account of machine companies not keeping repairs for machines sold by them, that each agent be required to keep repairs on hand for each part of each machine that has or is being sold by the company he represents. That on failure to supply immediately each part required that he be compelled to pay the farmer reasonable compensation for the loss sustained.

F. S. HOPKINS, Sec'y. Eskine, Alta.

### ROSS CREEK ANNUAL

Ross Creek union held its annual meeting on December 10. The secretary-treasurer's report showed a balance of \$4.56. Also a membership roll of fourteen fully paid up members. The resolu-

tions to be presented to the annual convention, as contained in circulars Nos. 11 and 12, were read and discussed. The resolution by Rocky Coulee union, re having the U.F.A. constitution amended so as to allow politics being discussed in the unions came up for more than its share of discussion, with the result that the meeting is in favor of the resolution, and in accord with the opinion of Mr. Kirkham of Saltcoats, Sask.—"We must exercise our constitutional rights." C. Billman, was elected president; A. H. Chambers, vice-president, and E. R. Hallberg re-elected secretary-treasurer. E. R. Hallberg was appointed our delegate to represent Ross Creek at the annual convention.

E. R. HALLBERG, Sec'y Chipman, Alta.

### CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS NEEDED

At a well-attended meeting of Keho union held on Dec. 17th, the official circular No. 14 was discussed and great interest was displayed. All the resolutions in the circular were unanimously endorsed, except the motion by Rocky Coulee, and as this is strictly against our present constitution we could not see how it could be done without striking out clause two of the constitution, and it was felt it politics were allowed to enter into the union as stated by Rocky Coulee it would be detrimental to the good work that the U.F.A. is now doing. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted and we wish them to be brought before the annual convention: "Whereas it is thought by many that it would be a great help if in some way the farmers could better understand the workings of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. "Therefore be it resolved that the convention empower the executive to have pamphlets fully explaining the workings of the Referendum and right of Recall printed and distributed to the various unions." "That whereas the present system of education in the country is not satisfactory, and "Whereas we believe that the present experiment in regard to consolidated schools now being tried by the Alberta government is proving successful, and whereas the consolidated school system has been proved to be successful wherever tried, both from an educational and financial standpoint, be it resolved that we ask this convention to urge upon the government of Alberta to take immediate steps to adopt a system of consolidated schools for this province, as owing to the fact that new school districts are continually being formed it would save a large amount of money, and be of greater advantage to our children, and make this province more attractive to men who have children to educate."

W. A. BUCK, Sec'y Noble, Alta.

### COWLEY ANNUAL MEETING

The regular meeting of Cowley union falling on Christmas eve it was decided to hold same on the 23rd instead. Members to the number of 35 faced the president, and the business of the day opened with the examination of samples of oats and prices. This matter being disposed of, the president announced that the election of officers for the ensuing year would take place at this meeting and nominations being opened, Mr. G. W. Buchanan was re-elected president by acclamation. It was with much regret that the members heard that J. F. Hoss would not stand for re-election as vice-president, as ill-health would prevent him from acting. Three nominations for vice-president were made, and W. E. Tustian getting the majority of ballots was declared elected. Mr. J. Kemmis was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The president spoke hopefully of the outlook for the local union and the U.F.A. in general, asking each one to do his share in advancing the cause of the farmers, both from a personal and association view, concluding by wishing one and all on behalf of himself and officers a prosperous New Year. The secretary announced that 107 members were on the roll and we were entitled to ten delegates for the convention. Several members announced their intention of going and also that they wished to go at their own expense, so we ought to have a full representation at the meeting at Calgary. The committee appointed to send a delegate to Ottawa reported that they had sent W. T. Eddy and that an assessment of one dollar per member had been made to cover expense, and that they had no doubt that this assessment would

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The Fisherman of Naples  
The Galley Slave  
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Read Our Offer—We will send these six books postpaid on receipt of 50 cents.

**BARGAIN NO. 3**  
Set of Charlotte M. Bronte's Works  
Lady Gwendoline's Dream  
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The Mystery of Birchall  
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The Story of Two Piteuses  
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**BARGAIN NO. 4**  
The Biggest Bargain of All  
A complete library of 60 books consisting of the most popular works of such famous novelists as Conan Doyle, Alexander Dumas, Charlotte M. Bronte, Mrs. Stephens, May Agnes Fleming, Charles Garvice, Mrs. Southworth and others.

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A Set of Useful Books to Have in the Home  
The Handy Encyclopaedia  
The National Hand Dictionary  
150 Favorite Old Time Songs  
The American Family Cook Book  
The Ladies' Model Fancy Work Manual  
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**BARGAIN NO. 6**  
A Set of the World's Best Recitations  
Famous Comic Recitations  
The Model Book of Dialogues  
Famous Dramatic Recitations  
Humorous Recitations  
Humorous Dialogues

Read Our Offer—We will send the above five books postpaid on receipt of 50 cents.

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When ordering, give the number of the bargains required.

**REMARKABLE OFFER**—On all orders of \$2.50 and over we will send free of charge a mammoth volume containing 350 complete Novels, Novellets, Stories and Sketches, written by some of the most famous authors of Europe and America.

This is the greatest opportunity you have ever had of securing these famous books at such remarkably low prices. Take advantage of it today.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS

Wholesale Book Company, Dept. 20, Winnipeg

# Winter Houses

Make Yours Comfortable Using

## CABOT'S Double PLY QUILT

Warmer than back plastering at half the expense. Indestructible by decay—not inflammable. Repels moths, insects and vermin. Sample sent to your address.

DUNN BROTHERS WINNIPEG REGINA ::

be sufficient. Several members handed in their names as wanting seed oats and it is hoped that a sufficient number will reply to get a carload. With the compliments of the season from Cowley union.

JOHN. KEMMIS, Sec'y Cowley, Alta.

### KASIMIR ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of Kasimir local Union No. 168 was held on Dec. 17, with G. A. Buhlinger in the chair in the absence of both the president and vice-president. The roll of officers was called, and vacancies filled; after which the roll of members was called. The chairman called for applications for membership, and T. F. Churchill put in his application, which was voted upon and accepted. Reports of committees were then called for, and the committee which had been appointed to write to Mr. C. A. Magrath, M.P.P., read a copy of the letter sent him, which was approved of. Communications were then read; one from E. J. Fream, general secretary, re annual membership fees, and one from the Farmers' Exchange company of Barons, Alta, re potatoes, flour, oats and hay; and it was decided to order a carload of hay from the company. It was moved and seconded that a com-

mittee of three be appointed to audit the books of the union. Such committee to consist of Messrs. Walker, Thurlow and Cutler. The nomination of officers was then proceeded with, with the following result: G. A. Buhlinger, president; G. T. Thurlow, vice-president; L. L. Cutler, secretary; and P. G. Knudson, treasurer. Sundial, Alta. L. L. CUTLER, Sec'y.

### HAIL INSURANCE SCHEME

At the last regular meeting of Botha union your delegates, Messrs. Seyers, Richardson, Armstrong and Davis, were appointed to represent us at the Calgary convention. The following resolution was also adopted:—"Resolved that the farmers of Alberta need a more adequate system of hail insurance and that whereas the speculators and non-residents owning land in this province are having the price of their land increased through the efforts of the actual farmers in the province, therefore we ask the provincial parliament to pass a compulsory hail insurance, taxing every acre of land, both tilled and untilled, one cent, which we believe would be sufficient to pay all hail losses in the province."

W. F. EYESTONE, Sec'y. Botha, Alta.

# 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.

### RETURNING OFFICER

Subscriber, Sask.—I was deputy returning officer and B was returning officer at provincial elections. B delivered ballot box to A, and told him to return it by express. On the evening of election A drove to town and delivered box to B and got in a claim for mileage for returning box. B made no objection to claim at that time, when paying he allowed to pay for election day and refused to pay mileage.

### LEARN NOTE

Subscriber, Sask.—I bought a pair of mares a year ago giving a lien note. One mare had calf which I have yet, the mother being killed on the C. N. E. track this winter. Not being able to pay the note can the lien take the other mare and calf, the calf's mother being dead.

### PORTABLE ELEVATORS

A. L. Gladstone, Man.—Would you please let me know of a company that sells portable elevators and gasoline engines?

### CATTLE ON HOMESTEAD

A. F. Sisk.—I have a homestead in the spring of 1908. In the fall of 1908 A died. His brother B was duly appointed administrator and has since been doing homestead and selling grain. C has homestead adjoining the half-section being fenced, but no line fence between the two quarters. Now C has rented his quarter section to another man for pasture the stock is also running on A's homestead. Can B stop this and what can he do and have?

### GRAIN EXCHANGE STATUS

G. A. D.—Why is it necessary that a firm or individual must be a member of the Grain Exchange in order to engage successfully in the grain trade?

### EXPORTING GRAIN

G. A. D.—Can a farmer or a company of farmers with 200,000 bushels of grain in the terminal elevators export it in the same way as they would a shipment of cattle, or any other product?

### A STOLEN HORSE

J. S. D.—I lost a horse and he came home seven months later branded with another man's brand. My brand was cut on the horse when he left. I can get witnesses to swear that it is my horse. Who owns the horse?

Ans.—You are the owner as you never parted with the property in his hands.

### RE SECOND MORTGAGE

A. E. G., Sask.—If mortgagee fails to pay first mortgage would second mortgage's claim be good along with the first mortgage, land being value for both loans when sold?

### MEASURE GREEN FEED

A. V. M., Alta.—Can any of the readers of THE GUIDE let me know through these columns, how many cubic feet of loose green feed—stacked thirty days—should make a ton?

### MORE DETAILS NEEDED

R. B., Man.—Can a thrasher after pulling on to a farm and threshing part of the crop leave the remainder and still get paid for the work he did do if there was no written contract to that effect?

### SOWING GRAIN

W. H., Sask.—(1) Is it advisable to sow grain both ways of the field, and does it pay for the extra work? (2) What amount of grain should be sown?

Ans.—(1) A few of the Western farmers have practiced this method of sowing wheat. They claimed it was better than single sowing yet experimental results do not advocate it. In our opinion any benefit derived would not pay for the additional work the system entails.

### FIELD PEAS

E. W., Sask.—I would be pleased if you could tell me if there is a market in Winnipeg for field peas. I mean a general demand. I believe we could grow them here to a profit. We could ship them to Winnipeg. Let me know what price they are now and what you think of the matter.

### BREED OF CATTLE

R. W., Sask.—Would you please find out for me what breed of cattle a person should keep if he wanted nothing else but the best milkers and butter making cows.

### FLOUR MILL DOCKAGE

J. B., Sask.—I took 51 bushels and 18 pounds of wheat to the local mill and got back 48 pounds of screenings, 1700 pounds flour, 808 pounds bran, and 200 pounds shorts. I paid 18 cents per bushel for grinding. The flour was second best grade. The same wheat graded No. 2, Nor, at the farmers' elevator. Did I get my rights or not?

### LAME MARE

D. Bros., Arles, Sask.—One of our mares about 14 years old and probably in foal has gone somewhat lame. The point of the rump seems to be lower on one side than the other. (On a chart of the horse this seems to be "Trochanter major" or perhaps the rear end of "Os ilioacromiatus") The same mare has been giving vent to a large amount of gas and loosing in feces.

### LAME HORSE

P. K. L., L'Acadie, Sask.—Six-year-old horse in good condition seems to have something the matter with his spine for the last two or three months. He appears to be all right if he stands for a spin, but when turned loose he goes lame on his right hind leg. It seems to me that the trouble is in the hip or the spine. The hip is not out of joint. Kindly advise.

### MARE WITH RING BONE

D. B. S., Red Willow, Alta.—I have a mare about twelve years old affected with a ring bone on right forward foot. About two months ago I applied a certain well known ring bone paste. This application did no good and I was about to make a certain application when I discovered that the mare was in foal. She had a foal about three weeks ago and both mare and foal are doing well. I need the mare for steel spring's work. The ring bone was first noticed in June. Kindly prescribe.

### SICK COLT

R. F. B., Shellmouth, Ont.—I have a three-year-old colt which has worked all summer and was in fine condition, but the last month he has shown great weakness and is swelled in the sheath and the legs. His appetite is good, but he is not fit to work. Have given him equal parts of sulphate of iron and nitrate of potash for the past three weeks. He is turned out so he gets plenty of exercise and he gets feed and water regular.

### HORSE WITH GREASY LEG

Subscriber, Gladstone, Man.—I have a horse that I think has a greasy leg. There is a white matter around the fetlock of two of his legs which has a very bad smell. What is the best thing to do for it?

Mix well, divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning. Apply the following lotion three times daily, after bathing with hot water and carbolic acid—

Sulphate of zinc, 8 ounces.  
Sulphate of zinc, 8 drams.  
Soft water, 1 quart.

### COW LAME IN SHOULDER

I. X. L., Treason, Sask.—A young cow got her shoulder hurt, I bathed it with liniment which did not help her. My neighbor says the shoulder is dislocated. How should I replace the shoulder as there is no veterinary surgeon within 25 miles?

### MARE WITH GREASY LEG

I. G. Gleason, Baring, Sask.—I have a young mare seven years old, of the heavy breed which is shod up in one of the lead legs. I am of the opinion that the trouble is greasy leg. Last year the hair on the inside of both legs came off with scales. I would be obliged to you for a cure.

### MILK NOT FIT FOR USE

T. H. F., Buchanan River, Sask.—Could you tell me what is the matter with one of my cows? She is milking but due to call in April; is her milk fit for use? On the right side of her mouth is a large lump which seems like a growth on the jaw bone. It does not seem to hurt her when you touch the lump. She is in good health.

### MARE WITH WEAK HEART

A. H. B., Cupar, Sask.—I have a mare that chokes occasionally when I feed her oats or oat shorts. She takes a few mouthfuls and then turns her head to one side and holds her breath, leans back and breaks her halter; if there is nothing to lean against she falls down. In the course of a month she regains her strength, will get up again and repeat the same thing two or three times. She is apparently unconscious of her surroundings. The heart (after this paroxysm) palpitates very fast and her nerve jerk, and she is very weak. She is an aged mare. Can anything be done to check this? I may state the mare is in perfect health at all other times.

### MARE WITH WEAK HEART

Ans.—Leave off feeding oats and give the following:

Tincture of digitalis, 4 ounces.  
Tincture of nux vomica, 4 ounces.  
Spirits of ether nit, 8 ounces.  
Mix well and give four tablespoonfuls in one pint of water three times daily before feeding; also these powders:  
Potassium bromide, 3 ounces.  
Potassium iodide, 3 ounces.  
Mix well, divide into 12 powders and give one in feed three times a day.

### LAME MARE

D. Bros., Arles, Sask.—One of our mares about 14 years old and probably in foal has gone somewhat lame. The point of the rump seems to be lower on one side than the other. (On a chart of the horse this seems to be "Trochanter major" or perhaps the rear end of "Os ilioacromiatus") The same mare has been giving vent to a large amount of gas and loosing in feces.

### LAME HORSE

Ans.—Apply the following to the parts affected twice daily:  
Sulphate of zinc, 8 ounces.  
Oil of turpentine, 4 ounces.  
Raw linseed oil, 4 ounces.  
Give the mare an eight dram ball of aloes on an empty stomach; after this has worked give the following:  
Sulphate of iron, 3 ounces.  
Nux vomica, 4 ounces.  
Divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

# EVER FACE A STORM?



It is Wonderful to me that such a Useful Article was not Invented Before.

Postage in Prairie, July 28, 1910  
M. Dythe, Esq., Winnipeg

Dear Sir—I beg to say re the Face Protector, that it gave splendid satisfaction, and I would not go out in the cold on a winter day without it.

It is wonderful to me that such a useful article was not invented before.

Yours truly,  
W. E. METCALFE, M.D.

Write for Free Catalogue, showing your own doctor's opinion. Face Protector is mailed to your Post Office for \$1.00. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

**Martinus Dythe, Winnipeg**  
CANADA

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Hugh Johnson Munro, trading under the firm name of Munros, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Merchant, has made an assignment to me of his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors.

A MEETING OF CREDITORS will be held at the office of the undersigned, 202 Travelers' Building, Winnipeg, on Friday, the 13th day of January, 1911, at 4 o'clock p.m., and you are hereby notified to attend either in person or by representative.

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE FILED accompanied by Statutory Declaration within thirty days of the date of this notice, and to entitle any creditor to vote his claim must be filed on or before the day of the meeting.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after such last mentioned date the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the insolvent among parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which he has then had notice, and that the said assignee will not be liable for the said assets nor any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Winnipeg this 4th day of January, 1911.

CHAS. H. NEWTON,  
Official Assignee.

Champ Clark, slated as the next speaker of the U.S. house, advocates the extension of the presidential term to six years and not allow a second term.

# VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

## Toronto Weekly Sun

### Both for ONE YEAR for ONE DOLLAR

BY special arrangement with "The Sun," which is the official of the farmers' organization in Ontario, the offer of the two papers for \$1.00 a year to new subscribers is made. The offer is open until February 28th. All subscriptions to The Guide received in this connection will enjoy all the privileges of the big Prize Competition. No commission will be paid to agents for receiving these clubbing subscriptions, but every man will be aiding the work of the farmers' organizations by encouraging non-subscribers to take advantage of this offer.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE . . . . . WINNIPEG

# Guide Want Ads. Bring Results

Better Try One if you have anything to Buy or Sell

## WANT, SALE & EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 5c per line per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

### PROPERTY FOR SALE

**455 ACRE FARM FOR SALE** ADJOINING town of Girvin, \$40,000 an acre, \$5,000.00 down, balance 5 equal annual payments, 8 per cent. interest. Splendid stock land, all under cultivation. General block, the best for grain and diversified farming in the West and will be sold at ground floor price, as I want to retire from farming. Address R. M. Graham, Melita, Man. 22-6

**FOR SALE - FIVE IMPROVED FARMS** ranging from one-fourth to one section each near Melita and Brownhill. These are among the best for grain and diversified farming in the West and will be sold at ground floor price, as I want to retire from farming. Address R. M. Graham, Melita, Man. 24-6

**FOR SALE - N.W. 1/4 & S.E. 1/4 OF SECTION 21, T. 17 R. 14** west 1/2, 145 acres broken, 25 acres summer fallow, 75 acres plowed, all fenced, 2 and 3 wires; two first class wells, good buildings; \$6,000, \$1,000 cash, balance easy terms. School on property.—Thos. Gilmore, Birnie, 22-5

**FOR SALE - QUARTER SECTION, NINETY** acres cultivated, house, stable, granary, between Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk. Waldron 4 miles, school mile. Fifteen per acre, three hundred cash, balance easy.—D. Palmer, Grayson, 21-6

### FARMS TO LET

**OWING TO BEING CALLED AWAY** I would like to hear of someone who would take out my lease of 1 year on one of the finest grain farms in Sask.; 300 acres ready for crop. Oats last two seasons over 20 bushels per acre. School on place to Box 188, The Grain Growers' Guide.

### FARMS TO RENT

**FOR RENT - FIRST CLASS FARM OF 329** acres, 300 acres under cultivation, 45 acres now breaking, 30 acres summer fallow, 40 acres good pasture. Land is all fenced, lots of good water and first class buildings, 5 miles from good town. Renter must have good supply horses and machinery. Address P.O. Box 1, Langenburg, Sask. 24-6

**FARM TO RENT - SEVEN MILES WEST** Davidson, 300 acres broken. For particulars apply J. W. Richardson, Kindersley, care of Richardson & Wigle. 24-4

### 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.

**GET OUR PRICES IF YOU WANT TO** buy South African Scrip.—T. D. Thompson & Co., 41 and 42 Merchants bank, Winnipeg.

### POULTRY AND EGGS

**G. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.**—B.F. Rocks and S.W. Leghorns, 10 prizes 1910 shows; 1st, pullet; 2nd, hen; 3rd, cockerel. S.W. Leghorns at Inter-Provincial, Brandon, 1910. Grand cockerels, either breed, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Bronze Turkey Toms, \$7.00 each. 24-2

**FIFTY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, sixty white, all bred from my prize-winners; have won in nineteen ten at the leading shows more prizes than any competitor.—W. J. Currie, Leader. 24-2

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

**MOFA FARM, BARRED ROCKS, COCK-**erels, \$3 up; Indian Runner Ducks, \$2. Satisfaction or money back.—W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 24-2

**FOR SALE - FINE SPECIMEN BARRED** Rock Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Orders taken for eggs, \$1.00 per setting.—Mrs. J. Fothergill, Hladworth, Sask. 21-6

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM** Imported Stock.—C. W. Kerr, Clearwater, Man. 16-12

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS - FROM** good laying strain. Choice birds, \$2.00 each.—Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man. 19-6

**BUFF ORPINGTONS - HIGHEST QUALITY** exhibition and utility stock.—W. F. Dawson, Junia, Sask. 23-6

### WOOD FOR SALE

**FARMERS BUY YOUR WOOD DIRECT -** \$3.00 per cord f.o.b. Clanwilliam. Write Geo. Fletcher, Clanwilliam. 18-7

### PLOWING WANTED

**WANTED - CONTRACT PLOWING OR** breaking 1,000 acres next season. For price and particulars apply Davidson Bros., Moore Park, Man. 23-6

## SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

**BANNER OATS FOR SEED - I HAVE** several thousand bushels of Pure Banner Oats for Sale Free from noxious weeds and wild oats. I procured this seed from McKenzie's in 1907 & have grown them on breaking ground. I can put them on track at C.P.R. or G.T. Railway.—W. F. Goudon, Yorkton P.O., Sask. 21-4

**SEED WHEAT - I HAVE 350 BUSHELS OF** Red Fife, good two Northern, grown from seed purchased from Sask. Government. \$1.00 a bushel f.o.b. Box 31, Hanger, Sask. 19-6

**FOR SALE - 4,000 BUSHELS OF PURE** Newmarket seed oats, weight 44 lbs. to bushel, free from noxious weeds. Sample sent on request. Apply to R. V. Vaughan, Torley, Sask. 21-6

**FOR SALE - GOOD SEED AND FEED OATS** - Apply Chas. Lunn, Organising Secretary No. 9 District, Sask. G.S.A., Jamin, Sask. 23-1

**WANTED - SEED AND FEED OATS AND** seed wheat by the car lot. Quote price and weight, also kind; samples requested.—John A. Bain, Sec-Treas. Sweet Valley, Alberta. 24-3

**BANNER OATS FOR SEED - TWO CARS** pure seed grown on new land, therefore free from weeds, 25 cents; samples on request.—Dan Martel, Assinippi, Man. 24-4

**FOR SALE - 2,000 BUSHELS OF RED FIFE** Wheat, 98 per cent. pure grade No. 1 Northern. For terms apply Chas. Bowerling, Fleming, Sask. 22-6

## What Have You to Sell?

You may have something to sell right now or later, for instance, surplus stock, land, machinery, etc., or it may be a threshing outfit or a sitting of eggs. Of course, some are lucky or fortunate enough to find a buyer without much trouble or loss of time, but this does not apply in most cases. Just because your neighbor's cow is in the market for your proposition is no reason why the Classified Department of your farm paper cannot find those who are. When you take into consideration the fact that you are not talking to a few, but are laying your proposition before 80,000 prospective farm homes, does it not seem reasonable that among these there ought to be a few possible buyers? Classified advertising costs at the rate of 2c a word for one week, or 10c per word for six weeks. Considering the circulation, the possibility of our readers as purchasers and the cost of advertising, we do not believe you can employ a more economical or quicker way to dispose of any surplus stud or stock.

### PROPERTY FOR SALE

**FOR SALE - QUARTER SECTION,** 66 acres cultivated, house, stable, granary, between Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, Waldron 4 miles, school mile, fifteen per acre, three hundred cash, balance easy.—D. Palmer, Grayson. This Ad. costs 64 cents for one week, or \$3.20 for six weeks.

### WOOD FOR SALE

**FARMERS BUY YOUR WOOD** direct—\$3.00 per cord f.o.b. Clanwilliam. Write Geo. Fletcher, Clanwilliam. This Ad. costs 25 cents for one week, or \$1.50 for six weeks.

**FOR SALE - MENSURY BARLEY IN CAR** lots, free from noxious weeds, and suitable for seed. Price 50c f.o.b. Berton, Man.—D. Paterson, Berton, Man. 22-7

**FOR SALE - FEW CARS EXCELLENT** seed and feed oats, pure Newmarket, weight 44 lbs. to bushel, free from noxious weeds.—E. Kohler, Wilcox, Sask. 23-7

**FOR SALE - ABUNDANCE SEED OATS,** excellent quality free from fowl seeds and wild oats. Sample and price on request.—E. C. F. Kalasa, Langenburg, Sask. 24-6

**FOR SALE - 1,200 BUSHELS RED FIFE** Wheat, free from all noxious weed seeds; \$1.05 bushel f.o.b. Elkhorn.—Box 123, Elkhorn, Man. 24-3

**FOR SALE - WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,** 8 cents per lb. in 50 lb. bags, f.o.b. Grenfell.—H. P. Springall, Box 193, Grenfell, Sask. 24-6

**FOR SALE - FEW CARS SEED AND FEED** Oats, Abundance and Banner, 33 and 35 cents, Grayson.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 21-6

**WANTED - A CAR OF CLEAN SIX-BOWED** Barley for seed, Canadian Northern line. Jas. Strang, Balder, Man. 23-4

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

**POPULAR FARM GRAIN AND STOCK** Farm, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. High Cockerels, shades B. Orpingtons, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Sweet Valley, Alta.

**CLYDESDALES AND B.P. ROCKS - FIVE** Stallions, imported and home-bred, from one to four years old; also from two to four years, bred to Johnston Count and Vigorous. A splendid lot of B.P. Rock Cockerels. Andrew Graham, Island P.O.

**SNAP FOR QUICK SALE - ON ACCOUNT** of lack of feed I will sell three Tamworth hogs \$1 for service at two-thirds their regular value, also two sows at a bargain.—Harold Orshead, Linton, Man. 23-3

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

**SPECIAL OFFER - CLYDESDALES,** Shorthorns and Yorkshires at below real value; a car of grade stockers and springers.—J. Housfield, Macgregor, Man.

**J. M. WALLACE, ROSSER MAN, BREEDER** of Black, White and Buff Orpingtons. Choice young stock for sale; also choice Seed Wheat; sample, etc., on application.

**FOR SALE - FOUR YOUNG RED SHORT-**horn Bulls, the thick, low-set kind, from Prince Joyce 19045. Write Jas. Strang, Balder, Man. 22-6

**RED POLLED CATTLE - THE BREED** for beef and butter. Females and bull calves for sale.—Clendinning Bros., Harding, Man. Pioneer importers and breeders.

**FOR SALE - AT VERY REASONABLE** prices, three pure-bred Clydesdale Stallions, rising 3, 4 and 9 years respectively.—E. A. August, Hammond, Man. 24-6

**JERSEY CATTLE, SHIRE HORSES, FEKIN** Ducks, Youngsters and Girons Turkeys.—David Smith, Gladstone, Man.

**FOR SALE - SE-ENTY GRADE SHROPSHIRE** ewes.—J. E. Dawson, Thunder Hill, Man.; Benito Station, C.N.R. 24-6

**WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-**tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Sask.

**HERSFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Frieses.—E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartley, Man. 24-6

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE -** Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomesko, Lipton, Sask.

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

**YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS - ALL** ages.—C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Arcola, Sask.

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

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

**ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES - YOUNG** Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hogg, Wadena, Sask.

**W. J. TRIGILLUS, CALGARY BREEDER** and Importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

**BRABURN FARM - HOLSTEINS -** Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

### TEACHER WANTED

**TEACHER WANTED - BY CUMBERLAND** S.D. 1516, Salary \$600.00 per annum. State certificate.—E. E. Swalling, Sec. Treas., Red Deer, Alta. 24-1f

**GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS**

**SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET** regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

**BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY** FARMS in the fertile PRAZER 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. LIMBE, Box 44, Wadega, Sask.

### HAY WANTED

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## 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 eight, 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

## 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 stood and are giving the best miles 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

## STRAYED

DEC. 1st, One Jet Black Three Year old Mare, heavy tail, very small star.—Information will be rewarded at 303 5th St. or Telephone 271, Brandon.



## Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$5.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra). A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

**W. W. COBY,** Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE**



# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

## Our Ottawa Trip

I look upon our Ottawa trip as a gigantic success, that might have been much more successful. Personally I think we made a great mistake that we did not provide time and permit the manufacturers and boards of trade to show us all they could of the east, their institutions and industries. I have great confidence in the majority view of our people when they have all the facts before them. A good look at that which is. You cannot hoodwink our men by letting them see the real thing. It is keeping the truth from us that is dangerous. We did not go down to Ottawa to play the Cromwell, though some may think that would have been best. We did not expect any particular display of friendliness from either of the political parties or from the different city organizations. We knew the parties were subservient to public opinion. We knew something of the strength of Eastern sentiment and power of our organized rivals. As a rule they do not look with favor on farmers' organizations, for some reason or other. We did not expect the government to fall on its knees and publicly confess its manifold sins and transgressions before us, at least in the presence of their confessed foes (opponents) as well as the protected manufacturers who were there in force to listen. We did not expect them after sitting for four hours perforce, listening to our readings, to spend four more hours to reply. Most of us were just as anxious to hear from the opposition leaders as we were from the government, but they were dumb. It certainly was a sight that day not easily forgotten; to see Canada's two grand old men, Sir Wilfrid and Sir Richard, sitting like stoics with the government and opposition benches, as well as the galleries of the House literally packed with Canadian yomen, while about a dozen were closely gathered around the table, and the stack of papers gradually growing higher in front of Sir Wilfrid, as one by one the speakers presented them to him. Across the aisle sat the man paid by the government to oppose the government, with his counterpart George Eulius Foster near by, anchored in their seats like wild oats in a field of wheat, wearing an epicurean smile as they peered into the face of Sir Wilfrid with their expression of mingled pleasure and fear watching him take his medicine. Sir Richard wore a sort of "I told you so" expression, while all occasionally glanced furtively around trying to diagnose the situation as from the floor of the house and the packed galleries, came the thunderous applause as each speaker made a point which met with their approval; and that, I think, was perhaps one of the most effective and convincing arguments of all, the unanimity and spontaneity showing intelligent alertness. The whole East heard that day a movement in the tops of the mulberry trees, and if wise, will assist those having in hand the administration of our affairs, to introduce a policy more in keeping with fair play to the basic industry of agriculture, for the game is not over.

Our farmers realize that they have too long been used by politicians, but that they have still to learn how to use the politicians. They are aware too, that any hopeful plan to do this will have to emanate from amongst themselves. The ultimate moving force will be public opinion. Towns and cities must be won to our view. This should not be difficult. It should be clear to them that a rural community with ideal roads, homes, families, farms, and citizenship is a greater asset and a more solid foundation to ideal city life than a rural community of ignorance, strife, vice, poverty and

### DON'T FORGET CONVENTION

"The big Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention at Regina, on Feb. 7, 8, 9, 1911. One thousand delegates entitled to be present."

S. G. G. A.

discontent. Farmers in the West understand that their system of farming is a sort of living out of capital account. They know they are mining their farms, but feel that it is the only system possible under present adverse conditions of high tariff, freights, interest, and distribution charges in general. I read a recent statement of Sir Wm. White, to which he said: "Western farmers were exploiting their farms. Had gone mad wheat raising. Selling the farm rather than the product of it." This is generally acknowledged, but he, and everyone else who has watched, knows what would happen if farmers went into mixed farming on a large scale under our present law of competition. If the different dealers saw several farmers in town the same day with the same class of goods for sale, they would, as they have frequently done in times past, beat the farmer down until the price was below the cost of production. Farmers know this. They know what competition against each other means, while all other interests are protected by combination, trust, or a protective tariff. He dare not go into it. City people have long looked with scorn on the men and women who produce their food and now many farmers are mining their farms, then moving into the city, in order to revel with the rest in the spoils of the protective and general speculative system, rather than stay on the farm and fight for better conditions of rural life.

If our legislators want to depopulate the rural communities, make those who work poorer, and those of craft and greed richer; they could not do better than stay with the policy of protected city industries, which is practically placing the rural population in the grip of the merciless mailed hand of a protected

### SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE

All reports of local branches to be published in the Saskatchewan Section of THE GUIDE should be sent to Mr. F. W. Green, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose Jaw, Sask. Letters for the Mail Bag and everything else intended for THE GUIDE should be sent to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

plunderer who is unwilling to work in an open competitive field. The stability and security of the nation does not rest in either poverty or riches in the extreme, but both security and stability will be secured when our fiscal policy is adjusted so that rural life can be properly compensated, and a modest standard of social comfort and improvement guaranteed. Agriculture is to the nation what the mainspring is to the watch, and in the coming rivalry between nations, that nation will lead whose rural life is best educated and housed, and most capable of helping to govern the nation. For a certainty that nation cannot lead the world long, which revels in a fiscal system developing extreme poverty and extreme luxury. Priding itself on its cities and towns built up and developed by a system of organized special privilege at the expense of its rural communities; which delights in pointing with scorn at the impotency, poverty and ignorance of its agricultural population brought to that stage by the unnatural drain of a fiscal system enforced on them, by a combination of city aristocrats.

Our trip to the East has emphasized this thought and has put both government and opposition wise to the fact that there is a real movement afoot. And if wisdom prevails they will make friends of the children of Mammon, take their pens and sit down quickly and make the tariff bill that was charged to the farmer at \$1000 less by \$950; and possess the terminal elevators without further delay; they will break up the meat trust, stop dallying with the Hudson's Bay road, and start in to help the farmers to stop exploiting their farms. By putting a stop to the exploitation of the farmer.

It is said that Sir Wilfrid would not have made so much of my statement re-

capital represented in our delegation, if I had qualified it. My statement was as follows: "We estimate that each Western member of this delegation has a half-section of land, valued with its equipment at at least \$10,000. There are 20,000 in our Western organization, which means an investment of 200,000,000 dollars. If, as our friendly rivals declare, we are only 25 per cent. of the Western farmers, we would represent the enormous aggregate of 1,200,000,000 dollars, and we think we may fairly claim to be the articulate mouthpiece of the whole. Now, we think conditions should be so that this enormous capital invested should earn interest, as well as the capital invested in other industries, which under present conditions is, we think, impossible.

Most people, I think, will recognize a pretty complete qualification here. Each farmer with a half-section of land has a capital investment of \$10,000, on which he is unable to pay interest, and he should be able to do so as well as capital invested in other industries. Mr. McKenzie made practically the same statement, as follows: "On what principle of justice can a government give a man who invests \$100,000 in any industry the privilege of levying a tax on ten men who invest \$10,000 each in land to develop the natural resources of the country?"

Then took half an hour and ably qualified it. The qualification fills about five columns of THE GUIDE. Yet, Sir Wilfrid's statement took place after that admirable qualification had been made. And what did Sir Wilfrid say about it? "If it is true that half a section is worth \$10,000, and the delegation represents 800,000,000, this government has not done so bad." A nice little side play that. But I think Sir Wilfrid saw the point as well as every one else present. Suppose his government could be properly credited with the increase in the value of land in

the West, that could not meet the statement, (and it is not likely that Sir Wilfrid intended it to), that the farmers could not make their land pay interest charges; and certainly could not convince any one that it is even-handed justice to charge a farmer \$500 duty on a gasoline engine, and take that money and pay it out in bounties to the steel trusts at Sault Ste Marie or elsewhere; and we think that we pretty clearly let the government and opposition, and the people of the East generally, understand that we understand, and we expect them to assist in making an adjustment; failing which, we must organize and educate until we can compel the adjustment.

F. W. GREEN.

### MEMBERSHIP RECEIPTS

Fees for October:—Blue Hills, \$14.00; Maidstone, \$8.00; Lannigan, \$2.00; Baring, \$6.50; Bulyea, \$11.50; Waldron, \$2.00; Excelsior, \$2.00; Ovestown, \$15.00; Finlayson, \$2.50. Total, \$63.50.

Fees for November:—Paseweg, \$1.50; Atwater, \$1.00; Carnoustie, \$10.50; Earl Grey, \$8.00; Ituna, \$1.00; Roleau, \$4.00; Disley, \$3.00; Belle Plain, \$1.00; Eagle Creek, \$3.50; Cory, \$3.00; Woodlawn, \$4.50; Mount Green, \$10.50; Prosperity, \$2.00; Gainsboro, \$5.00; Zelma, \$4.50; Excelsior, \$1.00; Newlands, \$3.00; Broderick, \$3.50; Red Lake, 50 cents; Woodleigh, \$2.50; Westfields, \$8.50; Pascal, \$1.50; Pascal, 1911, \$21.50; Catarqui, \$15.00; Marquis, \$22.00; Eden Valley, \$9.00; Rosetown, \$2.50; Fern Glen, 50 cents; Bulyea, \$1.50; Carnduff, \$8.50; Welwyn, \$4.00; Welwyn, 1911, \$12.00; Mound Green, \$5.00; Pengarth, \$5.00; Wapella, \$12.50; Shellbrook, \$16.30; Drinkwater, \$11.00; Balcarres, \$9.50; St. Maurice de Bellegarde, \$3.50; Arales, \$1.00; Beaverdale,

### SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President: E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw  
President: F. M. Gates, Fillmore  
Vice-President: J. A. Murray, Wapella

#### Secretary-Treasurer:

Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw

#### Directors at Large:

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

#### District Directors:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaver Dale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinlay; Thomas Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colchester; George Boerma, North Battleford.

\$1.00; Bangor, \$1.50; Swift Current, \$8.00. Total, \$284.50.

Fees for December:—Semana, \$8.00; Annaheim, \$3.50; Milestones, \$30.50; Harris, \$9.50; Star City, \$3.00; Netherhill, \$14.50; Wauchope, \$15.50; Kempton, \$2.50; Roleau, \$3.00; Tisdale, \$9.00; Birch Hills, \$1.00; Whiteberry, \$13.50; Dreyers, \$3.00; Wadena, \$3.00; Ames, \$2.00; Arlington Beach, \$14.00; Mildred, \$3.00; Bethune, \$10.00; Latham, \$2.50; Grand Coulee, \$22.50; Greenwood, \$5.00; Phippen, \$2.00; Perdue, \$4.50; Newberry, \$25.00; Helbec, \$15.50; Red Lake, \$9.50; Marquis, \$7.50; Pioneer, \$1.50; Cobourg, \$4.50; Camlachie, \$4.00; Arlington Beach, 50 cents; Cupar, \$12.00; Long Creek Valley, \$7.50; Mount Forrest, \$9.50; Marquis, \$8.00; Naisberry, \$15.00; Vanscoy, \$13.50; Kempton, \$1.50; Oler, \$8.00; Arlee, \$10.50; Burnmore, \$1.00; Colleston, \$17.00; Senlac, \$10.50; Whiteberry, \$3.00; Central Butte, \$1.50; Progress, \$4.50; Foam Lake, \$4.50; Fillmore, \$2.50; Davidson, \$9.50; Audrey, \$8.00; Unity, \$13.00; Excelsior, \$1.00; Badgerdale, \$7.00; Idalson, \$9.50; Riverside, \$6.00; Tugaskie, \$9.00; Hillisden, \$16.00; Redvers, \$3.00; Laird, \$3.00; Marion, \$14.00; Parkbeg, \$7.00; Lang, \$17.50; Roche Perce, \$2.50; Rokeby, \$2.00; Flett Springs, \$1.50; Allen, \$1.00; Allan, 1911, \$12.00; Keeler, 1911, \$14.00; Glasston, \$1.50; Excelsior, \$1.00; Southminster, \$1.00; Cantal, \$11.50; Waseca, \$1.00; Cavington, \$9.50; Drake, \$1.00; Clapton, \$4.00; St. Antoine, \$7.50; Dundurn, \$12.00; Arcola, \$3.00; Bulyea, \$11.00; Earl Grey, \$3.50; Bienfait, \$3.50; Heron, 1911, \$10.00; Deerburn, \$19.00; Perdue, 50 cents; Red Deer Hill, \$8.00; Wavota, 1911, \$5.00; Humboldt, \$14.50; Oler, \$1.00; Sonningdale, \$3.50; Tenfold, \$5.00. Total, \$692.50.

### WEYBURN REMITS

I herewith enclose money order for \$19.00. This is for our paid-up members of the Grain Growers. We have at the present time, thirty-eight yearly and ten life members.

W. J. BULLIS, Sec'y.

Weyburn, Sask.

### THEY HAD TO PAY

Some months ago Mr. Jas. Moore wrote us re a fire claim against the C.N.R. which he was unable to get a settlement for, and asked us to try. The following letter will explain itself:

"Yours of the 22nd inst. to hand, and I have got the release duly signed as you request. I am enclosing same herewith. I am very pleased indeed to have this matter settled, and must thank you for the interest you have taken in the case. I am also satisfied with my own share of the expenses, as I was repeatedly told by outsiders that my claim would be all eaten up with expenses. Trusting everything is in order, I remain,

JAS. MOORE.

Hillisden, Sask.

### BLUE HILLS MEETING

The Blue Hills Association met in regular session on Dec. 17 at one o'clock at Lake school. Samuel Stott called the meeting to order and as there was no business the meeting was turned over to the program committee, and the ladies. There was a good program rendered in songs, recitations and music. After the program the ladies served a bounteous lunch of pies, cakes, tea and coffee. A

# HOW TO SECURE THE CO-OPERATIVE BILL

## THE BEST POSSIBLE WAY

The Guide, with a view to increasing the number of its readers, and also Association Membership, has undertaken to promote a prize competition among the different Branches of the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta.

### The Sum of \$300.00

will be given in Prizes, \$100 in each Province—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta—as follows:

To the Branch sending in the largest number of new yearly subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

### \$50.00

To the Branch sending in the second largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

### \$30.00

To the Branch sending in the third largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

### \$20.00

OR

If the winning Branches desire to take their prizes out in Books chosen from our lists, to start a circulating library of their own, we will make the

|                    |         |                |
|--------------------|---------|----------------|
| FIRST PRIZES ..... | \$55.00 | WORTH OF BOOKS |
| SECOND " .....     | 33.00   | " " "          |
| THIRD " .....      | 22.00   | " " "          |

This latter plan is, however, optional with the winners, but we simply draw to your attention that a very valuable circulating library for your members could be secured, if you are among the lucky ones and desire educational matter instead of currency.

As a further inducement in addition to the above offer we will give to each Branch that sends in ten subscriptions their choice of one copy of Edward Porritt's "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," or any books to the value of \$1.50 chosen from our lists.

### To All Subscribers and Association Members

Our announcements in the past issues of The Guide have been addressed to the officers of the Branches; this time it is the regular members and subscribers whose services we wish to enlist. This is not a one-man movement. Every single reader or member can do as much as his local Secretary or President. In fact, to make this effort a real success every reader must consider himself our Agent. You are very much interested in this competition. What you do helps not only The Guide, but your Association — yourself — and your brother farmer, and goes a long way to further the success of the important movements about which the great delegation went to Ottawa. Every new reader means more support for the people who are agitating for the Hudson's Bay Railway, reduction in the Tariff, the Co-operative Bill, the Terminal Elevators and the Chilled Meat project. The best means of attaining these desired results is to impress on the powers that be that our claims are representative of the feeling of the entire West, not of a scattered few. To this end we must increase our circulation and you must increase your Association membership. To help things we are putting up these prizes as advertised. We are trying to make it interesting for you and hope you can make the returns interesting for us. Start now. The earlier the start the more time you have to develop the competition. Mark your Subscriptions for the Prize Competition.

### Working Rules

Any Branch can have as many agents working as they desire. The contest is not limited to the officers of the Branch.

Agents and Branch officers will still be entitled to their commissions on all subscriptions which they secure.

To secure entry in the competition it will be necessary to state on your remittance lists which Branch you desire your subscriptions credited to.

Subscriptions need not come through regular agents. Any of your members can send in one or more new subscriptions and if he states that it is intended to apply on our Prize Competition, your Branch will get credit for it.

Any new subscription sent in individually will be credited to any Branch the sender directs.

Two renewals will be entitled to the same credit as one new subscription.

Travelling agents must credit subscriptions to nearest Branch to district in which they are working.

Records of this contest will be opened with the first mail received in January. Our representatives can rest assured that each one's interests will be looked after fairly and squarely.

large number from neighboring associations were present and contributed to the program. After lunch an able address was given by Prof. J. G. Waterson on the life and works of Robert Burns, which was highly appreciated by all. The entertainment was voted a success, and we hope for a repetition of same in the near future.

WM. LEVERE, Sec'y.

Blue Hills, Sask.

### SEMANS' ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Semans' branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held in Bishop's hall on Saturday last. About forty members were present. President Jas. Little occupied the chair and Secretary Pellett was at his post. The president gave an address in which he told what the local association had done since organization a year ago. He hoped all would sign the petition for co-operative legislation which was in the secretary's hands. The secretary-treasurer's and auditor's reports were read and adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows: Honorary president, G. H. Crimes; president, Jas. Little; vice-president, Thos. Lewis; secretary-treasurer, Vivian T. N. Pellett. Executive, Geo. Milne, J. B. Newson, J. G. McConnell, A. A. Walton and A. Sly.

### HILLSDEN ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Hillside Grain Growers' Association was held on Thursday, Dec. 8. The president, F. J. Dash, took the chair, and after an excellent banquet and part of the program, the meeting was called to order.

The vice-president took the chair and asked for nominations for president. F. J. Dash was re-elected. He then resumed the chair and briefly thanked the meeting. Other officers elected were: A. Richardson, vice-president; C. C. Elliott, secretary-treasurer; directors F. Dash, C. B. Sergeant, Mr. Moore, A. Dash, E. Jones and J. Deacon. The secretary then read the financial report to date. It was decided to hold another meeting, and have a debate on rural telephones on the night of Dec. 23rd. Affirmative—Mr. Sergeant; negative—C. C. Elliott. The meeting was then adjourned, and the program was continued for some time. It was a most successful banquet and program and has given us about twenty new members, and a general help to the district.

CHAS. C. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.

Hillside, Sask.

### FILLMORE ANNUAL MEETING

Enclosed please find postal note for \$2.50 membership fees for 1910. This, with \$4 sent previously, makes 13 annual members, and we have seven Life Members, making a total of twenty, but we hope to increase this during the coming year. Our annual meeting was held on Thursday, December 15, and we met on the first Saturday each month during the winter months to discuss various subjects, the first being the report of the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission. Would you be able to send me twenty copies of the report for distribution to our members here? Please send by express to Fillmore or let me know that you will not be able to do so.

A. L. McDIARMID, Sec'y.

Fillmore, Sask.

### FLORAL'S BALANCE SHEET

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Receipts—  |         |
| Balance in hand .....  | \$16.45 |
| Membership fees .....  | 42.60   |
| Other collections and private subscriptions .....                          | 15.10   |
| Ottawa delegation subscription .....                                       | 91.50   |
| Expenditures—  |         |
| Delegate's expenses annual convention .....                                | \$18.15 |
| Fees to Central Association .....  | 21.00   |
| Rent of building for socials, meetings, etc. ....                          | 19.75   |
| Stamps and stationery .....  | 1.75    |
| Sundry expenses, convention receipts, trial Guide subscriptions, etc. .... | 3.75    |
| Ottawa delegate's expenses .....   | 91.50   |
| Balance .....  | 9.15    |

R. W. MAULE, Sec'y.

James J. Gallagher, the man who shot Mayor Gaynor, of New York, last summer, has been convicted of assault with intent to kill and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

OUR

## Prize Competition

Returns will be published in our Next Issue ::

### January 18th

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## Watch the Results

# Live Stock

## THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

The Central Ottawa Citizen, in dealing with the sheep industry of Canada, has the following to say:

"The impression is evidently gaining ground amongst the breeders of pure bred sheep in Canada that the only prospect of securing for themselves a steady annual market for their surplus stock lies in the direction of the encouragement and development of sheep raising, as a business, in our own country. A year ago they were confronted with quarantine restrictions imposed by the United States, which created conditions for which they were not prepared and which, in the end, depressed sales in a marked degree. During the greater part of the past season the market has no doubt been a buoyant one, but latterly the feeling of confidence in a continuous demand for Canadian sheep in the United States has steadily declined. The recent sheep sales at the International were some top satisfactory for Canadian breeders, and it was evident that the outlook for a steady or increased trade was not particularly encouraging.

It may seem most natural that Canada should be able to obtain a firm and advantageous foothold in the markets of the United States for her sheep and wool, but it is now quite clear that, until the trade policies of the two countries become more firmly established, the Canadian sheep industry, when depending so largely on the United States for its export market, rests upon a very unstable foundation. Fortunately, however, other and very encouraging outlets are available. It may be noted at this point that the home market is not unworthy of consideration. This year not more than five carloads of lambs were shipped to East Buffalo from Ontario, while in 1907 almost 1,000 carloads went to that city. The Toronto and Montreal markets have absorbed practically the whole output during the past season and at prices equivalent to that paid for similar grades in Chicago and Buffalo, a fact in itself indicating the strong and growing demand for mutton on the Canadian market.

Notwithstanding the proximity of the United States, the safest outlet for the Canadian product is still to be found in the British and, possibly at an early date, in the European markets. The English wool market is the centre of distribution for the product of the great wool producing countries of the world, including Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine. If the sheep industry in this country can ever be developed to reasonable proportions, it is not to be expected that any more natural or reliable market can be found for surplus Canadian wools. In addition to this, when the extent of the industry may make possible the necessary grading and sorting of the product, such that it may be placed upon the British market in attractive condition, the prices realized may be found much more remunerative than those at present obtained.

It is clear also that the great and natural outlet for our surplus meat products, including those of mutton and lamb, is to be found across the sea, where the producing power of the land is unable to yield sufficient for the necessities of the crowded populations of long inhabited countries. Great Britain has hitherto absorbed all the surplus of the world's meat supply, but it seems probable that she is shortly to have competitors in the market for foreign meats. There is a movement in Austria and Germany which will eventually result in the opening up of these countries to a chilled and frozen meat trade. A steady market is without doubt thus assured for all the mutton that Canada can produce.

The breeders of pure bred sheep, therefore, if our argument holds, would do well to direct their best energies to the development of the sheep industry in our own country. As a matter of fact, a strong local demand is the safest market in the long run. A material increase in the sheep population

of the country would create a thoroughly healthy home market for breeding sheep, and one such to be desired. The opportunities in this direction may well be worthy of somewhat careful consideration.

It is fortunate that, at this time, the federal government is interesting itself in the sheep industry of the Dominion and is making a thorough investigation, with a view to the adoption later of a policy which may lead to its general encouragement and development. There is reason to believe that sheep raising in Canada may become at no distant date a decidedly profitable industry, and the minister of agriculture has undertaken a measure which we may expect to be productive of much good result. We learn that the members of the investigating commission, having completed their researches in the United Kingdom, are to spend the next few months in studying conditions in the Dominion and are now engaged in interviewing a number of the prominent



The "Princes' Best Hereford" Steer at Birmingham Fat Stock Show. Owned and Exhibited by His Majesty King George V.

sheep breeders of Ontario. We are hopeful that they may meet with the full co-operation of sheep raisers and farmers generally in the prosecution of their work."

Note.—We think there is a great deal of truth contained in this article. That there is a growing demand for mutton in Canada is evident. With the rapidly growing population there is a demand for more mutton which the stagnant state of the sheep industry of recent years has failed to supply. Toronto and Montreal markets have absorbed practically the entire output, while in the West the mutton consumption has been sustained principally by the East. The possibilities in the sheep industry in the West are great, and breeders can be confident that the home market will be strong for years to come.

## CARE OF BREEDING PIGS THE BOAR

Assuming that the pig has been purchased shortly after weaning he should be placed in a dry, roomy, clean pen with access at will to the paddock. It is well to give him a barrow of about his own age for company; feed liberally of food calculated to form bone and muscle but do not force him too rapidly; care must be taken to avoid getting him too fat. No better food can be given than the by-products of the dairy with ground oats, supplemented with plenty of succulent foods in the form of grass or roots. Let him root in the paddock; it is the best exercise he can take, calling into active play every muscle in the body, and, besides, it furnishes him with amusement and occupation. Curry and brush him frequently; it not only keeps the skin and hair healthy and active, but tends to make him quiet and gentle. The tusks should be removed as soon as well formed.

## The Sow

Breeding sows should not be closely confined summer or winter, but should be given the run of a pasture in summer and of a large yard in winter. If there is one mistake more common than another

in the management of the breeding herd, it is the failing to provide for and compel the hog to take sufficient exercise. The hog is by nature a grazing animal and exercise is essential to his welfare. If the sows can be given the run of a pasture during the summer and of the stable in autumn they will require little else to keep them in excellent breeding condition. They must, of course, have water and shelter; if they have access to a running stream in which they may wallow so much the better. A mud bath is nature's method of keeping a hog's skin healthy and free from vermin. Shelter is best provided by the use of a portable pen.

In winter they should have the run of the barnyard, a dry sheltered spot being provided for them to sleep in. A portable pen serves the purpose admirably. This is better not to be too warm so long as it is dry, free from drafts, and well supplied with straw in which they may huddle. If their sleeping quarters are made too warm they chill too quickly in going out into the yard and they will not voluntarily take enough exercise.

## The Feed

They should be fed on nutritious but not concentrated food. Mature, thrifty sows can be maintained in excellent breeding condition on a ration consisting largely of roots, preferably mangles or sugar beets. During a very cold snap

every day with a stiff brush will be a good investment of time. This "currying favor" with the sow should not, of course, be a mere spasmodic effort at each farrowing period, it is the habitual practice of the thorough-going and successful stockman.

The breeding pen should not be too large; about eight feet square. If the pen is too large there is danger in cold weather for the newly farrowed pigs wandering away from the dam, getting lost and perishing from the cold. The pen should be warm and dry, and furnished with a fender to prevent the dam overlying her young. This consists of a plank or pole placed all around the sides of the pen about ten inches from the wall and eight inches from the floor. Very little bedding should be used, and this should be chaff or cut straw. If a large quantity of straw is used the youngsters are apt to get tangled up in it and overlaid by the sow.

An hour or so after farrowing the sow should be given a drink of warm water into which not more than a handful or two of shorts or meal has been stirred. Very little grain should be given the first day; overfeeding with grain during the first few days immediately before and after farrowing is apt to derange the digestive system and cause trouble with the udder. The feed should be gradually increased until at the end of the first week she is getting all she will clean up. Nursing sows should be fed on a ration well adapted to milk production. A sow nursing a large litter is subjected to a severe strain, and if she be a good milker will fall rapidly away in flesh in spite of the most skillful feeding. This, however, is no reflection on the sow; for at no other period in the life of the pig is gain more economically obtained than while sucking its dam. Dairy by-products are especially valuable at this time, and of the grains, shorts or chopped oats are among the best. Barley is too heating and tends to dry the sow off.

The sow and her litter should be fed in a wide, flat-bottomed trough so large that when the food is put in it will cover the bottom not more than one inch deep. The young of most animals learn best by imitation, especially of the dam, and if a trough of this kind is used into which the pigs can climb they will quickly learn to eat, much more so than by the plan so popular with some of arranging a separate trough for them from which the sow is excluded. After the young pigs have learned to eat well they may be given access to separate feeding pens.

In cold weather the food for the nursing sow should be given warm and not too sloppy, water being supplied separately. It is also important that both sow and litter have frequent access to earth; it is easily possible to ruin the digestive system of a pig even before it is removed from the dam, and there is perhaps no better corrective for hogs than soil. In cold weather it must be furnished by artificial means. It is an excellent plan to lay by a supply in the fall for the winter use by piling up a few sods in some place where they will not freeze and can be readily obtained when wanted. These are better if taken from the woods, or some other location where the soil contains a large percentage of humus or decayed vegetable matter. Failing this a pile of earth from the root cellar twice a week will serve the purpose very well.

The litter should be weaned when eight or ten weeks old; by that time they should be eating so well at the trough that they will scarcely miss their dam when she is removed. The whole litter should be removed at once, letting them back to the sow once or twice if necessary, of intervals of not more than ten hours, to relieve her udder. It is quite a common practice to leave one or two pigs with the dam for a few days for this purpose. This is a mistake, because each pig will suck only the teat to which he has been accustomed and will not touch the others, in this way defeating the object for which he was left with the dam.

Sometimes the milk teeth are abnormally long and sharp, causing them to irritate the sow's udder and lacerate the gums and tongue of the pig. They frequently become discolored from digestive troubles, and are then known as "black teeth". They should be removed with a pair of pincers as soon as noticed. Many breeders make it a practice to remove them from the whole litter when two or three days old; and, although not always necessary this is the better plan.

A fire and resulting stampede in a Mexico City church resulted in the death of seventeen worshippers.

A week or ten days before farrowing time the sow should be placed in the breeding pen in order that she may become reconciled to her surroundings before the critical time arrives. It is most important that the attendant get on good terms with the sow; a few minutes spent on her

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**WINNIPEG**

**MANITOBA**



# MANITOBA SECTION

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

## MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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## Reply to Manufacturers

The following reply to the speech of T. A. Russell, at Toronto, recently, has been sent to the Toronto Globe for publication, by R. McKenzie, secretary of the M. G. G. A.

Editor Globe:—In your issue of December 30 appears a synopsis of an address delivered by T. A. Russell, chairman of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association tariff committee and general manager of the Canadian Cycle and Motor Co., Ltd. Mr. Russell's address is undoubtedly intended as a reply to the presentations made by the Canadian Council of Agriculture to the Dominion government on the tariff question. From his experience as secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and his further experience as lecturer in economics in the University of Toronto, he is well fitted to be the mouthpiece of the Manufacturers' Association on this question.

The outstanding feature of Mr. Russell's address is the paternal interest he takes in the welfare of the farmers and the fatherly advice he gives as to the methods farmers ought to pursue in their occupation. His experience as a professor in economics and his connection with the Manufacturers' Association no doubt gave him his training in this respect, of which he now avails himself, for it seems to be a part of the duty of men who do not live on the farm and who have no experience in the requirements of the farm, to tender advice to the farmer. No class in the community receives so much gratuitous advice as the farmer. That is, it costs him nothing unless he takes it. Our governments have rendered useful service in helping the farmer in the field of production, but a large amount of the energy expended in that direction has been lost to the country from the fact that the government has made no effort to teach the farmer the economic or business side of his occupation. Eight out of every ten of the English speaking farmers of Canada do not farm as well as they know how, and in nine cases out of every ten the reason is that they do not possess the capital to properly equip their holdings and enable them to put their knowledge into practice. This lack of capital is accentuated by the fiscal system that has obtained in Canada during the last quarter of a century, and which compels the man on the farm to pay an excessive tribute to the man in the city whom the census enumerator classifies as a manufacturer.

### Farmers Have Improved

Mr. Russell, and those who think with him, are making a great mistake in the kind of farmer they profess to "know or think of." "Our minds," says Mr. Russell, "turn to our fathers or grandfathers who cleared the land of the virgin forests; who toiled with their hands to clear a farm as a reward of a lifetime." Mr. Russell ought to know that this class of farmer is virtually obsolete and should get a right perception of the Twentieth Century farmer. Another class of farmer with which Mr. Russell seems to have associated is that "class who measure their possessions in the dimensions by which countries and continents are measured. That is, square miles." Many live in towns and farm by proxy, simply letting contracts for sowing and reaping. I met more than one man in the West threshing 100,000 bushels of grain. Many, I say, are landlords, not farmers." Unfortunately for the West, there are some such men who call themselves farmers, who "mine the land" and "farm" farmers. That class does not belong to the Grain Growers' Association or associate with those who are building homes and organizing to improve the social conditions and home life of the Western farmers, who have for their motto: "Better farming, better business methods, and better home life." Mr. Russell seems to take a great deal of comfort from the fact that there are such men as David Jackson, of Grimsby, Ont., some French Canadian

farmers, some of the Ontario Fruit Growers, and the Winnipeg Vegetable Growers who are opposed to any great change in the present tariff. I have no doubt that Mr. Russell would classify them as a remnant of those of the farmers whom he carries in his mind as having existed in the days of our fathers and grandfathers.

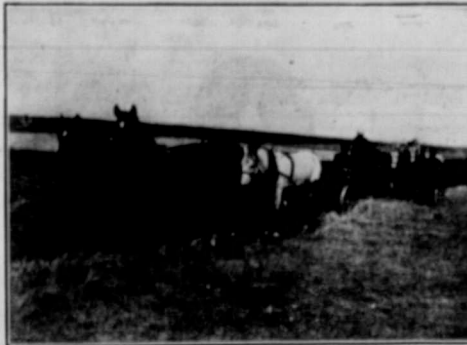
Mr. Russell seems very much aggrieved that the farmers' delegation did not take advantage of the hospitality extended to them by the Manufacturers' Association. It is true, as he says, that "The manufacturers went to a great deal of trouble and some expense" to endeavor to induce the farmers to visit their factories. But one can read between the lines that their solicitude to meet the farmers was due to a desire on their part to have an opportunity to "Put it all over the farmers." His allegation that Mr. Drury, the master of the Dominion Grange, who spoke for the Ontario farmers, only represented one per cent. of the Ontario farmers, I will leave to Mr. Drury to deal with. But the statement contained an imputation that the farmers of Ontario as well as every farmer in Canada should take close heed. Mr. Russell, speaking for the Manufacturers' Association assumes that every farmer in Canada who has not joined the farmers' organization is in sympathy with the present customs duty. In other words he assumes that every farmer who does not belong to the farmers'

Did the produce merchants who bought our product pay the farmer less for what he exported than what he sold for home use. It is conceded by everyone that our export price in farm products and cereals determines the price that is paid for that portion of it that enters into home consumption.

His whole address is permeated with the notion that the farmer does not know what he is talking about. Presumably the fact that the customs duty gives him a monopoly of the trade in which his firm is engaged also gives him a monopoly of intelligence. The farmers do not need to go to the Manufacturers' Association for information as to the operation of the customs duty and the effect it has on the commodities they have to purchase. Their own experience is the best and most reliable teacher in this respect. Take a case in point: A farmer in the Brandon district, had occasion last year, to add to his plant a gas traction engine. He selected one that suited his purpose with the Muir Shipley Co., of Brantford, which would cost him delivered, \$2,500. Before purchasing he investigated and found that he could buy an engine of the same capacity in Minneapolis, pay the freight from the factory to his farm, pay the government \$300 duty, and then make a small saving on the cost of the machine. On account of the customs duty this farmer paid the government on his machine \$300 which went into the treasury. Had he bought the Canadian machine the Canadian manufacturer would have been \$300 richer and the Canadian farmer

manufacturer does not add the full amount of his protection to the selling price of his commodity. He does not, however, undertake to enlighten us as to what percentage he does add, but in view of modern methods of doing business it would not be giving the manufacturer credit for business acumen did he not take advantage of every favorable condition to sell his goods at the highest possible price. But supposing he does not charge the full 27 per cent., but is content with adding 10 per cent., or one-fifth to the value of his product. It is assumed that 75 per cent. of the proceeds of farm products in the West goes to the purchasing of home comforts and manufactured articles required on the farm, all of which are subject to customs duty. Then it follows that one-fifth, or one bushel out of every five that the farmer raises for that purpose goes to the manufacturer as a tribute. No better argument can be advanced in support of the contention that the consumer pays the full amount of the duty than the action of the manufacturers themselves in demanding that their raw material should be placed on the free list, and whenever any duty is imposed that they should have a drawback of practically all the duty they pay.

R. MCKENZIE.



Plowing on farm of Jas. Cottle, Loreburn, Sask.

association can be claimed by the Manufacturers' Association and other privileged classes, as being opposed to the demands of the farmers for a tariff reduction. His reference to the oft-repeated benefits that the West has received from the East does not need to be considered in this controversy. The situation that has arisen as to the customs duty is not a question between East and West, but a question between the large consuming masses of Canada as against the beneficiaries of our present fiscal system. Mr. Russell to the contrary notwithstanding, there is just as much demand for a reduction in the customs duty among the intelligent farmers of Ontario as there is among the farmers on the prairie, and there is very little use in Mr. Russell or the Manufacturers' Association trying to introduce other issues foreign to the question at issue in order to cloud that issue.

### Home Market a Joke

Mr. Russell takes exception to Mr. Scallion's statement that the home market for farm produce is a joke. It is a joke. We need not go past Mr. Russell's own figures to clearly indicate it as such. He states that we exported last year \$114,000,000 worth of purely agricultural products. Did Mr. Russell for a moment mean to suggest that the farmer who sold his animals and other products for export received any less than the farmer who sold his product for domestic consumption,

\$300 poorer, and the government would have received nothing.

### Made in Canada

One fallacy that the Canadian manufacturers seem to endeavor to keep before the people is that it is "Canada" that manufactures. As a matter of fact, it is the individual manufacturer who manufactures and reaps the benefit, as is illustrated above. Whatever the customs duty enables the manufacturer to add to his product makes him that much richer and the purchaser that much poorer, and nothing is added thereby to the national wealth.

Put the above concrete illustration into another form. The price of wheat at Fort William is 92 cents, at Minneapolis 107. The Brandon farmer had to give 2,500 bushels of No. 1 Nor. wheat for his machine; the Minnesota farmer got his for 1,775 bushels. A difference of 725 bushels in favor of the Minnesota farmer, an item that would procure a good many home comforts.

The problem facing Canada today is to equalize the value of the products of the farm with that of our neighbor, and no amount of sophistry or academic discussion will convince the intelligent farmer of Canada that the breaking down of the tariff wall which now exists will not tend in that direction. Mr. Russell truly states, that the average rate on dutiable articles coming into Canada is 27 per cent., and adds that it can be proven that the

### UNIQUE ADVERTISEMENT

A correspondent from the Swan River valley writes us as follows: "At a masquerade carnival held at the Hartington skating rink, on the evening of Monday, December 26, The Grain Growers' Guide received considerable advertising, which, for attractiveness and effectiveness was a long way in advance of the ordinary methods. The prize for the best original costume in the ladies' section was won by Miss Bertha Zinger, a popular young lady of the district, and the daughter of a well known farmer and member of the G. G. A. Miss Zinger was dressed to represent The Grain Growers' Guide, her costume consisting of an artistic arrangement of cut paper with a crown having on the band the name of the magazine, the whole forming a beautiful design. The costume exhibited much careful thought, work and natural cleverness. The decision of the judges seemed to be one that was unanimously approved by the onlookers, though they being mostly of the farming class, may possibly have been open to the charge of partiality for the costume representing their favorite paper, had not the others participating in the contest been agreed as to the fairness of the judge's decision.

### HUSTON ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Huston Grain Growers' Association was held on Friday, December 16. Owing to unfavorable weather it was impossible to hold the meeting on the usual date. The following officers were elected for 1911: President, John Bowman; vice-president, John G. Wright; secretary, treasurer, Gordon McLaren; Directors: J. Reid, Thos. Corbett, E. S. Patmore, Thos. Huston, W. R. Turnbull, J. B. Huston. A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring president, Thos. Huston. The following motion was unanimously passed, "That a vote of thanks be tendered the retiring secretary, Miss Jennie McConnell, for her services to our Association during the year, and that we wish her every success in her new field of work. The Huston Association has decided to allow ladies to become members on payment of a fee of fifty cents. It has also been decided to hold meetings every two weeks throughout the winter.

GORDON McLAREN.



# Her Second Chance

By Mrs. NELLIE L. McCLUNG

Is a sequel to "Sowing Seeds in Danny." Publisher, Wm. Briggs, Ltd., Toronto

"The Second Chance" presents a protracted, enlarged and progressive history of Pearl Watson and family in the changed environment of a deserted "homestead." Up to this time Pearl's father has been sectionman on the C. P. R., her mother general washerwoman to the more moneyed class of Millford village, her several little brothers embryo criminals perching for Brandon jail, and her younger sister and most especially herself, the ministering and guarding genius-in-chief to the household at large. At this critical cycle in the moral welfare of her undisciplined brothers, Pearl opportunely becomes the recipient of a money-laden English letter sent her by the grateful parents of a young Englishman whose life in a serious illness, had been saved through Pearl's effective nursing. This unexpected favor from a hitherto niggardly Fate made it possible for her to rescue her erring kindred from the many pitfalls that invariably await the shuffling feet of the town-bred idler and set them firmly upon the highroad to fortune and virtue, even into the newly turned furrows of "summer fallow or breaking," so Pearl after a silent but heart-breaking renunciation of her own deeply cherished hope of a school teacher's qualifications for herself decided beyond recall upon a farm for her brothers. Her father promptly accepted the heroic sacrifice and made entry for an abandoned homestead in the neighborhood having a few improvements, unavoidably left behind by the former owner, among them being a little house made of logs, plastered with mud, settled down on one side looking as ungainly and tired as an old horse when he rests on one leg. The proposition "on" is doubtless a vagary of the typesetter who is frequently found to have ineffaceable predilections, favoring his own ideas of syntax and interpretation.

In due time Pearl and her father move out to this farm with the first load of household effects, and while sizing up the possibilities of the tumbledown dwelling Pearl also notices the trail of abortive efforts at satisfactory housekeeping that the cabin's former mistress left behind, and meditating orally and with wonderful understanding for a girl of thirteen: "If people just set round and let things go to smash and don't care, that's too bad; but there's nothing sad about it. But to try your livin' best and still have to go under—that's awful!" This nice ethical discrimination would do credit to a moralist of three times Pearl's years. Certainly Pearl was not an average ordinary thirteen-year-old girl. Had she been so this story would not have had her for its special character. Pearl was surely a forceful as well as sweet and womanly character who naturally abounded in good works. She blazed a broad trail up to the heights of meritorious endeavor for the guidance of her household with her own small hands. She fitted through the district school curriculum with a wand of optimistic faith as to the values of history and geography for her fellow pupils in one hand, and a red and gold "Excelsior" banner for her teacher in the other; her bright hopefulness rescued this numbed, desponding pedagogue from the rock of pessimistic stoicism and landed him "his own man again" on the fair wharf of revived confidence. She entered the minister's study and induced that worthy to open up and operate both Sunday School and church service in the district schoolhouse, and, what was infinitely more difficult, persuaded the minister's somewhat obtrusive better-half to let him go. She importuned the hotelkeeper to refuse liquor on the 1st of July to a hard drinker, whose wife and child had set their hearts on having a family group photograph (to send "down East"), because Bill's lower lip in "liquor" precluded all desirable possibility of achieving this worthy intention should he get drunk. Of course Bill obtained the liquor just the same, but not from the hotelkeeper, and died from its effects. She heartened up young Bud Perkins' tottering religious faith to its fall over the frequent snags of parental insincerity, by a prompt and decisive prayer meeting of two members, herself and Bud, held out in the summer meadow, kneeling one on each side of a division-line wire fence. She did

all the grayer herself and approached Diety with awful but characteristic directness and made her exit with a brevity, force and dispatch that is most commendable, not to say excellent.

She organized a household brigade on Arbor Day, and repairing to the adjacent woods dug, carried home and planted an area with shade trees that were to encircle the anticipatory new dwelling home and nearly all the trees grew. She takes the otherwise exemplary young, old neighbor girl, Martha Perkins, under her busy, all-embracing little wing and transforms her through the artifices of "beauty" devices, correct breathing and hair and body dressing, into a wonderfully improved specimen of her type; she then did her capable best in arranging a marriage between the now really attractive Martha and a young man with whom Martha has been solemnly but hopelessly in love for some years; she even tenders her own services in the capacity of bridesmaid and actually brings the ceremony to a satisfactory conclusion. She has the weniest, shyest, prettiest little "affaire" of her own—so very much her own that even the village doctor, complement of the idealized figure, seems almost an intruder. She entered the W. C. T. U. medal contest at the eleventh hour, and without either training or experience except the apparently unerring instincts of her own bright common sense, won the temperance elocution medal from four carefully trained contestants. She wrote out on behalf of her own rebellious young brothers a magna charta for their despotic aunt to sign in hopeful emulation of that noteworthy document so productive of benefits to the historic barons, who compelled their king's signature so many years ago, and with equally successful results. She acted as emergency secretary and "took the minutes" of the Ladies' Aid Society, reducing to paper verbatim, as much as one pen could handle, of the gossip that precipitated itself pell-mell from lip to ear at the tumultuous gathering, and in the subsequent reading thereof caused as much chagrin in the Aid as the farmer felt when he found his name attached to a bona-fide note instead of the "promise-to-buy-it-if-satisfactory" document he credulously presumed he was signing. She ushered in the redeeming qualities of repentance and confession to Bud Perkins' wily old father who had "plugged" the wheat and let Bud to sell it unwittingly, and be the scapegoat of the neighborhood's contumely when the plugging was discovered. She converted the hitherto unconvertible hotelkeeper to abandon the sale of intoxicant fluids and close his den of iniquity permanently. Indeed from the cradle to the grave there did not seem to be an emergency contingent to humanity in the neighborhood that Pearl could not alleviate by her whole-souled and active concern. Everybody's troubles were her troubles, yet treated not as troubles but as stepping stones to higher ground. With all her bright cheerfulness, intrepid perseverance, engaging wit, motherly kindness, vivacious philosophy, unflinching ingenuity, stout loyalty and religious fervor, Pearl Watson is still easily a possibility. Given the setting her counterpart is attainable to anyone wishing to reach her level. Throughout the whole story which sparkles with quaint Irish wit, light dialogue, and highly amusing incidents, the reader's interest has never a moment to falter.

Mrs. McClung gives a few sudden sharp stabs at the Highland Scotch, but as though in tipical compensation she credits a Scotchman with the liveliest sentiments of charity toward his fellows and places him next the minister in genuine sanctity. From the doughty old man Perkins who "always kept his religion in his wife's name," "plugged" his wheat from conscientious motives, he being under obligations to himself so to do because "a farmer has to hold his own against everybody else"—versatile Perkins who coolly credited his neighbor with two pair of twins, without which padded census the school grant could not be obtained, nor did he fail to supply sex, age, names and other incidental particulars, as the deputy educationist's growing suspicions seemed to necessitate—who could spin

# Get a Good Crop in a Dry Year

It is foolish to be absolutely at the mercy of the weather when there is no necessity for it. A training in scientific farming methods won't bring rain in a dry year, but it will show you how to make the best use of what moisture there is in the soil, and there has never been a year in the history of Western Canada when there hasn't been enough moisture to ensure a good crop when the right methods are used.

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a variety of wedding yarns of the drollest and most ingenious patterns—who was in short a good neighbor without a troublesome conscience—from him down to the smallest individual in the story, every figure is consistent and well rounded out. Sprinkled throughout the book are the daintiest little touches of vivacity, pathos and philosophy, some merry, some sad, and all the overflow of an understanding heart.

To one of the small Watson's who asked her where her dead husband was, Aunt Shenstone, who lived with them, absent-mindedly replied: "If there's a quiet field up in heaven with elm trees around it—elm trees full of singin' birds, a field that slopes down maybe to the River of Life, a field that they want plowed, Bill will be there with old Bess and Doll, steppin' along in the new black furrow in his bare feet singin' . . . . and maybe the marsh marigolds and buttercups bloom all the year . . . . and the plowing is good—that'll just suit your uncle Bill."

"The Second Chance" is a book that deserves great favor. It is a clean book with a strong tendency towards temperance, and it carries a message of cheer to industry trying to "make good" in a new land.

"The Second Chance" will be sent to any reader of The Guide for \$1.45 post-paid. Apply to Book Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The faculty of Brandon college have waited upon the provincial government and asked that the college be given degree-conferring powers.

Earthquake shocks have caused a great loss of life in Asia-Russia.

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# The Dairy

## SUMMER CARE OF THE DAIRY HERD

(By W. M. Kelly)

Good fences make good neighbors. Poor fences and dilapidated gates are a source of constant danger and annoyance. The farmer who keeps cows should have his pasture safely enclosed with good fences. Many valuable cows are lost or permanently injured each year through neglecting to mend a gate or repair a weak place in a fence as soon as discovered. Not necessarily by the fence or gate itself; perhaps she strayed into a field of clover or grain and became bloated; into an apple orchard and choked, or onto a railroad track and was killed by a train. Sometimes the whole herd breaks through the fence into a neighbor's field and ruins his growing crops. Such things are very unpleasant and expensive. Good fences are cheaper than valuable cows, damage suits and court costs, besides every dollar spent for fence material and gates adds to the value of the farm.

When practicable it is best to have pastures subdivided so that various kinds of animals are separated and to give the cows a change of pasture when one becomes closely grazed. In this way the cows can obtain their food by walking over one-half the area. Dry cows and young things should not be allowed to run with milk producers, as they are a source of annoyance at milking time and when driving the herd from the pasture to the stables. By fencing off a few acres of poor land and utilizing it for a night pasture for the cows it will become well fertilized and very productive in a few years and the owner will know just where to find his cows at milking time every morning.

Good tender and nutritious pasture grasses promote the finest milk flow of any ration and it seldom pays to feed supplemental grain foods while the cows have plenty of good pasture grass. When grasses begin to dry up and diminish in quantity supplemental foods should be quickly supplied. Various carefully conducted experiments show that unless dairy products are extremely high there is a loss in feeding grain feed to cows that have good pasture grasses.

The supply of water is an important factor in maintaining a milk flow and the health of the dairy herd. Such diseases as typhoid may be transmitted from cows to the human family through the use of water from impure or stagnant sources. Unless the pasture is well supplied with fresh running water or water from springs they should have water pumped from deep wells during the dry summer weather. Cows that have to drink impure water fall away in condition rapidly. Water is fully as important as food.

Cows should have shade during the heat of the day. Many argue that cows will give as much milk when confined in a pasture without shade, but humanity dictates that we should make our cows comfortable by protecting them from the direct heat of the sun during the summer weather.

Anything that we may do to alleviate the suffering of the cows during the season when flies are troublesome will be amply repaid us in the increased flow of milk and gains in flesh condition. One pint of blood from each cow daily is the heavy toll demanded by the flies during August and September. Such losses and suffering mean they can return no profit at the pail. In nearly every dairying section flies cut down the receipts of milk from 30 to 40 per cent. during August and September. No dairy section can stand such losses. Carefully spraying the cows greatly reduces their suffering during fly time. The following formula has given excellent results wherever it has been used under favorable circumstances. In fact, better results than some of the more expensive prepared

dips and sprays that are highly advertised as fly repellants.

Fish oil ..... 100 parts  
Oil of tar ..... 50 parts  
Crude carbonic acid ..... 1 part

The cost of this mixture is about 30 cents a gallon and it may be applied with a hand sprayer every two days. If applied once a day less will be required and better results will be obtained.

Each year adds convincing proof that it is unwise to depend on pastures alone to sustain the dairy herd during the summer. It is imperative that we plan some means of carrying the cows over the time when pastures are failing. A steady flow of milk and growth of young animals can only be obtained by supplying additional food as soon as the pastures show signs of failing. Supplying supplementary feeds early makes the change more gradual and at the same time insures us again a loss of milk flow and condition. We must supply green feed to cows during this critical period. It is a waste of grain to feed it to cows that do not have an abundant supply of palatable and nutritious roughage. A drouth-stricken pasture does not furnish this. It is not necessary to plan an extensive system of supplemental crops to feed the cows during this period. Clover, alfalfa, oats and peas and corn that are grown in the regular rotation practiced on the best dairy farms make excellent supplemental feeds (in case ensilage is not available) and they are the very best of feeds to eat and feed green. This fact seems very difficult to impress upon the minds of many dairymen. In trying to save feed for winter they allow dollars to slip through their hands by allowing their cows and young things to suffer a loss in milk flow and condition. A milk flow once lost by default can seldom be regained until the cow again freshens. It is always best to feed when it will do the most good.

It is a common sight to see dairy cows in the summer stamping dust and fighting flies in a drouth-stricken pasture and vainly trying to break through a fence which separates them from a field of luxuriant corn which floats its wealth of forage to the breeze. It is a penny wise and pound foolish policy to allow cows to shrink in milk flow and fall away in flesh condition when a few rows of the rank growing corn would prevent the loss.

## Farm and Field

Continued from Page 14

chant is supposed to do. For instance, if he is offering barley, wheat or oats, and there is more than one noxious weed seed per pound, it is up to the seed merchant to attach a label written in a plain manner, giving the name and address of the seller, the kind of seed being offered, and the common name of the weed seed found in that sample. If you buy seed and see nothing on the package you have a right to believe that there is no more than one noxious weed seed per pound at least in that seed. The exemption simply allows the farmer to sell that seed without putting a label on it, but when it comes to the selling of red clover, timothy and alsike, the law applies to the farmer if he is selling these seeds with more than five noxious weed seeds to the thousand. Last year we made a couple of test cases; one farmer was offering clover seed on his own premises that contained more than five noxious weed seeds to the thousand. We obtained a sample and had it analysed. An action was entered and he had the opportunity to employ a counsel, but he pleaded guilty and paid his fine. Another farmer was found selling seed on the market in a certain town. One of our inspectors happened to be there and saw him offering the seed. He took an official sample, had the sample analysed and found there were more than five noxious weeds to a thousand, and he was called before a magistrate and pleaded guilty and paid his fine. So you see there is one way in which the law applies to the farmer.

### Preparing Better Land

Since the act came in force there were two years when seed was a very high

price, and the farmers jumped at the conclusion that the act was working to their disadvantage. The Americans came over here and bought up a quantity of the dirty seed and the price did not drop, but last year the seed was not such a high price, and the result was that a great many farmers took from \$1.50 to \$3 less per bushel for their seed because it was not pure, and that made them think, and now many of them are trying to find out how they can improve their seed in order to get a better quality and a higher price. How can they do this? Simply by preparing their land in a better way, and if they have dirty seed sell it and buy better seed. We have scores of farmers now who seed their clover in the field and this is the best place to deal with the problem; it is the cheapest and most economical way of getting rid of these weed seeds, and I believe the act is having a beneficial effect in emphasizing this method.

### Sold Dirty Seed

We had occasion to bring one dealer before a magistrate and prosecute him for selling dirty seed. He said the act was no good because it had not made the farmer produce better seed, and almost in the next breath he was telling me of a farmer who had 80 bushels of clover seed this year, and 8 bushels of that had been offered to him that the farmer said was entirely clean. The rest of it was more or less polluted with buckhorn or rib-grass. Why did that farmer keep his rib-grass of good seed free from the rest of it? Because he would get a better price for the cleaner seed, and he took a smaller price for the dirty seed. This act is inducing the farmers to make a closer examination of the seed they buy as well as sow. Seed dealers tell me that farmers formerly paid for the seed without any question, but now a great many of the best farmers will spend half an hour and spread the seed out on a piece of paper and in some cases take a glass and satisfy themselves that it is all right; others take samples and send to the seed branch and have a report on them before they purchase.

### Is Helping the Price

The Seed Control Act is helping the price that is being paid to the farmers for pure seed, and has increased the amount of first-class seed offered on the market. Before the Seed Act came into force much of the best seed was shipped to the old land where they were willing to pay a good price for the good seed. When the Seed Act came into force dealers kept a lot of the best grades for the home trade, and they shipped much of the lower grades across the line, and that is having a very beneficial effect. There are a great many tenant farmers who have little regard for the land they are working, and to them the cheapest seed is the best. They never bother about what effect it is going to have in poisoning the land. I believe owners of the farms make a great mistake when they do not furnish seed to their tenants. It would pay them to put their hands in their pockets and buy good clean seed so as to keep their farms clean. I believe this Seed Act will work out in the future more and more in favor of the farmer, and we want your co-operation in this work. We have no grudge against the seed merchant; he is coming in line and is trying to put on the best grades of seed, and if you will buy the best grades it will not be long before the poorer grades are removed. Send down your samples to the seed branch and we will test them for you, and will tell you what noxious weed seeds they contain.

### KILLING QUACK GRASS

E. W. Philo, a noted farmer and poultry expert of the State of New York, gives as his experience in the eradication of quack grass the following:

"Anyone who is familiar with quack will fully understand the amount of work required to cultivate a field that is thickly covered with quack.

As some of our most valuable ground was infested with this grass, we thought best to commence fitting it, and, if possible to get the quack subdued, to seed thickly with buckwheat, as a heavy growth of buckwheat tends to smother weeds or plants that may be growing under it.

When a small lad I remember my father plowing under quack by plowing twice in a furrow, taking but a very thin layer the first time or just enough to turn over the portion of the ground filled with quack roots. Then with a short chain attached from the beam of the plow to the whiffletrees it was possible to drive a team in the same position with one horse in the furrow

and thus turn up four or five inches more of soil below the quack roots, completely covering the quack that had been turned over the first time. After the second plowing in the same furrow, we have a deeper trench in which the sod is turned and when the second trip around has been made, the sod will be completely covered. When this work is thoroughly done, once plowing will generally kill the larger portion of it, when almost any crop can be grown with comparative ease.

The men doing the plowing were not familiar with this kind of work, and thought it would be best to plow in the regular way, then thoroughly drag out the quack roots with spring-tooth harrows, and after drying in the hot sun, draw them off in a pile. After the plowing has been completed, the spring tooth harrows were used to drag out the roots, going over every foot of the land at least a dozen times.

Each succeeding week the ground was harrowed twice over the following three weeks. It was then left a week on account of other work and when attempting to harrow it the next time, we found it so completely filled with quack that the harrowing did but little good. We then plowed the field cross-wise, cutting the sod in small cubes, then by thorough harrowing, nearly all the quack was drawn to the surface and removed. This work was completed the last of July, almost too late for seeding the buckwheat to get a crop of grain. The buckwheat was seeded however, as we knew it would be good for the land to plow the buckwheat under should there not be any possibility of its maturing seed. It was so extremely dry that only a few patches of the buckwheat came up for fully two weeks.

It was after the middle of August before a fair growth of buckwheat could be seen on all parts of the field. The ground was in such a thorough state of cultivation that when the buckwheat did come, it made a most remarkable growth and the killing frosts came late in the season, allowing time for a full crop to mature. There was neither fertilizer nor lime applied to the soil.

The only thing to which we can attribute the success of the good crop is the thorough cultivation. The farmer who is working the farm remarked to our teamsters that the cost of cultivating this land would be more than the value of the land. This, however, was a mistake, although it was quite expensive, owing to the fact that the teams and the men were employed by the hour and it was necessary to do so much work.

While the quack is not entirely subdued, there is but little left. This ground will be planted in the spring with corn in the hill, and will be cultivated both ways of the row, which should completely destroy the few remaining roots.

It may be necessary to do a little hand work to cover some of the quack that may come up in the hill of corn. When the quack is completely covered it will soon smother, but where the sprout is allowed to come to the surface, it will grow and develop. There are many more acres on the farm having some quack in with the timothy, although not nearly as thick as the piece referred to above.

We will try the old plan of plowing twice in a furrow to learn if it will not be possible to smother it and put the land in a better stage of cultivation without so much labor, in harrowing and drawing off the roots. The roots when smothered will decay and add some humus to the soil.

The wholesale fruit and vegetable jobbers of all the Prairie Provinces, have petitioned that the tariff be removed from the articles they deal in, stating that it simply acts as a tax on the prairie consumers.

Wm. E. Corey, for several years president of the United States Steel Corporation has been removed from his position.

## Imperial Hotel

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

Rates - \$1.50 'o \$2 per day

ANGUS McLEOD  
JAMES McLEOD, Proprietors  
FREE BUS

January 11, 1911

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# Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Associate Membership Fee | \$1.00 |
| S. G. Badge (Adults)     | .50    |
| S. G. Badge (Girls)      | .50    |
| S. G. Buttons (Children) | .50    |

### OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.  
To gratify the wish of some invalid.  
To maintain the Girls' Club room at 274 Hazgrave street.

### MOTTO

If thou art blessed,  
Thou hast the sunshine of thy gladness lost.  
On the dark edge of each cloud that lies  
Black in thy brother's skies.

If thou art sad  
Still be thou in thy brother's gladness glad.

### MY MOTHER

(By Lala Whiston Mitchell, in the "Congressional and Christian World.")  
Bright-eyed she was, bright smiling and bright  
With never-failing rest of life she had,  
Which lightened every care, and kept her glad.  
Time-crowned with silver, never was she old,  
Never to human interests dead nor cold,  
We may not know her, now as angels clad,  
Whose pilgrim way was seldom dark or sad,  
For her, soft tears and chimes, not long knells  
Still dwell her spirit, intangible and near,  
Among our griefs, our old perplexities,  
Making for memory a garden of delight,  
With necessary not rue, kept green and dead,  
The quiet paths all bordered with heart-rose,  
One steadfast star for storm, for night — Selected.

### I WOULDN'T BE CROSS

I wouldn't be cross, dear, with people at home;  
They love you so fondly, whatever may come,  
You may count on the kindness around you to stand  
Oh, loyally true in a brotherly hand,  
So, since the fair gold far exceeded the cross,  
I wouldn't be cross, dear, I wouldn't be cross.

I wouldn't be cross with a stranger, ah, no;  
To the pilgrims we meet on the life-path we owe  
This kindness to give them good cheer as they pass,  
To clear out the flat-stones and plant the soft grass,  
No, dear, with a stranger, in trial or loss,  
I perchance might be silent—I wouldn't be cross.

No bitterness sweetens, no sharpness may heal  
The wound which the soul is too proud to reveal,  
No entry hath power, by a feet and a jar,  
The beautiful work of our hands we may mar,  
Let happen what may, dear, of trouble and loss,  
I wouldn't be cross, dear, I wouldn't be cross—  
—Christian Age.

### IN EVERYTHING GIVE THANKS

Give thanks in everything!  
In the water and the fruit,  
When thy body hope are withering,  
And thy dearest dreams are crossed,  
Let faith take up the strain,  
And praise from the wrong heart flow,  
For the broken speck and the kindly pain,  
That forbids its rest below.

Dear Friends—To give thanks, indeed, for all  
the loving help, given by my readers, to give  
thanks to those who are so lovingly preparing for  
the Toy Mission is indeed a joy. I only wish my  
readers could be with me to enjoy the fruits of  
all their beautiful gifts and loving work. A full  
description of the Mission with photos will be  
given in a near issue, until then, my loving  
thanks. Sunniest greetings for 1911.

### A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret—I thought I would write a  
few lines as I would like to become a member of  
your club. Please send me a membership card,  
an sending two cents for postage. Next time I  
write I will send a few things as I have not got  
them ready just now. I must close for now,  
wishing your Guild every success and prosperity.  
GRACE MAY McNEIL,  
Valparaiso, Sask. Age 13.

### FOR CHILDREN

Dear Margaret—Your work among the little  
children of the city has appealed to our sympathy  
and we are sending a small token for Christmas.  
Give the gloves to some needy little one, they  
will keep their little hands warm. Enclosed in  
card-board, you will find fifty cents for toys for  
your Toy Mission. Wishing you success in your  
Christ-like work.

A FRIEND.

### A LITTLE MEMBER

Dear Margaret—I am just a little girl three  
years and a half old, but mamma tells me about  
the little boys and girls you are trying to help  
so I thought I would like to send something too.  
Enclosed you will find twenty-five cents for the  
Toy Mission. You can get something for some  
little girl with it. Perhaps at some future time  
I will send some more. I have a little sister  
younger than myself so have no second hand  
clothing for children. Wishing you a Merry  
Christmas and a Happy New Year.  
MARIE UNDERWOOD,  
Longworth, Sask.

### SENT FIFTY CENTS

Dear Margaret—I wrote you that I would help  
a little with your right address, so now I send  
fifty cents. I have not had your letter yet but I  
know you are very busy at Christmas times.  
MRS. W. B. S.  
Mayfield Station, Man.

### FOR TOY MISSION

Dear Margaret—I am sending one dollar to  
be used for the Toy Mission if I isn't too late.  
If it is you will have some other use for it. There  
are always some little folks needing help all the

time as well as at Christmas time. Hoping you  
will get your wish and have the biggest and best  
Toy Mission ever held.  
MRS. W. D. C.  
Rochester, Sask.

### IT DOES HELP

Dear Margaret—I am sending a few little  
cards and a dollar which I hope may help a little  
in your work.  
J. M. D.

### THESE WERE FINE DOLLS

Dear Margaret—You will find enclosed seven  
dollars some dolls' clothes which we trust will  
gladden the hearts of some little girls. The dolls  
have been dressed by the little girls of my Sunday  
School class. They also send extra dollars for  
dolls. Little Jess McLeod sends 25 cents to  
buy candies for the little girl who gets her dolls.



Two Sunshiners

Mrs. McLeod sends \$1.00 for some sick child.  
Miss Eggeston also sends \$1.00 for a sick child.  
We all join in wishing each and every one a  
very merry Christmas.

You will find enclosed 20 cents for which kindly  
send me buttons for the following—Evelyn  
Fisher, Gerlie Fisher, Clarence Fisher, Jess Mc-  
Leod, Charlie McLeod, Jessie Stewart, Hugh  
Stewart, McGill Stewart.  
FLORENCE HUGHES,  
Goodlands, Man.

### HER SECOND LETTER

Dear Margaret—I received your kind letters,  
I also received the button. I think it is very nice  
and many thanks for it. I got quite a few to join  
the Guild. I am enclosing the card, (that you  
sent to me,) with the names of those who have  
joined on it. It has been pretty cold for some  
time. There has been snow on the ground ever  
since Thanksgiving day. I think I will close with  
a few riddles. 1. Which man of the baseball  
team would make the best griddle cake? Ans.  
A good batter. 2. What coat should be put on  
wet? Ans. A coat of paint. 3. Why is a  
ground girl like a music book? Ans. Because she  
is full of airs. 4. What stock of money does not  
grow less with use? Ans. A stock of common  
sense. I am also sending some scissors favors  
which I hope will help a little in amusing some  
little child. This is my second letter to your  
Guild. I am ten years old. My birthday is the  
last day of October.  
ALFREDA GAUTHIER,  
Zealandia, Sask.

### ANOTHER NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret—I thought I would be a  
member of your club. I will enclose a two cent  
stamp for a membership card or badge and I will  
also give you names that I think will be some of  
your Sunshiners.  
LOUIE JOHNSTON,  
Young Farm, Saskatoon, Sask.

### READS SUNSHINE FIRST

Dear Margaret—I am sending you 25 cents  
to help in your good work. I always read your  
page first. I see others get children through your  
kind help and am wondering if you could find me  
a wee girlie with yellow hair and blue eyes and fair  
skin, a year (or near) of age. Our boys are grown  
and have left the nest to do men's work in the  
world and the house is so still I must have a child,  
or boy or girl. We have plenty to care for a  
child or children very nicely. Please let me hear  
from you.  
MRS. J. S.  
Davidson, Sask.

The work of the "Toy Mission" has kept every  
one so busy that the answer to those desiring  
children had to be put on one side. All these  
matters will be taken up immediately after the  
toy mission.  
MARGARET.

### FOR TOY MISSION

Dear Margaret—Enclosed find \$1.50 for your  
Toy Mission and Christmas entertainment from  
Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Edwards, Fred. and Mrs.  
Crooks, Mr. and Mrs. James Mosier, Wauchope,  
Sask.

### THREE LITTLE SUNBEAMS

Dear Margaret—Please send me and my sister  
Margie two buttons. I go to Sunday School  
every Sunday, but I don't go to day school at all  
because I do my lessons at home. Mother is  
trying to send a small parcel for your little children  
at Winnipeg. I have got two sisters and one  
brother. They are named Margie, Kate and Sam.  
Little Kate is eight months old and she can sit  
up in a little high chair and eat crusts and stands

up in a play bed. Little Sam is three years old.  
Margie is seven, I am twelve. I enclose the  
money for the buttons. I hope all your children  
will have a very good time at Christmas. Our  
Christmas tree is on the twenty-first December.  
NELLIE TURRELL,  
Deception, Man.

I have cards and buttons, and enclosed the baby  
sister in the "Cradle Guild." Write again.  
MARGARET.

### FOUR SUNSHINERS

Dear Margaret—Enclosed find one dollar in  
aid of the Toy Mission. We hope all the children  
will be remembered by Santa this year.  
Yours in the good cause.  
JEAN BRAY,  
JACK BRAY,  
HATTIE BRAY,  
GEORGE BRAY,  
Lenore, Sask.

### KINDLY WORDS

Dear Margaret—Although your paper has been  
in our home over a year, yet I must acknowledge  
that I have never even sacrificed the time to even  
write you a letter. I am sure you are doing a  
splendid work in helping God's creatures, and  
while helping them we know we are pleasing God,  
for did He not say "Inasmuch as ye have done it  
unto one of these the least of my brethren have ye  
done it unto Me." I feel sure that God will  
bless you, and will give you health and strength to  
further your noble work, but we must not forget  
the greatest of all help, prayer. Even those who  
cannot give can pray. I must close my letter,  
but I will write you later, and will send something  
to cheer the sick. Wishing you every success in  
your loving work.  
KITTY,  
Lloydminster, Sask.

### IT WILL HELP

Dear Margaret—Enclosed you will please find  
twenty-five cents for the Toy Mission, hoping it  
will help. We hope that all the children will have  
a Merry, Merry Christmas.  
HAZEL AND NORA LEWIS,  
Crandall, Man.

### EIGHT LITTLE HELPERS

Dear Margaret—Please accept the small contribu-  
tion towards the toy mission fund, for the  
little ones in the homes there, from eight little  
boys and girls: Dolly Gibson, 5 cents; Hilda  
Gibson, 5 cents; Jessie Gibson, 5 cents; Earl  
Gibson, 5 cents; Louise Gibson, 5 cents; Alvin  
Gibson, 5 cents; Inez Gibson, 5 cents; Jack  
Gibson, 5 cents. With best wishes.  
MRS. G. GIBSON,  
Indian Head.

### A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret—I would like a Sunshine  
Guild button. We are just beginning taking  
The Guide. I am eleven years old and English.  
I will try and save my Sunday School papers. I

am sending ten cents to use in some good way.  
I know a boy and girl that are going to write  
"Milk's Prayer" at our Christmas tree.  
ANNIE HANLEY,  
Fairlight, Sask.

### WILL TAKE CHILD

Dear Margaret—I wrote you some time ago  
asking your assistance in getting a little girl to  
adopt. As I have not heard from you I have  
concluded you were unsuccessful. I am going  
to trouble you again. Do you know of a children's  
home in Brandon or in Winnipeg? I would be  
very pleased if you could give me any information.  
Wishing you a very Merry Christmas and a  
Bright New Year.  
MRS. W. A. BROWN,  
Box 401, Moosemilk, Sask.

I am going to Moosemilk in another week and  
if possible I will bring a little girl with me. Will  
write to you again before I leave.  
MARGARET.

### IT WAS RECEIVED

Dear Margaret—I saw mention of some poor  
woman pleading for some toys for her children at  
Christmas. If this case is relieved please give  
the enclosed five dollars, or its equivalent in toys  
to some other deserving case.  
JAMES A. ROBERTS,  
Box 240, Victoria, B.C.

### INTERESTED IN WORK

Dear Margaret—I am sending you a dollar to  
help on your good work, hoping you will meet with  
great success in your great undertaking bringing  
comfort into so many little lives. Wishing you  
a happy Christmas and a bright New Year.  
MRS. G. CROOK,  
Larchmont P.O.

### THE LITTLE THINGS

I cannot do the big things,  
That I should like to do,  
To make the earth forever fair,  
The sky forever blue.

But I can do the small things  
That help to make it sweet;  
The rhinoceros arise and fill the skies  
And temptate best.  
Alfred H. Miles.

### 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 .....

## WINDSOR DAIRY SALT



The wise house-  
wife knows the  
importance of  
always keeping a  
good supply of  
Windsor Dairy  
Salt on hand.

She knows that  
Windsor Salt  
makes the best

butter—and she is not satisfied to make  
any other.

Windsor Dairy Salt is both a money-  
maker and a money-saver.

It makes money for farmers and dairy-  
men because it makes butter that brings  
the best prices.

It saves money for them because, being  
absolutely pure, it requires less to properly  
salt the butter.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

## MRS. NELLIE L. McCLUNG

The original of this photograph is a young woman of the West. She was born in the province of Ontario over thirty years ago and was brought by her parents to Winnipeg in the earlier days when that now flourishing city was a mere town with a very uncertain future, backed by an almost limitless area of arable land of equally uncertain promise.

At the age of ten years, Mrs. McClung, or Nellie, as her many friends affectionately and appropriately term her, migrated with her parents to what was then doubtless "a far country" considering that day's transportation facilities, an ox team and a lumber wagon, to the district now known by the liquid Indian appellation, Wawanesa.

Here in the Souris valley the child merged through girlhood into womanhood, imbibing the fresh healthfulness of prairie sun and wind and rain and frost; refined by the soft brilliance of the varied Western flora, anemone and rose and hesthorn blossom, that the revolving seasons scattered wide with generous hand; lulled by the purring streams, that jollied their small riotous contents into



Mrs. NELLIE L. McCLUNG  
Author "The Second Chance"

the slumbersome Souris, which farther on empties its weary length into the adventurous Assiniboine that indefatigable explorer of plain and valley from the Northern-West, whose identity is finally lost in the swift cross-country muddy Red, after a persistent but futile effort doubtless to "trek" its own free route to a boundless home in the broad Atlantic; but the resolute Red barred its progress, caught up the fugitive Assiniboine and bears its unresisting waters on through a succession of waterways away to the rigid North.

Add to the natural advantages of so idealistic a location for the dreaming of dreams and the building of air castles as the little Wawanesa home offered, situated as it was in the cradle of speculative romance among Nature's choice gifts of tree-bordered stream and verdant valley, of wind swept blossom and sun-bathed plain, the super-desirable advantage of a birthright in Irish parentage, and the "Foundations of Success" in story-telling are "well and truly laid." Given with this premise the artist's magic touch and—the tale tells itself. On meeting Mrs. McClung one's mind instinctively reverts to country life and streams and flowers. Little marvel need it be that Mrs. McClung rocked in the lap of Opportunity has in due time discovered herself and is now making an enviable reputation among Canadian story tellers. But Mrs. McClung is more than a story teller. Long before any book slid from the point

of her facile pen, and of course while still a maid she qualified for the teaching profession, in which labor, owing to her broad sympathy, ready humor, keen observation and charming personality she could not have been other than an unequalled success. As is usual in such cases, others beside day pupils became quickly cognizant of those pleasing attributes, of which one special cognizance terminated in marriage and subsequently in four fine children.

Harriet Beecher Stowe while busy writing that popular classic "Uncle Tom's Cabin," concurrently with the daily grind of general house-work among her little ones, harassed by the misconceived iterations of her publishers (who were printing her story in serial form as it fell from her pen) "to cut it short"—"to quit now" whereat she irritatedly flung back "I'll stop when I get through," was before all else the mother. Like her, Mrs. McClung is the mother first and also exemplified the somewhat difficult theory that prosperity in authorship and housekeeping may go merrily hand in hand.

It is probably true, that publishers are better mannered now, than in Mrs. Stowe's day, and Mrs. McClung is subjected to no such discouraging hindrance as a satiated and over officious publisher. Yet what she gains from her publishers is easily overbalanced by the greater demands and intricacies of modern living, attended to by her own capable hands, and is through this experience brought right into the heart of living, hence her ability to picture so vividly, real life scenes.

Mrs. McClung has just returned from what may almost be termed a "triumphal procession" in Ontario where she has been feted and "luncheoned" and "received" by literary circles in Toronto and elsewhere. She also filled many profitable engagements with several women's clubs and church societies by giving readings from her new book, *The Second Chance*.

Mrs. McClung is happily mated with a husband who is progressive enough to have assimilated the modernism of "equality of the sexes" and supports her in her literary ambitions with unflinching sympathy and encouragement. Her home since her marriage is in Manitow, a small town on the South Western colonization railway.

Besides her two books—"Sowing Seeds in Danny" and its very engaging sequel "The Second Chance," Mrs. McClung has given us several charming little stories, sketches and verse-groups that go to the heart and make bright little homes for themselves there.

Altogether Mrs. McClung gives great promise of a very bright future in the realm of story-writing, and we Western Canadians especially have great reason for both pleasure and pride in our gifted countrywoman.

## THE FIRST DAILY'S EDITOR

A woman published the first daily newspaper in the world. It was called the *Courant*, and made its first appearance in London on March 11, 1702. Before that time the news had been dispensed weekly, or in a few cases of very progressive editors, semi-weekly.

It is said that it was issued by "E. Mallet, against the Ditch at Fleet Bridge." Behind that non-committal "E" was "Elizabeth." It was the imagination of a woman that first conceived the idea that man would want to have the news every morning with his breakfast, and put the idea into operation.

The *Courant* contained only two columns, but they were devoted entirely to news. For centuries a single copy of a bulletin has been posted on the walls of a Royal Palace in China, says "Advertising and Selling," but that cannot be called a newspaper; and there was once a sort of daily market report in Germany, but it lasted only a few days.

The *Courant's* two columns were printed on only one side of the sheet, and contained such items as the following:

"It is believed that the Earl of Portland is by this time at Paris."  
"Here is talk as if 900,000 pistols were transmitted hither from France for bribing some persons to favor the designs of that crown."

There were no pictures or advertisements. The *Courant* lived several years, and since its appearance the world has never been without a daily newspaper. A copy—the very first issue, in fact—is preserved in the British Museum. Elizabeth Mallet had a style and a mind of her own, as is apparent from the following paragraph from that first issue:

"The *Courant* (as the title shows) will be published daily, being designed to give all the material news as soon as every post arrives, and is confined to half the compass to save the public at least half the impertinences of ordinary newspapers."

She also promises that the editor will not "take upon himself to give any comments or conjectures of his own, but will relate only matters of fact, supposing the other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves."

## UNCLE JEDEDIAH'S DILEMMA

"Waal, I dun 'no'," said Uncle Jedediah, as he gazed out of the postoffice window at the falling snow—"I dun 'no' as I care so much about these here Christmas joys. I believe in celebratin' the day, o' course, but it's a mighty tryin' period for a feller like me, runnin' a emporium like my store. The

## THE WIFE

Each night at six, lest he be late,  
Here at the door I wait and wait.

Our little home to us a shrine,  
Where every breath is his and mine,

Is silent and intent with me  
To hear the clicking of his key,  
Which opens in the twilight dim,  
All of my heart and soul to him.  
The cloth is spread, the dinner steams;

I wait the comrade of my dreams,  
I wait to catch and kiss his hands  
As in the door my husband stands;  
And touch and stroke his tangled hair,

Smooth out his forehead's frown of care,  
Caress his listless lips to life,  
And whisper he is with his wife.

Tonight will all I love be late?  
Here at the door I wait, I wait.

—Ruth Hammett

rush o' business come Christmas-time is suthin' awful. I guess they must ha' been five people in my place yestiddy, buyin' things to give to their folks Christmas mornin'." It's mighty tryin' for a feller of my kind, bubblin' over with good-feelin' and sociability to have to keep my mouth shut about all these little supprizes that I know about. For instance, Mrs. Si Hawkins she come in yestiddy afternoon an' bought a brand-new wash-b'ler to put into Si's stockin' on Christmas with the love of Santy Claus, an' I ain't in a p'ition to even mention it to Silas when he comes into the store, beuz she wants to supprize him with it—and yet, when Si settles down to a friendly gossip about what's goin' on, I can't think o' nothin' but wash-b'lers, and wash-b'lers.

"Bright day, Jed'diah," says Si.  
"Ya-as," says I. "Kind o'." "Tain't no brighter 'n my wash-b'lers, though."  
"Lot o' hot air in Jim Webster's speech down to Newb'ry last night," says Si.

"Ya-as," says I. "Most as much as flies out o' one o' my wash-b'lers when she gets a goin'," says I.  
"Hank Wiggins is into a lot o' hot watter about them nineteen-two eggs he sold for fresh to the Widder Fish-back," says Si.

"Ya-as," says I. "Ye'd almost think he'd fell into one o' my wash-b'lers," says I.  
"Then Silas he looks at me kind o' queer, an' says, 'What's the matter of

you, Jed-diah! What's settin' these here wash-b'lers to bitin' you this way?"

"Oh, nothin'," says I, grinnin' like a chummy cat.  
"Waal, that reminds me, Jed," says Si. "My old woman kied o' wants a new wash-b'ler for a Christmas present—guss ya'd better set one o' 'em aside, an' I'll take it up t' the house as a Christmas supprize."

"Then, b'gosh! how can I keep from tellin' him!" said the old man, plaintively. "An' so it goes through the hull blamed town. Bill Sampson buys a new corn-cob pipe to give to his wife, and Lindy Sampson buys a set o' knitted tidies to give to Bill. Sairy Wintergreen gets Bob Silters a new green butterfly tie, and Bob gets Sairy a nice pot o' white enamel paint, and so on, and I'm expected to keep shut about it all until after Christmas. It ain't in human nature to be bustin' with news and not bust! I tell ye it's a strain."

"Must be," said I sympathetically.  
"The wust thing ever happened was this mornin'," though, "the old man went on, pulling the end of his chin whisker meditatively. "O! Missus Bumpus, from Quincey Corners, come a-hoppin' into the store, and after lookin' the hull place over for an hour or two she finally bought a mustache cup for Liffet—one o' them patent coffee-cups, ye know, made so's a feller with a head o' hair on his upper lip can drink his coffee without his lookin' like a picture o' Booker Washington goin' over Niagara Falls."

"Jest the thing for Liffet!" says she.

"Ya-as," says I.  
"Waal, mind ye, Jed-diah Peavey," says she, "don't ye daat mention it to Liffet that I've took it for his Christmas, or I'll never buy another thing in this here emporium of yours as long as I live."

"So I swore by all that was holy I'd never breathe nothin' about it to Liffet nor nobody else. Waal, sir, less 'n an hour after that I took a barrel o' bay-rum over to Horry Squoggs's barber shop, an' whilst I was a-settin' there waitin' for Horry to pay me for it in walks Liffet Bumpus, sets himself down in the chair an' turnin' to Horry, he says, says he: 'Horry, jest take these here tossels off'n my upper lip. I'm gettin' sick o' lookin' like a ding-basted mantelpiece with a new red lambrinky a-hangin' over the edge!'"

"By gorry! my heart went plunkin' down into my boots when Liff said that! What ought I to have did? Keep my oath to old Missus Bumpus and let Liff get shaved and spile everythin', or betray the confidence imposed into me for the sake of the supprize?"

"By jove," said I, deeply moved by the old man's trouble. "That is a problem, Uncle Jedediah, and I don't know how anybody but yourself this side of Solomon could solve it wisely. What did you do?"

"I clapped my mouth so tight shet I ain't scarce! been able to open it sense, and run," said Uncle Jedediah, looking gloomily out of the window. "They's only one consolation," he added, lighting his pipe.

"What's that?" I asked.  
"It's a gold-erned poor coffee-cup that can't be turned into a shavin'-mug at a pinch," said the old man.

## A GIRL'S GIRL

She is sure to be popular with her friends, and golden opinions of her echo on all sides.

She is always doing some little kindness for those about her, and thought for herself does not enter into her calculations.

She is true and sympathetic, ever ready to listen to confidences, and, above all, to keep them.

She is unaffected and simple, and ready to show an interest in all her friends' undertakings.

## THE CHILD AT THE LOOM

(By Edwin Markham, Author of "The Man with the Hoe")

"Children," says the Talmud, "must not be taken from the schools even to rebuild the temple." In Greece and Rome the children of both slave and master fared alike in a common nursery. The trainers worked to build up strong and beautiful bodies careless of the accident of lineage or fortune. But how different is our "Christian civiliza-

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tion!" Seventeen hundred thousand children at work!

Does the vast enumeration bring any significance to our minds when we see that an army of one million seven hundred thousand children are at work in our "land of the free?" This was the figure in 1900; now there are hundreds of thousands more. And many of them working their long ten or fourteen hours by day or night, with only a miserable dime for wage! Can the heart take in the enormity?

Picture the long procession of them—enough to people a modern Babylon—all held from the green fields, dragged from school, shut out of home, dragged from play and sleep and rest, and set tramping in grim forced march to the mills and mines and shops and offices in this our America—the land whose other name we have been told is Opportunity! We of the "upper crust" give our children books and beauty by day, and fold them into white beds at night; and we feel all this carotaking to be only the natural order of things. Do we ever think of the over two million children who—in free America—are pushed out as little burden-bearers to share the toils and strains and dangers of the world of battling men? Children that seem like spectre-shapes, doomed to silence and done with life, beckoning to one another across some thunder-shaken Inferno.

Is it not shameful, is it not astounding, that this craft that was known to the toilers of Memphis and Shushan in this our America—should now, after all the advance of ages, be loaded in any degree upon the frail, half-formed bodies of slender children? But God's battle has begun. Still there must be a wider unification of the hands of justice and mercy, a fusing and forcing of public opinion. Let the women of America arise, unite and resolve in a great passion of righteousness to save the children of the nation. Nothing can stand against the fire of an awakened and banded womanhood.—The Cosmopolitan.

#### MR. DOOLEY

Sit, Hianis, near me:  
There's times when I fear me  
With riverine dew;  
Ye're failin' to hear me  
P'r what's th' salvation  
Iv all this grand nation—  
Iv ye and ye're crew.

'Tis true that me stiddy  
Old college chum, Tiddy,  
Has settled arlidy  
A number iv things;  
But still there's divorcees,  
An' racin' with horses,  
Fi-nance, an' th' courses  
Iv combines an' rings.

I tell ye th' bothers  
Iv Jawn D. an' others,  
Iv children an' mothers,  
Iv husbands an' brides,  
Iv Suffragettes bloomed,  
What's true an' what's rumored;  
An' always good-humored,  
I laugh at both sides.

I teach ye be jokin',  
Ye're laughter provokin'  
While others ar-re croakin'.  
Me wit, so they say,  
Is thruly So-eratic  
An' epigrammatic—  
What Hogan calls "Attie"  
An' "sthrily oh fay."

Hark, now, an' be wiser:  
Me frind an' adviser  
Young Wilhelm th' Kaiser  
Says, when ye've begun  
That war with Japan, sir,  
Th' Thropics iv Cancer—  
Whisht, man! wud ye answer!  
Thin wait till I'm Dunne!  
Arthur. Guiterman in Life.

#### VALLEY RIVER SOCIETY

Editor Fireside:—You will have learned from previous issues of The Guide that we have a Women's Society at Valley River, and in response to your request for reports of women's meetings we send you further particulars. Our Society, which we named the Valley River Ladies' Mutual Benefit Society was formed on February 10, 1910. We met at the home of the president, Mrs. Jones, who expressed the wish that her room be treated as a public room during the meetings of the

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society. The G. G. A. held their meetings at the same hour, 8 p.m. in the school house close at hand, and they drive the ladies to their destination, calling for them again at the close of the meetings. Our membership commenced with twelve ladies, and is increasing rapidly, including today a number of young girls. Arrangements are also made for welcoming occasional visitors and strangers. The initial idea was that the women on the farm needed a meeting which would be entirely their own, and where they could discuss with one another any problems of interest in connection with home life. The subjects discussed during the year were as follows: Systematic house-keeping, house-cleaning, home nursing, bandaging, preserving and pickling, butter-making, bread-making, how to make which led to free expression of thought. A step forward was taken on December 2nd, when a public meeting arranged by the society was addressed by Miss Juniper and Miss Kennedy, of the M. A. C., who spoke on their respective work among girls and women. The interest was intense, and in consequence it was decided to affiliate with the larger Women's Institutes, arrangements for which are now being made. The society was much encouraged by kind wishes from the directors of the M. A. C.

The following are the officers of our society: President, Mrs. Jones; vice-president, Mrs. Weir; secretary, Miss Taylor; assistant-secretary, Mrs. J. W. McQuig. Directors: Mrs. Watson, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. J. McQuig.

(MISS) M. E. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

#### WHY SHOULD I WORRY?

If we could have anticipated our coming into this world no dream of horror could ever have seemed so dreadful. If we could have stood and said: "I am going into this strange world the most helpless thing in it. Of course, I shall know nobody, and, of course, no one will know me. I shall not be able to understand their language and I shall not have the sense to know my own wants, much less to tell them to any one else. I shall be so little that, of course, no one will care for me; I shall be in everybody's way and quite unable to get out of it." Oh, the agony of it, that cruel loneliness! The angels surely shuddered the first time they saw a baby, and wondered that God dared make anything so awful in its helplessness.

No terror that ever came into a man's mind in thought of going out of this world would have compared with that terror of coming into it.

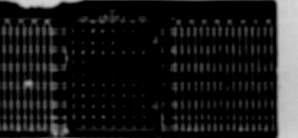
And lo! we came—and a mother's love bent over us. Oh, the marvelous and perfect ministry! Little—and yet because little, so unutterably dear. Weak—yes, omnipotently weak. Waited upon day and night with a service unwearied, a service that found its heaven in its ministry. The power that made a mother is the power that I can trust for ever and ever. A mother is the "Fear not" of nature to our hearts.

Now may we think of our gracious God speaking to us: "Come, let us reason together, my child. There was a time when thou wert all want, and in that time didst thou lack anything! Was not every want anticipated and perfectly supplied! And the love that fashioned the mother for thee at the beginning of thy life is the love that still holds thee dear, caring as surely and acutely for the wants of manhood and of old age as for the wants of the little child."—From "Christ's Cure for Care."

—Mark Guy Pearse.

#### AGE NO CONCERN

It isn't true, as newspaper humorists so often allege, that all women beyond the age of thirty seek to suppress the facts as to the number of their years. Miss Ida M. Tarbell, whose history of the Standard Oil Company was perhaps the most complete and searching expos-



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**\$35 ONLY** freight paid, including 10 large 10" records (8 double discs) of your own choice.  
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Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. Return if not as represented, and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer; no mysterious philanthropic ad.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

ure of its kind ever attempted, is today fifty-three years of age, and doesn't give a whop who knows it.

Miss Tarbell's middle name, by the way, is Minerva, who, in Roman mythology, was the goddess of wisdom and war, of the liberal arts, science and learning. There are those, even at No. 26 Broadway who believe that her parents had a wise hunch. Erie county, Pennsylvania, is Miss Tarbell's birthplace, and Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., her alma mater. She began her journalistic career in 1883 as associate editor of The Chautauquan, later going to Paris to become a student at the Sorbonne and the College of France. In 1894 she associated herself with the editorial staff of McClure's Magazine, and in 1906 became associate editor of the American Magazine. Besides supplying much material for a life of John D. Rockefeller and his oil associates, she has written biographies of Abraham Lincoln, Napoleon Bonaparte, Madame Roland and other notables.



8844—A New Waist Model.

Ladies Waist with Yoke Facing.

A pretty tucked waist that is equally well adapted for separate development, or for combination with any smart skirt of the same material. The yoke facing is a distinctive feature of the model, which is very attractive and becoming to most women. Broadcloth, serge, poplin or rep could be combined with net or satin of the same shade. The sleeve may be made in full length or cut off for three-quarter length. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size.



8649—Ladies Work Apron.

In the performance of household duties, nothing can take the place of a good work apron. The one here pictured is quite simple in construction, and is very easily slipped on. It is shaped by curved side seams and two pockets add to its usefulness. The materials best suited for aprons of this kind are percale, gingham and holland. Sizes: 34, 36, 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 56 inch material.



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Send for our Mid-Winter Sale Catalogue. The prices in it are special. It is filled with bargains, such as Toronto shoppers wait for and snap up. This catalogue gives you the same chance to save money.

Just address a postal to Dept. No. 1 saying "Send me your Mid-Winter Sale Catalogue."

Send for the Catalogue Now—It's Free

The SIMPSON Company Limited TORONTO

OMAR ON SANTA CLAUS Myself, when young, precociously did mock

At all the other babies on our block, reviling tales of Santa Claus as "fakes," Their cherished Christmas sentiments to shock!

Yet, more especially I loved to paint—Our parents masquerading as the Saint, And when my playmates tearfully inquired, "Ain't there a Santy Claus?" I'd scoff, "There ain't!"

But now, with kiddies to the count of five, In Santa's cause with all my skill I strive.

That day my children find he's just their Dad, I'll be the sorriest man alive!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

COLORADO SUFFRAGE CLUB The Colorado Equal Suffrage Aid Society is a new association, consisting of

men only. Its object is to combat the slanders circulated by anti-suffragists in other States against Colorado's women voters. Dr. Barton O. Aylesworth, former president of the Colorado Agricultural College, has lately been lecturing in different parts of the country for the National American Woman Suffrage Association. He found the Louisiana legislature took a truly progressive attitude when it voted down the other day the proposal to make women eligible to serve on boards of education and of charity. Hitherto in Louisiana this has been a function belonging exclusively to men; and if the functions of men and of women must be made and kept as different as possible, it ought to remain so. But this is a reductio ad absurdum.

Undoubtedly there are some functions which are exclusively masculine, and others which are exclusively feminine; but there are also a great many which are common to both sexes. And the whole purpose of the woman movement during the last hundred years has

consisted in the discovery that one thing after another which had been supposed to be an exclusively masculine function was really common ground. A.S.B.



8865—One of the Season's Smart Blouse Effects.

Ladies' Waist with Tucker. There is a sense of being "in trim" at all times when one has blouses of the right style, and the style here shown is most appropriate. It is made with body and sleeve in one, and provided with a "tucker" that may be omitted if the blouse is used for a dressy occasion. Net, voiles, crepe de chine and other soft materials, combined with silk or lace will develop this design effectively. Or cashmere, poplin, cloth or velvet may be used. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires two yards of 36 inch material for the blouse and 1 1/2 yard for the tucker for the 36 inch 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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(By The Free Hon. V and H customers resume Taft act to make tariff red trade be States. being a small but railroad manufact removal trade bet States or that the reciprocity their livi cities. I outcome course, favorable ment wh tage of consume confere of the from the political opinion of lower-represen fore, sho ing come will give factories quantiti It is a Richard induc

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# Summary of The Week's News of The World

## Our Ottawa Letter

(By THE GUIDE Special Correspondent)  
Press Gallery, Ottawa, January 6.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, and Hon. Wm. Paterson, minister of customs, have gone to Washington to resume the negotiations with President Taft and Secretary Knox with a view to making some arrangement for mutual tariff reductions in order to promote freer trade between Canada and the United States. The result of the conference is being anxiously awaited. There is a small but powerful section, including the railroad magnates and some of the manufacturers, who are opposed to the removal of any of the restrictions upon trade between Canadians and their United States neighbors, but it is quite apparent that there is a strong feeling in favor of reciprocity among people who work for their living, both on the farms and in the cities. It is useless to guess at the outcome; that will be announced in due course, but conditions are certainly favorable to the conclusion of an arrangement which will be greatly to the advantage of both the producers and the consumers on this side of the line. The conference is being held at the suggestion of the United States government, and from the speeches of leading American politicians it is quite evident that public opinion in the States is strongly in favor of lower duties both ways. The Canadian representatives at the conference, therefore, should have no difficulty in obtaining concessions from Washington which will give both our farmers and our manufacturers an opportunity to sell large quantities of goods to the Americans.

It is stated on good authority that Sir Richard Cartwright is endeavoring to induce his colleagues in the cabinet to

place mowers, reapers and binders on the free list, as a concession to the farmers, irrespective of the result of the reciprocity negotiations, and at the same time to remove the duty from oil used in the making of paint and from all other raw materials of the implement manufacturers, as a compensation to the latter.

The latest news on the Hudson's Bay Railway situation is a statement made on the authority of a prominent government official that Mackenzie & Mann have made a proposition to the government to construct and operate the road under a contract similar to that granted to the G. T. P. on the eastern portion of the National Transcontinental. That is, that the government should pay for the construction of the road and allow them to operate it free of charge for the first seven years after completion, after which they would pay a rental equal to 3 per cent. of the cost. Sir William Mackenzie left Ottawa yesterday, and J. D. McArthur, of Winnipeg, who will also be a bidder for the contract, is now in the city.

Parliament will re-open after the Christmas recess on Wednesday, January 11, and the proceedings of the next few weeks will be full of interest to the farmers of the West. All the questions which were dealt with by the recent delegation will come before parliament, and we shall see what effect the representations of the organized farmers of Canada have had on the government and the individual members. The budget in which any tariff changes will be placed before the house, will probably not be brought down until early in March. Mr. Fielding having stated that it would take about six weeks to prepare the financial statement after his return from Washington.

cheese and milk; timber and lumber, sawed and sided but not planed; barley, buckwheat, corn, rice, rye and wheat, beans, beets, onions, peas, potatoes; cattle, swine, horses, mules and sheep; carrots, radish, cabbage and various garden and field seeds; barley, malt, corn-meal, macaroni, vermicelli, oatmeal,

"To accomplish the desired result, a treaty between the two countries would be preferable to concurrent legislation, and a draft of the substantial provisions of a proposed treaty is appended hereto and submitted for your consideration.

"As it will be seen, this proposed treaty provides for a tribunal to enforce and administer its provisions to be known as the international commerce commission, and which shall consist of four members, namely, the chairman of the interstate commerce commission and the chief commissioner of the board of railway commissioners for Canada for the time being, a member of the interstate commerce commission to be appointed by the president of the United States, and a member of the board of railway commissioners for Canada in council.

"International carriers by water between the United States and Canada should not be subjected to the provisions of such a treaty, except when and to the extent that they unite with rail carriers in either country in forming through water and rail, or rail and water routes.

"The provisions of such a treaty should apply to telegraph, telephone and express companies, and such companies should be subject as respects their international business to the authority of the interstate commerce commission."

In a formal letter to the secretary of state, Judge Mabee, as the designated representative of Canada, concurred in the report and its recommendations.

The draft of the treaty referred to in the report was not made public. That, however, is not essential to an understanding of the recommendation made by the commissioners. The features of the proposed treaty are notable. They provide that claims for reparation shall not be heard by the international commission, and that that body shall not institute criminal proceedings against shippers or carriers.

Secretary Knox will submit the treaty to the senate at an early date, with a recommendation that it be ratified at the present session of congress.



M. F. BURTON  
The new master of the Dominion Grange of Ontario

rolled oats and biscuits; grained buff and rough sole leather; boots and shoes, harness, saddles and saddlery.

The bills have been referred to the house committee on ways and means.

### RECIPROCITY OPPOSED

Woodstock, January 6.—At a largely attended meeting of the Woodstock board of trade, business men, and manufacturers, the following resolution was passed: "That this board of trade stands for the maintenance of the present tariff on manufactured goods, and is unhesitatingly and unalterably against any reciprocity treaty with the United States in manufactured goods, and urges the government not to at the present time lower the tariff duties or enter into a reciprocity treaty with the United States respecting manufactured products."

### INTERNATIONAL RATE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1911.—By the authorization of Secretary Knox, of the department of state, the joint report of Judge Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, and Judge J. P. Mabee, chairman of the railway commission of Canada, on the proposed creation of the international commerce commission has been made public. The report recommends the creation of the proposed commission. Satisfaction is expressed that the commissioners designated by the two countries were in complete accord. The essential features of the report are:

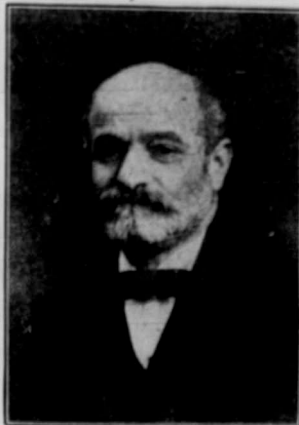
"It is quite apparent that the laws of the United States and of Canada are inadequate for the effective control of international carriers as respects through rates and the establishment of through routes and other matters which are proper subjects of joint regulation and that such regulation would be mutually advantageous.

"It is equally plain that the regulation to which international carriers should be subjected is substantially similar to that provided for interstate carriers of the United States under the substantive provisions of the amended act to regulate commerce, as the same are defined and summarized in a draft of a proposed treaty between the United States and Canada, which is annexed hereto and made a part of this report.

"The intended effect of such a treaty would be to subject international carriers within the limits outlined, to obligations and requirements corresponding to those imposed upon the interstate carriers of this country.

### JOSEPH FELS IN WINNIPEG

Joseph Fels, the multi-millionaire philanthropist and reformer who is spending more than \$10000 per day to abolish poverty by means of land value taxation as advocated by Henry George, will be in



JOSEPH FELS

Winnipeg, Sunday and Monday, January 15th and 16th. On Sunday Mr. Fels will address a meeting at the Grand Theatre, his subject being: "What is Charity," and on Monday evening will speak in the auditorium of the Chambers of Commerce, on Land Value Taxation.

### U.S. TARIFF BILLS

A significant move in relation to the reciprocity negotiations at Washington, now taking place, was the introduction of fifteen bills relating to the tariff into the U.S. house. These bills were introduced by Representative Mann, of Illinois, and are generally regarded as a means of feeling out the sentiment of the house regarding a lowering of the tariff. The items covered by the bills are: Salt, hops, meats and poultry; fish in all its forms; eggs, hay, straw and flax; cotton cloth costing not over nine cents a yard; butter,

### RE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY CO.

If the people are to own and operate the railway it is urgent that as speedily as possible there should be created a corporate body numbering many persons, to make application to the government in the name of the West.

Organizations, public bodies and individuals desiring to take part in the work of securing signatures and subscriptions preliminary to the formation of a company should write for circulars, subscription blanks, receipts, etc., to T. W. Knowles, Secretary, Seymour Hotel, Winnipeg.

ingly defeated. For the life of me, I do not see how he can offer himself as a candidate for the senate under the circumstances. He does not stand for the new order of things. He does not believe in the capacity and the right of the people to govern themselves. He has said unmistakably that he does not think the people competent to advise their public servants. He is a reactionary. He faces to the rear and belongs to an era which is already dead."

### AN IMPERIAL UNITY

London, Jan. 4.—Sir F. Young, the veteran advocate of Imperial unity, tells the Morning Post that some people believe Canada will so develop eventually

### MUNRO ASSIGNS

Mr. H. J. Munro who carried on a mail order business in Winnipeg under the firm name of "Munro's" has found he is unable to continue his business and has made an assignment to Mr. C. H. Newton, Official Assignee, 302 Travellers Building, Winnipeg. It is said that a considerable portion of his liabilities are amounts due to farmers throughout the country, who have sent him remittances covering orders which have not been filled or filled only in part. The official notice to creditors appears in another column of this issue, and according to this notice it is necessary for all claims to be filed with the assignee before February 2nd, next. To file claims it is necessary for farmers to make out a statement showing the amount due and to attach to it a statutory declaration which must be sworn to before a commissioner. Any readers of The Guide who may have money due them by Mr. Munro should lose no time in forwarding their statement to the Assignee. If any of The Guide readers wish it, and will send written authority, The Guide representative will attend the meetings of the creditors on their behalf. Appended herewith is a form a Statutory Declaration to be used in filing claims:

#### Province of Manitoba

In the matter of  
Hugh Johnson Munro, Winnipeg, Man,  
Involvent,  
and

(Insert your own name and address here)

I, (Full name) \_\_\_\_\_ Claimant.

(Occupation) \_\_\_\_\_

do solemnly declare:

1. That the involvent is indebted to said claimant in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_
- (Fill in amount here) \_\_\_\_\_ as per statement annexed, marked Exhibit B. (Send full statement).
2. That the said claimant holds no security for said claim.

AND I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act, 1903."

Declared before me, at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A.D. 1911—  
(Sign here before a Commissioner).

Note.—The statutory declaration is absolutely necessary in the filing of a claim. Every farmer who sends in his claim to the Assignee should be sure that it is accompanied by the declaration properly signed in presence of a commissioner.

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# ARE YOU INTERESTED IN MOTORS?

Automobiles, motor trucks, traction engines, spring machines, motor boats, gas propulsion and electric power plants are no longer experiments. They are being used every day in the year in all parts of the world. No well-informed, up-to-date business man or farmer can afford to be ignorant on these subjects.

IT IS EASY TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING IN THESE LINES BY READING

## MODERN POWER

THE MOTOR MAGAZINE OF WESTERN CANADA

THE BRIGHTEST, newest, most interesting magazine published in Western Canada. Printed in Winnipeg. Edited by a staff of mechanical experts. Profusely illustrated with photographs. Every number full of free and original reading matter. Subscribe now at the special introductory offer of

50 CENTS A YEAR. Send for a sample copy. You'll like it.

### AGENTS CAN MAKE MONEY

by taking subscriptions in small towns and country districts. Exclusive territory. Liberal commissions. Address

## MODERN POWER CO.

339 SOMERSET BUILDING WINNIPEG, Man.

as to become the centre of the empire. If the belief is realized he sees no objection to the removal of the controlling government to the Dominion, and would be as content under Laurier as Aquith or Balfour. He further says it is unfortunate that the imperial conference will meet with an unsympathetic government in power.

#### MANUFACTURERS TO OTTAWA

Western manufacturers are planning a delegation to Ottawa to try and offset the impression made by the farmers in December. It is expected that a company of eight representatives will leave shortly for the capital, there to interview the government. It is said the delegation will be composed of Mayor Evans of Winnipeg; T. R. Deacon, president of the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' association; W. J. Bulman, secretary of the same organization; W. J. Boyd and D. C. Cameron, of Winnipeg; Messrs. Byer, of the Brandon Machine Works; Hutchings, of Calgary; Wilson of Saskatoon and Bradenburg of Regina.

#### MOONEY BANQUET

The Mooney Biscuit and Candy Company gave a banquet to their staff at the Royal Alexandra hotel on the evening of Tuesday, January 3rd. W. C. Mooney, who presided, gave an interesting address in which he outlined the career of the company beginning with their inception eight years ago and concluding with their recent purchase of the plant of Foley Bros. & Larson, at Winnipeg, by which they became a full-fledged Western concern. The Mooney biscuit and candy company have their own private freight cars for handling their biscuits and confectionery.

#### DISCUSS HAGUE TREATY

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—Sir A. B. Aylesworth, minister of justice, and Hon. L. P. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries, will go to Washington Thursday to meet premier Morris and Attorney General Morrison, of Newfoundland, and the American authorities to discuss the fishing regulations on the treaty coasts of Newfoundland and Canada. The award of The Hague tribunal provided for a review of all fishing regulations by a board of three experts. The board has been named, but the regulations have never been questioned, and there has been no meeting. The gathering in Washington Friday will be for the purpose of considering the regulations which Newfoundland has made for fishing to decide if there is need of a meeting of experts.

#### PEOPLE TO BLAME

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Speaking before the Canadian club to-day R. L. Borden, leader of the conservative party, said:—"How can democratic institutions be permanent if the foundations are unstable? How can the foundations be stable if the people, and especially the children, are not instructed in the duties of citizenship? The party system is undoubtedly attended by many evils and anomalies. Work in it until a better is

devised. Let no man consider himself too clean and too superior to be concerned in political activities. If politics are dirty you are responsible, and it is your duty to cleanse them." To an interview Mr. Borden made this statement: "The future of the liberal party in Canada depends to a great extent, if not completely, upon the success or failure of the reciprocity negotiations at Washington." Mr. Borden to-night was the guest of the Central Conservative association.

#### WANTS FREE WHEAT

A. D. Goodman, manager of the Universal company, Duluth, regards flour as very cheap at present quotations, and thinks it will sell much higher. In an interview the other day in the Duluth News-Tribune he says: "The present status of the business I attribute to the light export demand during the past year, brought about through Manitoba grades being on a cheaper basis than the American north-west wheat. That is to be laid at the door of the duty of 25 cents a bushel imposed upon the importation of the cereal into this country. The removal of that duty, millers say, would put Duluth on an export basis, and lead to an expansion of the milling and elevator business at this point. It is estimated that the Canadian supplies that might then be expected to be diverted here from points across the border along both the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific routes, would reach such a volume as to necessitate additional terminal facilities at the head of the lakes. Cheaper wheat again would mean cheaper flour and reduced cost of living to that extent to consumers."

#### ANOTHER ELEVATOR CHARGE

Prosecution of the Thunder Bay elevator company of Fort William, on charges of making incorrect returns of the quantities of certain grades of wheat in store in the elevator at specified dates during the past year, has been resumed by Chief Warehouse Commissioner Castle, two new informations having been laid in the police court January 4. The dates specified are in July, 1910. Some time ago a similar charge was laid, the date specified being in December, 1909. This case failed on the point that the information should have been laid within six months of the date of the alleged offence, as specified by the code. When the case was heard before Magistrate Daly several other interesting technical objections were raised which will undoubtedly be raised in the new cases and will involve considerable legal argument. The summons issued is returnable January 11, and it is probable that a special sitting will be agreed to, as the evidence is very voluminous and complicated, consisting mostly of masses of intricate figures taken from the statements and compiled with the object of showing that certain of the statements must have been incorrect. A. B. Hudson and E. L. Howell are acting for the commissioner; and Hugh Phillips, H. W. Whitla and Mr. Chandler for the company.

## WE WANT 1,000 GRAIN GROWERS

To BUY a Pair of LUMBERSOLE BOOTS after Reading this Advertisement

Mr. Grain Grower, you believe in your paper, The Grain Growers' Guide. We do too. We'll tell you why. We have been advertising Lumbersole Boots in it, using space every week to tell the Western Grain Growers about these wonderful comfort bringing boots, which are guaranteed to keep feet warm at 20 below zero. We have sold thousands of Lumbersole Boots purchased to keep feet warm at 20 below zero. Only a fraction of the Grain Growers' Guide's readers who can benefit by wearing Lumbersoles have ordered them. Now there is not a Grain Grower in Western Canada, not a Grain Grower's wife, not a Grain Grower's boy or girl but should have a pair of Lumbersoles. They cost little—wear long and are better than furs or rubbers. But most of all they are guaranteed to keep your feet warm even at 20 below zero. Be one of the 1000 Grain Growers in order Lumbersoles after reading this advertisement. Say you read it in The Grain Growers' Guide. Send in your order right away. Be ready for the cold days still to come and the deluge days of spring. Lumbersoles will positively keep your feet warm. Send each with your order. Price includes free delivery to you.

### This is our Famous 2-Buckle LUMBERSOLE

Per pair \$1.75

The specially prepared wooden sole don't make Lumbersoles heavy. Lighter than leather. Wooden sole keeps heat of foot in and keeps cold and damp out. Lined with warm wool against frost leather. Warmest shoes made in the world. Send \$1.75 today. Delivered free to you. Remember your wife and children when ordering. They suffer from cold feet too with ordinary shoes, but not with Lumbersoles. See sizes and prices opposite.



All Sizes \$1.75 Delivered free

#### Sizes and Prices

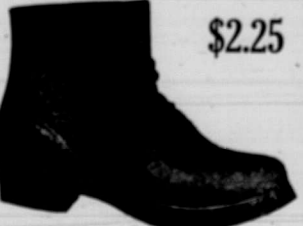
Two Buckle Lumbersoles, sizes 2-14, (for all ages) ..... \$1.75  
Men's best quality, sizes 6-11 ..... \$2.00  
Children's sizes 6-8, Two Buckle style (51 ages 2 to 10) ..... \$1.25  
Children's, best quality lacing style (51 ages 2 to 10) ..... \$1.50  
If you don't know your foot size, trace around your foot on paper, and send to us.



#### Half Wellington Lumber Soles

Ideal for wet weather. Have all the advantages of regular Lumbersoles. Trappers can be laced in. Just the right boot for working about the stable. Cost, delivered free, sizes 4 to 12 ..... \$2.95  
Note.—All styles of Lumbersoles shown can be had laced—ideal for fall and spring.

\$2.95



\$2.25

#### FINE LACING STYLE

Lined with extra quality white felt. Grained Kip Leather. Very soft and light. Men's and Women's, sizes, 3-14, delivered free ..... \$2.25  
Children's sizes, 6-8 only, delivered free ..... \$1.50

#### TWO OF MANY TESTIMONIALS—WHAT USERS THINK OF LUMBERSOLES

Balcarres, Sask., January 7, 1911.

I received the L. S. all right on December 14th, and have been wearing them every day since. I could not speak too highly of these as comfort givers in this cold region, and they are certainly all that you claim them to be in keeping the feet warm at 30 below. This test was applied today, as the mercury fell to 24 below.

JOHN BARTON.

Flat Creek P. O., Sask. December 9th, 1910.

Dear Sirs:—I received my Lumbersoles all right. I have worn Lumbersoles for the last two winters. They are the best kind of boot for winter. They will wear three or four pairs of furs and rubbers and keep your feet drier and warmer.

Yours truly, ALEXANDER SMITH.

## OUR FINE LEATHER BOOTS

ARE THE 'G' Brand Best British Make



Cut illustrates our Leader for spring. No. 218

## OUR REAL WOOLLEN GOODS

SOCKS—Finest Scottish Hand Knit Socks, (knit by the old folks at home) made from Paton's famous yarns. Delivered free. Try 3 pairs for ..... \$1.25  
Best quality Sox, machine knit, delivered free, 3 pairs for ..... \$0.80  
"Lumbersoles". We are the only firm in Canada who have these special goods.

UNDERWEAR—Men's Scotch Home Knit Underwear. Shirts and Drawers, per garment ..... \$1.95  
Per complete suit ..... \$3.90  
Scotch Machine Knit Underwear, double breasted, made from Shetland Lamb's Wool, Shirts and Drawers, per garment ..... \$1.50  
Complete suits, special ..... \$2.90

Our Woollen goods are guaranteed pure Scotch wool—the best in the world. This Underwear gets slightly bigger when washed, not smaller, and every good housewife knows that only pure wool acts that way.

All these goods made in Scotland by skilled British workmen, with old country regard for honesty of material and workmanship. No other firm has these lines. All that are sold in Canada come originally from us. We know how good they are. We know you will be more than satisfied. Don't put up any longer with cold feet. Have warm feet and comfort. Write us today. Enclose cash for what you want. It will go to you at once delivered free. Ask for our illustrated catalogue, also cut this advertisement out and keep for future reference.

Dealers—Send for catalogue and special offer. Immense business in these lines. We are getting it. Why not carry Lumbersoles as one of your leading lines?

## Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co., 134 1/2 Princess St. Winnipeg - Man.

When shortly of has advan since writ likely com farmers to inclined to this be the deand, L. Expo quantities Old Coun hard to do to the Un few cents to the Un heavy sh to be no k on to the higher pr freely, th We still months, a. Oats grades of prices co oats, and feel sure t Barle for barle most full cents per Flax and will if price

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Wheat 35/9 (appr Austr 52/9 (appr position, \$1.04) w Russi 92 1/2) River 35 1/2 (appr lately sail 97 1/2) ask Canadian to London No. 1 Nor No. 2 Nor No. 3 Nor No. 4 Nor No. 1 Nor No. 1 Nor No. 2 Nor No. 3 Nor No. 4 Nor

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# GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, JANUARY 9TH, 1911)

Wheat.—In our last letter of January 3rd, we predicted higher prices for wheat shortly after the new year; and while the advance has not been great, still May option has advanced two cents per bushel, with a corresponding advance in all cash grain, since writing our last letter. Farmers' deliveries are still running very light and will likely continue so as long as the present bad weather continues, as it is impossible for farmers to make deliveries under the present weather conditions. However, we are inclined to the opinion that the bulk of the wheat is out of the farmers' hands, and should this be the case then our wheat is practically on a domestic consumption, or domestic demand, basis; consequently prices may work a good deal higher than they are now.

Export demand during the past week has been very spasmodic, some days fair quantities being worked, and other days bids being from 1/2 to 1 1/4 cents out of line. Old Country markets have not been following our advance, which of course, makes it hard to do any export business. There has been a small quantity of our wheat worked to the United States, duty paid, and should the market in the United States advance a few cents more from our prices here, then a good business would be done in our wheat to the United States, paying 23 cents per bushel on it. Russia still continues to be a heavy shipper in spite of the large quantities she has already shipped. There seems to be no let up to the quantity which Russia can ship. The Argentine crop has not come on to the market yet as the Argentine people seem to be inclined to hold their wheat for higher prices than is now prevailing. Should the Argentine not market their grain freely, then this would be quite an incentive towards our market advancing still further. We still think that wheat held by farmers at home and shipped within the next two months, will show quite an advance in price over the present level.

Oats.—The market has been strong with the demand fairly good except for the lower grades of this grain. Should we get an export demand for oats as seems likely, then prices could easily work some higher. At least we do not look for much lower prices in oats, and think all the oats raised in this country will be required in this country, as we feel sure there will be a big demand for oats this spring and the coming summer.

Barley is in poor demand but prices cannot go lower, as the American market for barley has advanced greatly within the last three weeks, and naturally our market must follow, especially since we can now sell to the United States, pay a duty of 30 cents per bushel, and still have a profit.

Flax is following its usual erratic course. Prices have advanced during the week and will likely go still higher, although anyone holding flax should not be disappointed if prices went lower.

Indian wheat parcels of Kurrachee to Liverpool are dull at 1/4 decline.

|                        |         |      |                    |
|------------------------|---------|------|--------------------|
| Choice White Kurrachee | Dec-Jan | 7/1  | approx. \$1 01 8-8 |
| Red Kurrachee          | Dec-Jan | 6/11 | 1-14               |

Indian parcels for London are quiet.

|                        |         |      |      |
|------------------------|---------|------|------|
| Choice White Kurrachee | Jan-Feb | 56/- | 1-08 |
| Choice White Kurrachee | Jan-Feb | 56/- | 1-08 |
| No. 2 Club Calcutta    | Abroad  | 53/9 | 1-07 |
| No. 2 Club Calcutta    | Dec-Jan | 53/9 | 1-07 |

### PARCELS TO ARRIVE

|                              |              |          |                |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------------|
| 4,500 tons Victorian         | Dec shipment | 53/9     | approx. \$1 07 |
| 15,000 qrs. South Australian | Shipping     | 52/9     | 1-07           |
| 15,000 qrs. New South Wales  | B-L          | 52/9     | 1-07           |
| 40,000 qrs. New South Wales  | Jan shipment | 52/7 1/2 | 1-07           |

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1910.

|                              |               |      |      |
|------------------------------|---------------|------|------|
| 15,000 qrs. South Australian | Latest sailed | 53/9 | 1-07 |
|------------------------------|---------------|------|------|

### SALES OF PARCELS (Liverpool)

|                            |         |       |                |
|----------------------------|---------|-------|----------------|
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | Dec-Jan | 54/8  | approx. \$1 04 |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | Jan-Feb | 52/10 | 99             |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. | Jan-Feb | 52/-  | 99             |

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1910.

|                            |            |      |    |
|----------------------------|------------|------|----|
| 4,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. | Abroad     | 54/- | 99 |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | 15 Dec-Jan | 52/9 | 99 |

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1910.

|                            |           |      |      |
|----------------------------|-----------|------|------|
| 2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. | Jan. Feb. | 53/4 | 1-00 |
|----------------------------|-----------|------|------|

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1910.

|                            |         |      |    |
|----------------------------|---------|------|----|
| 2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | Jan-Feb | 55/- | 99 |
|----------------------------|---------|------|----|

### (LONDON)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15TH, 1910.

|                            |         |       |                |
|----------------------------|---------|-------|----------------|
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | Dec-Jan | 54/8  | approx. \$1 04 |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | Jan-Feb | 52/10 | 99             |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. | Jan-Feb | 52/-  | 99             |

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15TH, 1910.

|                            |     |          |      |
|----------------------------|-----|----------|------|
| 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | Jan | 54/7 1/2 | 1-03 |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. | Jan | 54/9     | 1-04 |

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1910.

|                            |         |          |      |
|----------------------------|---------|----------|------|
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | Arrived | 55/-     | 1-05 |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | Dec-Jan | 54/8     | 1-04 |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. | Jan-Feb | 54/7 1/2 | 1-03 |

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1910.

|                            |         |       |      |
|----------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | Arrived | 54/9  | 1-04 |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | Abroad  | 53/11 | 99   |

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH, 1910.

|                            |        |          |    |
|----------------------------|--------|----------|----|
| 1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. | Abroad | 55/1 1/2 | 99 |
|----------------------------|--------|----------|----|

## LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

|                             |         |                    |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| Wheat—                      | 7/8     | approx. \$1 07 8-8 |
| Australian                  | 7/8     | 1-08 5-5           |
| New Zealand                 | 7/8     | 1-08 1-5           |
| No. 1 Nor. Man. (new)       | 7/8     | 1-09 1-5           |
| No. 2 Nor. Man. (new)       | 7/8     | 1-09 1-5           |
| No. 3 Nor. Man. (new)       | 7/8     | 1-09 1-5           |
| No. 2 Hard Winter           | 7/11    | 1-01               |
| No. 2 Red Winter            | 7/11    | 1-01               |
| (new)                       | 7/11    | 1-01               |
| Ch. White Bombay            | 7/8 1/2 | 1-04 8-5           |
| Choice White Karachi        | 7/8     | 1-01 8-5           |
| Choice White Delhi          | 7/8     | 1-01 8-5           |
| Red Karachi (cleared terms) | 6/11    | 80 5-5             |
| Russian                     | 8/9     | 1-15 1-0           |
| Danubian                    | 8/9     | 97 1-5             |

that already 30 to 40 per cent. has been lost. In the West the outlook is bad, North and Southern Buenos Ayres fair.

### WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total world's shipments 2,868,000 against 2,488,000 last week, and 10,304,000 last year. Comparison by countries is as follows:

|           | This Week | Last Week | Last Year  |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| America   | 874,000   | 818,000   | 3,808,000  |
| Russia    | 2,920,000 | 2,704,000 | 2,014,000  |
| Denmark   | 1,564,000 | 1,740,000 | 792,000    |
| India     | 778,000   | 864,000   | 808,000    |
| Argentina | 240,000   | 1,024,000 | 144,000    |
| Australia | 1,104,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,616,000  |
| Chili     | 210,000   | 228,000   | 184,000    |
| Totals    | 9,868,000 | 9,488,000 | 10,568,000 |

## LIVERPOOL LETTER

(BY PROCTOR & CO. LTD., LIVERPOOL, DECEMBER 28)

There is practically nothing to write respecting our markets during the past week. The tone has been a holiday one throughout, and business has been almost at a standstill; prices today are just about where they were last week. Russia is still shipping very heavily, and it seems to be desirous of making further sales, and it appears to be quite impossible to tell what attitude this shipper will take up in the near future, as there is apparently no means whatever of ascertaining even approximately the real exporting capacity of that country this season. In the Plate prices keep very firm. Some further rubbed-out samples received today show magnificent quality. Up to date no real attempt to market the crop has been made. Australia.—Holders seem more anxious to realize, having reached a period when shipments should be proceeding without having made any material sales of the new crop.

## LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET REPORT

(COMB TRADE NEWS, DECEMBER 28TH)

Wheat cargoes are easy at about 1/4 decline.

Pacific Coast Cargoes.—36/8 (approx. \$1.09) asked for 15,000 qrs. late October Blue Stem, Nov. B-L; 33/9 (approx. \$1.07) bid for 15,000 qrs. Wada, Nov. B-L.

Australian wheat Cargoes.—56/ (approx. \$1.08) asked for 14,000 qrs. South Australian lately sailed; 55/9 (approx. \$1.07) about value three ports Jan.-Feb. 36/- (approx. \$1.08) wanted for a steamer this position. Parcels to Liverpool, 34/9 (approx. \$1.04) asked for parcels two parts about; 34/9 (approx. \$1.04) wanted for three ports Jan.-Feb.; 34/10 (approx. \$1.04) for two parts same position.

Russian wheat cargoes are dull at late rates. Azoff-Black Sea, Dec-Jan. offers at 30/9 (approx. 99 1/2) to 35/- (approx. \$1.05).

River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—53/8 (approx. \$1.04) asked for a steamer Roseaf 621 lbs. Jan.-Feb.; 53/3 (approx. 99 1/2) wanted for 4,000 tons Barroso, 621 lbs. Feb.-Mar.; this price also for Roseaf 61 lbs. lately sailed. Parcels to Liverpool, Roseaf 68 lbs. Jan.-Feb. offers at 32/9 (approx. 99 1/2); 32/6 (approx. 99 1/2) asked, 32/3 (approx. 99 1/2) bidding, for Barroso, 68 lbs. Feb.-Mar.

Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat.—Parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are dull and favor buyers. Parcels to London are dull, lower to sell.

|                                |           |           |                |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| No. 1 Nor. Man. (incl. L/p'l.) | Abroad    | 54/9      | approx. \$1 03 |
| No. 1 Nor. Man.                | Jan.-Feb. | 54/9      | 1-04           |
| No. 2 Nor. Man.                | Dec-Jan.  | 53/9      | 1-01           |
| No. 2 Nor. Man.                | Jan.-Feb. | 54/-      | 1-02           |
| No. 3 Nor. Man.                | Dec-Jan.  | 52/10 1/2 | 99             |
| No. 3 Nor. Man.                | Jan.-Feb. | 53/11     | 99 1/2         |
| No. 1 Nor. Man. (incl. L/p'l.) | Abroad    | 55/-      | 1-05           |
| No. 1 Nor. Man.                | Dec.      | 55/5      | 1-05           |
| No. 1 Nor. Man.                | Jan.      | 55/5      | 1-05           |
| No. 2 Nor. Man.                | Jan.-Feb. | 54/3      | 1-02           |
| No. 2 Nor. Man.                | Dec.      | 54/14     | 1-03           |
| No. 2 Nor. Man.                | Jan.      | 54/6      | 1-03           |
| No. 3 Nor. Man.                | Jan.-Feb. | 53/14     | 1-00           |
| No. 3 Nor. Man.                | Dec.      | 53/14     | 1-00           |
| No. 3 Nor. Man.                | Jan.      | 53/6      | 1-00           |
| No. 4 Nor. Man.                | Dec-Jan.  | 52/9      | 99             |

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for December, May and July delivery:

| Wheat—  | May    | July   |
|---------|--------|--------|
| Jan. 5  | 96 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Jan. 6  | 96     | 96 1/2 |
| Jan. 7  | 96     | 96 1/2 |
| Jan. 8  | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| Jan. 9  | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| Jan. 10 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |

| Oats—   | May    | July   |
|---------|--------|--------|
| Jan. 5  | 57     | 58 1/2 |
| Jan. 6  | 57 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Jan. 7  | 57 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Jan. 8  | 57 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Jan. 9  | 57 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Jan. 10 | 57 1/2 | 58 1/2 |

| Flax—   | May     | July |
|---------|---------|------|
| Jan. 4  | 278     | 278  |
| Jan. 5  | 278 1/2 | 278  |
| Jan. 6  | 278     | 278  |
| Jan. 7  | 278     | 278  |
| Jan. 8  | 278     | 278  |
| Jan. 9  | 278     | 278  |
| Jan. 10 | 278     | 278  |

## COMPARATIVE VISIBLE

|       |            |            |            |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|
| Wheat | This Week  | Last Week  | 1910       |
| Corn  | 43,924,000 | 44,792,000 | 87,077,500 |
| Oats  | 5,587,000  | 5,009,000  | 9,406,000  |
|       | 15,598,000 | 16,567,000 | 10,557,000 |

## ARGENTINE CROPS

The outlook for crops is not very favorable and unless heavy rains come soon the crop will be a practical failure. Private reports here state

## TRADE WITH BRITAIN

London, Eng., Jan. 2.—The total imports from Canada last year are as follows:

|                        |            |            |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Wheat                  | 78,091     | £1,442,781 |
| Sheep and lambs        | 477        | 724        |
| Cattle                 | 16,440,200 | 7,059,459  |
| Wheat, meal flour Cwt. | 4,790,101  | 1,569,920  |
| Peanut                 | 48,970     | 97,737     |
| Bacon                  | 411,932    | 1,429,987  |
| Hams                   | 37,661     | 138,214    |
| Butter                 | 16,200     | 90,797     |
| Cheese                 | 1,807,074  | 4,484,406  |
| Eggs, Great hundreds   | 1,800      | 1,097      |
| Horses                 | 109        | 7,073      |

## DECEMBER FIGURES

The imports for December were:

|                         |           |         |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Cattle                  | 2,023     | £25,127 |
| Wheat                   | 1,333,400 | 642,108 |
| Wheat, meal, flour Cwt. | 311,800   | 108,351 |
| Peanut                  | 1,910     | 7,184   |
| Bacon                   | 46,194    | 149,801 |
| Hams                    | 809       | 9,437   |
| Cheese                  | 138,449   | 973,079 |
| Eggs, Great hundreds    | 908       | 500     |
| Horses                  | 10        | 500     |

## WEEK'S GRAIN INSPECTION

(WEEK ENDING JANUARY 7)

| Spring Wheat—      | 1911 | 1910 |
|--------------------|------|------|
| No. 1 Hard W. Fife | 44   | 256  |
| No. 2 Northern     | 146  | 357  |
| No. 3 Northern     | 110  | 239  |
| No. 4              | 6    | 6    |
| No. 5              | 6    | 6    |
| Rejected 1         | 10   | 41   |
| Rejected 2         | 4    | 21   |
| No grade           | 1    | 1    |
| Rejected           | 5    | 13   |
| Condemned          | 1    | 1    |
| No. Fire           | 8    | 5    |
| No. 6              | 10   | 5    |
|                    | 455  | 1010 |

## QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from JAN. 4 to JAN. 10, INCLUSIVE

| DATE   | WHEAT  |        |        |        |        |    |      |        |        |          | OATS     |               | BARLEY        |           | FLAX   |    |            |                 |     |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|------|--------|--------|----------|----------|---------------|---------------|-----------|--------|----|------------|-----------------|-----|
|        | 1"     | 2"     | 3"     | 4"     | 5"     | 6" | Feed | Rej. 1 | Rej. 2 | Rej. 2 1 | Rej. 2 2 | Rej. 1" Seeds | Rej. 2" Seeds | 2cw. 3cw. | 3      | 4  | Rej. Feed. | INW 1 Man. Rej. |     |
| JAN. 4 | 92     | 89     | 85 1/2 |        |        |    |      |        |        |          |          |               |               | 32 1/2    | 47     | 38 |            | 222             |     |
| 5      | 92 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 86 1/2 |        |        |    |      |        |        |          |          |               |               | 32 1/2    | 47     | 38 |            | 222             |     |
| 6      | 93 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 87 1/2 |        |        |    |      |        |        |          |          |               |               | 32 1/2    | 47     | 38 |            | 222             |     |
| 7      | 93 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 83     | 76     | 71 | 60   |        |        |          |          |               |               | 32 1/2    | 48     | 39 | 37         | 36              | 226 |
| 9      | 94 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 71 | 61   |        |        |          |          |               |               | 33        | 48 1/2 | 39 | 37         | 36              | 226 |
| 10     | 95     | 92     | 88 1/2 |        |        |    |      |        |        |          |          |               |               | 32 1/2    |        |    |            |                 | 224 |

Winter Wheat—

|                   |    |  |
|-------------------|----|--|
| No. 2 Alberta Red | 8  |  |
| No. 3 Alberta Red | 1  |  |
| No. 4 Red Winter  | 2  |  |
| No. 5 Red Winter  | 3  |  |
|                   | 14 |  |

Oats—

|                  |     |  |
|------------------|-----|--|
| No. 1 C. W.      | 5   |  |
| No. 2 C. W.      | 26  |  |
| No. 3 C. W.      | 7   |  |
| Extra No. 1 Feed | 17  |  |
| Number 1 Feed    | 31  |  |
| Rejected         | 3   |  |
|                  | 107 |  |

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| <b>Barley</b>    |          |
| No. 1            | 2        |
| No. 2            | 3        |
| No. 3            | 4        |
| Rejected         | 4        |
| <b>Rye</b>       |          |
| No. 1            | 25       |
| No. 2            | 24       |
| <b>Flax Seed</b> |          |
| No. 1 N. W. Man. | 9        |
| No. 1 Man.       | 8        |
| <b>Total</b>     |          |
| Wheat            | 449 1030 |
| Oats             | 107 243  |
| Barley           | 25 25    |
| Flax Seed        | 11 41    |
| Rye              | 1 1      |
| <b>598 1320</b>  |          |

### Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts  
(Week ending January 7.)

|              |            |            |            |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
|              | Cattle     | Hogs       | Sheep      |
| C. P. R.     | 222        | 382        | nil        |
| C. N. R.     | 69         | 217        | "          |
| G. T. P.     | 83         | nil        | "          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>374</b> | <b>599</b> | <b>nil</b> |

**Disposition**

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Butchers East this week | 44  |
| Fenders East this week  | 41  |
| Stockers West           | 18  |
| Consumed locally        | 273 |

**Cattle**  
Last week's cattle market was a very dull affair, chiefly on account of the few arrivals. Prices for the best were ten cents per cwt. higher than the previous week but very few of the animals were near top grade. Buyers are right after toppers as soon as they hit the market but exhibit but very little interest in canners and the lower grades of butcher stock.

This is a very good time to start to think about the spring market for fed stock; prospects would seem to be for even higher prices than last spring. Last year at this time best butcher cattle were selling from 75 to 85 cents per cwt. lower than they are at present; prices now are holding up and gaining in spite of the fact that the fall run was much larger this season than last. It would seem that high prices next spring were beyond question.

To look at this from another standpoint. There were good crops of both oats and barley this year. The market demand for oats is only fair, and there is practically no demand for barley. The answer is obvious. Feed your surplus oats and barley. Even with all the inconveniences the Western grower of livestock has to face, there is going to be a good profit from stock fed this winter. True the price is good now and the man who has the stock but no feed for them, as is the case, for instance, in many districts of southern Manitoba, will do best by getting rid of them. But many a farmer has cattle in his yards and oats and barley in his granary. This farmer can find no better way of marketing his grain than through his cattle.

Another phase of the situation that would seem to indicate that there will be a scarcity of cattle in the spring, is the large number that were marketed this fall. In spite of pre-season estimates that led to the conclusion that the fall run would be very light, the run was greater than ever before. There is no question but that the animals fit for shipment were cleaned up in pretty good shape. In fact, everything points to higher prices next spring than ever before.

**Cattle prices quoted are:**

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Best export steers                           | 85.00 to 85.25 |
| Fair to good export steers                   | 4.65 " 4.75    |
| Best export heifers                          | 4.40 " 4.75    |
| Best butcher steers                          | 4.75 " 4.85    |
| Fair to good butcher steers and heifers      | 4.30 " 4.55    |
| Best fat cows                                | 4.10 " 4.50    |
| Common cows                                  | 2.75 " 3.25    |
| Best bulls                                   | 3.45 " 3.80    |
| Common bulls                                 | 3.00 " 3.25    |
| Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up   | 4.25 " 4.50    |
| Good to best feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs. | 3.75 " 4.25    |
| Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs.                    | 3.50 " 3.75    |
| Light stockers.                              | 3.00 " 3.50    |

**Hogs**  
There is but little to say about the hog market. Prices offered show no change from last week. Packers seem to be holding back to see what shippers are going to do. Light runs were expected during the holiday season, but it is time that they should pick up if they are going to. There is no doubt, but that

if runs continue so small as this week's competition for the porkers will bring higher prices. On the other hand if hogs arrive in sufficient numbers to supply all demands, shippers may rest assured that packers will buy them as cheap as possible. It seems just now to be a waiting game all round.

**Hog prices quoted are:**

|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| Choice hogs | 87.25 to 87.50 |
| Heavy sows  | 5.75 " 6.75    |
| Stags       | 5.00 " 5.50    |

**Sheep and Lambs**  
Arrivals last week were nil. Dealers offer the following prices:—  
Best sheep 84.50 to 85.00  
Choice lambs 5.25 " 6.00

### Country Produce

#### WHOLESALE MARKET

**Butter**  
Prices offered for dairy butter show no change from last week. There is very little stock coming in from Western points and dealers are depending almost entirely upon the Eastern supply. They state that there is plenty of butter in sight to take care of all demands until spring. Real fancy dairy stock is not to be had in any quantity worth mentioning. Such stuff would find ready sale at good prices. Wholesalers quote the following prices f.o.b. Winnipeg:  
Fancy dairy 25c. to 27c.  
No. 1 dairy 24c.  
Good round lots without culls or mold 20c. to 21c.  
No. 2 17c. to 19c.  
No. 3 15c. " 16c.

**Eggs**  
The situation on the egg market is unchanged. Fresh laid stock cannot be found and even those that come in the "fresh" class are hard to get. At least fifty cents per dozen could be obtained for strictly fresh laid eggs. Wholesalers are getting most of their stock from the East. They state that eastern storage firms seem to be well stocked up and that besides prices in the States are in line so that supplies could be gotten from there to advantage. They are paying 26 cents per dozen, Winnipeg, for such stock.

**Potatoes**  
The potato market is in better shape this week than it has been for some time. Evidently some of the smaller grocers are running out of the stocks they accumulated last fall and their orders are proving beneficial to the price. Wholesalers are offering 80 to 90 cents per bushel, Winnipeg, the highest quotation being for choice tubers. Most of the supply is coming from Ontario points.

**Hay**  
The hay market is also stronger this week, with hay being up a full dollar per ton and timothy up two dollars. Roads are in bad shape for getting hay to the loading tracks and the demand was never better. Dealers advise farmers who wish to realize the best profits from their hay to get it to Winnipeg as soon as possible. Prices quoted per ton, on track, Winnipeg are:—

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>Wild Hay</b> |                  |
| No. 1           | 813.00 to 813.50 |
| No. 2           | 12.00 " 12.50    |
| No. 3           | 10.00 " 11.00    |
| No. 4           | 8.00             |
| 1 rejected      | 6.00 " 6.50      |
| <b>Timothy</b>  |                  |
| No. 1           | 818.00           |
| No. 2           | 814.00 to 16.00  |

**Live Poultry**  
Dealers are not quoting for live poultry. They state that it is not advisable to ship during the winter months.

#### RETAIL MARKET

Winnipeg retail dealers offer the following prices to the country:

|  |      |
|--|------|
| <b>Butter</b>  |      |
| Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks                   | 35c. |
| Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks                      | 33c. |
| <b>Eggs</b>  |      |
| Strictly fresh gathered                                | 50c. |
| <b>Dressed Poultry</b>                                 |      |
| Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off | 18c. |
| Fowl, shipped same as chickens                         | 14c. |
| Turkeys, dressed and drawn                             | 27c. |

Ducks, dressed and drawn 18c.  
Geese, dressed and drawn 16c.  
Note—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

**Dressed Meat**  
Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show little change from last week. Pork is down a half cent.

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Beef</b>            |             |
| Prime carcasses        | 9c.         |
| Front quarters         | 8c.         |
| Hind quarters          | 10½c.       |
| <b>Pork</b>            |             |
| Prime carcasses        | 10c.        |
| <b>Veal (Skins on)</b> |             |
| Prime carcasses        | 8½c. to 9c. |
| Heavy and inferior     | 7½c. to 8c. |

#### EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Hay</b>               |                 |
| Slough, per ton          | 88.00 to 810.00 |
| Upland, per ton          | 13.00 " 18.00   |
| Timothy, per ton         | 20.00 " 21.00   |
| <b>Butter</b>            |                 |
| Choice dairy             | 35c.            |
| <b>Eggs</b>              |                 |
| Strictly fresh, per doz. | 45c. to 50c.    |
| <b>Potatoes</b>          |                 |
| Per bushel               | 35c. to 40c.    |
| <b>Live Stock</b>        |                 |
| Butcher cattle           | 83.50 to 84.50  |
| Bulls                    | 2.50 " 3.00     |
| Hogs                     | 6.00 " 7.00     |
| Lambs                    | 5.50 " 6.50     |
| Cows                     | 3.25 " 3.75     |

**HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL**  
Note—Owing to the fact that none but frozen hides are shipped at this season, salted hides will not be quoted until spring.

Dealers quote prices as follows:

|                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Green frozen hide and kip | 6½c. flat.    |
| Green frozen calves       | 9c.           |
| Tallow                    | 4½c. to 5½c.  |
| Seneca root               | 30c.          |
| Wool                      | 8½c. to 10½c. |

#### MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Jan. 9.—While there was pronounced strength in wheat, the disposition among traders to play for a break was quite noticeable. Selling on the upturn served to check the advancing tendency locally, and this market was relatively less strong than Chicago. Statistically the situation was more bullish than bearish as there was a moderate decrease in the domestic visible supply. Nevertheless the turn in the direction of decreases appears to be reached in the terminal stocks. World's exports were less than a year ago, a fair decrease on passage was scored and primary receipts were small.

Cash wheat held strong in the local market. Offerings were moderate with the undertone very firm. One Nor. sold mostly from ½c. to 1c. over May, with a little of the poorer quality going about May price. Country offerings have naturally increased on the advance, but cash wheat seems to be wanted by the millers. The general reports of flour business are rather quiet. Southwestern reports rather scarce, but one of crop experts who is now in Oklahoma notes deterioration from his last visit a month ago. The weather forecast suggests warmer temperatures and precipitation later in the week. Liverpool was steady early but closed strong.

#### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Crop damage reports from Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri formed a whip to-day to lash wheat prices upward. The close was at a net advance of ½c. to ¾c. Latest figures for corn showed a gain of ½c. to ¾c.; oats had risen ½c. to ¾c.

According to one authority the secret of the hot campaign by the bull leaders in wheat was an effort to establish a level where large primary receipts helped turn the trade in general to the buying side. In addition, aggressive support by the promoters of higher prices became so apparent that spectators who ordinarily take the bear position, were plainly intimidated. A falling off in the visible came as a timely aid to the bulls and there was a similar effect from the diminished total of supplies on ocean passage. It was a notable fact, however, that although much of the buying force depended on talk of furious results of cold wave, new crop months didn't follow fully the May option skyward. There were two strong swells to the market during the session, each followed by a moderate reaction, but the close was firm.

Hedging sales of prodigious amounts prevented a sharp advance in corn from proving permanent. The May price nevertheless went above 50c. and stayed. There was heavy covering by large shorts, who found sufficient reason in unfavorable Argentining reports. Selling orders in oats on the advance, affected oats.

#### BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Jan. 9.—John Rogers & Co. state to-day that although there was no reduction in prices in Birkenhead the demand was very small and it was with difficulty that Saturday's quotations were maintained, only States cattle here making from 18½ to 19½ cents per pound.

#### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9.—Cattle—Receipts 36,000; market weak; heifers, \$1.45 to \$7.00; Texas steers, \$4.15 to \$5.30; Western steers, \$4.25 to \$5.90; stockers and feeders, \$3.60 to \$5.70; cows and heifers, \$2.55 to \$6.25; calves, \$7.00 to \$9.25.  
Hogs—Receipts 41,000; market strong, generally 5c. higher than early; light \$7.75 to \$8.20; mixed, \$7.80 to \$8.80; heavy, \$7.80 to \$8.15; rough, \$7.50 to \$7.95; good to choice heavy, \$7.95 to \$8.15; pigs, \$7.50 to \$8.10; bulk of sales, \$8.00 to \$8.15.  
Sheep—Receipts 35,000; market weak at decline; native, \$2.50 to \$4.45; Western, \$2.65 to \$4.40; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.70; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$6.45; Western, \$5.00 to \$6.45.

#### TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Jan. 9.—A splendid run of high-grade cattle was offered for sale at the junction market to-day. There was a brisk demand and trade was active at all stages of the market. Good butcher cattle ruled steady to firm in the neighborhood of \$5.50 to \$5.80. There were a few cases in which some extra choice even sold as high as \$5.90, and one dealer sold \$6.20 for a few splendid animals. Export cattle were present in large numbers and were quite firm at \$3.90 to \$5.15. The hog market was steady at last week's quotations. Sheep and lambs were unchanged too.

#### PREPARING PLANS

Samuel Hooper, provincial architect, is preparing plans for new Manitoba government buildings to cost over \$3,000,000, according to estimates. These proposed structures include new legislative buildings, a new agricultural college, and a new asylum at Brandon.

#### NEW NATIONAL POLICY

Canada does need a new National Policy. But it must be based upon the needs of all Canada—from Halifax to Vancouver. Ontario and Quebec are banner provinces, but there are some others who will want to have a word to say in promulgating the new policy. For instance Saskatchewan is a bit tired of counting heads at elections upon the old lines our fathers used in the days of Wm. Lyon MacKenzie. We are getting beyond the Grit and Tory stage. The ins and the outs are a thing of the past, we are looking for honorable capable men, who can see beyond party. We want men who carry out public promises. We want representatives who don't get rich while in parliament. None of our present members have reserved seats for the next house either provincial or Dominion.—Carrot River Journal, Melfort, Sask.

Mrs. Samuel Turner and her twelve year old son, of North Portal, were frozen to death in a blizzard January 3. They had been out to the barn, about 150 yards from the house, and returning, lost their way and wandered out onto the prairie.

Work is progressing in the formation of an international commerce commission between Canada and the U.S. to supervise rates, etc., of railroads operating between the two countries. From the present outlook such a body will be established by treaty.

A large force is at work raising the U.S. steamship Maine, blown up in Havana harbor just prior to the opening of the Spanish-American war.

Eight miners lost their lives in a mine explosion at Sydney, N.S.

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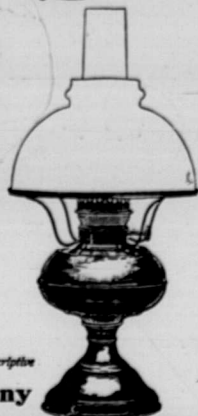
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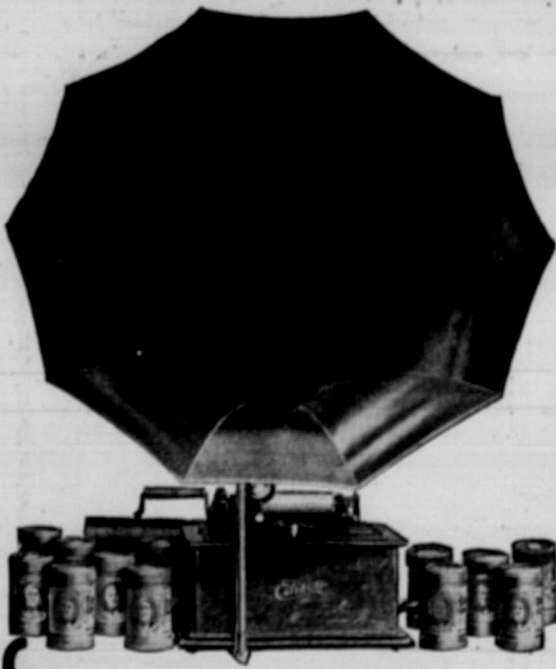
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