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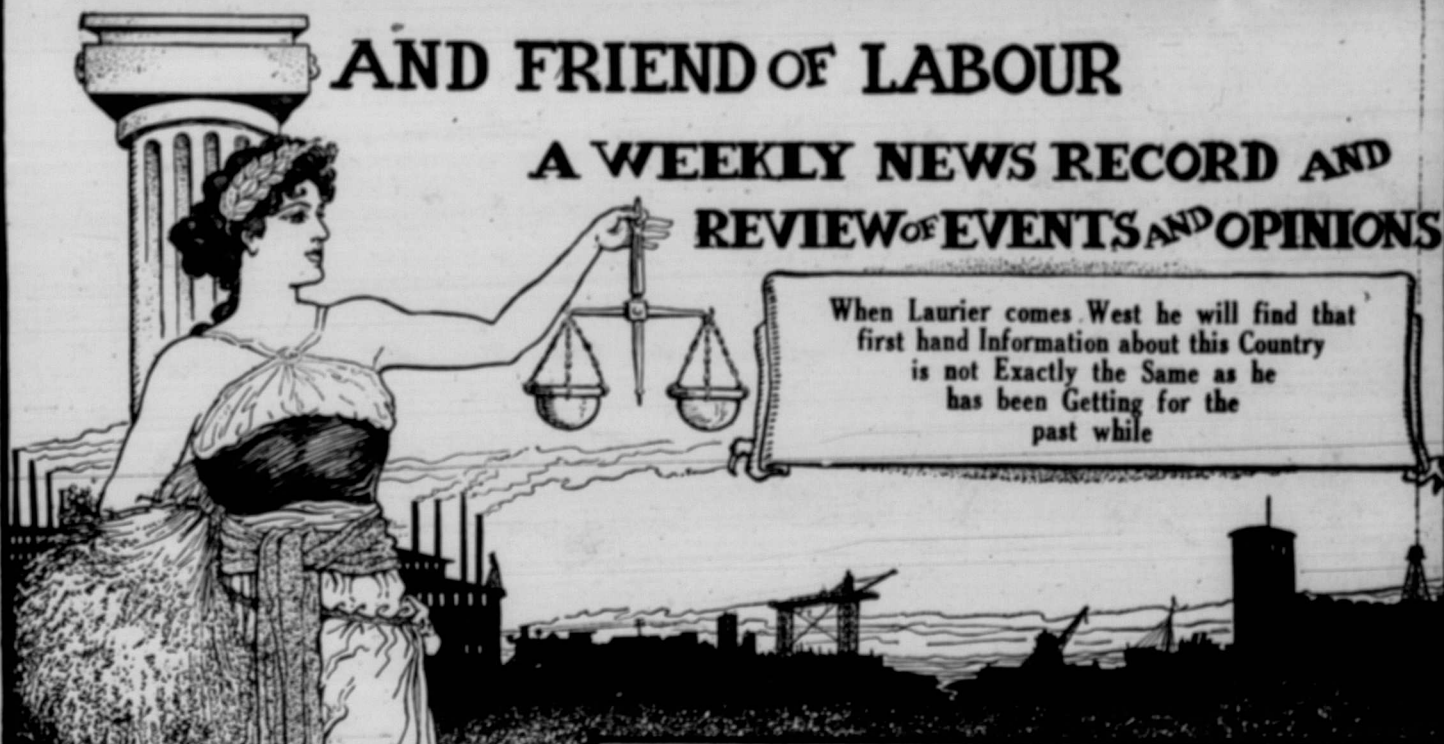
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



EQUITY

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

JUNE 1st, 1910

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Hail Hail Hail

Loss Claims Paid Last Year \$87,854.01
 " " " " Six Years \$390,787.35

Rates of Insurance for 1910
 from 20c. to 40c. per acre,
 according to number of times crop has been hailed
\$1,500,000 Insurance
 in force now :: Assessable
 Revenue on same \$70,000.00

NO LIABILITIES

For further information see our Agents or write
 W. C. GRAHAM, Manager
 J. H. SCHULTZ, Field Manager

The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company
 503 McIntyre Block P.O. Box 1147 WINNIPEG, Man.
 INSURANCE WRITTEN IN MANITOBA ONLY.

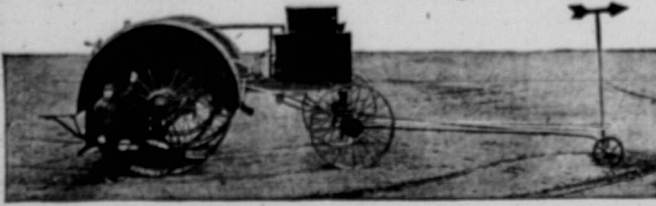
THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

EXECUTOR ADMINISTRATOR TRUSTEE

We have for sale, belonging to Estates in our care,
 a large number of farm properties, improved and un-
 improved, which must be sold. If you are looking for
 farm property, it would pay you to write for our lists.

WM. HARVEY,
 Managing Director.
 Winnipeg, Manitoba.

"It's Guaranteed to do Something and Does It"



THE moment you put the GAS TRACTION ENGINE to work on your farm you can bet your life that it is going to produce for you quicker, better and more profitable results than you could possibly get through the use of any other all-purpose farm power. The Gas Traction Engine is guaranteed to do everything that horses can do anywhere—anytime. That makes it the only absolutely reliable substitute for horse-flesh. That is what you want. The Gas Traction Engine is the all-purpose power the farmer has been looking for since Noah built the Ark.

The best proof of an engine's worth is the guarantee under which it is sold. If a manufacturer has not sufficient confidence in his engine to absolutely guarantee its every operation on your farm, that is a good enough reason to suspect a "nigger in the woodpile" isn't it? The Gas Traction Engine is sold under a "Golden Rule" guarantee that plainly states the number of breaker and stubble plows the engine will pull on your farm—the amount of fuel it will use in plowing an acre of ground—the size separator it will successfully and continuously drive. And, every casting and gear on the machine is guaranteed for ONE YEAR. Furthermore—

The Gas Traction Engine is Sold on Approval

Without the advance payment of one cent, take the engine into your own field on your own farm and test it out thoroughly. We'll even go so far as to send you a man at our expense to demonstrate the engine's worth to you. If it doesn't make good every line—every word of that "Golden Rule" guarantee—no pay to us.

You Should Know
 that we originate—never imitate—that the phrase "Gas Traction" was coined by us—that we first gave prominence to the title "The Passing of the Horse" as used in connection with the arrival of the Self-Steering Gas Traction Engine—that our engine is an absolutely original and successful creation—that the "Golden Rule" guarantee under which it is sold is undisputedly in a class by itself, as the most fair and above-board guarantee ever given on a farm tractor, either steam, gasoline or kerosene.

INVESTIGATE—NOW

Whether you want an engine today or tomorrow—to break prairie—plow stubble—in disc, seed, harrow, harvest or thresh—WRITE TODAY for a free copy of our splendidly illustrated, clearly written book, "The Passing of the Horse." A post card will do the trick. DO IT NOW.

GAS TRACTION COMPANY

"First Builders Multiple Cylinder Farm Tractors"
 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 REST, \$6,000,000

B. E. WALKER, President. ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager
 A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

BRANCHES IN EVERY PROVINCE OF CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

BRANCHES IN ALBERTA

BAWLFF	INNISFAIL	PROVOST
CALGARY	INNISFREE	RED DEER
CLARESHOLM	LETHBRIDGE	STAVELY
CROSSFIELD	MACLEOD	STONY PLAIN
EDMONTON	MEDICINE HAT	STRATHCONA
GLEICHEN	MONARCH	VEGREVILLE
GRANUM	NANTON	VERMILION
HARDISTY	PINCHER CREEK	WETASKIWIN
HIGH RIVER	PONOKA	

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at any branch of the Bank and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention is paid to out-of-town accounts.

A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND AT THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA

BINDER TWINE

Eight Thousand United Farmers



ASK the Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers throughout the country to realize that our Agents are all Farmers, and that this Company is putting forth herculean efforts to prevent the corral of all our Canadian manufacturing interests such as now exists in the United States. Don't use us as a whipping post. We assure you that our twines are going to people this season again at actual cost, while we have one of the finest mills in America. Every ball of our twine is guaranteed strictly in accordance with Dominion Government regulations. We are the only Binder Twine Company today in the Dominion fighting for the Farmer as against Monopoly and Coastline. Write for an agency, samples and information. Don't be lumbaggod or get this Company confused with any other.

Farmers Binder Twine Co.
 LIMITED
 Brantford, Ont.
 JOSEPH STRATFORD, General Manager

FROM FACTORY TO HOME EASY PAYMENTS

50 c. A WEEK will pay for the guaranteed
 full ball bearings, new self-threading automatic
 wire-rope shuttle, automatic, tension and back tension,
 automatic bobbin winder, positive self-winding take
 up and other features not found in higher priced
 machines. All machines finished in finest quarter
 cut oak. None better made. Prices \$19.50 and
 \$29.00. Agents charge \$5.00 and \$5.00. Ten Days' Free
 Trial to honest people anywhere in Canada. Send postcard for
 circular "B."

ROCHDALE MANUFACTURING CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

Wire Fence Efficiency and Economy



The problem of finding a perfect woven wire fence has been found in the Leader Fence. The Leader Fence Lock has proven, by the most severe tests, that it will stand the most severe strain that is ever put upon any fence.

The Leader Fence Lock is so constructed that it cannot move or slip in any way, as the lock practically interlocks itself.

We make various designs of Leader Woven Fence, in standard, heavy and medium weights, using only the best galvanized wire.

We also make the old reliable Anchor Field Erected Fence, coiled spring wire, gates, etc.

Write for catalogue.

Manitoba Anchor Fence Company, Ltd.

P.O. Box 1382

Henry and Beacon Sts., Winnipeg

LEADER FENCE LOCK

Manitoba Dairy Cars

Practical demonstrations of the use of hand separators, butter making and the testing of milk, skim milk, butter-milk and cream will be given to the farmers throughout Manitoba during the month of June, starting on the thirteenth, when special dairy cars will make a round of the province. The schedule will be found below.

These cars will be comfortably seated for those in attendance, and fully equipped with such home dairy and testing apparatus as hand-separators, churns, butter-workers, Babcock testers, and co-testing outfits. The butter-making demonstrations will include an exhibit of properly ripened cream and the churning, washing, salting, working, printing and wrapping of butter.

The lectures will consist of a discussion of such topics as selection, breeding, testing the individual cows of the herd, feeding the dairy cows, the growing and harvesting of such crops as alfalfa and corn, care of milk and cream, creaming of milk, cream ripening and butter making.

Speakers and demonstrators accompanying the cars will be J. W. Mitchell, professor of dairying, M. A. C.; W. J. Crowe, instructor in butter-making, M. A. C.; and E. H. Farrell, instructor in charge of milk testing and cow testing association work; Principal Black, Professors Bedford and Peters, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and L. A. Gibson, city milk inspector, will attend as many of the meetings as possible.

On the date of the arrival of the dairy cars in the different towns, farmers are requested to bring samples of milk, cream, skim milk and butter milk to be tested. A special invitation is extended to ladies to be present at these meetings, as the lectures and demonstrations should specially interest them.

Time Schedule

- Plum Coulee, June 13, 10 a.m.
- Rosenfeld, June 13, 2.30 p.m.
- Morden, June 14, 10.45 a.m.
- Winkler, June 14, 2.30 p.m.
- Manitou, June 15, 9.30 a.m.
- La Riviere, June 15, 2.30 p.m.
- Darlingford, June 16, 9.30 a.m.
- Crystal City, June 16, 2.30 p.m.
- Cartwright, June 17, 10 a.m.
- Boissevain, June 17, 3.30 p.m.
- Killarney, June 18, 10 a.m.
- Deloraine, June 18, 7.30 p.m.
- Napinka, June 20, 10 a.m.
- Souris, June 20, 7.30 p.m.
- Treesbank, June 21, 10 a.m.
- Carroll, June 21, 3 p.m.
- Cypress River, June 22, 10 a.m.
- Glenboro, June 22, 2.30 p.m.
- Treherne, June 23, 10 a.m.
- Holland, June 23, 2.30 p.m.
- Elm Creek, June 24, 9 p.m.
- Rathwell, June 24, 2.30 p.m.

- Roland, June 27, 1 p.m.
- Morris, June 27, 7.30 a.m.
- Almanout, June 28, 12.45 p.m.
- Miami, June 28, 2.30 p.m.
- Mariapolis, June 29, 2.15 p.m.
- Blinnot, June 29, 7.30 a.m.
- Greenway, June 30, 10.30 a.m.
- Somerset, June 30, 2.30 p.m.
- Swan Lake, June 30, 7.30 p.m.
- Spelling, July 1, 7.30 p.m.
- Carman, July 2, 1 p.m.



UNITED AFRICA CABINET

A Cape Town, S. A., dispatch of May 30 said:—"It has been officially announced that Premier Botha's cabinet for the South African confederation is as follows: Prime minister and minister of agriculture, Gen. Botha; internal affairs, defence and railways, Sauer; education, Malan; finance and mines, Hall; native affairs, Burton; lands and irrigation, Fischer; public works, posts and telegraphs, Graaff; trade and commerce, Moore; justice, Hertzog; minister without portfolio, Gubbias.

Premier Botha has sent the following Natal Day message to the Cape Town Times:—"We rejoice that the union has become an accomplished fact. May we be a united people, with hearts united as well as hands, a peaceful, progressive portion of the Empire. The Duke of Connaught will open the union parliament at Johannesburg, is the news contained in the dispatch received here today.

"Great preparations have been made to celebrate Union Day throughout the country. There will be a united service of thanksgiving in the market square, the English and Dutch churches of all denominations participating. The sympathetic attitude of the people throughout the union augurs well for the success of the Botha cabinet which expects a majority of 23 at the elections which will be completed in October."



INTEREST IN CANADA

That the manufacturers of Great Britain are gradually awakening to the necessity of sending representatives to Canada in order to develop business in this country is the statement made by Jps. H. Mussen, Canadian trade commissioner at Leeds and Hull. Mr. Mussen, in a letter to the department, says that in that part of Great Britain there are many indications of a livelier interest in trade relations between the United Kingdom and Canada. There has recently, he says, been a large increase in the number of firms sending representatives to Canada, and many others contemplate doing so. There is also a decided increase in the number of firms asking for preliminary information in reference to this country.

Manitoba Elevator Commission

D. W. McCUAIG, Commissioner
W. C. GRAHAM, Commissioner
F. B. MACLENNAN, Commissioner

Head Office: 279 Garry St., WINNIPEG
P.O. Box 2971

THE Commissioners wish to announce to the farmers of Manitoba that they have secured permanent offices for the transaction of their business, and all communications should be sent to the Commissioners at the above address. Petition forms and all information needed by farmers in order to secure elevators at their points will be mailed upon application. The Commissioners solicit the co-operation of the farmers of Manitoba in the work of establishing a system of Public owned storage elevators in the province.



"Stump and Brush Pullers"

We are the largest manufacturers of Stump and Brush Pullers in Canada, and the only ones making malleable machines. We have these machines adapted for all kinds of work—scrub oaks, willows and poplars, burned over or standing.

Write for Catalogue K, and state the kind of work you have to do.

CANADIAN SWENSONS LIMITED, Lindsay, Ontario, Canada

Reader of The Guide

has it occurred to you that the power to make your own paper a great big success lies right in your own hands. We believe you are interested in the welfare of The Guide—we believe you are anxious to see it grow. You can do more than anyone else to help it along. Let us tell you how.

1.—Tell your friends about it. Explain the work it is doing on behalf of the Western farmer. Loan them one of your copies for a trial reading. Call their attention to the catchy cartoons which appear every week. In short, make it your business to put in a good word for it whenever you can. This will increase its circulation and influence, and will strengthen it in its campaign against the abuses you are endeavouring to remedy.

2.—Read its advertising columns carefully. Buy from the people whose advertisements appear in The Guide. When replying to an advertisement always say: "I saw your advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide." For example, if you want to buy machinery for the farm first search The Guide to see if such a machine is advertised. If it is, communicate with the advertiser. If it is not advertised write to The Guide, giving full particulars, and we will put you in touch with desirable dealers.

3.—When an agent canvasses you for something which is not advertised in The Guide suggest that his firm place an advertisement in your paper. This will help to build up the advertising in The Guide; and bear in mind that every dollar of revenue from the advertisements in The Guide is immediately spent in improving your paper.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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MACLEOD FARMERS HOLD BIG PICNIC

A monster picnic was held on May 28, just outside Macleod, arranged by the local Unions of the United Farmers of Alberta. It was estimated that considerably over a thousand people were present. Every arrangement seems to have been made by the committee of management for the convenience of those who attended. A platform was erected for dancing and a local farmer's band rendered very acceptable music during the afternoon and evening, while a special orchestra provided the music for the dancing. During the afternoon, as was arranged, several speeches were made from the platform. After the president of the Local Union, W. Maclean, who presided, had made an introductory speech, the vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta, W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, addressed the large gathering that had come close around the platform and spoke on the important place the farmers held in the community, saying that they could only fully realize to the full the advantages accruing from their calling if they were organized and worked in co-operation, and urging every farmer to work with that end in view.

Thos. Swift of Calgary, of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., next spoke on the elevator question, explaining the grading and shipping of grain in the internal and terminal elevators, showing that the present system was not favorable to the farmers, and how the Manitoba Grain Act could be improved to the farmers' advantage.

W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner, next spoke, taking up the pork packing question and explaining the lines on which a plant had been promised by the government when pledges had been given by the farmers of the province for producing 50,000 hogs per annum. The meeting was considered so successful that it was decided to make it an annual affair and an invitation was given to the speakers for the next annual picnic, each one promising, if possible, to attend.

A letter from Mr. Patterson, the farmers' candidate, was read, expressing his regret at his inability to attend, because of an important engagement made prior to the arrangement of the picnic. John Herron, M.P., was expected, but did not attend. After the speeches were over, everyone entered heartily into the avenues of pleasures provided, and the picnic was considered an unqualified success.

GOOD TIME ASSURED

The Union committee on sports for Dominion Day met on Saturday, May 14, at noon. Representatives from the Women's Institute of Lea Park, and the U. F. A. Unions at Tring, Bellcamp and Dewberry were present. After lunch the committee visited several sites recommended and decided that section 5-54-3-W4 was most suitable, the grounds being ideal and the location being the centre of a circle which includes all the well settled portions on both sides of the Saskatchewan and Vermilion Rivers, and being the favorite picnicking and camping ground from all parts of this circle. Unfortunately, however, the fires of last fall destroyed most of the shade trees.

Mr. H. C. Graham and Mr. C. W. Harrington were chairman and secretary of the united committee. Owing to the approach of rain, the committee adjourned to the home of Mr. Graham where full arrangements were made to make the second annual union picnic even more successful than the first. The following directors were appointed: Grounds, building and printing, H. C. Graham, Lea Park; lumber, J. Johnston, Lea Park; refreshment booth, Allan Campbell, Bellcamp; horse and ox races, Mr. Alseiger, Bellcamp; other races and sports, Mr. Wilson, Dewberry; meals, Mrs. Graham, Lea Park. A dancing platform and music will be provided. Meals, fruits, ice cream and other refreshments will be sold and a collection taken. All money from the above will be used for the benefit of the sports. All trails leading to the grounds will be flagged. The committee again meets at Mr. Graham's on Saturday, June 18.

FARMERS ACTIVE

The farmers now in residence in the vicinity of Entwistle have to remedy the disadvantage they are under in this newly developed mixed farming district.

\$150,000

SPECIMEN STONES

Selected from our Stock



During the ensuing two weeks we will have on display in our windows, a beautiful selection of platinum set and unset stones in Diamonds and Emeralds recently purchased in Europe to the value of \$150,000.00.

As our patrons are aware we have always carried the largest stock in the west, and in anticipation of occupying larger quarters we have purchased accordingly, and will show some of the finest Gems ever displayed in America, from a perfect 29 carat Canary Diamond to a pair of the finest Steel Blue Indian Gems weighing 17 7-8 carats. Some of the specimens displayed:

1 Pair 17 7-8 Carats Steel Blue Indian Diamonds	\$12,000	9 1/2 Carats Blue African Diamond	\$2,400
1 Pair 6 58-64 Carats Steel Blue Indian Diamonds	3,500	13 1/2, 1-32 Carats White African Diamond	2,400
49 15-16 Carats Canary Color Indian Diamond	6,000	4 37-64 Carats White African Diamond	1,000
18 1/2, 1-32, 1-64 Canary Color African Diamond	2,800		

We are now busy on our 1910 Catalogue which will be larger and finer than any previous issue. We would be very pleased to have your name on our mailing list as also that of any of your friends who would appreciate a copy. Send us a post card with names and addresses.

D. R. DINGWALL Ltd.

Jewelers & Silversmiths
424 & 588 Main Street

Further, now that the immigration hall established at Entwistle is beginning to show good results and farming homesteaders are taking up the good lands that lie around in the Entwistle and Pembina River District, it has become incumbent upon the farmers to have a Farmers' Association where ideas can be exchanged and the best interests of the members brought before the Department of Agriculture and the government.

Two of the necessary objects of the association will be: First, to inaugurate a fall exhibition of grains, cereals, fruit and vegetables grown in the Entwistle and Pembina River Districts, under the auspices and in conjunction with the Entwistle Board of Trade; second, to procure the establishment of a strain of good pedigree stock cattle and grain seeds of the best quality.

In growing the cereals, fruits and vegetables for this exhibition, it would be of interest to record the date of sowing; nature of soil sown in, date ripe, and any further data that would help the general body. These particulars would be useful in furnishing the Department of Agriculture with information to incorporate in their reports, and be of service to incoming homesteaders as a means of getting the best results.

This matter admits of no delay, and it is hoped that all farmers and homesteaders will send in their names to the editor immediately, so that the necessary preliminaries can be proceeded with at once.

This is a step in the right direction, and every man who has farming at heart,

with a growing market springing up around him and with a good train service and station to be established as soon as construction is completed, should join hands and become a body that can get all there is coming from the government to advance the homesteaders and farmers position.—Pembina (Alta.) Outlook and Entwistle News.

TRADE WITH WEST INDIES

Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, and the Hon. Wm. Paterson, minister of customs, expect to leave for England on June 10 to take part in the concluding deliberations of the imperial royal commission respecting trade between the West Indies and Canada. Before their departure it is expected that the pending trade negotiations with Italy and Belgium will be concluded and an order-in-council passed extending to these countries the benefits of the Canadian intermediate tariff on a number of items, including in the treaty with France, thus removing any special disabilities under which the countries labor in respect of trade with Canada because of the French-Canadian agreement.

In view of the fact that France extended to the United States the same rates as those given Canada, as a result of this agreement the government feels free to reduce in the interests of the Canadian consumers the duties on imports from Italy and Belgium, which compete with imports from France. The reduction of 2 1/2 per cent. in the duty on such items,

which the intermediate tariff gives, will only effect such imports as silk or other commodities which will not compete with any item of home manufacture.

The question of reciprocal trade agreement with the United States has been finally shelved by the cabinet council until fall for reasons already published.

CADETS SHOT WELL

Shooting in the Imperial cadet meeting held in London, May 24 was of the most brilliant character. The Canadian cadets did very well, Liddy especially distinguishing himself. He won the Rockcliffe cup, a gold medal presented by Lord Strathcona for snaphooting behind cover with 46 out of a possible of 50, one of the most difficult competitions. He was also second in the grand aggregate with 220, the winner scoring 228.

Crawford Bates and Tidswell, although they failed to lift any of the pots, were among the smaller prizes in many events.

Lord Roberts attended the range, and expressed his pleasure at seeing the Canadian lads present. He praised their shooting and emphasized the value of sharp-shooting at short distances, such as he had seen there, saying it would have a decisive interest in the next war.

The Canadian cadets have an excellent round of entertainments, including visits to Eton and Portsmouth.

Many a man lies in an effort to stand up for another.



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.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance.
Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.50
Advertising Rates on Application.
Address all communications to The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg.

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

JUNE 1st, 1910

KEEP THE MEMBERS POSTED

If the western farmers are to secure fair treatment at the hands of the Ottawa Parliament, it is necessary that the members from the Prairie Provinces should be thoroughly informed of the opinions and desires of their constituents. Our members are only ordinary men, who are elected to represent the people. It is not their own views that they are expected to present in the House of Commons but the views of the people who elected them. During an election campaign there is no opportunity to instruct the member as to his duty. The member does all the talking and presents his own views. Now the time has arrived to tell the members their duty. Here is a list of the members in the three provinces with their post office addresses:—

MANITOBA

NAME	CONSTITUENCY	POST OFFICE
Geo. H. Bradbury, M.P.	Selkirk	Selkirk
Glen Campbell, M.P.	Dauphin	Gilbert Plains
A. Haggart, M.P.	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
Arthur Meighen, M.P.	Portage la P're	Portage la P're
Dr. J. P. Malloy, M.P.	Provencher	Morris
Dr. F. L. Schaffner, M.P.	Souris	Boissevain
W. H. Sharpe, M.P.	Lisgar	Manitou
Hon. Clifford Sifton	Brandon	Ottawa
W. D. Staples, M.P.	Macdonald	Trerhorne
Dr. W. J. Roche, M.P.	Maquette	Minnedosa

SASKATCHEWAN

J. G. Turriff, M.P.	Assinaboia	Ottawa
W. W. Rutan, M.P.	Prince Albert	Melfort
Dr. E. L. Cash, M.P.	MacKenzie	Yorkton
Albert Champagne, M.P.	Battleford	Battleford
W. E. Knowles, M.P.	Moose Jaw	Moose Jaw
R. S. Lake, M.P.	Qu'Appelle	Grenfell
Thos. MacNutt, M.P.	Salteaux	Salteaux
G. E. McCraney, M.P.	Saskatoon	Saskatoon
W. M. Martin, M.P.	Regina	Regina
Dr. Neely, M.P.	Humboldt	Humboldt

ALBERTA

Dr. M. Clark, M.P.	Red Deer	Olds
J. M. Douglas, M.P.	Strathcona	Strathcona
John Herron, M.P.	Macleod	Pincher Creek
M. S. McCarthy, M.P.	Calgary	Calgary
C. A. McGrath, M.P.	Medicine Hat	Lethbridge
Hon. Frank Oliver	Edmonton	Ottawa
H. W. White, M.P.	Victoria	Fl. Sask'wan

We would suggest that the western farmers, regardless of politics, sit down and write a letter to their member and tell him the attitude he should take regarding western interests. For instance, the farmers of the west are in favor of a lower tariff, and every western member of both political parties should demand a lower tariff. Every western member should also demand of the government a settlement of the terminal elevator problem.

and that the Hudson Bay Railway be really built and not played with. Then there is the chilled meat industry, of which most of our members know nothing. They should be instructed on this subject as well.

During the next session of the House of Commons we will endeavor to get the vote on all these important questions of the west, and publish the names of our western members, so that the farmers may see how they are voting, and be able to govern themselves accordingly. When a vote is taken in committee it is not recorded, but we will endeavor to ascertain the action of the Western Members in such cases and publish it. It is only fair that the western farmers should know how our members are acting.

OUR JUDICIARY ENDANGERED

The action of Chief Justice Sifton, of Alberta, in accepting the premiership of that province, is an act that demands the serious consideration of every right thinking Canadian. Throughout the British Empire, the judiciary has always been looked up to as the bulwark of national safety. Canadians have been proud of the system by which justice has been administered. There is no institution in our land which should be kept so free from political influence and so pure and impartial and should be so zealously guarded, as our judiciary. Our judges are the interpreters of our laws and are the dispensers of Canadian Justice. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that they be non-political. The history of the Canadian judiciary of the last few years is one of the most alarming features of our national life. We have seen active politicians placed on the bench. This in itself is bad enough, but it is infinitely worse when the judges come off the bench to go into politics. It brings to us at once the question, are our judges impartial? In recent years, we hear too frequently that a judgeship is too often the reward of an active politician. Such a statement shows the stain that has been cast upon the name of Canada. We remember how Sir John Thompson was taken from the Nova Scotia bench into the Canadian cabinet, and likewise Sir Oliver Mowat, in Ontario. We recall how Judge Henderson, of British Columbia, stepped from the bench into politics, was defeated and rewarded by a governorship. Governor McInnis, of the Yukon, went into the political field, suffered defeat and received as his reward a judgeship. We have seen the most active political workers in the West placed on the bench, and some ex-judges are now members of the House of Commons. Lastly we see Chief Justice Sifton stepping from the highest court in his province, into the premiership, and it is also stated that Judge Mitchell, of Medicine Hat, will also become a member of the cabinet. Without considering the ability of these men to fulfil their positions, the principle involved is a bad one. When a lawyer becomes a judge he should cast aside all political affiliations. If not, whither is our national life tending and how long will our judiciary remain free from the charges which are so frequently preferred against the judiciary of the United States. Let us pause and consider.

HOW TO DO IT

At the last meeting of the Grain Growers' Association at Minitonas, Man., there was a prolonged discussion on the subject of Direct Legislation and the question was laid over for still further discussion. Some of the speakers strongly favored the principles involved as the best methods of reducing graft and of making our governments and legislatures more representative of the people than they are at present. This is a splendid subject for discussion by the local branches throughout the country. Thousands of western farmers have declared themselves in favor

of the Initiative, the Referendum, and the Recall as a means toward the betterment of our system of government. There is no reason why Direct Legislation should not be a part of the statutes of each of the western provinces. The only way to get it will be for the farmers to take hold of the matter themselves. Every local association should thresh the matter out and pass a resolution in favor of or against it. We do not believe that the farmers will see it in their own interests to condemn such beneficial legislation.

One person asks us how we are going to get Direct Legislation on the statute book. The answer is very simple. How did we get the three western premiers to come down off the "Constitutional Difficulties" fence? How did the farmers of Manitoba get the elevator act passed by the legislature of Manitoba? Simply by the force of public opinion. No government and no legislature can withstand the force of public opinion. If the associations throughout the western provinces are anxious to see Direct Legislation in force it is not a difficult matter for them to have the necessary laws enacted. The western provinces lend themselves well to the system of Direct Legislation. The constituencies are small enough to make the Recall effective, and the petition necessary for the Initiative or Referendum on any big question could be secured with comparative ease.

Every local branch should have on hand all the information available on the subject of Direct Legislation and certain of the members should give the subject careful study and then give the other members the benefit of the knowledge. The method by which the Elevator Bill in Manitoba was passed was really along the lines of Direct Legislation because it emanated directly from the people and the government and legislature were forced to take action. This is what Direct Legislation means. It provides a system whereby the people really have something to say in the laws that are enacted. At the present time the people have very little to say. When election time comes the electors vote for certain candidates to represent them. But too often it turns out that these men misrepresent the electors. Under Direct Legislation every member will have to do his duty by his own electors or he can be discharged at any time through the Recall. Probably when the matter is brought before our legislators they will be willing to give legislation providing for the Initiative and Referendum but will withhold the Recall. This, however, can be easily remedied because if the people can use the Initiative and Referendum the first thing they should do should be to put the Recall on the statute books through their own efforts. Such action would at once show the legislature that the people of the country meant business. Direct Legislation surely provides a means by which a good deal of graft and corporation rule can be eliminated from our present system of government and we earnestly advocate it to our readers and urge them to support it.

BIG JOURNALS FAINT HEARTED

To bring the terminal elevator question to a successful settlement will require not only the united demands of the western farmers, but also the support of all others interested, and the whole backed by public opinion. The great daily journals of Canada have taken very little interest in the matter up to the present time. If they were as keen to protect the interests of the farmers as they should be the Dominion Government would get busy more quickly than they are at the present time. It is encouraging to know that two papers have at last taken notice of the terminal elevator graft. The Winnipeg Free Press recently gave the Dominion Government a mild slap on the wrist and said that the government must face the terminal elevator problem. The Free Press also says "That it

is the government's desire to safeguard, at every stage, a system by which our wheat finds its way from the fields to the ultimate buyer, protecting the quality and ensuring the largest possible returns to the producer, cannot be questioned." We disagree with the Free Press in this because we do not think that the Dominion Government is making any such effort in favor of western producers at the present time. The Free Press also says, in speaking of the government owned terminals, "Is there any other solution which will remove the suspicion which now surrounds the handling of grain at the Lake Front and ensure a completely square deal to the growers, handlers and users of grain? If so, let us hear what it is." We do not think there is any other solution, and like the Free Press, if there is we want to hear it.

The Toronto Globe in dealing with the terminal elevator question says, "The Grain Growers' Guide, in dealing with the cases at large revives the too familiar charges that some elevator companies steal a grade occasionally." The charge certainly is too familiar and it is time that it was ended. The Globe concludes its lengthy editorial by saying: "If inspection, prosecution, publication and official supervision cannot give full assurance both to the Grain Growers' and the public, it will be difficult to meet the argument of those who favor government elevators." In reply, we say that all these systems have failed and there is nothing else in sight to give satisfaction except government owned and operated terminal elevators. We hope that the great journals of Canada will take up this fight in the interests of the farmers and do something for them instead of going at it in the half-hearted way in which they are going at it at present.

HUDSON BAY ROAD FIRST

Press dispatches state that the Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, has been giving voice to some big scheme of water navigation for Western Canada. In speaking before the Ontario Club at Toronto, on May 26, he is reported to have said:

"We are considering a waterway system from the Red River and Lake Winnipeg, to the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, and thence across the prairies to the foot hills of the Rockies, 100 miles west of Edmonton, which will give a direct system of navigation for 1,500 miles to Winnipeg. This system needs two locks, which would make it possible to generate from 60,000 to 80,000 horse power, which could be utilized for grinding grain and the manufacture of raw lumber.

"The government is also considering a system of navigation from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay, whence vessels can go to England."

These are good schemes all right, but the government has already embarked on the construction of a railway to the Hudson Bay. We think it would be better for Mr. Pugsley to urge the construction of the road and complete it before dabbling in any other such immense schemes as he has outlined. The West needs the Hudson Bay road and needs it badly, and if these other schemes are taken up it means the probability that the West won't get anything.

EXECUTIVE TAKES ACTION

At a recent meeting of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association the question of terminal elevator investigation was dealt with and the executive placed itself on record in the following resolution:

"Whereas the investigations at the Terminal Elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur have revealed that mixing of grades, shipping out more grain of higher grades than was shipped in, and loaning of grain; all three of which offences have been charged by the Grain Growers against the terminal operators in memorandum after memorandum addressed to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, when urging public operation:

"And whereas these offences have been perpetrated despite the presence of a swarm of Government Officials sufficiently numerous to have themselves operated the terminals;

"And whereas the two first offences mentioned are of such a nature as to greatly lessen the price obtainable by the farmers on their whole crop, owing to reduction in quality of the grades of Canadian grain reaching the British millers;

"And whereas the practice of loaning grain makes it impossible for farmers or rival dealers to hold grain at the terminals for a higher price with any assurance that the grain supposed to be held on their account has not been supplied, to be exported or ground, to those very persons whose needs were counted upon to advance the price:

"THEREFORE, be it resolved that this Executive join with the Executives of the sister associations in making a more urgent demand than ever for public operation of the lake terminals."

This shows the attitude of the Saskatchewan farmers and we hope that the Dominion government will take notice of what is going on. Government owned terminals must come sooner or later and it is time for the Dominion government to pay some attention to the needs of the Western farmers.

TIME FOR ACTION

Still there is no report from the Winnipeg Grain Exchange as to the action that body has taken towards the terminal elevator companies that have violated the constitution of the Grain Exchange. Surely the Grain Exchange will not allow this blight to remain upon them as a body of business men. Here is what their constitution says:

"Should any member of the association (or any business firm of which any member shall be a partner) or any corporation which is organized by resolution of the council under the provisions of by-law of which corporation any member is one of the principal officers:

"Be guilty of any criminal act;

"Be convicted in any Court of any crime;

"Such member shall be liable to be fined, censured, suspended or expelled from the association."

The members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange all depend for their living upon the Western farmers. They have made protestations time without number as to their business integrity, and the honesty of their methods. Let us see what they are going to do in the face of the action of some of the members of the exchange.

THE NEW CROP

The eyes of the business men of the West are now focused on the farms. This is the season of the year when all realize the important part which the farmer plays in the up-building and progress of the country. The seeding is completed and the farmers are resting on their oars while Dame Nature gets busy and turns the green blades into the golden food supply for the world's hungry. Everybody is wondering what that changeable dame will do with the wheat crop. The farmers are watching their fields and already estimating how much their crop will be worth to them—how much of the mortgage it will lift, and how much new machinery he will be able to buy. He also has in view, or at least every farmer should, the improvements he can make in the house by his return from his crop. No farmer, who has a family, should pass through a good season without giving his helpmeet a share in the blessings which she has helped to produce. A large number of farmers do not see how much, beyond their own farms, turns upon whether there is a good or bad crop. There are nearly as many anxious moments experienced by the city and town people over the crop as even by the farmers. Practically every family in every Western city or town can feel at once the result of a good or bad crop. The man who is working on a salary is living in the hope of a larger salary. If the crop is bad his employer's business will not warrant the raise in pay. The big business firms of the cities have money invested in the country and if the crop is not good the farmers cannot naturally make such good payments. The implement firms, the grain dealers, the big wholesale houses, and in fact there is hardly a line of business that is not affected by the

crop now in the ground. Thus it is that the business men read with so much interest the reports of crop conditions from the country. It gives the farmer a feeling of satisfaction to know that so much depends upon his work, even though he does too frequently get the cold shoulder from some of the business interests which subsist upon his work. If the farmers of the West went on strike and refused to work for only one season they would cause such suffering and hardship in the land as was never before known. But the farmers will never strike. Year by year they are doing their work quietly, and the rest of mankind is living upon the food they produce. Thus it goes on year by year and then some people wonder why the farmers want a say in the method by which their crop is placed on the market? Some seem to feel that the farmer should merely grow the wheat and leave the handling to wiser heads. He has been doing that too long already. The wise heads have done good work—for themselves. Now, the farmer feels that it is time that he took a hand in the game. Let the game proceed and we will bow to whatever nature hands out to us, though we hope she will be generous. The people of the West are sitting up nights with the crop and we hope their vigil will be well rewarded.

Over in the States the Congress has appointed a "non-political" tariff commission with power to inquire into the cost of production of manufactured goods and to make recommendation as to the tariff schedule. The members of Congress did not relish the idea a year ago, but they have been getting some straight talk from their electors in the country that has changed their minds. The American farmers want a lower tariff and the congressmen are beginning to see that the opinions voiced in the clubs and hotels at Washington, are not the opinions of the men who pay the taxes.

The editor of one of the country papers in Saskatchewan has taken us severely to task for suggesting that the Guide was alone in its fight for the interests of the farmers. If our remarks did not apply in this case there was no need for the editor to take them to himself. We were referring to the journals that more or less cover the western field. Many of the country newspapers are doing splendid work for the farmers and we wish them all possible success in such work.

The Alberta government has undergone a change, though the same party is still in power. Probably the plans of the United Farmers of Alberta will be interfered with by the change, but the new government will no doubt see the wisdom of carrying out the promises to the farmers made by the former administration.

The council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has appointed W. L. Parrish to investigate the terminal elevator graft and report to the council. It seems that the Exchange may possibly take action.

The Ottawa government is now in possession of several tons of information proving the necessity of government owned terminals. If the pile would topple over on some of the Ministers it might stir them.

Jim Patton, the great robber baron of Chicago Grain Market, met his Waterloo last week. Armour went after his scalp—and got it. It was a case of rogues falling out but not of honest men getting their due.

Laurier is coming west. Let's unite to give him a Western welcome. It will make him feel better. He'll know more about western opinion than he ever dreamed of before.

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Western Grain Inspection

PRIOR to 1900 the Department of Inland Revenue had charge of the grading of wheat, and inspection was carried on at both Winnipeg and Fort William. There was no special difference between the two systems of grading but differences of opinion between the inspectors led to many difficulties.

Ten years ago the inspection was taken from the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department and given over to the Department of Trade and Commerce, who soon after the change abolished the inspection at Fort William and now all grain is graded at Winnipeg, and in case of dispute is reinspected at Fort William. This change from two to one grading station was made upon the suggestion of all parties concerned in the trade, producers, grain companies and especially the banks advocating it. Wheat going West is graded at Calgary and going South at Superior, Wis.

It is a common occurrence, as most of our readers know, for the shippers to draw on the consignee for the value of his shipment as soon as the grain is inspected. Under the old system grain that was unloaded at Fort William had to be inspected there and if it had already been graded at Winnipeg had to be reinspected at the lake port. Oftentimes on account of a difference of opinion on the part of the inspectors the grade was either raised or lowered at the latter point. It is easily seen that this led to many difficulties when the banks remitted to the shipper on his draft.

Then too, on account of the unsatisfactory system by which wheat was often given two different grades it had become almost impossible to sell the grain before its arrival at either eastern or old country points until the purchaser might obtain a sample of the cargo.

The Present System

After the Department of Trade and Commerce took over the management of the inspection, they immediately gleaned information from every possible source: from elevator companies, other grain inspection centres, farmers, commission merchants, the survey board; in fact from every one connected in the remotest degree with the grain trade. From their researches the department evolved the present grades and the present Grain Act.

The requirements of the various grades as given in the Inspection and Sale Act follow:

"No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall be sound and well cleaned weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least seventy-five per centum of hard Red Fife wheat.

"No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least 60 per centum of hard Red Fife wheat.

"No. 2 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, of good milling qualities and fit for warehousing, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least forty-five per centum of hard Red Fife wheat.

"Any wheat not good enough to be graded as No. 3 Manitoba northern, shall be graded No. 3 Manitoba northern in the discretion of the inspector.

"Scoured wheat shall not be graded higher than No. 3 Manitoba northern."

Note that the only difference between No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern is in the

NOTE—There is no subject upon which the Western Grain Grower needs more knowledge than upon the conditions that surround the grading of his grain at Winnipeg. It is true that not every farmer possesses the "knack" necessary to set a grade upon a sample but every one may, by obtaining advice from judges at seed fairs and other experts, enable himself to at least ascertain to some extent what his crop consists of, the percentage of hard Red Fife berries and of soft and broken berries. This short article is designed to clear up some of the points which generally puzzle shippers, and to point out some advantages and disadvantages of the present system of Grain Inspection.

quantity of hard Red Fife wheat required. They must each weigh at least sixty pounds to the bushel and additional weight will not raise the grade of any sample. The only advantage in growing a wheat that weighs more is that sales are made by weighing (sixty pounds of the grain being sold as a bushel) and the heavier grain thus has a greater bushelage in the same volume.

Establishing Grade

The process of obtaining sample has been treated at an earlier date in THE GUIDE and is doubtless familiar to readers. When the sample is taken by the inspector he first weighs it to ascertain the weight

per measured bushel. Then he spreads it on a sheet of paper and his practiced eye soon tells him the grade. This efficiency is only arrived at after long years of experience.

If the grain weighs sixty or more pounds per measured bushel and contains the required 75 per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat it is graded No. 1 hard. If the percentage of hard Red Fife is under 75 but above 60 it is graded No. 1 northern. Note that both No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern must be well cleaned, that it must be practically free from dirt, broken kernels, and other grains.

One pound of the wheat is weighed out and placed in a No. 10 sieve, such as is

authorized by the department. If the wheat is of either the two top grades it is shaken until no more dirt comes through the sieve. If the grade is No. 2 northern or lower the specifications say that it shall be reasonably clean and the sieve is not shaken as long, only the worst part of the dirt being extracted. The scale used in the grading weighs only a pound of grain. The top of the scale arm is divided into ounces and the bottom into hundredths.

When the extracted dirt is placed in the scale pan the balance weight marks off the number of hundredths of a pound it weighs and this gives the per cent. of dockage. If the per centage of broken wheat or other domestic grain runs 3 per cent. or more the shipper is at liberty to sell it after paying for the cleaning at the terminal elevator. Such a sample is marked C.C. on the grade certificate, thus No. 1 northern c.c. This is only given for domestic grains. Thus a car of No. 1 northern wheat mixed with 3 per cent. of barley would be graded No. 1 northern c.c.

The farmers of the West have continually objected to cars being shipped "C.C." This method allows the terminal elevators to take out excessive dockage. True, they have to issue a warehouse receipt for the screenings. But the market for such screenings is practically limited to the elevator people. The farmers demand that the inspectors mark the dockage on all cars and leave nothing to the discretion of the elevators.

Should Have Sample Market

To one that gives this system (grading and the system of selling all of one grade at the same price) any great amount of thought it is at once evident that there is at least one great fault to be found, viz.: Wheat that contains 95 per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat does not net the producer any more than if it only contained 75 per cent. The wheat is given its grade and is purchased without the purchaser seeing a sample and at the same price as wheat of the same grade but possessing really a much lower value.

If the wheat was sold on a sample market, the miller would have an opportunity to inspect it and one who required a large amount of hard Red Fife would give a much higher price for the shipment containing 95 per cent. than for the one containing only 75 per cent. but grading the same.

This briefly covers some of the main points of the grading system. The following questions bearing on the subject have been received and are answered below:

Q.—Under the present system of grading how many points are allowed for color, weight per bushel, soundness and purity?

A.—The grading is not done by points, the inspector arriving at his conclusion by the quality of the sample in general. The color must be good if the sample is to be given a high grade, but then the color of hard Red Fife wheat is always good. The wheat must be sound. There is no difference in this point between the grades. Wheat is either sound or it is not sound, the same as an apple or fruit of any kind. The weight cuts but little figure except that it must be up to a certain amount. Wheat that weighs less than 60 pounds cannot get into either of the two top grades. But if the wheat has enough hard Red Fife to get into the best grades it will always weigh enough.]

Continued on Page 11



The High Tariff Quartette

Edward VII's Last Journey

Great Novelist vividly describes the Funeral of "Edward, the Peacemaker."

Large crowds banked the Streets of London to witness

Wonderful Pageant

LONDON has witnessed a ceremony unique in the annals of history, unique in itself, unparalleled in the gorgeousness of its setting and the splendor of its ritual. From its silent resting place in the heart of our great city, which still clings hard to many mediæval forms of pageantry, with all the surroundings of chivalry and magnificence which the great nations of the world could bring from across the seas, the body of the greatest King and Emperor of modern times has been carried to its tomb.

Through the stately thoroughfares of his capital city, all that remains of King Edward VII. has been borne forever from the eyes of his grief-stricken people. Who amongst the living has ever looked upon such a sight?

On this wonderful May morning the sun rides high in the heavens, the air is soft and warm, the mists and the shadows of the city have passed away. Since dawn itself London has been more than astir. Through the sombre night its pavements have resounded to the pressure of innumerable footsteps and now, hours before the time fixed for the passing of the processions, dense throngs of people are holding the pavements, having filled stands and having flooded the windows.

Along the whole route the earth has become black with human beings. From Westminster Hall to Paddington station a very sea of humanity has surged into every available niche. The trees and even the lampposts have been scaled; no inch of vantage space has been lost. The people whom he loved have come to bid their last passionate but unspoken farewell to the great King, who bravely and strenuously and gloriously has upheld for them their place among the nations.

At eight o'clock this conglomerate mass of humanity is riveted into fixed space. For the last hour they have held the roadways and flooded the pavements in long, uneven waves. Then, like a slowly poured stream of scarlet, come the soldiers who guard the way. The boundary is fixed. Almost it seems as though the orderly and military spirit of their dead King throbbled in the hearts of his people. The uneven ranks are levelled. The phalanx of human beings assumes definite shape. They palpitate still behind the barriers, but no one attempts to pass the sacred lines. From Buckingham palace to Westminster Hall, from Westminster Hall to Paddington the road is clear. The people witness the coming of their dead King.

Nervous Tension Great

The sun grows stronger; it burns with unaccustomed, unexpected warmth. The people are wedged together in a solid mass; the nervous tension grows. Women and even men are carried fainting from the ranks, always readily opened to let them through.

A wonderful crowd. Conversations have sunk into a murmur. There is no cheering, no badinage; nothing to relieve the intense strain of those slowly passing moments. Now and then an officer in brilliant uniform and waving plumes, but always with solid black badge upon his arm, gallops down the well-kept course. Carriages from Buckingham palace, with footmen in royal livery, rumble toward Paddington. Belated companies of troops, marching hastily to take up their places, afford every now and then a transitory excitement. Yet for these long hours the note is one of waiting. What a strain, what a drag at the heart strings of the great multitude!

Yet above all, one thing is manifest. Strange though it may seem, amazing though it may sound, this is no day of mourning. A great man has lived, has done his work, has passed away. Who shall find sorrow in this thought? Who shall not rather lift his hands to heaven and rejoice that the history of our country has become richer, that the hidden scroll of fame above the clouds is emblazoned

"Strange though it may seem, this is no day of mourning. A great man has lived, has done his work, has passed away. Who shall find sorrow in this thought."—E. P. Oppenheim.

By E. Phillips Oppenheim

with the name of one more of the great rulers of the earth? Indeed, this is no day of mourning. The heads of the people are bared; their faces are sombre; but their eyes are dry. A great man has lived well nigh to his allotted span and passed away. So it has been ruled.

The slow minutes drag on, the sun grows hotter, the leaves of the trees are languidly stirred by the faint west wind. Then the boom of a gun—from end to end of that vast multitude of people a thrill is felt. One sees it pass like the tremble of the sea before the coming storm. The last march of the dead has started.

To the low, dramatic thunder of guns, which in his lifetime, so earnestly, so whole-heartedly he sought to keep silent, the body of the King has left its quiet resting place at Westminster for that last triumphant progress through the streets of his capital city to his final home at Windsor.

Thin Thread of Splendor

A long thin thread of splendor, the procession looms into sight. It comes, it pauses, it passes on. Then, indeed, one realizes the wonderful majesty of silence, the strange thrilling effect of that slow, dignified movement. For a single moment the pent up feelings half escaped them in a half-stilled, almost hysterical murmur.

It is only breathing. In silence more magnificent than any thunder of acclamation or crashing of music, that long and stately procession slowly and wonderfully spreads itself out. It is a strange study of contrasts. The bands of household cavalry, with their glittering uniforms are followed by sombrely-clad units of territorial troops. The Highlanders come and go with their gorgeous dress and splendid step. They, too, have the air of soldiers who march to the music of death. The cavalry of the line, with their brilliant yellow plumes, seem for a moment to strike an alien note of color. Yet only for a moment. Again one realizes that this is no procession of mourners. This is the triumphant march of the King ascending his last throne.

A louder tramp of feet and heavier—the men are marching closer. A long line of marines slowly unfold themselves. Then for the first time since this gorgeous but fateful pageant came into sight the sombre dignity, the unutterable grandeur of its profound silence is broken. Faintly at first, yet becoming stronger with every moment, came the slow weird strains of the funeral march. A thrilling and wonderful note this upon the sunlit stillness. Did he know, this great musician, that millions would listen to these strains with a stifled gulp in their throats, that he was writing music which would become the requiem of kings?

Now comes the climax. Preceded by those who were his staunch advisors, his faithful friends in life, comes the gun carriage on which is borne the coffin of the King, a coffin whose only ornament seemed to be an emblazoned crown, which glittering as it was during those few moments in the glorious sunlight, might well have been touched by a finger of fire.

The solemn moment brings its own peculiar thrill. No philosophy or reasoning can keep tears from the eyes of the multitude. The officer who held the line and raised his head only for that last tragic salute, saw borne away from him forever all that remained of the King whom he loved and he was none the less a man because a sob caught at his breath and tears glazed in his eyes.

The soldier who gripped the standard of his country, lying sorrowfully in the

dust, he too paid the tribute of humanity to the pathetic passing. Who shall blame the people that with their eyes clear towards the future, they should for a moment have grudged their sovereign the splendid death and realized only the intensely physical pathos of this passing into eternity of one whom they had loved.

King George the Fifth

King George the Fifth of England followed his father to the grave, a fine figure with added dignity to his carriage, though his head too was bowed with sorrow, and with him and around him was the greatest grief and most eloquent tribute that the world could offer.

One realized with a sudden thrill that after all it was not England or her Empire alone who mourned. The nations of the world had sent their rulers to do homage to the illustrious dead. William, Emperor of all the Germans, rode in solemn grief behind the gun carriage. Alfonso, of Spain, thin, dark, with tremulous lip and strained face, followed to the grave the dearly loved sovereign who had given him his first lesson in kingscraft.

King Manuel of Portugal, young in years, yet old already in experience and tragedy, followed to its last resting place with silent grief the body of his beloved friend. The King of Denmark, the King of Norway, the King of the Hellenes, the King of Bulgaria, had each and all left their country to add to the pomp of this solemn march.

The King of the Belgians was there, new to power, yet with all the dignity and bearing of a ruler suffering his first sad experience.

In uniform of strange and almost barbaric gorgeousness there followed representatives of every state in Europe. The brother of the czar of all the Russias, for whom, even in London, men feared, rode with splendid fearlessness down that human avenue. The far east sent its tribute to the mournful day. A royal prince of Japan, a prince of Siam, a prince of Egypt, a prince of China. From the four corners of the world indeed civilization had sent its emissaries on this sad but honorable errand.

The Greatest Tragedy

These passed and the greatest tragedy arrived. A long line of gilded coaches held the way. Once more the Queen had come amongst her people. Then indeed the women sobbed and men forgot that the age of chivalry had ever passed. Through the black folds of crepe one saw the plain outline of her perfect features and realised her strenuous battle with grief, whose traces were too clearly shown. For even in the midst of her own sorrow she thought of her people. To right and left she bowed her acknowledgements of their silent sympathy. Nothing more pathetic, more truly courageous than that effort remains worthy of note in the annals of this memorable day.

So passes on its mournful journey this historical pageant, more wonderful than anything which the world has ever yet seen. From the mouths of all the tight-mouthed multitude comes along a murmur of pent-up emotion, released at last. The strain of fixed vision, the strain of even any attempt to cope with all that was so marvelous in that weird moving picture is over at last. There are many who gaze along the empty way, there are many who realize, perhaps for the first time, that Edward the Seventh reigns no more. Tonight the stars will burn as ever; tomorrow the sun will rise as yesterday.

Already we are back at our work. We have looked upon a great sight, but human as we are, its memory will pass away. Time falters not for the greatest.

Today we mourn for our last sovereign; tomorrow we toil again. But the work he wrought lives: the Empire he cemented will flourish. These are our mourning wreaths, our last thoughts. We lay them upon the coffin of our sovereign with all humility, with all devotion. There is a majesty in death to which even the Kings of this world cannot attain.

Edgeware road, Oxford and Cambridge terrace and London street at Paddington station were banked with flowers, lilacs, narcissi, calla lilies and hyacinths predominating.

There the earl marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, directed the transfer of the body from the gun carriage to the train that bore it to Windsor. The last of the sixty-eight minute guns fired in Hyde Park boomed as the ceremony was completed.

The carpeted station was thronged with officials who were in the van of procession carrying gold sticks and white staves with a host of aide-camps and the field marshals, including Lords Roberts and Kitchener and their staffs, the admiralty lords in blue and gold, Indian turbaned officers and other dignitaries were gathered on the richly carpeted floors.

The gun carriage reached Paddington at 10.37 and twenty minutes later the train started for Windsor. The casket was placed in the saloon car, on a dias draped. By it stood the guard of honor of non-commissioned officers of the household cavalry bearing the royal standard. The trumpeter who accompanied the standard stood behind the coffin. While the troops of the procession stood at the salute the body of King Edward was borne from London by the royal train, creeping along at the rate of four miles an hour. At 12.30 o'clock the train stopped at Windsor. About the station and without in the grounds there were great crowds gathered. Like those of London they bared their heads as the coffin passed. At Windsor the ceremonies gave opportunity for the participation of the lesser dignitaries, ordinary ambassadors, mayors and others of like importance. Conspicuous among them were Mayor Evans, of Winnipeg, Mayor Guerin of Montreal, and Alderman Aitreau who crossed the ocean to be present.

At St. George's Chapel

Within the chapel the church dignitaries had been waiting. As the din of guns and as the roll of muffled drums told of the arrival of the funeral train the magnificent organ filled the chapel with music. Then, with all the impressiveness of religious rite, the procession of prelates and choir boys issued into the nave. Leading were the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Beyond them slowly paced the bishops of Winchester and Oxford, following came the Dean of Windsor, clad in flowing red robes. The King's company of Grenadiers, the giants of the army, lined the steps of the chapel. Within sight was the Frogmore mausoleum, where lie the bodies of Victoria and her consort, the parents of the dead King.

Amid an impressive hush King Edward's coffin was carried into the chapel which is so closely associated with his life. It was at St. George's chapel that he was christened, there he took part in the many stately ceremonies, at the installation of Knights of the Garter, and there he wed the Queen, who was at his bier today.

In the nave were gathered 1,000 mourners, 200 more were in the Braye chapel and Rutland chantry in the south aisle. The Knights of the Garter were grouped in a small space.

So great was the crush of the royal household, the great officers of state, the chiefs of the army and navy and the envoys that some could not gain admittance. Throughout the ceremony the troops lining the way from the station to the chapel maintained the rigidity of attitude of military mourning. The services were brief.

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The St. Louis Convention

Co-operation and Organization the keynote of the Great Farmers Gathering

By R. MCKENZIE

(Continued from The Guide of May 15)

THOUGH the attendance at the convention was considerably less than its promoters expected and in that respect was somewhat of a disappointment, its representative character was however no less of a surprise. At the morning session of the third day, the chairman announced that with the exception of the New England States of New Jersey and Maryland and Utah, every other state in the Union had a delegate present. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union had considerably more in attendance than the American Society of Equity. A large percentage of the delegates came from the cotton and tobacco growing states from the south, while the delegates from the grain growing states of the north and the middle west were comparatively few. As an indication of how the farmers regarded the length of the program, and the varied character of the addresses arranged by the convention bureau, instead of following out the program as arranged, they devoted the afternoon sessions after the second day of the convention to separate meetings of each organization to discuss business matters and endeavor to arrive at a basis of union. In addition, the forenoon of Saturday was taken up with a joint meeting at which the basis of union was agreed upon and arrangements made to have it submitted to a referendum of the members of both organizations. The provisions in the constitution of the American union prohibiting negroes from the privileges of membership, and the minimum price feature of the A. S. of E. were the greatest barriers in the way of arriving at a common ground of united action.

A frequent visitor at farmers' conventions in Western Canada at which all discussions centre around grain elevators, grain inspection, grain combines and excessive dockage, would be surprised at what little attention was given to that need of the grain grower, but at the same time would be impressed with the fact that the grain growers and stock raisers are not the only farmers that contribute to the support and add to the comforts of the human race as well as to advance the material wealth of the nation. He would listen to the same kind of discussion on the beef trust, tariff, lumber combine, cotton and cement mergers, excessive transportation charges, the tyranny of capital as he was used to hearing in Canadian conventions. In addition he would be specially interested in the recital of the experiences of the cotton planters of Alabama or Georgia, the tobacco farmers of Kentucky, or the fruit growers of California and Florida in the marketing of their commodities. And their conclusion would be that the man who farms a farm, whether he grows wheat or cattle on the virgin soil of Western Canada, corn and hogs on the fertile plains of Iowa and Illinois, cotton and tobacco in the regions south of Mason and Dixon's line or fruit in sunny California or balmy Florida, is confronted with identically the same difficulties in placing the products of his farm on the consuming market—a combination of middlemen who come in between him and the ultimate purchaser of his commodity. The difficulty to be confronted in each case being of a similar nature the unanimity as to the remedy was not at all surprising. The representatives of every farming industry had the same remedy to suggest—organization and co-operative selling.

Middlemen's Profits

Very instructive and encouraging was the story of accomplishment from the various states as to the marketing of their various products. Mr. Yoakum, President of the Frisco Line of Railways, in an address bristling with figures showed that, for the price that food stuffs are sold to the consumer the farmer gets about 23 per cent., the railway 11 per cent., and the middleman 66 per cent. Naturally the remedy he suggested was to cut out the middleman. The argument of Mr. Gompers for labor was less statistical and more eloquent. He dealt

with the broad and general advantages of brotherly co-operation. "We will stand for farmers' union products and you will stand for those of union labor. On that basis we shall have a common policy to safeguard manhood, womanhood and childhood in the glory of our humanity."

A representative of the cotton industry related how, a few years ago the farmers got \$60 per bale for their cotton. In order to make money they commenced raising more cotton with the result that in a short time they had to give two bales of cotton for \$60. Still they continued to endeavor to improve their condition by raising more cotton until finally they had to give three bales of cotton for \$60. So, tiring of working for nothing they adopted a method of organization and selling co-operatively. Now, he was able to report, they sell their cotton for \$50 a bale. In other words, before organization they got 4 cents per pound for their cotton and now they get 10 cents.

The story told by the president of the California Fruit Growers showed that by a method of disposing of the fruit product co-operatively they raised the price of their grapes from one and a half cents per pound up to five cents. Their organization seems to be complete. Their growers are incorporated into local associations to dispose of their fruit in the raw state to the central association which prepares it for market and distributes it.

The Tobacco Trust.

The most thrilling story of the convention was that given by Mr. J. C. Cantrill, of Kentucky, on the difficulties con-

fronted by the tobacco growers and how they overcame them. Mr. Cantrill is a congressman representing the district in Kentucky that was once represented by the famous Henry Clay and unquestionably his mantle has fallen on his successor. His description of the operation of the tobacco trust was dramatic. He showed how immediately on the tobacco trust being formed the price of tobacco to the grower was reduced 50 per cent. in nine days and the price cut in two again within thirty days, so that the growers of tobacco in his district were reduced to great straits. This led to the organization of tobacco growers, which is perhaps the most complete in the United States. They have their own warehouses operated by their own association. The legislature of Kentucky passed laws granting government warehouse receipts for tobacco stored in these warehouses. Also legislation making it a misdemeanor punishable by a heavy fine for anyone who purchased any tobacco pooled with the

association. The price of tobacco to the farmer was raised from five cents to seventeen cents a pound—and the price to the consumer is no higher.

The grain growers of the north attempted to overcome the difficulty by organizing farmers' elevator companies, and seemed to have success in a measure in overcoming the difficulties at initial points, but have not yet attempted to deal with the question of the terminal elevators, while nothing was said as to measures taken to improve conditions in the cattle and hog business.

Setting aside the tendency to "Fourth of July oratory" and making due allowance for the facilities afforded on the program to "Hot air artists," for airing their pet theories, and the advocates of special interests to place their "specious pleadings" before the conventions, the trend of discussion was very similar to what one meets with in the conventions of Canadian farmers. Statements in condemnation of the protective tariff, gambling in farm products by board of trades and cotton exchanges, trusts and combines, laws enacted in the interests of the privileged classes, grafts and corruption in political life, permeated all the addresses delivered by representative delegates. And those statements were received with hearty applause by the audience leaving no uncertainty as to where they were at on these questions. No question received more prominence than the injurious effect that the protective tariff has on the masses of the people, yet one could not help but note that wheat growers were strongly op-

posed to reduction of the tariff on wheat going into the United States. There was, however, one notable exception. The tendency was to criticize adversely decisions of, and appointments to the courts of the United States, more especially the supreme court. An explanation of that condition may be given in a statement made by a prominent speaker and undoubtedly concurred in by his audience, "that a previous experience as a corporation lawyer was a necessary qualification to the appointment to any of the high courts of the United States." Any reference to the Referendum or Recall as a remedy or check on unjust legislation and as a means to enhance the usefulness and honesty of members of congress, and state legislatures, always received the hearty applause of the audience. Clearly there is no other political question that is so popular among the farmers of the United States as a remedy for the evils of social and unjust legislation, as the Referendum and Recall.

The keynote of the convention was education, better farming, the elevation of the home life, the slogan of all the speakers being "Educate the farmer to organization and co-operation." This, with the American farmer, is no longer a theory. They have put the principles of co-operative methods of disposing of their products to the test and are beginning to find it effective as a remedy to close the gap that exists between the producers of farm products and the consumer.

Canada's Grand Old Man

Goldwin Smith, who stands among the World's Greatest, devoted much of his later years to the Cause of Agriculture

Written specially for The Guide by W. L. SMITH, Editor, Toronto Sun.

One of the main principles governing the activities of Goldwin Smith has been

occupying this continent.

The same desire found expression, in intensified form, in the later nineties, after the Patron movement had collapsed. The position of the farmers of Canada was never more hopeless than it was then. A movement which had promised to secure for agriculture its fair share of influence in controlling the course of public affairs had been broken up by the combined influence of Grit and Tory partisans who had united for the purpose of destroying it. Farmers were not only without an organization, but a feeling of suspicion and distrust had been created by the collapse of Patronism. Added to all this was the effect of the commercial depression which had rested like a pall on the country for ten long years. There was, indeed, every reason to fear the beginning of a period of retrogression which would place agriculture, politically, in little better position than it is in some of the least progressive countries in continental Europe.

It was at this juncture that Goldwin Smith threw his whole energy into the farmers' cause. He assisted in the formation of a company to re-establish the organ which otherwise might have gone under with the collapse of the organization which had established it and at a period in life when most men think only of slipped ease he made an invaluable weekly contribution to the columns of that journal. Later on he took an active part in building up in Ontario a new organization known as the Farmers' Association and at annual meetings of this Association he was always present with counsel and advice. Later on, when the Association and Grange amalgamated he was present to pronounce "an old man's blessing on the union," which he believed held promise of still greater things for the Ontario farmer. Still later, too feeble to attend in person, he heard with pleasure of the still wider union which linked the Grange, through the National Council of Agriculture with the powerful farmers' organizations in the Western Provinces and thus put the farmers in a position to be a real factor in the public life of Canada.

The services of Goldwin Smith to agriculture become all the more remarkable when one remembers his previous career, and the great eminence of the position he had attained. His services to agriculture were rendered at a time of life

Continued on Page 11

THE SAGE OF "THE GRANGE"



Goldwin Smith and his Residence in Toronto

expressed over and over again in his desire that labor might enjoy in peace, and full measure, the bread produced by its hands. In that desire is found the key which opens up and makes clear his public course during practically the whole time—covering the span of an average life—he has spent in the country which has formed the home of his later years. It was the existence of this desire, passion it might better be called, which led him to throw the whole of his powerful influence on the side of the movement, inaugurated some twenty five years ago, and having for its object the striking down of the barriers which hampered trade between Canada and her neighbor to the south. In the removal of such barriers Goldwin Smith saw a double benefit. The opening up of an immensely profitable market to the Canadian farmer, then almost in despair from lack of markets, and the creation of a commercial bond that would serve as a perpetual guarantee of peace between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race,

our last sovereign; in. But the work inspire he cemented are our mourning thoughts. We lay of our sovereignty with all devotion. with to which even old cannot attain. and Cambridge met at Paddington with flowers, lilacs, hyacinths predomi-

thal, the Duke of transfer of the body to the train that he last of the sixty- in Hyde Park ty was completed, was thronged with e van of procession and white staves rps and the field rds Roberts and s, the admiralty . Indian turbaned rries were gathered floots. sched Paddington minutes later—the floor. The casket on car, on a dias ie guard of honor officers of the aring the royal ster who accom- ood behind the s of the procession body of King Ed- ndon by the royal e rate of four o'clock the train about the station ounds there were . Like those of air heads as the or the ceremonies ordinary ambass- rs of like import- song them were eg, Mayor Guerin man Aitreau who present.

's Chapel

he church digni- . As the din of f muffled drums the funeral train filed the chapel h all the impres- , the procession rs issued into the e Archbishops of Beyond them s of Winchester ame the Dean of ing red robes. of Grenadiers, lined the steps ight was the here lie the bodies sort, the parents

gathered 1,000 e in the Braye hantry in the ts of the Garter pace. sh of the royal ficers of state, nd navy and the not gain admitt- ceremony the rom the station ved the rigidity mourning. The

Protection: The Curse of Canada

(Second Article)

By J. A. STEVENSON

"The sneaking arts of underling tradesmen are thus erected into political maxims for the conduct of a great empire; for it is the most underling tradesmen only who make it a rule to employ chiefly their own customers. A great trader purchases his goods always where they are cheapest and best, without regard to any little interest of this kind."—Adam Smith

FEW will be found to deny the proposition that Canada, in any classification of nations would be rightly described as an agricultural community. More than sixty per cent. of her population are engaged in the actual industry of agriculture and many of the other chief employments of the people are directly connected with it. It is admitted that no nation has ever adopted an economic system whereby the produce of the land is its sole source of wealth and revenue. "Nor is there any desire to see Canada experiment with such a policy. The contention is that the agricultural interest bulks so largely in our society that on the Bethnamite principle of "the greatest numbers' greatest good," it deserves infinitely higher consideration both on economic and political grounds than it at present obtains from our appointed rulers.

Unproductive Labor

Adam Smith lays it down as a maxim "That the labor of artificers and manufacturers never adds anything to the value of the whole annual amount of the root produce of the land." It may add, indeed, to the value of some part of that annual produce, but the gain in one direction is counterbalanced by a loss elsewhere. Manufacturers and artificers annually reproduce nothing but the funds which are consumed in their own sustenance. Farmers and country laborers, on the other hand may enjoy completely the whole funds destined for their own subsistence and yet augment at the same time the revenue and wealth of their society. The economist had no knowledge of the Dominion of Canada when he declared that the unproductive class of manufacturers, artificers and merchants are maintained and employed at the expense of the agriculturist, but he could never have found a more complete example of his theories. Let it not be imagined that it is totally against the interests of the agriculturist to maintain a certain number of these unproductive classes in the ranks of his own community, but he should warily avoid the danger of maintaining too many. The agriculturists of a country pay both the wages of all the workmen of the unproductive class and the profits of their employers. In Canada they pursue the additional folly of offering them, by means of the tariff, an extravagant bonus for their services. The labor of both these manufacturing classes is economically unproductive and adds nothing to the value of the sum total of the rude producer of the land.

It can never be to the interest of a landed nation like Canada to restrict its intercourse with great industrial and commercial communities like Great Britain and the United States by imposing high duties on the commodities which they furnish. The process, rendering as it does these commodities dearer, has merely the effect of depreciating the real value of the surplus produce of the land with the price of which these commodities are purchased.

Some Hard Facts

Suppose for example, the price of one hundred yards of English cloth is \$100 without a duty; the price of one hundred bushels of wheat at \$1 per bushel will purchase those one hundred yards of cloth under a free trade system. But, if a twenty-five per cent. tariff which represents our present average duty on our English woollens is in force, one hundred and twenty-five bushels are required to make up the price of one hundred yards of cloth. In short, one hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat under a tariff have only for the farmer the same amount of purchasing power as one hundred bushels under free trade; value of his surplus produce is lessened by twenty per cent., and the net result may be that his boys have to do with a shirt less per annum.

Suppose again that a farmer is furnishing a new house and has a limited amount of produce left to pay for the furniture, carpets, etc. The effect of the high tariff may often simply mean that one room has to remain unfurnished, or all the rooms may have to dispense with carpets.

Such duties as depreciate the value tend to discourage the increase of that surplus produce, and as a natural sequence the improvement and cultivation of the land. An agricultural nation like Canada would find that perfect freedom of trade with other nations would raise the value of its surplus produce, promote its increase, develop the unoccupied territory and further the improvement of the older districts more effectually than any other economic expedient. What Adam Smith calls the "stock" of the community would be increased more quickly and more surely by this system than by the hothouse methods of a protective tariff. By buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest, capital would be steadily accumulated. In the process of time there would come to exist in the country a larger fund of capital than could be profitably employed in agriculture and kindred industries and it would naturally be diverted to the establishment of manufactures within the nation's own territory. Probably it would be found in the end, that by this system manufacturing industries would secure not only a sounder basis but a more extensive vogue.

The Tariff Blunder

The chief bulwark of the protectionists' cause on the American continent is Alexander Hamilton's celebrated "Report on Manufactures," which is the real foundation of the American tariff system. Hamilton, who was a statesman rather than an economist believed that America could never become possessed of any large extent of manufactures without the aid of a tariff, and as he considered that the manufacturing interest was a necessary part of any national system, he successfully advocated this means of building it up. It is, however, my firm belief that had United States remained a free trade country she would today have been if not a greater manufacturing nation than she is, at least a nation with sounder manufacturing industries. For many years there might have been a dearth of certain manufactures within her own bounds, but at this date in her history, they would have sprung up on every side, and flourished with even greater success, than they today secure. It is the same with Canada. Protection may hasten the growth of manufactures but its ultimate results in promoting successful manufacturing industries will never surpass that of free trade.

Capital and Industry

The general industry of any community can never exceed what the capital of that community can employ. The number of workmen which any particular person can employ must always bear a certain proportion to his capital; similarly a number of men that a great community can continually employ must stand in a certain proportion to the sum total of its whole capital and never can exceed that proportion. Adam Smith maintains that no regulation of commerce can increase the quantity of industry in any society beyond what its capital can maintain. Perhaps it may divert a part of the capital into an artificial channel which it might not otherwise have followed; but it is not by any means certain that this artificial direction will prove more advantageous to the community than that into which it would have gone of its own accord. By her system of tariff and bounties, Canada is turning her capital into a distinctly artificial channel and the net result is that the development of the country's greatest asset, her agricultural wealth, is seriously retarded and hindered.

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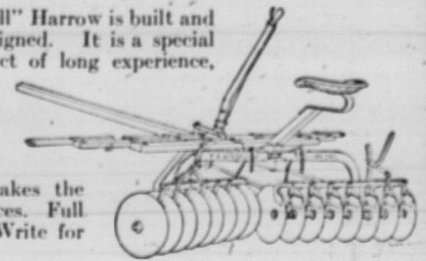
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Canada's Grand Old Man

Continued from Page 9

when he could not have had any personal end to serve—when the best that public activities had to offer had nothing in the way of personal reward. The service was wholly unselfish—wholly sincere. It was the crowning act in a career of rare distinction—a career beginning with an honorable course at Oxford as a student, a still more honorable position as professor of history and personal tutor to King Edward, then Prince of Wales, at the same institution, and later on as one of the chief founders of Cornell, which now ranks as one of the greatest Universities of the United States.

In public affairs he had attained eminence equal to that secured in the halls of learning. In England he was the associate of Gladstone, of Bright, of Cobden, and of other leaders in the best days of English Liberalism, and his first appearance on this continent was when he came as a confidential representative of British Liberals to assist in allaying the spirit of war which threatened to arise between the Mother Country and the Republic as an outcome of causes having their origin in the Civil War then raging in the United States.

One of the chief causes of pride for those connected with agriculture is that the interest with which they are connected has been able to enlist in its support one of the greatest intellects of the age—the services of a man whose name is known in America and England, indeed wherever the English language is spoken, as well as it is known in Canada. It is a satisfaction to know, too, that one of the greatest joys which have come to the "Sage of the Grange" in his later days is the knowledge that his services have borne fruit in assisting to give the farm its rightful share in shaping the course of public affairs to the end that "labor may enjoy in peace the bread which it earns."

Western Grain Inspection

Continued from Page 7

Q.—What would be the grade of a car containing 1070 bushels of pure Stanley wheat with one and one-half per cent. broken berries, one-half per cent. oats and one-half per cent. weed seeds? (a) Free from smut? (b) With smut?

A.—(a) This car would grade No. 2 northern with dockage of two and one-half per cent. Stanley wheat will not grade up to Red Fife. (b) With smut the car would grade Rejected 1-2 northern or Rejected 2-2 northern according to the degree of smut.

Q.—What would be the grade of a car containing 1050 bushels of Red Fife wheat,

80 per cent. pure, 10 per cent. Stanley or other variety, one and one-half per cent. broken berries, one-half per cent. oats, one-half per cent. weed seeds, weight 62 pounds to the bushel?

A.—This car would probably grade No. 1 hard irrespective of what the 10 per cent. was just so long as it was sound wheat, with a dockage of two and one-half per cent. The one-half per cent. weed seeds would probably not put it out of the highest grade unless they were wild oats which could not be separated in which case the grade would be No. 1 northern.

Something About Dockage

Q.—Is dockage estimated by weight or guess?

A.—It is not estimated but it is arrived at by careful weight in the manner which has been explained.

Q.—Is it true that under the present system grain is graded by the worst quality in the car?

A.—In some cases it is true and this condition has unfortunately been brought about by unscrupulous shippers who have plugged their cars, that is, have mixed in a quantity of inferior grain thinking that its presence would evade the attention of the inspector. The clause relating to this is section 83 of the Inspection and Sale Act which reads:

"No inspecting officer shall in any case make the grade of any lot of grain inspected by him above that of the poorest quality found therein, if he is satisfied that the grain has been improperly loaded or the purpose of deception."

If it is evident that no deception has been tried the inspector uses his discretion in establishing the grade.

Q.—It is true that the better the color of a sample the thicker the bran is?

A.—No, the better the color the thinner the bran.

Q.—Why does a red wheat grade better than an amber?

A.—Because everything in the milling world calls for hard wheat and the harder it is the redder.

Q.—Is extra dry wheat docked, therefore, in the grading?

A.—No. It would not suffer in grade.

Q.—What is the Liverpool system of grading?

A.—Grain is purchased at Liverpool almost entirely by sample. A certificate of the Winnipeg grading is forwarded to the other side. Western Canadian grain is not re-inspected after it leaves Fort William.

Q.—In the dockage so far this season what percentage is made up of broken berries?

A.—No statistics are available but the average dockage is about one and one-half per cent.

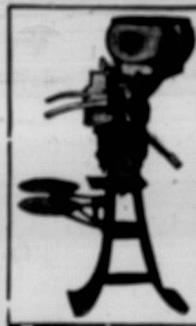
Q.—Why is Saskatchewan grain not graded in that province?

A.—Experience has shown that a multiplicity of grading stations leads to many difficulties. Winnipeg is the largest railway centre in the West and therefore, the most convenient inspection point.

For Sheep Breeders

The Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association decided at their annual meeting in March that the great scarcity of sheep for breeding purposes and the unprecedented demand for them makes it desirable that two or three car-loads of pure-bred sheep should be imported from the east and sold by auction in November or December next at a number of important points in Saskatchewan. Before engaging in so important an enterprise it is desirable that the farmers, who are in the market for breeding stock, should express an opinion as to the quantities they require, the breeds they favor, and whether or not they would be prepared to endorse this action by the Sheep Breeders' Association. Correspondence is therefore invited from persons desirous of purchasing sheep for breeding purposes, as well as from those in the province that have them for sale, as the Association does not wish to take any step that will prejudice the interests of any sheep breeders.

The Secretary of the Sheep Breeders' Association is F. Hedley Auld, Regina, and Mr. Auld will be glad to hear from Saskatchewan farmers in regard to this question. Interested persons would do well to write to-day and tell the secretary what they want or what they can supply.



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

MR. COLLYER'S REPLY

Editor *GUIDE*:—In the reply of Mr. Green to a letter of mine, taking exception to certain strictures of his upon farmers' elevator companies, I noticed he has followed the same course as that of which he accuses me (unjustly, in my opinion), viz.: of putting his own construction on certain of my statements. He has taken a phrase from its context and has applied it to a previous statement.

Owing to an error three words were omitted which considerably altered the bearing of one of the sentences. This should have read: "This I deny, but may I ask is there anything wrong in 'tasting the sweets from the sweat of the brow of the toilers?'"

As is clear to anybody reading the paragraph—despite the omission above mentioned—the phrase to which he takes exception does not refer to the operation of farmers' elevators, and his conclusions, to which a large portion of his reply is devoted have been consequently constructed upon wrong premises.

Again, in his last paragraph he gets badly "mixed" and quotes the "remedies" that I stated to be necessary to improve conditions and give the farmers their just dues. Among these were prevention of admixture in the terminals. This, of course, referred to grain stored in the public bins, because it does not matter a straw to us what the miller or exporter does with his grain if he does not ship it on a government certificate.

Then, he says I suggested prevention of manipulation by establishing a sample market in Winnipeg. I did nothing of the sort. I did say, however, that one of the requirements was a sample market in Winnipeg, and in this, I think, most will

agree with me. As before stated it is immaterial to us how the millers mix our wheat after they get possession of it if they pay us a price commensurate with the value (which a sample market helps to secure) and they can either mill it in the West or special bin it at the terminals for shipment to their eastern mills as needed.

In conclusion, may say that my letter was written with the hope of showing some of your more rational readers that no fireworks were necessary, but that the application of plain, common sense business methods would solve many of their problems, and that but little governmental intervention with its attendant evils was needed.

F. J. COLLYER.

Welwyn, Sask.

TO-BUCK THE RAILWAYS

Editor *GUIDE*:—Will you give me the liberty of making a few suggestions through *THE GUIDE*? First is the case of Mr. W. H. Lightheart, of Lundbrek, whom *THE GUIDE* of May 4th says, had five horses killed and three injured on the C. P. R., where the cattle guards were removed. Now, my plan is for the head of the U. F. A. to take this up and first make an investigation and see how the horses happened to be on the track, and if the evidence is clear to then be sure about the law, and if the evidence and the law is such as to give us a clear case, then put the case in the hands of the U. F. A., and call on the entire membership to assist and make a test case of this. Such things are happening every day and the C. P. R. pays nothing, for the reason that if Mr. Lightheart were to go

"OBSERVER" AT WORK



This cartoon is republished from *The Guide* of Nov. 10th, 1909, when "Observer" was active.
 A Vision of the Past

to law, it would cost as much as he would get. No one man can buck the C. P. R. in a suit, but if the U. F. A. will go after them and stand together, they will soon learn that if the U. F. A. is back of a case that the best thing they can do is to settle, and not only that, but such assistance as this will cause a lot of men to come in and work for the good of the U. F. A. Suppose we spent \$10,000 on this case, it is a lesson to be remembered by the C. P. R. and letter still to encourage the members and to force by brotherly assistance into the union, those who stand by and do nothing. Now, my dear sir, don't think that I would jump at this case in a blind way, investigate the case and also the law, and if the law is against us, then stand together and have the law changed.

J. M. JOHNSTON.
 Grasley, N. Dakota.

FARMERS TO BLAME

Editor *GUIDE*:—I think the recent changes in the tariff will be of immense benefit to the small candy stores and to the peanut vendors. Some people thought that farm implements should have been on the free list. Why they think so, I don't know. Farmers ought to know, that whatever they sow that shall they reap. When we vote for tools of the combine, for the combines and by the combines, it could not possibly be otherwise, the minister of finance would be foolish to go against the active interests of the combines, and work for the people who have shown by their indifference to their own interests that they don't want any legislation for their benefit. I look for no change until the producer and consumer are represented by their own class. I understand that protection was designed to preserve the home market to the home manufacturer, and if this was the only harm it did there would be no complaint. But why didn't the government protect the home consumer against the rapacity and insatiable greed of the manufacturer, who is just as much a thief when he takes advantage of the government's negligence as the man who holds up his victim with a gun. The remedy is class politics. The manufacturing class are in with the party in power. Whether they are Liberals or Conservatives. Producers and consumers should organize and be prepared to elect a candidate in every constituency and town throughout Canada, and under no circumstances allow the wire-puller to name the candidate. Politics is the business of the nation, and it is the patriotic duty of every elector to keenly watch our politicians. I most heartily endorse your article in *THE*

GUIDE of April 29th, re publishing the names of members who vote for bills on graft, or vote against bills for the benefit of the producers and consumers. When they come up for re-election we can then face them with their printed record, and hold a discriminating vote. Your cartoon "Putting on the Screws" is a splendid exposition of the tariff. We value the hired help according to the amount and quality of work performed for us, not the amount of work he may do on the quiet for some neighbor. Why not expect and insist upon the same basis of value from our representatives. In short the recent changes in tariff are the most momentous and far-reaching since the abolition of the senate, (?) and the inauguration of free trade (?) by the Liberal party. Say, is it true that the hydrophobia scare has reached Ottawa and Sir Wilfrid has muzzled the entire Conservative party.

JOHN PARKER.

Maymont, Sask.

DOING LOT OF GOOD

Editor *GUIDE*:—Please find enclosed \$1 for renewal, and I would say that every farmer ought to take *THE GUIDE*. I don't have time to read them all, but it is doing a lot of good. Get government-owned elevators if possible, and hit the combines.

E. J. KERR.

Tuxford, Sask.

PUBLICITY ESSENTIAL

Editor *GUIDE*:—In your issue of May 4th I notice that the investigation into the actions of the terminal elevator companies was conducted in absolute secrecy in order that the reputation of the elevator companies might not be injured in the event of their being able to prove their innocence. A poor excuse. I maintain that any investigation of this kind should be conducted with the utmost publicity, not only out of fairness to the public but out of fairness to the elevator companies themselves, since, if they are innocent, would clear them of any such suspicion. For instance, if it has not hurt the C. P. R., but rather improved their reputation.

N. M. SMITH.

Kronan, Sask.

SYSTEM OF PLUNDER

Editor *GUIDE*:—The present tariff, though one of such importance to Western farmers, does not as yet seem to have taken anything but a secondary place in the minds of its victims. Politicians refer to it only casually in their speeches, and even those who are most directly hurt by its pernicious effects only give it a passing notice. The average farm paper excepting *THE GUIDE* seems to have for it the same respect usually given the proverbial sleeping dog—they let it lie. Why this should be it is difficult to understand; in my opinion at least it is one of the foremost questions of the day, especially to Western farmers.

Every intelligent citizen knows that if he has the privilege of casting a vote he must pay for it; it is as imperative as paying his machine notes or his store bills, but the complication arises—how he must pay for it. The only reasonable and business-like way seems a direct cash payment in proportion to his taxable property, or better still his land alone, this would be fair and equitable to rich and poor alike, but without attempting to generalize on the universal tariff system let us look at its effects on Westerners, and more especially on Western farmers.

Adam Smith, possibly the greatest authority on such matters, says in his "Wealth of Nations," "Any tax on general commodities which while, being a benefit to a select few discriminates against the consuming public, is a detriment to the nation at large and sooner or later will affect the prosperity of the country." Such an influence has the present tariff on the majority of the people in Canada. The working classes and more particularly the farmers are unjustly taxed to enhance the profits of the already wealthy manufacturers. Possibly at some distant time when industries were young and not able to stand competition a protective tariff may have been necessary, but, like a good many old institutions it is no longer useful, conditions having

publishing the... the benefit... When we can then... g vote. Your... "Screws" is a... We value... the amount... formed for us... he may do on... or. Why not... same basis of... lives. In short... I are the most... ing since the... and the inau-... by the Libera... the hypophia... and Sir Wilfrid... Conservative

changed, and now in the place of being a beneficent measure it is a vile abuse against the first principles of justice. But the damage of this pernicious legislation as yet is small indeed compared to what the future will bring forth if the present tariff is continued. Take the United States, for instance, as an example of a highly protected country, prosperous in a degree no doubt, but a veritable hot-bed for trusts, combines and monopolies, brought on in a large measure by protection. What America is to-day Canada will be in a few years, in fact is not far behind even now. Such an unenviable state of affairs must be avoided at any cost even if a few favorites and suckers must have their dividends reduced.

It may be somewhat trite to say that the tariff enriches the few at the expense of the many, but it is nevertheless true. Look at the present tariff schedule—all farm machinery has the maximum duty imposed, in fact every necessity of successful farming has an outrageous duty put on it. The protectionists claim that this extra money goes into the public revenue, thereby saving the trouble of direct taxation; but when one class of workers buy this particular commodity they pay most of the taxes, where in all justice the tax should be divided. Of course other necessities are taxed also, such as sugar and tea, but the millionaire manufacturer does not consume any more sugar and tea than the average homesteader, yet though one may be worth a million and the other a hundred they both pay the same amount of taxes. But the irony of the thing is evident when we are told by the oily tongued protectionist that the farmers are enriched by a tax on all farm produce coming into Canada. How much farm produce is annually shipped into Canada? The manufacturer with unlimited capital and splendid opportunities for making money also asks and gets protection; the poor homesteader enduring all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, fighting against adverse circumstances such as unjust legislation and contrary elements, can live or die (for he must compete with the whole world with his produce), but what protection does he get? Yet great thinkers tell us that the farmers are the backbone of a nation and the manufacturers a barren class. Surely if that is the case we are entitled to some consideration.

While figures do not usually make very interesting reading, in this case they may help to make clear where words are not so convincing. After averaging the duty

on farm implements at twenty-four per cent, let us assume that there are 100,000 farmers west of Winnipeg, and at a conservative estimate each farmer owns \$1,000 of machinery, and a machine lasts, say, six years; now, taking those figures as a basis we find that for machinery alone the farmers of Western Canada contribute \$24,000,000 every six years, a small percentage of which goes to the public revenue, while by far the larger part of this amount goes into the pockets of the protected manufacturer. Canada can never hope to enjoy that spirit of fair play and justice attributed to Great Britain as long as this monstrous thieving is allowed to go on. It would pay the farmers of Western Canada to subscribe voluntarily a sum of \$5,000,000 a year and present same to the manufacturers, if in return this vicious system of protection would be abolished. The tariff is virtually a compulsory tax imposed on the farmers and laboring classes to keep in vulgar opulence a privileged few who in return for this subsidy put on the market a commodity of minimum workmanship for a maximum price.

This is a system of plunder though smoothed over by the name of revenue and protection, which the farmers of Western Canada find particularly hard to support. If, as the protectionists claim it is necessary to protect a young industry, it is surely a horrible injustice to make the struggling farmer of the West protect the already wealthy manufacturers. If protection is a wise and necessary policy why not protect the farmers in a new country. Surely we cannot yet be actuated by motives of loyalty or sentiment.—This glaring injustice cannot be excused by either names. When sentiment means hardship with nothing more worthy in view than adding to already wealthy classes more money, it becomes the rankest form of folly. Reason the tariff out in whatever light you will, do it calmly without the application of Socialistic or other extreme principles, and you will find absolutely no excuse for its existence. But its continuance or abolition remains entirely with the farmers just so long as they fight each other by voting straight party, regardless of principles, refuse to organize and work together for their mutual good, and continue in their narrow-minded and prejudiced way, then just so long they will be abused by their weaker but wiser enemies.

Too much praise cannot be given THE GUIDE for the work it is doing in this matter. If through its efforts the fully

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of the tariff can be thoroughly exposed and the interests of the farmers awakened it will have rendered a great service to the working world.

A. R. MAINE.

CO-OPERATIVE HAIL INSURANCE

Editor GUIDE:—Many letters have appeared in THE GUIDE, relative to (as it is commonly called) compulsory hail insurance. Although we cannot concur with all that is written, yet it is interesting to know that farmers, as a class, are awakening to the fact that they must solve their own problems. The idea contained in all articles that I have seen so far, has been that there must be a general tax on all arable land. Now, Mr. Editor

if we will read the constitution of the Grain Growers' Association, we will find that this will be in direct opposition to the principles contained therein. To tax all lands would be to impose a tax on all classes of citizens for the benefit of one class, namely the farmers. It would also be an imposition on the new homesteader and make the careful farmer pay for his fallow ground. If we are to accomplish anything in the way of social reform, we must keep away from anything that savers of class privilege. In Mr. Bull's letter appearing in THE GUIDE of March 23rd, he quotes Premier Rutherford as saying, that, "The farmers do not want charity by having others paying their taxes for them." I say, "Hear, hear!" As men of independence and honest purpose we should not ask others to do for us what is right and possible for us to do for ourselves. Some may say, "what will you do with the speculator?" The way is clear. At the last provincial parliament of Saskatchewan, we saw the minister of education bringing in a bill to curtail the government grants to public schools, because of lack of funds and an ever increasing demand on them. This is neither wise nor progressive.

It is most important that the children of the new settler should be served by school privileges. Many hesitate coming to the West for the reason that the newer districts are not always supplied with schools, nor is it always easy to obtain them. It is the plain duty of the Saskatchewan government to levy an equal tax on all land for school maintenance whether the land is situated in school districts or not. The benefit of an educated people in Saskatchewan, will be felt by all classes of citizens. The Department of Public Works, Rural Municipalities, and Local Improvement Districts, are in need of money to build roads, bridges, etc., and many a settler today has to haul his grain twenty miles over muddy roads to market, because the land near railways is held by speculators. Now, the method of dealing with these lands, would be to start with an equal tax on all lands, and to double it for each additional quarter section, held uncultivated. Such a tax would soon relieve us from the clutch of the octopus.

To return to our co-operative hail insurance as we should properly call it. We note last year the C. P. R. crop correspondent said that one-half of one per cent. of the crop in Saskatchewan was destroyed by hail. Allowing \$5 per acre indemnity, this would mean an assessment of about 2 1/2 cents per acre (better add one-half cent for administration) on all standing crop.

This compared with the usual rates for insurance by the insurance companies seems very small, or even in comparison

with the Provincial system, and yet I believe such an assessment would be sufficient. At present rates few farmers feel in a position to avail themselves of insurance, and would rather take risks than part with their money. We must remember the insurance companies are paying big dividends on money invested, and agents are well paid for drumming up the business.

How shall it be done? By co-operation. Our Grain Growers' Association is the proper medium through which we should effect this. Each province might have a central office, where every application may be sent direct by the farmer or through the secretary of the local Grain Growers' Association. All farmers, whether members or not might avail themselves of the privilege of insurance. A final time may be set for receiving applications. The funds could be either disbursed mutually among all losers or by set indemnity and the balance carried forward with a lighter assessment for the succeeding year.

At present we are paying this tax in an indirect way in the increased prices of all commodities used by us, and still not receiving the protection, that would be ours were we co-operatively insured. The time is ripe for the farmers of the three western provinces to show by united effort, that we are all ready to share one with the other, the losses we cannot avoid. Let us have it in operation for this season.

S. ELLWOOD.

THE CAUSE DEMANDS A NEW PARTY.

Editor, GUIDE:—Nineteenth May.—Six inches of snow covers the young cereals, giving me chance to study Mr. John Kennedy's article in your issue of 4th May—Farmers' Party Needless.

It is an agreeable pleasure to be able to largely agree with his views. Direct legislation is what we farmers need, but to get it we shall have to do something more than follow the "lines of least resistance." Unfortunately Mr. Kennedy did not tell us how we can obtain the Initiative, the Referendum and the Re-

preparation to "Crown Equity Queen"—our weekly motto.

The mere assertion and assurance of Messrs. Partridge, Langley and Kennedy that a Farmers' Party is needless does not help the cause of our class. It does not fill the bill. I am not penitent for having advocated a new party—a party that will rise up against our present system of industrial feudalism, upheld alike by the Liberal and Conservative factions—who are confederate to the decrees of the privileged capitalistic plunderers.

Let us all agree to refuse to condone any longer to be plundered. If we want equity we must stand every one of us for it. If we want justice we must bring it to ourselves. The GUIDE may direct us and lead us to think, it may conduct and carry us along right lines, but if we mismanage our constitutional rights—the right to combine our votes for a just purpose against selfish class tyranny, our children will have to expiate and atone for our guilt.

If we make up our minds that whatever the difficulties of the situation be, we will handle it, and agree to master them, all just things are possible to us. Messrs. Kennedy, Langley and Partridge, and every Grain Grower, I trust you will like my counsel well enough to do your official jobs like masters should, put your backs to the wall and fight the foe like men should. What is our purpose of union but sound organization? Then carry us along to a victory for class justice. Let us have a real farmers' combine.

Saltcoats, Sask. F. KIRKHAM

MANITOBA ELEVATOR SYSTEM.

Editor, GUIDE:—I read with interest, in your issue of May 11, a letter from Mr. George Steel re public elevators and asking Mr. W. D. Lamb to reply. As this is a matter affecting every Grain Grower of Manitoba, I may be pardoned if I venture a few remarks thereon. The only objection to the system that I can gather from Mr. Steel's letter is not the competitive system, but that under such a system the province will be called on to provide for deficits, thereby discrimina-

cent of the cost of operating the system for one year. Last year I shipped to Port Arthur, on the C. N. R., one car of wheat that weighed 64 pounds per measured bushel when put in the car. I was docked 4 per cent, making 84.50 freight on the screenings, as there were no weeds in the grain. The screenings were small grain and were worth 60 cents per hundred here. In 1907 I cleaned and sent a sample of wheat to the Inspector at Winnipeg, he graded it No. 1 Northern. I shipped a car of the same wheat, uncleaned, it graded No. 1 Northern rejected. Mr. Steel may say, why don't you clean your own wheat? Because I seldom have granary room to do that and frequently I would have to lay four horses idle to have one man cleaning wheat. I, therefore, would much rather pay an elevator as they can clean it for less than I can. Then another rub is, can Mr. Steel show me that four per cent, was actually cleaned from my car of wheat? If it was not then both the consumer, the exporter and myself have been cheated, and from an article in THE GUIDE giving Warehouse Commissioner's measure up of the grain in terminals it makes me doubt if four per cent, was ever cleaned from it. But Mr. Steel may say that all this would only show that you would have received more for your grain and does not help to make the system pay. But the very fact that I would receive more would induce me to patronize the public elevator, and patronage is the only thing it wants to make it pay, and patronage can and will also make it a monopoly, even if the Legislature has not power to create a monopoly, patronage has that power. But I fail to see where it is necessary to put every private elevator out of existence to make public elevators successful. Mr. Steel seems to think that because there are not many millionaires made by storing grain it is good evidence that it will not be successful. Well, I am anxious to see none made under the system of public elevators. With regard to the feature tending to prevent the system from being successful, the worst feature is to be found in the bill itself. Section 18 reads "It shall be the duty of the commissioners to reserve space in elevators operated by them sufficient for the storage of grain that may be offered for sale on the street, and the commissioners may lease all or any of such space upon such terms as to the commissioners shall seem reasonable, to any person or persons desiring to purchase such grain; same as modified by such lease, such lessees shall possess the same rights and be subject to the same regulations as shall belong to or govern an individual shipper."

It is very evident from the above section that, no matter how much grain may be awaiting shipment through the public elevator, it can only receive recognition when the street buyer's grain has been attended to, even to the extent of the whole elevator being used for street grain. It makes no provision as to how long he may keep it there. He may occupy the whole of the elevator for an indefinite period, and tie up all the farmers in the district from shipping their grain. In no place in the act does it say that they shall ship any grain for anyone but street buyers, while at the same time, it provides that street buyers may lease space on modified terms which will not apply to anyone else. It appears to me, therefore, that the commissioners are given power to lease space on more favorable terms to street grain than to farmers shipping in car loads. This clause will always be looked on with suspicion, and if I put the right interpretation on it, it certainly seems to me discrimination.

Gilbert Plains, Man. T. EMBLETON.

It is said that William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern railway, secured over forty million dollars for development of the company's interests during his visit to Europe. One million dollars, it is said, will be spent on the Winnipeg street railway.

"Who made the land of England? Who made it, this respectable English land, wheat growing, metalliferous, carboniferous, which will let readily hand over head for seventy millions or upwards, as it here lies; who did make it? We, answer the much consuming aristocracy?"

WE MUST BE WATCHFUL

A short time ago we had some correspondence with Mr. B. O. Flower, editor of the Twentieth Century Magazine, of Boston, Mass., and formerly editor of the Arena. In his letter Mr. Flower has this to say which should be taken to heart by every Canadian farmer, for Mr. Flower knows full well what the oppressors have done in the States:

"We are fighting a hard battle here in the States against an aggressive, defiant, and arrogant feudalism of privileged wealth, and I earnestly hope and trust that the farmers of Canada will so guard their interests that they will not become the bond slaves of public service corporations, trusts or monopolies.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) B. O. Flower."

call, nor even hint at the steps we must follow, saving "The lines of least resistance." With the exception of this and his heading, "Farmers' Party Needless" I am in total accord, I favor neither Grits or Tories, they are both an absolute injury to every grain grower or rancher and farmer.

This being so—and it cannot be truthfully contradicted in face of the class legislation enacted by them—the feeling that should pervade us, is to protect ourselves as a class, each farmer throwing his whole soul into his political duty, each member doing his very best political work for the cause of his own class against the present tyranny of Class Legislation of Class Privileges to the few at the expense of the many.

What is nobler than to identify ourselves with our whole might against this tyranny of class privilege? It is a disagreeable task to have to kick at our two old factions, but it is every farmer's duty to be a kicker. And the only sensible method of kicking the writer knows of, is to kick with our combined vote of a new party with a new leader, in behalf of our cause of justice. We cannot down the combine of class, but by the combine of our own class consciousness. It is not "the lines of least resistance" but to throw our whole souls into the work that counts.

The Grain Growers' Association is professing to play the farmers' cause. Hitherto our rights have been lost through dividing our strength—our votes. To slight the power given us to combine our strength at the ballot box, is a poor

ting against those who are not growers of grain. To my mind the discrimination takes place if the system does pay and not if it does not. If the system pays at the end of forty years who does the property belong to, will it be handed over, in fee simple to those who have paid for it, to have and to hold and to control as they see fit? Not much. It will belong to the province, a very large portion of which it will not have cost one cent. If the system should fail to pay and the province has to make up the deficit, does not the province own the whole system of which the growers of grain will have paid by far the largest share? But Mr. Steel might say, what is the value of a system that does not pay. It is worthless, but I fail to see anything in the act preventing the levying of charges high enough to pay interest on a system, even after the property is paid for, and which would go into the funds of the province. And it looks to me as if this has been the intention, as I fail to find in the act any provision made for satisfying debentures at maturity, thereby making that part of the business a matter for the government and not for the commissioners to deal with. As to the probability of the system being a paying concern I think that there are features in favor of the elevators paying which Mr. Steel entirely overlooked. According to an article in your paper last year giving Mr. Castle's figures, there was \$250,000 freight paid on screenings from the west to Fort William and Port Arthur in 1908, take Manitoba's share and you will have not less than 25 per

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ALBERTA SECTION

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

HANDLE \$40,000 ON THREE PER CENT. CHARGES

There was an attendance of between fifty and sixty members of the Red Deer U. F. A. Co-operative Association at the meeting held on May 17th, to receive the reports of the season's business. Jas. Bower, president, occupied the chair, with Gilbert McIntosh as secretary. All those present seemed abundantly satisfied with the success of the association on its first season's work and President Bower and the directors and officers were accorded a cordial vote of thanks. The president was able to show that a business of \$40,000 had been handled at a cost of 2 1/2 per cent.

Mr. McIntosh presented the financial statement as follows:

Receipts	
Timothy hay, 43 cars, 565 1/2 tons	\$7,757 48
Prairie hay, 7 cars, 90 tons	797 29
Oats, 14 1/2 cars, 24,754 bushels	6,749 99
Wheat, 3 cars, 3,107 bushels	2,661 98
Barley, 1 1/2 cars, 1,670 bushels	811 60
Hogs, 7 cars, 865	12,993 39
Cattle, 7 cars, 118	7,903 00
	\$39,645 73
Expenditure	
Directors' fees	32 30
Salaries, secretary-treasurer, etc.	793 25
Rent of office	48 00
Sacks	143 72
Coal and wood, office	14 65
Interest and bank charges	19 37
Telegrams, telephone and postage	49 00
Stationery	29 20
Furniture	29 40
Solicitor's charges	18 00
Printing, by-laws, rules, listing forms	35 00
Sundries	18 99
Paid to members	36,873 79
Balance in bank	1,550 06
	\$39,645 73

Of the amount paid out the directors considered that \$284.77, including sacks, organization expenses, etc., were properly chargeable to capital account, and they recommended that it be paid for by an assessment of 1/2 per cent. for a sinking fund until it was wiped out. This course was adopted by the meeting. Julian Sharman enquired whether any of those outside of the association who had gained in increased prices owing to the work of the association, had paid anything towards its expenses, but the secretary reported he was not able to show any receipts from that source.

The auditor, Mr. Allen, while commending the care with which the books were kept, and finding the agreement of the receipts as shown by the bank books with the payments checked out, stated he could not give a complete certificate of audit without going over all the individual vouchers of each member. As this would take some days, and would be a material item of cost, the meeting resolved to dispense with such a complete audit. "Each man knew that he got what was coming to him and audited his own account," one member said. Mr. Allen pointed out also that the business had grown to such proportions that a regular set of books and a continuous monthly audit would be required. The meeting did not seem disposed to venture on that at present.

The president, in reviewing the season's work, explained one or two of the very few hitches they had met with, principally overweights. Though the directors had held back 10 per cent. on grain and 5 per cent. on stock, it really only required 2 1/4 per cent. to run the business. The shareholders would be paid what was left of the money retained, after providing for this 2 1/4 per cent., and 1/2 per cent. for the sinking fund. This low cost of management was largely due to the amount of stuff handled, and the shareholders and farmers could see that they all stood to gain in pocket by making the amount handled by the association as large as

possible. The reports were all adopted.

The directors were empowered to borrow up to \$200 to carry the organization fund and sundry small adjustments. The action of the directors in reducing the amount withheld on stock from 10 per cent. as the by-laws provided, to 5 per cent., was approved. As Mr. McIntosh was desirous of withdrawing from the duties of secretary-treasurer in order to attend to his own business, the question of the management of the association was discussed, and the directors were empowered to select a competent man to take charge, with the directors, of the business of the association. At a subsequent meeting of the directors it was resolved to advertise for a thoroughly competent man, and the directors will make the remuneration sufficiently attractive to get the best business capacity in the market for that work. President Bower was strongly urged by the directors to take the management himself, and he may yet give some consideration to the proposition.

Mr. Bower stated that the provincial U. F. A. executive had made arrangements with the Page Wire Fence Company to act as their general agents for Alberta. The U. F. A. will get this company's woven wire at 25 per cent. off list price, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and the company will withdraw their general agents from the province. The contract would be renewable conditionally on the U. F. A. disposing of an adequate amount of wire. Several orders were handed in at the meeting and it was decided to wire at once for a car of woven wire, assorted styles, to be delivered at Red Deer, and to have Secretary McIntosh accept orders for same. Capt. Keast said that barb-wire could be got by the U. F. A. locally at \$4.00, if four tons were taken by the members. Orders for this were also handed in.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

As Mr. Tregillus was unable to be with us at our regular meeting, Cowley Union met on Wednesday, May 18, instead, and all present were very pleased to find not only Mr. Tregillus but also Mr. Swift, of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Both gentlemen gave interesting and instructive addresses, which were received with an interest which showed that farmers in this district are fully alive to the importance of the work of the U. F. A. and its kindred associations. As we had regular business to dispose of at this meeting, we got to work at that first, our visitors having time to spare. The various committees appointed at the last meeting reported several resolutions for the meeting to consider, and the secretary was instructed to forward the following resolutions for the consideration of the executive of the U. F. A.:

"That this union would not consider government owned and operated elevators an advantage unless they are under the control of a completely independent commission, free from any possible form of party or partizan control, as outlined in the draft bill of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba."

"That this Union is of the opinion that the Prairie Fire Ordinance should be amended. At present it is almost impossible to comply with the law in burning straw stacks on stubble fields, therefore, Cowley Union submits the following:—That the ordinance be amended, or a clause added, allowing straw stacks or brush piles to be burnt without compelling continuous attendance if a fire guard be plowed twenty feet wide around the stacks or brush piles and four hundred feet distant from them, and that attendance as at present provided for in the Ordinance may be dispensed with after the stubble is burnt off between the stack and the guard. Also that fire guards shall be twenty feet wide at all times of the year. Further, this Union is of the opinion that all railway companies should be amenable to the provisions of the Ordinance, and that the U. F. A. should take the matter up with the authorities."

The president, G. W. Buchanan, then

introduced our visitors, dwelling on the great advantage and importance of this visit made by men who were in touch with the U. F. A. and its work at headquarters, and also from their trip through the province closely in touch with the farmers, not only in the Locals, but from personally meeting and talking with individuals. Mr. Tregillus, as Vice-president of our Association, was in a position to give us much and valuable information as to the work and objects of the U. F. A. Mr. Swift, whom he was very glad to see at this meeting, was also able to give us insight and light on one of the most intricate and complicated questions that perplex the farmer, the marketing of wheat. The president, observing Mr. John Herron, M. P., in the audience, said it would give the meeting much pleasure to have a few words from him also, especially as we had had some correspondence with him in reference to Mr. Light's case.

Mr. Tregillus then addressed the meeting speaking on the necessity that existed for organized effort on the part of the farmers, emphasizing his argument by citing cases within his knowledge where the mere fact of a U. F. A. Union protesting against an injustice had brought redress after individual effort had failed. He showed how the co-operative movement had been signally successful in almost every case where it had fair trial. He was strongly in favor of the idea voiced but a counsel of caution when he spoke of the necessity of finding competent men to handle any project of this nature. He had found the farmers of Alberta very ready and anxious to forward the work of the U. F. A. and he had no doubt from what he had seen to-day that Cowley Union would carry on the work now begun until it was one of the strongest Unions in the district. After his address several questions were asked bearing on Union work and on matters like the railway case compensation for killing stock on the line. A great deal of interest was shown and the meeting was much impressed by the earnest manner in which the speaker made his address.

Mr. Swift, of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., gave the meeting a most interesting talk on the handling of our grain. He showed the members clearly the striking difference, and the reason for it, between the price of our product and that of other countries. Several of those present expressed themselves as surprised and astonished at the conditions, and the mention of the recent conviction of the elevator companies and their wrong-doing was followed immediately after this gentleman's speech by a motion moved by J. C. Drewry, who is one of our large shippers, and carried unanimously. "That this Union strongly approves of the action which brought the terminal elevators to partial justice, and we most strongly condemn these terminal elevators for their action in making false and misleading statements in their weekly returns."

John Herron, M. P., then spoke a few words, briefly explaining a few points about the Railway Act and the position of this province, as regards stock running at large, with the rest of Canada. At the same time he believes that concerted action on the part of the Unions and the U. F. A. executive would lead to good results.

Business was then resumed and the meeting referred several matters to their Board to act on, among others that of securing binder twine, and after a hearty vote of thanks had been tendered our visitors, with a promise of a better welcome next time, the meeting adjourned. Cowley Union is forging to the front and we now have a membership list of 64.

Cowley JOHN KEMMIS,
Secretary.

INTERESTING TOPICS DISCUSSED.

The regular monthly meeting of Stettler Union was held in the Town Hall on Saturday, May 7. The attendance was considerably below the average, due no

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:
JAMES BOWER - Red Deer
VICE-PRESIDENT:
W. J. TREGILLIS - Calgary
SECRETARY-TREASURER:
E. J. FREAM - Innisfail

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:
James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; I. H. Jeliff, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:
T. H. Babam, Vegreville; George Long, Namas; F. H. Langston, Roseroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Greiskach, Gleichen; A. Von Mielecki, Calgary.

doubt to many members being anxious to complete seeding operations. The president in opening the meeting referred in appropriate terms to the great loss which the Empire has sustained in the lamentable death of King Edward, and was of opinion that a feeling of most profound sorrow would pervade the hearts of all loyal British subjects the world over at the receipt of the sad intelligence. The president next extended a hearty welcome to his esteemed colleague W. A. Sheaser, the popular vice-President of Stettler Union, who has been away for the past few months. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and approved.

The president then read a letter from the secretary of the central organization acknowledging receipt of the resolution passed at the last meeting affecting hail insurance and which he said he considered the most sensible presented to date and would reach the proper authorities. Communications were then read from the Grain Growers' Guide, who are anxious to increase the circulation, and as an inducement to members to give the publication a trial, will forward same prepaid for three months for a nominal subscription. These will be received and forwarded by the secretary of Stettler Union.

A question of interest to the Association was raised by D. Buckingham as to whether a member owning several farms should be entitled to obtain his twine through the association on one membership. It was decided after discussion that if any member so fixed was entitled to the whole crop raised on such farms he was certainly free to secure all the twine he needed. If, however, he was renting the farm on crop shares then each renter who had to provide his portion of twine should subscribe to the Union to entitle him to receive same through the Association. Every member should interest themselves to see that no unfair advantage is taken by anyone to the detriment of the Association and should any member be cognizant of any irregularity should report immediately to one of the officers of his Union.

The Pork packing question was the next matter up for discussion and the president suggested that the Central Organization shall be asked to fix up a car and tour the province to secure signatures to the pork packing contracts, the local Unions being asked to contribute towards the cost if the officers of the central did not feel disposed to bear the whole of the expense such proceeding would entail. W. A. Johnson suggested combining with the Stockgrowers' Association in fitting up a car, but after discussion it was moved by Mr. Sheaser, seconded by D. Buckingham, that we go ahead and sign the contract. As a result thirteen contracts representing one hundred and fifty-three hogs were immediately completed, and considering the small house this, the president thought, was not a bad start. A supply of contract forms is in the hands of the secretary and can be obtained upon application.

The lumber question was brought up and instances were quoted where it was shown that the difference between Calgary and Stettler prices was simply astounding, a single oar which in Calgary could be purchased for \$6.00 in Stettler cost \$12.00, and although no doubt this is an extreme case yet there can be no question but that the difference in prices in the two places is utterly disproportionate. On motion of R. Price and C. Streit a committee was appointed to

The Latest Conquest of Space

Remarkable advances in the perfection of the Wireless Telephone which have brought within measurable distance the possibility of Talking Without Wires from New York to Paris

By Beatrice Cassell

In Harper's Weekly

THE most marvellous inventions become commonplace when once they attain practical success. Wireless telegraphy, the wonder of yesterday, has proved itself to the general public and has been relegated to the background in favor of the newer marvel, the wireless telephone.

Although the possibility of wireless telegraphy has long been known, few persons have stopped to consider that it is but one form of the wireless transmission of electricity. In the new science the ether is a universal wire that will answer as well for radiophone conversation and transmission of power as do ordinary land cables. There is no speculation about the matter. Recent achievements have supplied the proof.

There is no mystery about the wireless telephone. The only theoretical difference between it and the telephone of ordinary use is that the former has been highly developed and adapted. The principle in both is the same. The voice, with its infinite vibrations, affects a disk which releases electrical impulses of varying degree. By the Bell system these impulses are transmitted over wires; by the wireless system they are transmitted through ether. In each case the receiving apparatus is affected by these impulses or sound waves, reproducing the original sounds. The difference is precisely that between shouting to a man across the street and talking to him over a wire, save that the radiophone hurls the sound waves over greater distances than could the unaided voice.

Development of the wireless telegraph made the radiophone possible. Until a few months ago the radiophone was a rudimentary device. It had been demonstrated as an ingenious toy—as a possibility, but hardly as a probability. And the reason was that the mechanical means for sending forth the impulses were too slow to permit their variation by the air waves caused by the voice. They sufficed for the telegraph code which was limited by the speed of the operator's fingers. Each time he touched his key a flash went forth which conveyed the dots and dashes of the Morse code. But voice vibrations were too rapid to affect the ponderous sending devices then in use, and it became necessary to revolutionize the existing means of generating ether impulses by means of the slow and cumbersome spark gap.

During the past forty years many inventors have experimented more or less with the wireless telephone, among them Morse and Bell, of telegraph and telephone fame, but none of the early experimenters seems to have suspected the existence of a medium by means of which energy could be transmitted through space.

Less than fifteen years ago, Dr. Hertz propounded his famous Hertzian theory, which opened the eyes of those who had previously been groping blindly with haphazard discoveries in the field of wireless communication.

Dr. Lee DeForest mastered the possibilities of the spark-gap telegraph in the latter part of 1907. Dr. DeForest realized the confines of the old system, and, in experimenting among other inspirations with some of the ideas of John Stone, came to the conclusion that not only was an improved telegraph possible, but that the principles underlying its development led directly to a successful wireless telephone. Therefore the new telegraph, which had not yet taken definite shape except in the mind of its inventor, was put aside for the time being, and every effort made to test out the consequent theories relative to telephonic communication.

In March, 1907, Dr. DeForest built his first experimental set, and from the Telharmonic Hall sent the music of a phonograph to a receiving apparatus in the Times Building, New York. This

experiment met with fair success, and the instruments, modified in accordance with the lessons it taught, were sent to Put-in-Bay, Ohio, where the yacht races were reported by voice a distance of over four miles.

Imagine a man standing on the bank of a small pond, throwing bricks into the water. These create big waves at broken intervals which can be managed to convey signals of a code. That is the old spark system of telegraphy.

Now, instead of the man with bricks, picture a huge funnel containing sand which allows one grain at a time to fall to the water at a high rate of speed. The waves sent forth are barely perceptible, but are none the less existent. Each time the man wants to send a signal or impulse he shuts off the flow of sand. He can do this with infinitely greater speed than the man can throw bricks. Hence it follows that the number of waves or impulses transmitted in a given time is only limited by the grains of sand that can be dropped. Results are convincing. Under the old system about forty words a minute could be transmitted. Under the new, 40,000 words an hour are possible, could they be sent so rapidly.

Until the American battleship fleet set off on its recent tour, the world scarcely knew that there was such a thing as a wireless telephone. That voyage demonstrated its practicality. Each ship was equipped with a radiophone and was thus in constant telephonic communication with every other ship in the fleet. Since then development has gone on by leaps and bounds. It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that wireless telephony is as available overland as overseas. Trains and boats on inland waterways have been equipped and communication has been established for great distances. Conversations have been exchanged between widely separated

of the seas, and this was solely because the first development was in the marine field. And now it is prophesied, because of recent achievements, that the wireless telephone must eventually supersede the ordinary land telephone. The argument for the radiophone is that it can be adapted to conditions which defy the ordinary magnetic telephone—that it can be depended upon in emergencies in which the wire systems fail.

Few persons are aware that a public wireless telephone system is already in successful operation. Chicago and Milwaukee were the first cities in the world

man associated with one of the big wireless companies. He had been experimenting with a wireless telephone. The community had regarded him as a sort of harmless crank.

They roused the man out of bed. It could do no harm. He was confident he could establish communication with New York, despite the storm. There were perhaps five minutes of tinkering with the wireless apparatus; then the radiophone headquarters in New York answered the call. Quickly the receiving apparatus of the wireless was attached to an ordinary telephone. The voice of the suburban physician as it reached Professor Cooke was faint, but not too faint to be understood. A breath-taking trip in an auto followed, and the result is set forth in the following extract from Dr. Cooke's report:

"When I finally arrived the patient was in a state of collapse. We resorted to saline infusion immediately and a half hour later operated. The patient and child made a recovery—candidly, to my surprise."

The real problem in wireless is to project the vibrations with sufficient force in the desired direction and then pick up the sounds with instruments delicate enough to record the faintest impression.

Dr. DeForest has recently perfected a receiver known as an audion, so susceptible that a man with one attached to an ordinary umbrella on a rainy night can pick up wireless messages being transmitted within hundreds of miles. And now science has solved the problem of aiming the waves, sending them in the direction desired, and thus saving force hitherto wasted in all directions.

Not only has this revolutionized the wireless transmission of sound, but it has also made possible the wireless transmission of power. More than a year ago, Dr. Freuerick Millner, the wireless expert of the Union Pacific railroad, demonstrated that a motor car could be driven by electricity transmitted through the air from a distant power station. On May 12 last, wireless energy at a distance of five miles was used to turn on and off the switch that regulates the Edison current of electricity which lighted the Omaha Electric Exposition.

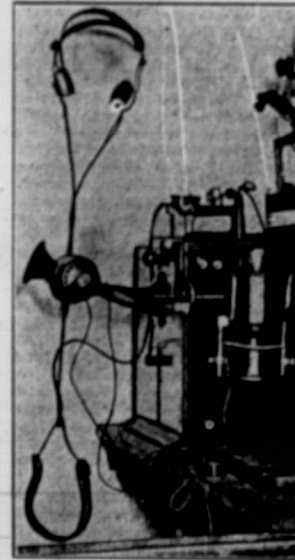
So intense was the power that 40,000 incandescent bulbs were lighted, the current being switched off and on at will, and the illumination being maintained more than four hours.

One has only to survey what has been accomplished to be convinced that wireless telephoning must become the greatest factor in economics the world has ever known.

A few weeks ago the industrial world was wrought up over the warning that another strike was impending in the anthracite coal fields. Labor leaders and mine owners were at a deadlock, and there promised to break loose another period of lawlessness such as convulsed Pennsylvania a few years ago. Lookouts had been posted about the stockades; and gradually reports came from all parts of the fields that cases containing peculiar apparatus were being taken into the mines. Those boxes contained radio-wireless telephones which had been supplied by a certain New York company. The mine operators had gained experience from the last strike, when telephone wires leading from the mines were cut and the strike-breakers within the stockades were unable to summon help.

Next to its release from the necessity for wires, the greatest advantage of the wireless telephone lies in its portability. It makes no difference where the telephone happens to be, moving or standing still, stormy or fair weather, communication can be established with other telephones. It is this feature that has made it peculiarly adaptable to the "moving field"—that is, to trains or vehicles, to boats or to airships. When one considers what has been done, everything promised seems possible. Several railroads, notably the Chicago & Alton, have taken up wireless telephoning, experimenting along lines of its adaptability to railroad use. One notable achievement was the telephoning from a train moving at forty miles an hour to a point thirty-five miles distant. The uses of the device in this particular field are obvious. The handling of traffic will be greatly simplified. Train dispatchers can transmit direct orders to fast and heavy trains without stopping

Continued on Page 25



The Radiophone installed in the Metropolitan Life Tower for wireless telephonic communication with Paris

to utilize the new science on a commercial basis.

Recently Dr. Joseph Brown Cooke, professor of obstetrics and surgery in the New York Polyclinic School for Medicine, reported to a medical association a highly unusual operation. Submerged in the technical details of the case was the intensely interesting story of how he was



Wireless Telephone transmission on board a battleship

cities. Automobiles have been equipped as well as airships, and the radiophone found practical in either case. Step by step the distance has been extended. Five miles was the limit at first. Last winter, voice communication was established between the Eiffel Tower (Paris) and Marseilles, a distance of some six hundred miles. As soon as a wireless station, now being built on the Metropolitan tower, New York, is completed, an endeavor to communicate between the two capitals will be made across the Atlantic. Scientists say this can be done. Following the lead of various governments, the commercial interests, particularly in America, are adopting the device. In fact so great have been its recent extension and utilization that the wireless telephone is out of the realm of "maybe," and firmly established in the land of "is."

The world has generally associated wireless transmission only with matters

summoned to the patient by wireless telephone. It happened early last February when New York State, from ocean to lake, was in the most devastating storm of the winter.

To a commuters' colony near New York the stork had buffeted its way through the storm, only to stop short at the threshold. The local physician was helpless. It was a task for a specializing surgeon. Twenty miles away in the metropolis were a half dozen men capable of handling the case. He could telephone and have one on the scene in an hour. Then came the discovery that the wires were all down.

A messenger was started to the city. It was past midnight and trains were few. Three hours at least would elapse before the physician could arrive. As they sat around in helpless inaction, a member of the family had a sudden inspiration. In the next house was a young

Want, Sale and Exchange

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

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged, \$4.00 a cwt. L.A.B. Girvin—Harrison Bros., Girvin, Sask. 34*

POTATOES FOR SEED. THE BEST FOR THE WEST. Early Rochester Rose and Vermont Gold Coon, great yielders, splendid quality, no small ones. Royal Russett for heavy clay land. Pure seed, all Western grown, \$1 per bushel L.A.B. Emerson. Bags free.—T. W. Knowles. 40-9

NATIVE SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE.—Average size, 15 inches; \$1.00 per dozen, or \$7.00 per hundred prepaid.—Thos. Fry, Canora, Sask. 41-4

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS FOR SALE.—Clear prices, prompt delivery.—T. D. Thompson, & Co., 44 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 44-6

PROPERTY FOR SALE

220 ACRES, 1 1/4 MILES FROM TOWN, AND only 35 miles from Winnipeg. \$10 acres in crop for the first time, the balance can all be steam plowed. Buildings consist of a new house and barn, shingle roof. The price including half the growing crop \$45,000 per acre for quick sale. \$500 acres of guaranteed first class open prairie land, for sale in the Eagle Lake district in parcels to suit the purchaser, at \$15.00 per acre, terms arranged.—Dangereid and Douville, Winnipeg, Man. 44-9

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE QUARTER SECTION of the best wheat land in Estevan district, about 145 acres cultivated, 10 acres in pasture, splendid well, medium buildings, barn and granary together, frame house, convenient to Estevan and Benfait, and three miles from new railway. Good, this commodity direct from mines at \$1.00 per ton. Apply Box 10, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 44-1

FARM FOR SALE.—220 ACRES—GOOD, rich loam, clay subsoil, 1 1/4 miles from market, about 200 acres under cultivation; fair buildings; spring creek runs right through farm, also good well; ideal for mixed farming; phone connection; price \$7,500; write for terms.—Charles G. Cronman, Elkhorn, Man. 44-5

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

STRAYED, ONE ENTIRE COLT.—TWO years' old, light bay, white face and feet, branded -1-4 on right shoulder.—Joseph Mehan, Cupar, Sask. 44-1

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock. Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card to-day.

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

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED Yorkshire and pure head Shorthorn; young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

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

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

TAMWORTH—HAZELHURST FARM offers special inducements on Bows; March farrowings, write for particulars and prices.—Harold Orchard, Lonsdale, Man. 44-3

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

PURE BRED STOG.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—Shorthorn dairy cows at \$30 to \$75 each; young bulls at \$35 to \$70; grade cows and stockers supplied remarkably cheap.—J. Boufford, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 18*

ORDERS TAKEN FOR REGISTERED BERSHIRE, March and May farrows, and May farrow in Yorkshires.—R. J. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 40-6

DOGS FOR SALE

SEVEN FINE WOLFHOUND PUPS, ALL dogs, height of parent, 32 inches. Very fast and sure killers. Price \$5.00 each. 44-1

SITUATIONS WANTED

STRONG MAN WANTS WORK ON FARM.—Near Moose Jaw preferred. W. Goldsney, Heward P.O., Sask. 44-2

GRIN'S GROWLS BY THE CARTOONIST

Tourist—"I suppose that 'Terminal Elevator' question is a pretty awkward one to deal with." Farmer—"It used to be, but—with a good 'Guide' right here, and a Castle at the front, it's getting much easier."

"That soil," said the farmer, "will grow anything. Why! would you believe it, the other day a bald-headed man was riding through this field just after it was ploughed when his horse threw him head first. A week after he had to get his hair cut."

"Before Jim Corbett quit he could mix it with the best of them," said the tall man.

"You don't say so," the short man exclaimed; "Why, I never knew before that he worked in a terminal elevator."



A Western King

Joker—"Have you any 'meat rings' in stock?"

Jeweler—"Certainly!—James, show the gentlemen the latest thing in snake bracelets."



A Western Welcome

Taking Care of His Own

Johnny's mother gave him two five-cent pieces, one for candy, the other for the Sunday-school collection, and as he was walking along with his sister, tossing the coins in the air, suddenly one fell and disappeared through a cellar grating. "Sis!" he shouted. "Oh, there goes the Lord's nickel."

When Opposites Agree

A burglar who had entered a minister's house at midnight was disturbed by the waking of the occupant of the room he was in. Drawing his knife he said: "If you stir you are a dead man. I'm hunting for money." "Let me get up and strike a light," said the minister, "and I'll hunt with you."



High Tariff

"The 'igh, 'igh T; Sang they of fat With ecstacy, And voices flat.

"That others grin, Doesn't matter; They get thin We get fatter."

2 IN 1

2 little wheaten heads Baskin' in the sun, Said, "We'll have a picnic," Quick as said was done.

Took a car to Lake Front, My! Had lots of fun, Then a fat man mixed 'em Now there's only 1



The Latter Day Prodigal

Young Hank—"Father, I've come home again."

Cold Hiram—"So you hev. But thar ain't goin' to be no doggone fatted calf business; not while there's a meat ring. You git outside a plate of beans and hitch onto that plough good and quick."

The Guide Brings Results To Its Advertisers

One insertion of a "Want" advertisement finds lost horses:

CUPAR, SASKATCHEWAN, May 18th, 1910

The Business Manager, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,

My estimate of the value of The Guide as an advertising medium for such as 'Strayed Animals' has been abundantly exemplified by the results from the Advertisement I sent you, and which you inserted in May 11th issue. Here are the facts of the case: The Guide reached the country points May 14th with my advertisement for three strayed horses. On May 17th I had replies from three different neighbors, all subscribers of The Guide, saying that these three horses were near their places, and on the 18th I got the horses at place indicated. Now, Mr. Editor, I think that is pretty satisfactory and quick work, especially as we have been scouring the country for them for months. One must attribute the results not only to the fact that your estimable paper is not only taken by every up-to-date farmer in the West, but it also proves that it is well and thoroughly read by them. If every farmer would make The Guide his special emissary for such as "lost or strayed stock" it would become at once a perfect and rapid means for recovery of such, for then everyone would accept it as the one sure means of advertising his loss in every horse-raising province.

Thanking you again for the prompt results,

I am, respectfully yours,

H. N. RUTLEDGE

A small advertisement of Poultry for Sale brings orders faster than they can be filled:

VALLEY, SASK., May 19th, 1910

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed you will find 24 cents in stamps being the balance due you for my advertisement which I had in The Guide. I may say that my advertisement brought in orders faster than I could fill them.—Yours truly, W. C. BRUCE.

You will see therefore that when you advertise in The Guide you not only help to build up your own paper but you use the paper that is most likely to bring you results.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

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, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Pervival; Wm. Noble, Oshow

DISTRICT DIRECTORS
James Robinson, Walford; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill Kibby; Thos. C. Cabane; Melret, Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Berman, North Battleford

THE QUESTIONERS QUESTIONED

To THE GUIDE.—A report has just been received from Weyburn which says that the Elevator Commission sitting at that point last Wednesday met their match. Several witnesses appeared that were more than able to meet the leaders and drifts of the strongest of the commission and showed themselves to be ready with counter drifts and proposals at each and every turn, and in no uncertain sound they made it clear that a system of elevators was wanted and was an absolute necessity; that it should be run entirely by men who were absolutely free from the control of those who had a financial interest in the commodity passing through the system; that an entirely independent intermediary must be forthcoming, and they declared that they were there not only for the purpose of answering questions but they intended to ask a few, which they did.

Yellow Grass, Milestone and Weyburn were strongly represented. Regarding the question of appointment of a Commission and their responsibility, the most vigorously questioned Grain Growers turned questioners and asked how it was that Royal Commissions were appointed in England and to what purpose? How it was that a Commission was wanted by Mr. Bourke to operate the Intercolonial Railway? And how the auditor-general of the Dominion could not be removed by the Government, but by Parliament, and what power the house exercised in voting supplies, and why some one or more of these principles could not be utilized in the operation of a Public Elevator System and so secure freedom from the domination of a partizan spirit of bossism, and the introduction of a new idea in Executive Administration which would provide for the free exercise of economic ability and business integrity without fear of molestation; and as far as possible removed from the petty annoyance of the interests or the scheming partizan?

They further drew attention to the fact that public opinion, as given expression to by the Grain Growers, had no doubt something to do with the appointment of two prominent Grain Growers on this Commission; and they would see to it that this public opinion grew until by it they would compel further notice to be taken of their requests in this connection. Altogether the Commission sat up and looked serious at Weyburn, and expressed themselves as in earnest to find a practical way to give effect to the wishes of the Grain Growers.

THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Moose Jaw, May 16.

FLORAL RESOLUTIONS

The Floral Grain Growers' Association met in Floral School—House on Friday, May 13, M. Cameron presiding. Letter was read from Secretary Green asking that we appoint a committee to meet the Elevator Commission and state the views of our Association as to system of elevators preferred, and the management of the system. The meeting was in favor of a monopoly of all the elevator systems, the management to consist of a board composed of the Minister of Agriculture and two nominees of the Grain Growers' Association, one of the latter to seek re-election each year at the annual convention of the Association.

Re appointment of committee, it was moved by John Evans and seconded by Jas. Hood: "that we appoint a committee of not more than four to lay the views of this Association respecting the Elevator System before the Elevator Commission." Motion was carried. The following were appointed: John Evans, T. Carroll, S. Marsh, H. Middleton.

The president, M. Cameron, stated that he had received a communication from A. F. Dickson, secretary, Saskatoon Grain Growers' Association, respecting a meeting to discuss the Rural Municipal Act, and asking us to suggest a date. Moved by T. Carroll, seconded by D. W. Lasher, "that we meet other associations

to discuss the Rural Municipal Act." Motion was carried. Moved by J. Evans, seconded by S. Marsh, "that the date of meeting be June 4th." Motion was carried. The secretary was instructed to send copies of resolutions re meeting to Mr. Dickson.

The recent legislation in the Federal House respecting the Hudson Bay Railway, the Co-operative Bill, and the Retail Merchants' Bill, was discussed. It was moved by J. Evans, seconded by T. Carroll, "that we express dissatisfaction at the action of the Dominion government in voting only \$200,000 towards the building of the Hudson Bay Railway." Motion was carried. Moved by M. Cameron, seconded by J. Evans, "that we express dissatisfaction at the action of the Dominion government in passing the Retail Merchants' Bill." Motion carried unanimously. Moved by D. W. Lasher, seconded by M. Cameron, "that the secretary write to Geo. E. McCraney, M.P., asking what action he took in the matter of the Hudson Bay Railway, the Co-operative Bill, and the Retail Merchants' Bill." Motion carried.

Moved by J. Evans, seconded by T. Carroll, "that the secretary forward copies of resolutions respecting the Hudson Bay Railway, and Retail Merchants' Bill to the Minister of the Interior and Geo. E. McCraney, M.P."—Motion carried. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on the second Friday in June.



FRANK O. FOWLER

"It's Fowler! (just fresh from the fray). Of the dark and peculiar way: Who twirled a pen, (By proxy) when—"Observer" was drawing his pay. Tho' the Liberals elected him chief; For the fat men he holds a brief. Ex.-M. P. P., Alderman, he Leans to the "Ringers of Beef."

A CURRENT RUNNING SWIFT

Enclosed please find a copy of our minutes relating to organizing. Please forward to me, 250 pamphlets each of "The Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan," and "A Glimpse at the History of the Association." Send me the bill, and same, together with a small

order we have, will be sent you by return mail.
LEWIS A. SACKETT, Sec.
Swift Current, Sask.

Following are the minutes of Swift Current's first meeting:

A number of farmers met in the Magic to talk over and organize a Grain Growers' Association. W. A. McPhail presided. For some time the subject was discussed, the result of which was that we decided to organize. The following farmers started the ball rolling by paying \$1.00 each: L. A. Sackett, J. L. Benson, W. A. McPhail, A. Burton, A. J. Grenache, R. Stephenson, B. Manwaring, A. Romanoski, Gustave Knoll and S. E. Haight. The following officers were appointed: president, W. A. McPhail; vice-president, S. E. Haight; secretary-treasurer, L. A. Sackett; directors, Mr. Benson, B. Manwaring, W. H. Stutzman, J. T. Stewart, A. Romanoski, J. M. Clarke.

Moved by S. E. Haight, seconded by A. Burton, that the secretary procure 250 pamphlets of each, "The Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan," and "A Glimpse at the History of the Association," and mail or distribute them to the farmers of Swift Current section. Moved by B. Manwaring, seconded by S. E. Haight, that the secretary-treasurer correspond with F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, relative to procuring a sitting of the Elevator Commission at Swift Current, and report us the date as soon as possible." Motion carried. Moved by S. E. Haight, seconded by A. Romanoski, that we hold meetings monthly, and that we select the third Wednesday of each month on which to hold our meetings. Motion carried.

L. A. SACKETT, Sec.

PLOWING MATCH AND PICNIC

Re your circular of the 13th ult., I placed this before the meeting of the executive on the 20th ult., and again before a general meeting which, however, had but an attendance of eight, on the 18th inst. On the last occasion there was a great many matters to be attended to in connection with the plowing match and accepting tenders for twine, and it was decided to hold it over to a special meeting to be called for June 1, when it is hoped a full attendance will be on hand to deal with so important a subject. Yesterday I wrote out post cards to all the members notifying them of this meeting. We saved our members through co-operation this spring, 120 per cent. on strychnine and 65 per cent. on formalin; and the tender we have accepted for twine will save our members from three to four cents per pound; and hope it will be the means of doubling our membership.

We are holding a plowing match and picnic, and in connection with same, a local horse show, on June 9, and are sparing no trouble to make it the leading plowing match in Saskatchewan. People have signified their intention of coming from Dunning Creek, Swarthmore, Ovestown, Cut Knife, Narrow Lake, Starview, and North Battleford, so we anticipate a large gathering. I think it would be a grand opportunity if you could come, or send some one qualified to preach the doctrine of organization. Will be more than pleased to meet you at train and look after your entertainment, if you can come. Mr. Truscott and myself are going to Starview after the plowing match to assist in organizing an Association at that point, and will about the 1st of July hold a meeting at Dunning Creek to organize that district, as we have been requested to do so by the people in both districts.
A. E. FLACK, Sec.
Battleford, Sask.

ELSTOW AND COLONSAY PICNIC

I take great pleasure in being able to tell you that we have arranged a Union Farmers' picnic between the two Grain Growers' Associations of Elstow and Colonsay, to be held in conjunction with the

plowing match which is to take place on June 28, about three miles east of Elstow and six miles west of Colonsay. We have arranged for speakers from the department of agriculture, also our local member. We would like it, if you could be present to speak on matters of special interest to the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, and also bring a member of the executive. If you find that this date interferes with your previous plans and it is impossible for you to come, please make arrangements for two speakers from the executive of our Association. Wishing you every success in all the important matters under your consideration.

W. J. MOORE, Sec.
Colonsay, Sask., May 23.

Your favor of recent date re the elevator system was considered by our Association, and the following resolution unanimously carried: "That this Association recommend a government owned system from point of shipment to ultimate market, managed by a board of trustees, one to retire each year. The trustees to be appointed on the recommendation of the G.G.A. and to be controlled by the legislature. That the funds to build or acquire this system be obtained by the security of the plant, interest to be guaranteed by the Government, and the system to be self-sustaining."
JOHN FURBER, Sec.
Golborn Valley, Sask.

The regular meeting of the St. Maurice de Bellegarde G.G.A. was held lately in the Priest House, with the president, Alfred Gervais, in the chair. After the regular business had been fixed up, a decision was made to invite the G.G.A.'s of Cantal, St. Antoine, and Antler to purchase cars of liner twine, and the secretary was instructed to ascertain if they are willing to join us in ordering it, and to lay this information before the members at the next meeting. Our last meeting was poorly attended owing to seeding, etc., but we have to enroll some new members at the next one.
NAP. FOIRIER, Sec.
Bellegarde, Sask.

RE H. B. RAILWAY

The Wapella Association have passed the following resolution: Moved by S. Mitchell, and seconded by C. Ludge—"Whereas the sum of \$300,000 is quite inadequate to meet the promises of the Government re the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, we take this opportunity to express our disappointment in the same, and call on the Government to immediately implement their election and later promises."

A NEW ASSOCIATION

A meeting was held at the Hawthorne School, Sec. 19, T. 10, R. 20, W. of 2nd, on April 9th, and the Long Creek Valley Branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. was organized. A. J. Brauley, of Milestone, took charge of the meeting and gave an address on the objects of the Association. The following officers were elected: president, Geo. Dean; vice-president, F. Howell; secretary-treasurer, H. J. Day. We have in all fifteen members, and at

WAN GRAIN ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT: MOORE JAW... FILLMORE... WAPELLA... TREASURER: MOOSE JAW... AT LARGE: Sinaluta, George... F. W. Green... F. Grand Coulee... Wm. Noble... DIRECTORS: Wajjode, J. A... Charles Dunn... Evans, Nutank... Thos. Coghane... Knox, Colleton... North Battleford

our next meeting expect to double that number. Kindly send any instructions which may help us to further increase our membership. H. J. DAY, Sec. Milestone, Sask.

RE FARMER'S ELEVATORS

I see by the newspapers that the Elevator Commission is sitting. I have this suggestion to offer to the Government taking over farmers' elevators, that instead of buying or renting the elevators, they make the usual handling charge 1 1/2% and 1-30 of 1c. per day for storage over 15 days, and at the end of the season all money earned over expense of operating be paid back in ratio per bushel to those who have patronized the elevator. If this suggestion is of any use to you, you may make it public. "PAT." Grenfell, Sask.

A meeting of Disley Grain Growers' Association was held on Saturday, May 14, and Messrs. John Martin, David Boyden and Joshua Dobson were appointed to represent Disley Grain Growers before the Elevator Commission. The meeting favored a line of elevators with all the necessary equipment to handle our grain from the initial shipping point to the ultimate market. A government monopoly of interior elevators was the other system most in favor with the farmers present. Alexander Colvin has taken up the work of secretary again, so please address all future correspondence to him. JAS. SUTHERLAND. Disley, Sask.

A FINE HOLIDAY RESORT

In your letter to me you enclosed several small pamphlets re the G.G.A., its constitution, and its work. Kindly forward me \$1.00 worth assorted for distribution. You wish to know if Cavalier is the same as Calvington. Yes, the name was altered some time back. We are three miles from Jack Fish Lake on the new branch of the C.N.R. We hope to get the steel laid this summer. Then a new town will start on the banks of the lake, which is a very beautiful lake. If you want a nice place to spend your summer holidays try Jack Fish Lake. We will be pleased to see you. J. SMITH, Sec. Cavalier, Sask.

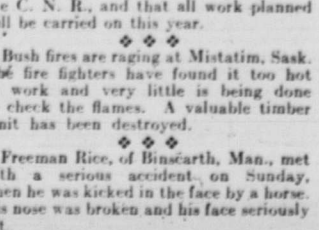
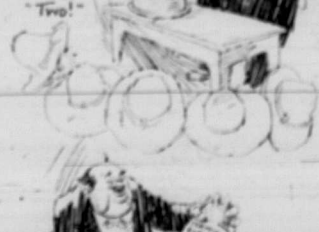
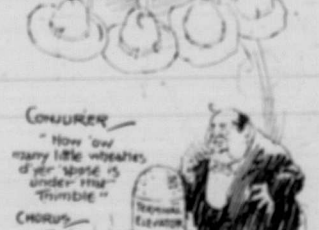
The following are two resolutions passed by the Park Branch. Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Balie: "that the secretary invite F. W. Green to hold a meeting at Langham while passing through the district on the organization tour." Motion carried. Moved by Mr. Balie, seconded by Mr. Russell, "that THE GUIDE be asked to procure and publish in its columns, the Dominion vote as recorded on all measures dealing with matters affecting the farmers' interests, especially the vote on the Co-operative Bill." Motion carried. O. E. SIMONSON, Sec. Langham, Sask.

DEAD AND BURIED

Enclosed please find \$3.25 for convention reports and new members for 1910. We had a meeting on the 13th inst., but only five came out. Just enough to read over the burial services of our Association. We are simply dead as doornails. There was nothing done at all only talking politics, and I am well disgusted with them now. Lake Centre, Sask.

MY RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSE COMB OR SINGLE COMB THE BEST FOR THE WEST THE FARMER'S FRIEND - THE FANCIER'S DELIGHT! EGGS & STOCK IN SEASON - GET FREE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR & CATALOGUE. G.W. OWELL, AIRDRE THRY, SASKATCHEWAN

WHEAT JUGGLE



Question Drawer

NOTES OF MINOR

Minor.—If a man under twenty-one years of age buys an article from another and gives a note for same, can the note be collected? Ans.—He cannot be compelled to do so even though the note be given for necessities. Of course he is liable for the value of necessities supplied to him, but he cannot be sued upon the note.

ENGAGING FARM HELP

- (1) How many hours can a farmer compel his man to work? (2) Can a farmer compel a man to do all the chores, including feeding and grooming the boss's teams, when in the agreement, at the time of engaging, the farmer tells the man that there would be no chores as he did them himself? (3) Can a man collect wages that the farmer keeps back when the man quits work on account of having to work eighteen hours out of the twenty-four? (4) Can a farmer curse his man if he wishes? Ans.—(1) It depends upon the agreement at the time of engagement. (2) No. (3) No, unless the contract states this clearly. (4) No.

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 as a guarantee of good faith.

FARM LOANS

Farmer, Man.—A farmer in Manitoba wished to get a loan on his farm. The farm was inspected by the company's inspector, who thought he would have no trouble in securing the loan. A week or two after, the farmer saw the agent who informed him that the company would not grant the loan. The farmer then received a letter from the company saying that if he did not pay \$10 they would take whatever steps they liked to enforce the payment. The application did not specify any payment whatever, and the agent said it would not cost anything. This \$10 is to pay the company's expenses. Does the farmer have to pay the \$10? Ans.—From the facts as above stated he cannot be compelled to pay. This opinion is only in reference to the foregoing case.

Alberta Section

produced in any considerable quantities have been visited at all, therefore, he is resolved, that the secretary bring this matter to the attention of the executive and also write the live stock commissioner, calling his attention to this fact and asking that his department follow up this matter in a more vigorous way.

The monthly report from the provincial secretary was read and discussed. Moved and seconded that a list be opened at the secretary's office and that the members leave their names with him for the amount of woven wire they may require. Carl Keast was appointed to enquire into the cost of barb wire locally. Mr. Spiers reported that salt unloaded here in car lots brought the merchants about 25 cents per barrel. This was such a small return that the matter was not considered worth bothering with. Mr. Spiers was appointed a committee to look into the cost of twine and report at the next meeting. The question of electing a secretary to take the place of J. A. Carswell, who is retiring, was left over till the next meeting, Mr. Carswell consenting to act until that time.

HOLDING A DANCE

The members of the Pigeon Union held their usual meeting on May 7th. Communications were read, one from the secretary of the central association, dealing with the pork packing plant, and one from Mr. E. Michener, the local member of the Alberta Legislature, stating that he had received authority to start the road work at once. Arrangements were then made to hold a dance in the new cheese factory. The meeting adjourned till May 21st.

A. B. C. ROUTE ENGAGING ATTENTION

The movement of Canadian grain to Europe via Vancouver and Central America is engaging the attention of British engineers, backed by large financial interests, said Graham Conway, British engineer, who spent several years in Mexico, and who passed through Calgary a few days ago on his way to the east. "So much Canadian grain now takes the Tehuantepec railway route across the isthmus that Pearson's Company, London, England, the largest contractors in the world who control the railway, are planning to make this a four-track system. The present line shows practically no grade and in consequence may be cheaply operated. The object of providing four tracks is to provide for competition with the Panama canal.

Pearson's claim they will install terminal facilities which will allow them to deliver grain across the isthmus quicker than ships can be loaded through the Panama canal. This appears feasible as the railroad is a thousand miles north of the canal. Upon the completion of the canal Western Canada's grain will have competing routes via the isthmus allowing minimum freight rates to Europe.

BREEDERS DISCUSS DISEASE OF HORSES

The Didsbury Horse Breeders, to the number of 100, met in the Opera House on May 18th, to discuss ways and means to prevent abortion among mares, which is so prevalent this spring. Among those present were the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Foster, V.S., of Ottawa. After the election of a chairman and secretary, a free discussion ensued as to whether the trouble is infectious or contagious, some claiming that their loss of colts is due to pink eye, others that the disease is contagious abortion. Owing to the varied symptoms, Dr. Foster could not state definitely what the disease is, but claimed that it is undoubtedly a germ disease, and advised the use of germicides as a means of prevention along the following lines:

- 1. Isolate affected mares. 2. Burn or bury aborted colts and afterbirth promptly. 3. Whitewash and cleanse stables where mare stood with a solution of one quart of carbolic acid to five gallons of water. 4. By means of a syringe or impregnator cleanse mares internally with a 1-10 ounce solution of Lichloride of mercury, or a 2 1/2 ounce solution of potassium permanganate.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, speaking also on behalf of Dr. Clark, M.P., who could not be present, stated that his department was prepared to do everything in its power to assist in stamping out the trouble, and that his bacteriologist in Edmonton is at their service. He said that since the trouble comes under the jurisdiction of the Dominion government, he would wire the veterinary general at Ottawa to at once send into this district his most competent veterinary. Dr. Foster advised all horse owners to defer breeding until the veterinary sent from Ottawa makes his report. On motion the secretary was instructed to write E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, re the formation of a branch of that association at Didsbury. Notice of the next meeting will be given by the chairman and secretary after getting the report from the Dominion veterinary.

ing of the St. Maurice... was held lately in... with the president... he chair. After the... d been fixed up, a... invite the G.G.A.'s... ine, and Antler to... over twine, and the... cted to ascertain... join us in ordering... formation before the... meeting. Our last... attended owing to... have to enroll some... next one. AP. FOIRIER, Sec.

RAILWAY... ciation have passed... ion: well, and seconded by... the sum of \$500,000... o meet the promises... re the immediate... usson Bay railway, ... unity to express our... e same, and call on... immediately imple... later promises.

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date re the elevator... by our Association... gation unanimously... ciation recommend... l system from point... its market, managed... s, one to retire each... to be appointed on... of the G.G.A. and... e legislature. That... acquire this system... ecurity of the plant... ted by the Govern-... to be self-sustaining. JOHN FURBER, Sec.

is to take place on... miles east of Fltaw... Colonsay. We have... from the department... our local member... you could be present... of special interest... of Saskatchewan... der of the executive... date interferes with... and it is impossible... lease make arrange-... from the executive... Wishing you every... ortant matters under

W. J. MOORE, Sec. y 23.



Book Review



THE TRANSITION IN AGRICULTURE. By Edwin A. Pratt, author of "Railways and their Influence on the Organization of Agriculture," etc. Published by John Murray, Albemarle street, London, W. 1. 15s. Illustrated by H. M. Bennett. Price five shillings.

"Someone, many years ago, said that there is nothing new under the sun," and the whole world looked wise and believed. Be that as it may, during the past decade a new truth has been borne into the minds that have studied changes in modern methods of doing all things. There is really nothing old in the world.

There is nothing so old that it has reached perfection. Years ago our forebears thought that our manner of existing had reached at least very near a perfect state. But developments have not substantiated their belief. Within a comparatively short period of years we have been given the telephone, the phonograph, the automobile, the modern threshing and binder, the gasoline engine, and other utilities too numerous to mention. So the world goes, *it is old going on to the new.*

And what is older than the English method of agriculture? For hundreds and hundreds of years the Norman, Saxon and Dane, all consolidated into the great English nation, have gone on cultivating their lands. True there have been many improvements in the matter of machinery, fertilizers, etc., but in the fundamental principles there has been, until the last few decades, but very little change.

The English husbandman has gone on raising the same crops, observing the same crop rotations and marketing the crop, in the way of his fathers, and considered the way good. And their methods of cultivation were good. In fact, the crops of English farms are the envy and admiration of the whole agricultural world. But during the last twenty-five or thirty years they have seen the necessity of a change in the manner of their crop and the manner of its marketing. And with characteristic English shrewdness but sureness they have set to work to remedy conditions.

This change is the subject of Edwin A. Pratt's book, "The Transition in Agriculture." In this work the whole working of the new system, of which co-operation is the basis, and the events leading to the change, are covered.

Mr. Pratt does not intend that his work be taken as a complete treatise on British agriculture, but concerns himself with facts and figures that indicate so forcibly the changes that have been going on, and the magnitude of the developments that have already taken place, hoping thereby to promote a greater degree of public confidence in the continued vitality and the widened possibilities of British agriculture (using that word in its broadest sense), notwithstanding the period of depression of which the effects have certainly not yet entirely disappeared. He regards the restoration of a feeling of confidence of greater importance in view of the general attention now being attracted in Great Britain to questions concerning the land.

The necessity of a change in agricultural activities was brought about during the past comparatively few years by the opening up of large areas of virgin soil in Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia, and the production of wheat on a scale that could not be approached in the British Isles. The improvement of transportation facilities gave a rapid means for the carrying the grain to English and continental markets in a volume that threatened to put the farmers there out of business.

A great many of them were driven from the soil, but the balance set themselves to work out a new system that would return them a livelihood. And this they have done, the very fact of the foreign supply of grain and meat lowering prices, proving their salvation.

With bread and meat cheaper the working class had a larger amount to spend for supplementary diet. So it is to quote the author, "...that the popular consumption in Great Britain during the last two or three decades of milk, cream, butter, vegetables, fruit, preserves, poultry, eggs, etc., has been greater than to bread and meat, has been greater than ever before in our history; that there is a continued demand on that part of large sections of the community for the best qualities of English and Scotch meats,

implements, and other farm requisites, as may be required.

"9. And generally, by promoting the interests of farmers in every way that may from time to time be considered desirable.

The association has now 1,499 members, who dispose of 12,500,000 gallons of milk per annum. Their net return on this quantity, after allowing for railway carriage, is £269,000, or approximately \$1,845,000, and it is calculated that the financial gain they have secured through co-operation is from \$150,000 to \$200,000 per annum, or an average annual gain per member of from \$150 to \$200. "One may judge from these figures," says Mr. Pratt, "what the milk industry is worth to the British farmer, and one sees also how its condition may be improved."

The farmer's greatest problem is the loss can he secure larger returns from his business? The writer points out that this may be done in either of two ways: by selling his produce at a higher figure, accomplished by improving marketing conditions; or by lessening the cost of production and transportation; or accomplishing both by combination with his fellow agriculturists.

Mr. Pratt's remarks on the necessity of co-operation apply not only to Great Britain but to every agricultural nation of the world. "When we come to look at the possible economies," he says, "what we find is that the British producer stands between two vast armies, each of which not only expects to live upon him, but to prosper at his expense. On the one hand there is a vast army of manufacturers, agents and traders, who sell him the various things he requires for the purposes of production, too often exploiting his ignorance, his simplicity, or his isolation to their own advantage. On the other, there is an army of salesmen, traders and middlemen of various ranks and grades, through whose hands his produce will pass before it reaches the consumer, each wanting to get out of it a profit for himself, without much consideration for the one on whom they seek to prosper. But so long as the British farmer is an individual unit he must expect to be thus exploited, and to have to pay retail while he sells wholesale."

Isn't that just about the condition that the Western Canadian grain grower has fought against for years? On the one hand the implement manufacturer and dealer, their stock-in-trade protected by a high tariff; the purveyors of binder twine, fencing stuffs and household supplies, each one of which pass through a number of hands at a profit to each; on the other the elevator combine who makes something out of the hauling of his grain, the stockholder who pounds down prices at every opportunity; and the milk-cream maker who makes a profit of practically every bushel of vegetables, pions of butter and dozen of eggs that are supplied. The Canadian farmer supports a veritable army of these men, not only supporting them but aids them in accumulating fortunes.

We are awakening to the necessity of bringing the producer and consumer nearer together. The British farmer recognized the necessity of this long ago and in most cases has shortened the route from the farm to the table to the last desirable notch. This was not done in a day, nor a year; it took a great many years, but its accomplishment has been the outstanding feature of the transition in British agriculture.

The great step in the organization of British farmers into co-operative societies was taken in April, 1901, when the Agricultural Organization Society, the headquarters of which are at Dacre House, Dacre Street, Westminster, S.W., was formed.

Of this society Mr. Pratt says, "The society has since had a very sturdy fight in endeavoring to overcome the prejudices of generations, in seeking to convert to new ideas and new methods a class of men notoriously averse to change, and in trying to place British agriculture itself so far as circumstances permit, on a more thoroughly commercial and practical basis. It required courage to attempt such things as these, especially when others had failed before; but the society has had excellent leaders."

"The progress made in a short time after the formation of the society is indicated by the fact that the number of local organizations affiliated with the central body in the autumn of 1905 was 110." (Note—this book was published

in 1906 and the total now probably reaches much higher figures). "This total was made up as follows: Societies established for the supply of requirements and sale of produce, 76; dairy, bottled milk and cheese-making, 9; rural industries, credit societies, 11; action market, 1; fruit-grading, 1; motor service societies, 2; County Pig Insurance Association (which already includes forty-four branches), 1; Agricultural Co-operative Federation, Ltd., 1."

The space available for this review precludes any discussion of the functions of these various component parts of the central association, but they have all worked for the betterment of the conditions surrounding British agriculture; have lessened the cost of production and brought the producer closer to the consumer, lengthening the profit at both ends. The close personal of the means used to arrive at this end will benefit every Western Canadian farmer and the book should be well studied by every Agricultural Society and Grain Growers' Association.

The Agricultural Co-operative Federation now gets wholesale merchants' prices and discounts, representing much more favorable terms than those on which the largest of the individual farmers could purchase—even if such farmers were able to deal with the manufacturers at all. Thus feeding-stuffs are purchased at most advantageous terms, arrangements have been made with trustworthy firms to supply seeds of guaranteed quality and germinating power at rates substantially lower than those at which they could be purchased before; while in the case of farm machinery and implements it secures discounts ranging from 13 to 30 per cent. Everything, in fact, that a farmer may want is obtained through the federation and the result is a great saving in the cost of production.

In addition to purchasing for its members, the society also sells for them, disposing of his produce direct to retailers without recourse to other middlemen. Their plans have worked out well and might well be emulated by the farmers of the West.

♦ ♦ ♦
A Cincinnati dispatch of May 20 said: "Speaking of his coming hunting trip to the far north, Harry Whitney, of this city, who spent a year hunting in the polar regions, has declared to friends here that Capt. Robert Bartlett will head an expedition to the south pole. Capt. Bartlett commanded Peary's ship, the Roosevelt, and will be in command of the Boethic, the ship which Whitney will use."

♦ ♦ ♦
Ex-president Roosevelt was given an enthusiastic reception at Cambridge Thursday when he was the recipient of an honorary degree.

♦ ♦ ♦
A survey of the forests along the line of the proposed Hudson Bay railway will be made this summer. Three parties will soon be in the field.

♦ ♦ ♦
An arbitration board of engineers has arrived from the east to classify the work of the contractors on the National Transcontinental.

♦ ♦ ♦
Three officers and twenty-four men of a French submarine lost their lives in a disaster in the English channel.

♦ ♦ ♦
A branch of the International Free Trade league has been formed in Winnipeg.

♦ ♦ ♦
Queen Mary's birthday was celebrated quietly throughout the empire Thursday.



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 spread and are doing the best business in the world. My Jacks are better than any other man on earth for good. Let me show you before you buy.

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Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

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best workmen can
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Separators can be
made.

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Europe where both labor
and material are cheap, and
because we are content with
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est profit ever taken on the
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thousands in Europe. Every
purchaser is delighted.

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Repairs? If so mail your Watch to
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An American Tribute to Edward the Peacemaker

From The Bellman, Minneapolis

WHEN the history of the first decade of the twentieth century comes to be written, the three names that will loom largest in its pages will in all probability be those of Edward the Seventh, Theodore Roosevelt, and the Emperor William, of Germany; and, of these three, that of Edward the Seventh will possibly go down to posterity as the greatest, not perhaps in personality, but in influence. In sheer force and versatility of intellect the late king was probably the inferior of his nephew; certainly he was not so richly endowed as is the ex-President of the United States. But his qualities of mind happened to be exactly those qualities most necessary for the position which he filled.

The sovereign of the British empire must always, from the very nature of the place which he holds, be a figure of importance in the history of his generation. Good or bad, weak or strong, he is the titular ruler of the greatest power in Europe, of the power which has always behind it the possibility of turning the continent of Europe into a battlefield of the nations. Theoretically and constitutionally, the authority which the King of England exercises in controlling the destinies of his empire is far less than that wielded by the President of the United States; actually the moral influence of the sovereign is a power, limited only by the personality of the person who uses it.

The monarch, whose untimely death has plunged the whole world into mourning, may almost be said to have created a new sphere of usefulness for the constitutional sovereign. The field of home politics, under ordinary circumstances, is closed to him. He must accept the verdict of his subjects, given in electing their representatives; must call as his chief advisor the man who is designated, by the suffrages of his followers, for the leadership of whichever political party is intrusted by the people with the task of government. In particular and especial instances the advice of the sovereign may be of the utmost service to the chief minister of the crown, as it frequently was in the reign of the late queen, from half a century's intimate experience of government, was often in a position to tender to her ministers the council of an expert. The field, however, in which the influence of a constitutional sovereign of active mind and high ideals can find greatest scope is that of foreign politics. That was the truth which King Edward was quick to realize. The dignity of his position, his ties of relationship with other reigning houses of Europe, above all his natural bonhomie and charm of manner made him peculiarly fitted for the task which he set himself, the task of conducting delicate, informal negotiations with other powers.

It is easy to see how valuable as an intermediary one in his position may be. An exchange of "notes" between governments is conducted with all the stilted formality of diplomatic usage; but when one head of a state pays a friendly visit to another head of a state, the two meet upon equal terms; they can talk as man to man and as friend to friend. Both have the interests of their respective countries at heart as well as the good of humanity as a whole. To both the possibility of war between two peoples appears as a gigantic and overwhelming catastrophe, a disaster to be avoided by every means consistent with national dignity. What wonder if an exchange of cigars is followed by an exchange of confidences, and that, in turn, leads naturally to the mutual expression of the desire for a better understanding between the two nations? The rulers separate with expressions of good will; the press echoes them; the people approve them; and an entente cordiale is established, the result of which will be that, when differences arise between the two nations, as arise they must, they will be settled with mutual good feeling, and forbearance, instead being put to the cruel arbitrament of war.

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The Grain Growers' Portable Granary



THIS Granary has many advantages over the ones in present use, the body portion of it being wood and covered with Elevator tin, thus giving the grain the proper amount of ventilation, and the wood absorbing the moisture. This can be used for any other purpose you have a mind to on the farm, as there is a combination door section for it. Space is too expensive here to give details, but, if you write to me I will convince you of its superior qualities.

Say what size you will require and I will send you prices
DAVID McINTYRE, Box 20, PIPESTONE, Man.

ALBERTA MASONS
The Alberta Grand Lodge session of the A. F. and A. M. elected the following officers for the year at Calgary: Grand Master, A. J. Dunlop, Edmonton; deputy grand master, Thos. McNabb, Lethbridge; senior warden, R. Patterson, MacLeod; junior warden, S. J. Blair, Calgary; treasurer, Dr. N. J. Lindsay, Calgary; secretary, D. Geo. Macdonald, Calgary; registrar, W. M. Connaeh, Calgary; chaplain, Rev. Canon Stocken Gleichen; grand Tyler, R. H. Finch; district deputy (1) J. W. Rankin; (2) T. M. Burnett; (3) R. H. Christie; (4) R. W. Wilson; (5) E. D. H. Wilkins; (6) Geo. Simpson.

ALBERTA CABINET CHANGES
An Edmonton dispatch of May 26 said: "The Rutherford government came to a swift and sudden, but not unexpected end today, when after a break of ten weeks, the legislature resumed session. Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, chief justice of Alberta and brother of Hon. Clifford Sifton, takes the helm as premier of the province. Premier Rutherford handed in his resignation this morning to Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea, yielding to the pressure of the party. He also submitted the resignations of his ministers, Attorney-General Cross, Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, and Hon. P. E. Lessard, without portfolio. Almost immediately afterwards Chief Justice Sifton was sworn in as president of the executive council. The resignations of Messrs. Cross, Marshall and Lessard are left in his hands to accept or refuse if he desires to retain any of them in his new cabinet."

WATERWAY SYSTEM
Hon. Wm. Pagsley addressing the Ontario Club, at Toronto, Thursday, said: "We are considering a waterway system from the Red River to Lake Winnipeg from the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, and thence across the prairies to the Foothills of the Rockies 100 miles west of Edmonton, which will give a direct system of navigation for 1,500 miles to Winnipeg. "This system needs two locks which would make it possible to generate from 60,000 to 80,000 horse power which could be utilized for grinding grain and manufacture raw lumber. "The government is also considering a system for navigation from Lake Winnipeg to the Hudson Bay, where vessels can go to England."

MUST EQUALIZE RATES
The Board of Railway Commissioners has ordered that the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways give the same rates to ex-Lake Western Grain from Montreal to points in Ontario and Quebec on the same mileage basis, as that in force on the same commodities from Georgian Bay elevator points. The Montreal shippers have been complaining about the westbound rates for a couple of years but the railways declined to equalize the charges as between Montreal and the Lake ports. Finally the matter was brought to the attention of the board of railway commissioners which has decided that there must be no discrimination in favor of lake ports, and against Montreal shippers.

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TANKS FOR GASOLINE OR METAL CO.

OR SALE
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Jacks. Let me show

der Rapids Jack Farm
DAR RAPIDS, IOWA.



MANITOBA SECTION

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

SWAN VALLEY COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

The Grain Growers of the Swan River Valley have taken an advanced step in the work of organization, in forming a county association to look after the interests of the movement. They have adopted the following constitution for their county association—

1. "This Association shall be called The Swan Valley County Association of the Grain Growers.

2. "The objects of this association shall be—(a) To forward the interests of all branch associations of the Swan River Valley, along legitimate lines. (b) To bring before the Central Association any grievance and suggestions that may arise from time to time from the different branches of the Swan Valley Grain Growers.

3. "The officers of this association shall consist of one member from each branch association appointed by their respective branch, and from those elected shall be elected a President, Vice President and Sec'y-Treas. All officers to be elected annually, and that five officers form a quorum.

4. "The Executive of the Swan Valley County Association shall hold a meeting or meetings each year on such date as the President shall decide, or at the instance of three of the directors.

5. "It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association, decide all questions of order, and make any suggestions he may deem necessary in the interests of the association.

6. "It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to aid and assist the President. In the absence of the President, the powers and duties of the President shall devolve on the Vice-President.

7. "It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to attend all the meetings of the association, the officers and the executive, and keep correct minutes of the same, conduct all correspondence, issue all press and other reports, and prepare for publication the annual report. As Treasurer, he shall receive and account for all moneys belonging to the association, pay all bills and accounts that have been approved by the Executive. He shall have the power of managing director, acting under the control and with the approval of the executive.

8. "The accounts of the Sec'y-Treas. shall be audited annually by an auditor appointed by the executive.

9. "No change shall be made in this constitution unless notice of motion shall be left with the Secretary at least sixty days previous to the annual meeting, and the Secretary shall by circular letter notify each branch association."

The Secretary, Mr. George Dickerson, of Kenville, writes—"I think I should explain to you what our county association is. It is an executive composed of a representative from each local association in the Swan Valley district, organized for the purpose of strengthening each association by their mutual co-operation. We feel that this central association will be very useful if it is necessary to pledge our political candidates:

Below is a list of the branch associations and representatives on the central executive of the Swan Valley Grain Growers' Association.

Swan River, R. F. McVeety, President; Thunder Hill, D. Howe, Vice-President; Minitonas, A. McCleary, Director; Durba, D. McDonald, Director; Benito, N. West, Director; Pretty Valley, T. Stringer, Director; Lidstone, Wm. Reynolds, Director; Bowsman, not appointed; Kenville, Geo. Dickerson, Secretary-Treas.

PICNIC AT GOLDEN STREAM.

J. E. Thompson, Secretary of the Golden Stream branch, writes that they are holding a picnic about the 13th of June at which Mr. Meighen, M. P., and Mr. Armstrong, M. P., will deliver addresses on questions that engross the attention for farmers. It is also ex-

pected that representatives of the central association will be present to address the gathering.

SWAN RIVER PICNICS.

The county organization of Swan River is arranging for a series of picnics to be held in the district some time towards the latter end of June, at which speakers from the central association will be present. One of the questions that the Swan River association is very anxious to have discussed is the taxation of land values.

LORNDALE DISCUSSED ELEVATOR

The Lorndale Grain Growers held a meeting in the school house on Friday, 29th inst., at which the secretary was instructed to communicate with the secretary of the central association as to securing a copy of the petition required by the government elevator commission, and to call a meeting of the association on receipt of same. A committee consisting of the president, vice-president and secretary was appointed to arrange for a meeting with similar committees from each branch of the Grain Growers' Association in the district, the meeting to be held in the town hall at Minnedosa on Tuesday, June 21, at 1:30 p. m., for the purpose of dis-

R. R. Dannard took the floor and gave his remedy how to get at the grafters. His medicine is direct legislation, with the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, as this gives the people the handle to control our legislators in the way of preventing them from being bought by the monied corporations, combines, etc.

Would it not be a good idea for every branch association in the province to have a discussion on direct legislation right now without any delay and pass resolutions for or against it, the resolutions to be published in THE GUIDE? The sooner we get after the Recall the better. An honest legislator will set it at defiance but it certainly will keep the crooked fellow straight.

Minitonas, Man. D. REID, Sec'y-Treas.

DARLINGFORD MEETING.

About thirty farmers assembled in Law's Hall, Darlingford, on Friday, May 13, to hear an address by D. D. Campbell of Winnipeg, on the subject of Grain Shipping. Geo. Compton was in the chair. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Grain Growers' Association, and proved of much interest. The regret was expressed by the president of the association, George Compton, that more members were not present, as the speaker brought out the many im-

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:
J. W. SCALLION - - VIRDEN

PRESIDENT:
D. W. McCUAIG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

VICE-PRESIDENT:
R. C. HENDERS - - CULROSS

SECRETARY-TREASURER:
R. McKENZIE - - Winnipeg

DIRECTORS:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

On motion of Messrs. Jodoin and Knight, "Resolved, that we the members of the Grain Growers' Association are in favor of legislation for higher taxation of land held by speculators."

Also on motion of Messrs. Mondor and Norman, "That an organizer be sent to Lorette East for the purpose of organizing a Grain Growers' Association at that place."

Please send game posters and advertising material and we will attend to same.

Yours truly,
B. C. FRALEIGH, Sec.

Rosewood, Man.

CORN FOR WEST

Dr. Saunders, of the Experimental Farms of Canada, was in Winnipeg for a few hours Thursday. He was on his way to Rosthern, where a new farm has



Farm Home of Hugh McMillan, Margaret, Man.

Discussing questions in the interest of the farmer, and which should be dealt with by the legislature. The associations that intend to attend the said meeting are requested to send a copy of any suggestions or resolutions that they want to bring before the meeting to John Allan, Cordova, who is acting secretary, before the above date. It is the intention of this joint committee to place before the prospective candidates the decision of the joint committee and to ask the candidates to pledge themselves to support same.

RE DIRECT LEGISLATION.

The Minitonas Branch held their monthly meeting on May 21st, President McLeary presiding. T. W. Stevenson moved that "we put ourselves on record in favor of direct legislation." An animated discussion took place which developed into a debate. It was very interesting and the meeting, which was a large one, enjoyed it thoroughly. It finished with the motion being laid on the table until our next meeting to be thoroughly threshed out.

portant points regarding the care which should be taken when shipping grain. It was decided to continue the regular meetings on the second and last Saturdays of each month until harvest.

SOUTH CENTRAL PICNIC.

The annual picnic of the South Central district of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will be held at Morrisonia Park, Rock Lake, on Friday, June 10. D. W. McCuaig has been invited to deliver an address. Other addresses, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music will be given, as well as a great program of baseball contests, foot races and other sports, for which prizes will be awarded to successful contestants. All are invited, but don't forget your baskets.

D. A. ROSS, Sec'y.

ROSEWOOD MEETS

The second meeting of the Grain Growers' Association was held at Rosewood on Saturday, May 21st, with President Norman in the chair. There was a good attendance and five new members

been established and will also visit Scott, where the first work on a new farm will be done this year. He came through to Western Canada from Charlottetown, near which city the government has also recently established a farm. Dr. Saunders stated that he expected that central Canada would eventually grow large quantities of corn. The farms had been experimenting for many years on corns which would mature in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and they had now a Dent corn which would ripen as a usual thing. The new wheats with which experiments were being made were also full of promise.

Eighteen persons were drowned when the steel freighter, Frank H. Goodyear, of Cleveland, collided with the James B. Wood, another steel boat of the same line, about forty miles off Pointe Aux Barques in Lake Huron. The Goodyear was cut in two and went down in two minutes. All those drowned were members of her crew. Five persons were saved. These were picked up in a yawl from the Wood. A heavy fog prevailed when the collision took place.

Prize Essay

By P. B. LOGAN, Winnipeg

This is the Essay which was awarded the Prize of \$25 as the best one written by the Students of the Manitoba Agricultural College of the first and second years.

There is no one who has seriously studied the question of the distribution of farm produce in Canada but will admit that the time is ripe for drastic change. It is strange that in this land, a land whose people are notable examples of self reliance and independence the measure of the well being of her greatest industry should be subject to the will of a few monopolists and combines.

The farmer is the mainstay of this nation, and as time advances he will become even more important as a national asset. Let us look forward to the time when the prairie provinces will team with a population following agricultural pursuits and ask what will be their position if present methods are then in vogue. Now, the farmer is shorn of his legitimate profits; then, when land has increased in price and is cut up into small farms, it will be a different matter for him to eke out a bare existence. Today there are monopolists to fight; but then, there will be huge trusts which not even the power of the nation will be able to break. Let us take warning from our sister nation, and, while we have the strength, fight this evil and obtain the mastery. It does not need any stretch of imagination to picture the ultimate fate of a nation which stands aside and allows the intellectual and material well-being of the community to suffer for the purpose of adding to the already over-swollen moneybags of a favored few.

"Union is strength," and by union only can the farmers of Western Canada ever hope to gain and exercise complete control over the distribution of the fruits of their labor. It is incumbent, on every farmer to do his utmost to help in the attainment of the great end which we have in view.

Co-operation stands for union, allied to freedom and justice and it is to the co-operative movement that we look for the realization of our aims and aspirations. Whatever form this movement will take its members must be left absolutely free and unhampered in its conduct and management of its business. It must be lifted completely out of the region of political controversy and out of reach of the whims and caprices of any political party which may be in power. Only upon this basis can we hope to secure to the movement development which shall be progressive, continuous and permanent.

The acquisition of the grain elevators must necessarily, because of the predominant importance of the grain trade, be the first achievement; but the time will come and at no distant date, when equally great marketing facilities shall be required for other kinds of farm produce.

It is our duty to go further and extend the movement that with the advent of these other products, we shall be able to give to the producer a guarantee of fair and honest markets for his goods. The advantages which must of necessity accrue to the farmer by the adoption of a co-operative policy are manifold and diverse. Firstly, it sounds the death knell of all trusts and combines connected with the distribution of farm produce, and this fact alone would make it worthy of attainment. As a direct result it would increase the welfare of the farmer by a considerable amount. Other, perhaps less tangible, but none the less real, results are the forcing of the farmer from the many worries connected with the marketing of his produce, thereby giving him more time to devote to the development and scientific farming of his land; the creation of a healthier and more optimistic outlook on life, and the increased capacity, which his bettered circumstances afford, for intellectual pursuits. Any student of the subject is well aware that an undue and unequal struggle for the livelihood stunts mental as well as physical growth and produces a demoralizing effect on the struggler which renders him incapable of rising to any high degree of intellectual attainment.

It would be easy to cite numerous concrete examples where, under proper organization, a co-operative movement

has been attended with unqualified success. Perhaps, however, the best illustration is the case of Denmark. Denmark is a purely agricultural country, with a low lying, cold soil, exposed to the cold winds of the Baltic and North Seas. Its winters are long and severe and its growing season short. A century ago it was the poorest of all the European countries. In 1881, however, the farmers introduced a co-operative system, in which they had the hearty support of their government. In the comparatively short period of twenty-five years, the tables have been completely turned and in 1906 we find her wealth per head of population, exceeding that of any other continental nation. Her people are prosperous and happy, and as a whole her farmers have a higher intellectual standing than that of the farmers of any other nation. In national spirit and social morality they have attained to a degree of excellence which might probably be copied.

The following statistics are of interest as showing the great increase in all branches of the farming industry since the inauguration of co-operation.

In 1881, the trade in butter, eggs and bacon totalled \$11,840,000. In 1906 it had risen to \$77,800,000.

In a few years the returns from stags have increased from \$7,500,000 to \$25,000,000.

It is interesting to note that the land was of such poor quality as to make grain growing unprofitable.

The system of co-operation established in Denmark is, briefly as follows:

The large co-operative organizations are united into numerous federations through which they co-operate with one another and by so doing greatly increase the efficiency of all. The farmers' supplies are largely purchased wholesale, in large quantities through these federations and are distributed very economically. The farmers produce is similarly sold by skilled business men.

And now, being aware of the unsatisfactory state of the present system, and believing that the remedy lies in our own hands, let us stand shoulder-to-shoulder and by our united efforts secure conditions which shall make us independent of trusts and monopolies, believing that by so doing we can best fulfil our duty to the nation and thereby strengthen and increase her position amongst the nations of the world.

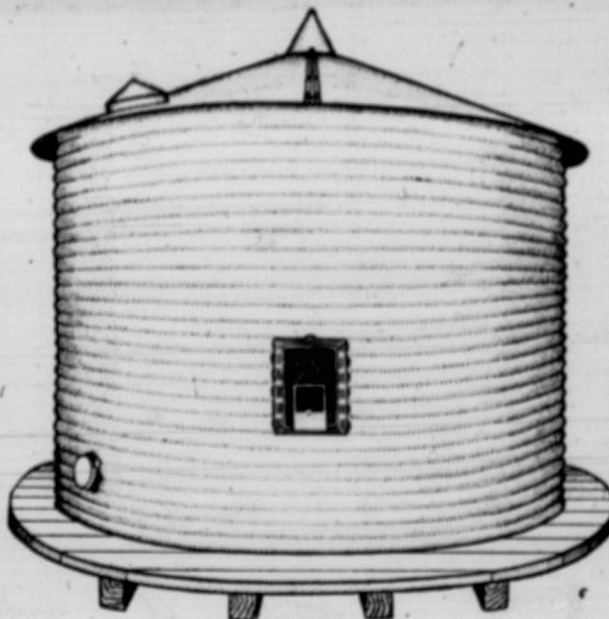
AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER

Continued from Page 23

This was the work of the late king, and it is this work which has earned for him the proud title of Peacemaker. Never was there a greater personal triumph than that achieved by King Edward in bringing about the entente cordiale between France and England. The time when he first began his efforts towards a better understanding between the two countries could not have seemed more unpropitious. The Fashoda incident still rankled in the breast of every Frenchman; Dreyfus was as yet unjustified, and the attitude taken by the English press upon his condemnation had caused intense bitterness in France; finally, the Boer war was but just concluded and French sympathy was wholly in favor of the weaker nationality. Besides this was the ancient, historic enmity of the two races, broken only, since the time of the Norman conquest, by a brief coalition during the Crimean war. Nevertheless the king set himself manfully to the accomplishment of an apparently superhuman task, and, by his unflinching tact and diplomacy, seconded by his personal popularity with the citizens of Paris, converted that age-long hostility into what all the world must hope will prove an equally durable friendship.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

There is some degree of similarity in the passing of the late king and of his revered mother. Both occurred at a time of crisis for the nation. In 1901 England was still engaged in her struggle with the Boer Republics and, by the irony of fate, the queen who, all her life through, had striven so earnestly for peace, went to her last rest amid the clash of contending arms. Edward the Seventh had passed away in a time of crises even more momentous. The clouds that have been threatening the constitution of parliament for a century have descended yet lower and loom more blackly. There has been free talk of the prerogative of the crown being invoked to settle the constitutional issue; and it is likely that, within the next few months, the King of England may be called upon to play a more important part in the domestic affairs of his country than has been the case for the last hundred years.

The deep and natural sympathy which the people of this country feel for their kinsfolk in the calamity which has overtaken the nation, will also be extended to the new king, who, at the very outset of his reign, is faced with the necessity of finding a solution to the most perplexing problem which has faced any constitutional sovereign of modern times. George the Fifth, however, albeit, from the nature of his anomalous position as heir apparent, his opportunities of proving himself have been few, yet, when such opportunities have offered, has always risen to the occasion and given indication that, beneath a quiet and somewhat retiring manner, may lie the most essential qualities of kingship. There have been occasions, notably in the course of the prolonged Colonial tour which he took some years ago in company with the Princess, when, by the acuteness of his observations and the happy aptitude of his speeches, he revealed himself as a man of keen intelligence and sound judgment;

while the experience and knowledge, which he gained during his travels, will have given him as a ruler a sympathetic insight into the conditions and requirements of the various peoples of his empire.

It would be futile within the scope of this article to attempt to express to the people of Britain a tithe of the sorrow and sympathy which America feels in the death of King Edward. His loss is felt almost as a personal one on this side of the Atlantic, since his popularity here was second only to his popularity in his own country, and his well known sympathy with the democratic aspirations of America had won him a secure place in the affections of her citizens.

He was a good and a great monarch, and no truer or nobler epitaph could be written on his tomb than that "He sought peace and pursued it."

Becoming convinced aren't you, that the cattle feeders feel certain of future prosperity? At any rate they show no keen anxiety to unload just now.

It is a point well settled in the farmers' minds that they are not getting any more of this world's goods than they are justly entitled to.

Judging by the large numbers of farmers who are buying 1910 model automobiles the high cost of living hasn't been noticed much by them.

It's a hard matter to convince the cattle feeder that he is not entitled to a high price this year for his hard work in handling his steers and the high-priced feed they have consumed.

The opinions your enemies have of you are always more matter of fact than the opinions of your friends.

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WEST

of the Experimental was in Winnipeg for day. He was on his there a new farm has



will also visit Scott on a new farm will. He came through from Charlottetown. government has also farm. Dr. Saunders expected that central naturally grow large. The farms had been many years on corns in Manitoba and they had now a Dent pen as a usual thing which experiments are also full of promise.

were drowned when Frank H. Goodyear, d with the James B. boat of the same line. Pointe Aux Barques re Goodyear was cut in two minutes were members of her were saved. These yawl from the Wood filled when the col-

The Latest Conquest of Space

Continued from Page 18

them, and thus obviate one of the weak links in railroad manipulation. In connection with the wireless telephone can be employed a new signal device known as the "aerophone."

This instrument is devised to give instant warning of the distant approach of other trains from any direction. Ships can likewise be warned of the approach of other vessels in fogs, storms, or at night, or of the proximity of dangerous coasts.

Several hundred passenger and freight boats on the Great Lakes are now being fitted with radiophones, the system having been inaugurated last May. Wireless telephone stations are now operating at many points along the shores of the Lakes. It is possible for the boats to talk with one another and with any of the shore stations while en route.

So great an authority as A. Leo Stevens, instructor in aeronautics to the United States army, has declared that the development of the airship can only follow the utilization of the wireless means of communication. Looking to the future, he has recently recommended to the government laws to be passed, requiring radiophones on every airship. Disastrous conditions can thus be avoided, and should accidents occur in desolate places, the aeronauts will be able to summon aid.

Count Zeppelin's latest airship was so equipped, and he was constantly in touch with the German officials at headquarters during the trial trip through the air.

The matter of news service by radiophony is an accomplished fact. On May 13th, news distributed by this means was successfully accomplished from a bureau in Chicago to the editorial offices of the Journal, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This service is to be permanent, and has since been extended to newspapers in other cities in the Northwest.

Nowadays in order to telephone a man one must call up a certain telephone located in a certain place. Unless the man is there you cannot talk to him. That will all be changed in the future. One can foresee the time when the man on the street, on the trolley car, or wherever he may be, will carry in his pocket an audion or receiver, listed under his own number and tuned to an affinity, different from that of any other audion. Should someone call that number, immediately the audion will buzz a warning. True, the man will not be able to telephone without connection with a transmitted apparatus. But these will be found in all vehicles, and even on street corners, as letter-drops are now. All he will then have to do will be to connect his receiver with the transmitter, drop a coin in the slot, and communication will be set up immediately.

A strong argument against the wireless telegraph was that outsiders might easily pick up the messages transmitted. This was true so long as all instruments were tuned to a single key. But a certain recent invention applied to the telephone has changed all that. Central will be able to change the tune for different subscribers as often as there are numbers

in the telephone directory. It is done exactly as a violinist tunes his instrument—by tightening or loosening a device which in infinitesimal degree increases or decreases the vibration as the impulses are set forth.

It may all sound visionary enough, but not so far-fetched as did the prognostications concerning the wire telephone that were made some thirty years ago. Even the wireless telephone advocates do not claim that all these promises will come to pass in a day. They contend, however, that within twenty years the wireless telephone will have entirely superseded the present systems; and for the very good reason that it will be cheaper to install, maintain, and operate. And they claim that it will do things that the wire telephone cannot do—things that will be necessary in the future as ordinary telephoning is today.

MANITOBA NOXIOUS WEED COURSE

Principal W. J. Clark, of Manitoba Agricultural College has issued the following regarding the noxious weed course to be held at that institution June 14 to 17:

It is deplorable the amount of money which is annually lost through the prevalence of noxious weeds. The department have entered upon educative methods trusting that these will supplement the harsher measures which the department has been obliged to put in force. It is hoped the noxious weed inspectors will take advantage of the opportunity to attend this free course in the Manitoba Agricultural college.

Lectures and demonstrations will be made as practical as possible. They will commence each morning at 9 o'clock, and with the exception of one hour for lunch will continue until 4.30 in the afternoon of each day. The first lecture will be given at 9 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, June 14.

Following are the subjects of the lectures:

"Identification of weed plants at different stages of growth." "Identification of seeds of common weeds." "Proper and common names of weeds." "Extent to which, and reason why, one weed is more serious than another." "How green, or how soon after ripening will seeds of the worst weeds germinate." "Means by which weed seeds are conveyed from one place to another." "When are crops so infested by weeds, as to require destroying." "Best means of, and proper time for killing weeds." "Results obtained by spraying weeds with chemical solutions." "Interpretation of the noxious weed act from a legal standpoint."

Plants specially grown & collected, and weed seeds collected for the purpose, will be used in the various classes held to consider methods of identification. A conference will be held for consideration of the problems met with by the inspectors in the discharge of their duty. Time will be set apart for free discussion.

In carrying out the above program C. H. Lee, professor of botany, will have charge of the instructional and demonstration work in identification, and S. A. Bedford, professor of field husbandry at the agricultural college, will have charge of the work dealing with the best methods

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of eradication and control of weed pests. The lecture on the interpretation of the noxious weed act will be given by E. M. Wood, deputy municipal commissioner for Manitoba.

Those desiring to attend should signify their intention by writing the agricultural college before June 10.

WHEAT KING NIPPED

James A. Patten, the most daring operator that the Chicago board of trade ever has known has fought his last battle in the world's greatest wheat pit, and has gone down to defeat before the onslaught of his old-time enemy, J. Ogden Armour.

J. Ogden Armour, quiet, mild-mannered man of few words, yet of the strongest determination, one who has nursed the blows that he has received in the wheat pit at the hands of Jas. A. Patten in the past, and has said nothing, knows how sweet is revenge.

J. Ogden Armour, with all of his millions behind him, in the parlance of the wheat pit, "has been laying for 'Jim' Patten for a long time."

Thursday, in one of the wildest and most exciting sessions that the board of trade has seen in many months, J. Ogden Armour smashed the "Wheat King's" corner in wheat for the September delivery. When the gong sounded at the close of the session, Patten was a loser by something like \$2,000,000. Armour had added at least \$2,000,000 to his already plethoric bank account. The old scores, in a measure, had been evened up and wiped out by the exciting history making day on the board.

One year ago, almost to the day, James A. Patten was bringing to a close the most spectacular deal in wheat that the board of trade had ever known. The deal made Patten a fortune, variously estimated from five to seven million dollars. Armour was a bear in the May wheat deal of 1909; Patten was a bull. Armour's losses were estimated at the time to be something like \$2,000,000.

Patten recently resigned his seat in the Chicago board of trade, and will soon retire from the pit.

CANADA RANKS FIFTH

A statement prepared by the census and statistic branch of the department of agriculture shows that among wheat producing countries of the world Canada now ranks fifth. In 1908 Canada ranked tenth. Last year the wheat production in Canada is given as 166,741,000 bushels, as compared with 112,434,000 bushels in 1908. Last year the wheat production by countries was as follows: Russia, 786,472,363 bushels; United States, 713,286,923 bushels; France, 361,039,000 bushels; British India, 253,592,377 bushels; Canada, 166,741,000 bushels; Italy, 155,711,230 bushels; Spain, 144,511,581 bushels; Germany, 138,399,877 bushels; Argentina, 133,581,007 bushels; Hungary, 125,363,287 bushels; Australia, 82,328,514 bushels; Great Britain and Ireland, 64,525,212 bushels. In 1908 the order of precedence in respect to production was as follows: United States, Russia, France, British India, Hungary, Argentina, Italy, Germany, Canada and Australia.

DESTROYED FRUIT TREES

The provincial fruit post inspector held a bonfire at Vancouver, destroying thirty thousand insect-laden trees from Ontario, the United States, France, Belgium, Germany and Holland, part of one million trees shipped to British Columbia this winter. There were enough germs to have horticulturally infected the whole province, but no one tree escaped the British Columbia inspection which is said to be the most rigid of any country in the world. British Columbia is practically immune from injurious orchard pests as a result. Inspectors from a recent tour of Okanagan and Kootenay could find no trace of the mischievous codling moth or San Jose scale and report that from Okanagan alone at least one thousand carloads of perfect fruit will be shipped this summer and fall.

Wireless telegraphy has saved the lives of the crew of another ill-fated steamer on the Atlantic. When a truly wonderful invention is once in use we find it absolutely indispensable.



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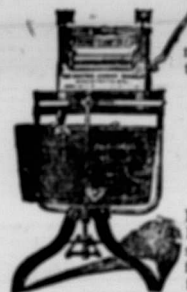
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MOTTO:

Be more cheerful, do not worry; There is time enough to do Every day the daily duties That your Father sendeth you; And to find some little moments For heart-music, fresh and new.

OBJECTS:

To maintain the "Fresh Air Homes" for the working girls. Though it rain like the rain of the flood, little maid, And the clouds are forbidding and thick, You can make the sun shine in your soul, little maid, Do something for somebody quick.

Dear Friends:—A holy life is made up of a multitude of gentle words, kindly thoughts, happy smiles, and beautiful

were of the loving Sunshiners, who had done so much to make her last days comfortable. One loving child sent in a box of prairie flowers and these had been sent to the consumptive child and were a great treat to her. Fresh eggs had also been sent from the country, and helped to give many a little comfort. I must again thank my loving readers for the wonderful boxes sent in. A full description will be given at a later date.

TO THE ALBERTA SUNSHINERS

We have enrolled no less than twenty-three members in all Alberta and each one expressed the hope of opening up branches among their friends. A hearty welcome and may blessings follow the good work.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Emergency Funds received \$5.65, For Carl England \$52.00, Amount received from Elmwood 6.50, From West 6.50, Total \$68.50

Dear Chicks:—Don't forget the handkerchiefs for the sick ones and also the picture books. Many thanks for parcels sent in. Will some day I hope, have space to tell you the story of them. MARIE.

IT WILL HELP

Dear Marie:—I will send you this card, hoping thus that it will help the poor and also to help them to forget their troubles. From your friend, Benito, Man. JENNIE WEST.

SUNSHINE'S FREE

Sunshine's free, Just help yourself, 'Taint hid on the Highest shelf, Reach rightout And grab your share, Ain't nobody Going to care.

Sunshine's good For man and beast, It's the best When in the East, Turn your faces From the shade And get some sunshine Freshly made.

'Taint no use To sit and say That your sunshine's Hid away, God don't hide His gifts nohow, Take your share And take it now! —A Sensible Poet.

Every Child Should Join the Sunshine Guild

Sign the form below.

Dear Marie:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cents stamps for its postage. Name, Age, Address.

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The Home Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of the Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the Three Months ending 31st of May, 1910, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Wednesday the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from 17th to the 31st of May, 1910, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, JAMES MASON, General Manager. Head Office: Toronto, April 21st, 1910. Winnipeg Office: 426 Main Street. BRANCHES IN MANITOBA: Crystal City, Lyleton, Neepawa, Grandview, Goodlands, Winnipeg. BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN: Sinitalata, Welwyn.

JAS. FOWLIE, Proprietor Centrally located corner Main and Rupert. Farmers' most Popular House in the West. THE BRUNSWICK FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS Rates - \$1.50 per day



A Bunch of Sunshiners

actions. Their sphere of usefulness may be limited, but their little deeds of kindness will brighten sad and aching hearts around. Our daily round at home, in office, factory, or workshop, is full of opportunities of doing good, and bringing joy to ourselves. This has been exemplified this week in sunshine. A dear, old lady, 65 years old, had a nice home left to her, but no means to keep it up, so she applied to headquarters and roomers were found to help her out. Several good situations were found for young girls away from home. So far we have been unable to persuade any women or girls to go into the country. Clothing, groceries, beds, chairs, tables, pillows, etc., have been given to those in need. A dear child-died last week who was a consumptive. Her last words



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Memorial Tablet to Captain Kennedy Unveiled by Sir Ernest Shackleton

A MOST unusual ceremonial, and one that perhaps forecasts the coming wider sphere of women's activities, status and influence, was commemorated in remembrance of Captain Kennedy, the North-land navigator, by the Women's Canadian Club on the afternoon of May 21st, in the English Church at St. Andrews.

St. Andrews is a point on the landscape a few miles north of Winnipeg on the western bank of the Red River, upon which was built some sixty years ago a roomy, substantial church of rather rough-hewn masonry, well designed to withstand the ravages of Father Time, and even attacks of savages, which might then have been anticipated.

In looking round the strong old landmark, surrounded by its cemetery of old, old graves, the mind involuntarily turns backward and conjures up a picture of those by-gone days, when buffalo and Indian shared alike supremacy of forest, plain and river, before railway or city or civilization appeared, when a handful of hardy pioneers, imbued with the indelible religious convictions of their ancestors deemed an edifice for sacred worship a first requisite of the new land, and this, even in that time of stress and hardship, they builded well—for themselves and their posterity, for the grim strong walls stand flawless as when finished sixty years ago.

In this large church, with its ten huge old-fashioned small-paned windows set deep below the high pitched, steeply sloping eaves, and the splendid stained glass eastern one that day by day and year by year softens into mellow rainbow hues, the bright hazy morning sunlight—here for over three grim decades Captain Kennedy bowed his head in prayer and raised his voice in sacred song. Near this place he lived and shed his quiet Christian influence.

An old church—what varied atmosphere of pathos and romance, and joy and sorrow, hope and pain enshroud an old rural church, where marryings and christenings and burials are solemnized. Among those hardy pioneers of the Red River, whose remains now slumber peacefully beneath the verdant sod of old St. Andrews, waiting silently the Resurrection's clarion call, lie those of Captain Kennedy, the once heroic, steadfast voyageur of the frozen far northland, whose memory the present occasion was inaugurated to honor and perpetuate.

An Unmarked Grave

For almost a quarter of a century the tomb of Captain Kennedy has been without monument or headstone, neglected by his fellows, apparently forgotten by the new generation. What irony of Fate! What strange caprice of Fortune! "All that was mortal" of a famous man, the commander of an expedition that discovered for the nation the farthest arctic land and a watery gateway thereto, a man whose portrait hangs within the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, in recognition of service rendered—a gallant officer in an east Indian regiment—the hero of two score historic episodes; lying for more than twenty years in a nameless grave hard by a lusty city in a civilized Canadian Province.

Here was Opportunity waiting the Women's Canadian Club, the privilege of raising a fitting memorial to bear his name and trace his deeds of valor and therein perchance to sow some seed of patriotism, that in the future may spring up to flourish and to ripen into heroic service for our State.

A tablet of heavy brass, bound with oak, was designed and inscribed with the following epitaph:

"Sacred to the Memory of Captain William Kennedy, son of Alex Kennedy, Chief Factor, Hudson's Bay Company. Born at Cumberland House, Rupert's Land, April 14, 1814. Died at St. Andrews, Jan. 25, 1890. Educated in the Orkney Islands. Entered the Hudson's Bay service, 1833. Served at Lachine and Ungava. Commanded expedition of 1851-2 in search of Sir John Franklin. Discovered Bellot Strait and most northerly point of American mainland, which navigators had vainly sought for over three centuries. He brought first mail to Red River in 1859. Settled at St. Andrews 1861. An earnest Christian, philosopher, scholar, loyal friend."

Such his epitaph and he forgotten but for the faithful hearts of women. When all was finished as devised, the tablet fixed upon the church wall (as is the custom in the old home land, curtained by "the flag that braved a thousand years," all ready for the impressive unveiling ceremony, yet lacked there one thing needful. A hand to lift the veil. A wait was made. Again capricious Fate, this time propitious,



Souris River, near Town of that name

waved her magic wand and ushered in Sir Ernest Shackleton, world renowned Antarctic explorer, returned but yesterday to tell of new found frozen zones beyond the Southern seas. His worthy hand alone should raise the veil. An impromptu date was made, the hardy southern navigator heartfully concurring in the contemplated revival of his brother mariner's identity. A special train was hastily scheduled to reach the spot, carrying hundreds of club members and many notables to witness and approve the final rite.

Unparalleled in history, unsung in song, untold in legendary lore, this joining of the long dead Past and the pulsing Present, this meeting of the Poles (as might be said) above the half-forgotten grave of Captain Kennedy, this "In Memoriam" service so fitly devised and effected by the Women's Canadian Club, stands, a separate event, alone; a unique tribute of the mindful woman heart to courage and truth.

A VEHICLE OF LOVE

Running an Engagement

By GEORGE HIBBARD

"Now this is very unfortunate," fussed old General Scrymgeur, as he finished reading the note the man handed to him when he stepped on the platform of the station. "I am compelled to go to the

club at once and I cannot put you in the train for Lennox as I promised our good hostess. Really, I am distressed, but it's a most important matter."

"Indeed, I can take care of myself," said the girl quickly.

"No, Miss Sally," continued the General "I can't hear of it—positively can't hear of it. Now, fortunately, we have Brooke with us."

"Oh, no—no!" exclaimed the girl, turning her eyes involuntarily on the young man who had been standing meekly in the background, and then instantly averting them.

"Why not?" urged the General. "I am sure he will be delighted."

The young man made some inarticulate sound, whether of assent or dissent it would be difficult to determine.

"I am responsible for you; and if I didn't put you in good hands to be taken to the Grand Central Station, I should not feel satisfied—positively shouldn't dare to look the Tavistock's front door in the face again. So that is all arranged. I'll just see you both safely started, and then I can go and attend to this troublesome business."

The General hurried ahead, and the young man and the young woman followed slowly and reluctantly—more like two young persons who were being taken to the dentist by an energetic guardian than anything else.

They had all been staying at a country house, and had come up in the morning train together—Miss Sally Ingle to of to Lennox, the General to a yacht down in the bay, and Arthur Brooke to parts unknown. At least he had somewhat gloomily indicated that he had no wish to disclose his future whereabouts, and implied rather pointedly that he did not know—or care—where he was to be. This was the more surprising as he had accepted an invitation to stay at the very house to which Miss Ingle was going, and had changed his plans only very abruptly.

like that." And as the young man sat down reluctantly the General swung together the flaps.

The machine started with the vast hum of a horse bumble-bee, and for a moment both were silent. Then the girl turned on the young man indignantly.

"Now," she exclaimed, "do you call this kind? Do you call this nice? Following me! Do you think it is the way you should behave—after what happened—when I was going away on purpose?"

"But I didn't know that you were going. I might as well say," he went on desperately, "that you were following me."

"Oh!" she exclaimed in horror.

"Of course I don't mean that," he said in great distress, "but I knew that you hated the sight of me, and I was going to get out of the way. Then I found you were going too; and after I'd said I was leaving it would have looked strange if I'd stayed. I was only trying to avoid you, and you know that I'd not be here if it hadn't been for General—"

"The idiot!" she commented vigorously "I've done my very best to save you annoyance," pleaded the young man.

"Annoyance!" she exclaimed.

"Well, persecution whatever you choose to call it—and indeed, I didn't want to see you again."

For a moment she looked fiercely indignant, but she did not speak.

"I can't see how I could have made such a mistake," he went on.

"You can hardly think that it can be comprehensible to me," she announced, looking away from him.

"You know, as I told you, that I never should have dreamed of such a thing."

"But you did it," she said, unrelentingly.

"It was in the dark," he urged, "and if I did kiss you, when you were so indignant I explained at once that I thought you were someone else."

"Oh," she cried furiously, "Betty Wylde, I've no doubt, or Miss Fastnet! It is very pleasant to be mistaken for them."

"Of course I couldn't say who it was," he continued. "And the moment afterward, when I saw how you felt, I'd have given the world not to have done it. Of course, I've always thought of you as so different—so out of reach, you know—and yet I was just beginning to hope, to think you liked me a little."

"I hate you—I always hated you."

"I know that now," he said sadly.

"Otherwise you wouldn't have been so furious."

"And you pretended to care for me, and yet—oh, I hate myself for ever having listened to you."

"You can't think that I care for them—for anyone else in the world," he said anxiously. "You must not make that mistake."

"Then why did you do as you did?" He hesitated for a moment.

"I wish I could tell you the truth, but you would only hate me the more."

With something like a groan he threw himself into the corner of the automobile, which buzzed steadily on its way.

"As if there could be anything worse," she said. "But it is strange. Here we are, at daggers drawn, are sitting so quietly."

"It won't be for long," he replied. "We'll soon be there."

"And a very good thing," she said; "for, though the town is deserted, someone might see us and talk. As we can never be friends again, that would be so unfortunate."

"I've no doubt," he responded grimly. "Oh," she continued, it's maddening. Here we are, and soon you'll leave me, and it will be the end. Oh, if I only had the time I could make you understand—I could make you—like me again."

"Never," she exclaimed, "never, after that happened as it did! Why, I thought these automobiles were much faster!"

"You'll be free from me quickly enough," he replied. "It won't be many minutes more."

"And I'm very glad, for you know they had begun to talk before this happened; and now, as we are never to see each other again, it would be the height of foolishness to be discovered, driving about town together like this. Why doesn't he go faster? There! I thought that was someone I knew."

"I'll get out if you say so," he offered.

"No, it's only a few minutes—but what a slow old elephant it is—and goodbye, Mr. Brooke. And since this is undoubtedly the last time that we shall

And now they followed the General very laggingly from the ferry-station, dragging against his moral propulsion very much like dogs against a leash.

"Nothing here!" exclaimed the General in distress. "Outrageous!"

"But what does it matter?" pleaded the girl.

"A great deal," fumed the General. "Though—I say, see there! It's all right. Here's this."

"Oh, that!" cried the girl.

"That," as it rounded the corner and brought up before them, would once have been deemed a sufficiently curious looking object, with a body that might have been begun for a Black Maria and then sliced off. An automobile hansom, the man in his elevated pedestal looking inquiringly down.

"Yes, the very thing," said the General. "Get in at once. You know that you haven't much time to lose."

Miss Ingle hesitated, a look of profound reflection on her vivid face. Brooke, gazing at her in silent distress, could read every thought. It was August. The town was deserted. No one could see them. It would be only for a short time and distance.

She got in, the General putting in bags and wraps after her.

"Now, jump up, Arthur," he said, asking the young man by the arm, and almost pushing him into the vehicle.

"In my time young men didn't hang back



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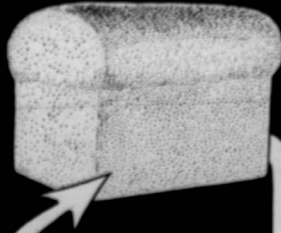
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speaking to each other, I can tell you how sorry I am."

"Oh, hang it—give me another chance," he cried.

"No," she said, "I was mistaken; I have been seriously disappointed."

"I won't let you go," he exclaimed eagerly. "I can't see you slipping from me in this way."

"But what can you do, Mr. Brooke?" she said serenely. "The station is only two blocks away. I shall get out there, and I forbid you to follow me."

"Why isn't it some other century, when I could have run away with you?" he said desperately. "But there's no chance nowadays. Nothing ever happens," he groaned, "and I love you. I do. And there's never anything I shall want in all the world except for you to marry me."

"It's—it's insulting," she broke forth. "I want to get out, but we'll be there in a moment. Oh, what is that?"

It was only the click of the trap above her head. She glanced up and saw a red, disturbed face peering intently down, and heard a strong voice lowered into mild persuasiveness.

"Don't be frightened, Miss," said the man insinuatingly. "There'll be no trouble."

"Oh, what—what is it?" cried Miss Ingle.

"Why, it's this, Miss," said the driver. "I've got the old sewing machine under me perfect control—don't be doubtin' that—but I can't stop it."

Miss Ingle gazed at the man in mute inquiry.

"There's something out of order, but it's all right. All that there's to do is to go straight on, and they'll be nothing an' nobody harmed."

"But run it into your stables and have it stopped," suggested Miss Ingle.

"An' how could I do that? There'd be a brick wall interposin' and smashin' the hull of it to bits, to say nothin' of ourselves."

"And do you mean," asked the girl, the truth of the situation beginning to dawn upon her, "that I have got to ride about in this affair until it makes up its mind to stop itself?"

"That's it, Miss. There's no way of fassin' it now, and no good calling for help. You see it's going at a quiet, decent enough gait, and we'd better keep on until the power gives out."

"And how long will that be?" asked the young man.

"It's charged for something like five hours still, but don't you mind sir, it's an elegant day, and it'll be a pleasant ride for you," the man concluded, shutting down the trap.

"Well," said Brooke under his breath, as he glanced at his companion.

She had not spoken for a long time but at length she broke the silence.

"That is the third time that we have passed the Club," she said wrathfully.

"So it is," he replied, as he threw up the trap and turned to speak to the man.

"Hi! Don't, I say, draw us up and down the Avenue like an advertisement. Take us out in the country somewhere."

"Very sorry," said the man bending forward and gazing through the aperture in a sidewise and parrot-like manner.

"Very sorry, sir, but I can't tell what the matter no way, nor how soon there might be a smash in the works, and I shouldn't like bein' too far away."

"So we've got to make a perambulating show of ourselves for the whole town?"

"Very sorry, sir," repeated the man.

"Oh!" cried the girl, shrinking still further into her corner. "There is old Mrs. Treवास. What will she think?"

"The worst old cat between the Bronx and the Battery," muttered Brooke.

"We are in for it."

"Can't he—can't he," asked Miss Ingle, plaintively, her spirit almost broken. "can't he at least take us on a side street?"

"Beg pardon, sir," replied the driver. "But you see the Noah's Ark bein' out o' order, I don't like to risk breakin' somethin' on them stone pavements. However, I'll just run you down Thirty-fourth Street, and take you up and down Madison Avenue a bit."

"Madison Avenue for a secluded neighborhood!" fretted Brooke.

"Oh!" cried Miss Ingle again, as the automobile turned a corner, and they were swiftly borne eastward along the intersecting street. "Is it—oh—is it—it is Aunt Susanna. She must have just

come over from Philadelphia. I hope she doesn't see us."

Both fixed their eyes intently on the massive figure of a tall and impressive lady who was slowly advancing over the pavement. Would she recognize her niece? The answer came all too soon, for when the reluctant runaways were still a goodly distance from her they saw by the quick turn of the head that they could not hope to escape unobserved.

"I believe—oh—I believe she is stopping," cried Miss Ingle, as with a stately lurch the impressive figure veered a little toward the curbstone. "She wants to speak to us. What shall we do?"

"We simply can't do anything," replied Brooke grimly.

"And Aunt Susanna is so very particular and so very sensitive."

They were almost abreast of the lady, who now stood smiling amiably on the edge of the pavement. The automobile swung on, came up with the figure, and passed it. A changing succession of expressions, as her aggrieved niece clearly saw, played over the old lady's face as the situation developed: first, interested and cordial welcome; then, as the automobile did not diminish its speed, dismay and perplexed surprise; finally, as it was clear that the vehicle was going to pass without stopping, increasing displeasure and growing anger.

"Oh, Aunt," Miss Ingle cried, wifflly waving her hand as the edge of the window cut from her sight the furious countenance of a very irate old lady.

The automobile sped on.

"To meet her in the street," moaned Miss Ingle, "and not stop to speak to her. She will never—never forgive me. Oh, I feel like one of those people in the Inferno whirled and whirled about without being able to stop."

"By jove!" he said vigorously. "It is a—an Inferno—and I said nothing ever happened nowadays."

"Well, it's something," she commented, "that couldn't have happened at any other time."

Suddenly he laughed.

"Do you know there is a funny side to it?"

"I am very glad you see it," she replied severely.

"Why, don't you think that it's rather amusing for two people, who have just said good-bye forever, to be ignominiously drawn about together in the full sight of the multitude, everyone believing that what they are doing is by their own free will and pleasure?"

"I could cry," said Miss Ingle despondently.

"It really is a bit diverting, you know."

"It is awful!" said Miss Ingle. "Think how everyone will talk! Oh, there is Tom Kennedy. That's the fourth time I have seen him; and see, he is stopping—he is so astonished to find us going on and on—I don't wonder."

"It's a bad job, certainly," admitted Brooke. "But is there any reason why we should not make the best of it?"

"There isn't any best," she said positively. "It's all worst."

"At least," he continued, "we are now companions in misfortune, talking very pleasantly to each other, which we were not doing an hour or two ago."

"Of course it would be ridiculous for me to refuse to speak to you."

"You see we are getting on," and he smiled. "Do you know I've read that in Switzerland, a long time ago, they had a custom of shutting two people up together for a week, when they wanted to be divorced. At the end of the time it usually happened that they were reconciled."

"I don't see the application," said Miss Ingle stiffly.

"Why, you see, if we kept in here, who knows—"

"If you mean for a week," she interrupted, "why, it seems a year already. Oh!"

The automobile, in turning a corner, had jarred against an apple-cart propelled by an old woman who was slowly plodding on her way. The shock was not sufficient to overturn the cart, but, lifting it slightly on one side, sent the few apples it contained rolling in the gutter.

"The poor old thing!" exclaimed Miss Ingle. "We can't leave her that way. Please," she said, opening the trap in the top. "I must speak to the woman."

"There ain't no way," replied the man, "but to go round the block Miss, and if

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you have anything to say, why, say it in passin'."

The automobile circled the block, and coming round the first corner, bore down on a little group that was helping the peddler to recover her apples.

"We must give her something."

"I should think so," replied Brooke, as he took from his pocket a bill marked with a generous figure: "Now then."

The woman, raising her head, recognized the original cause of her misfortune, and, straightening herself up, prepared to denounce the man and its occupants in no measured terms.

"Here!" cried Brooke, flinging the bill from the carriage as they dashed past, and dropping it at the right moment before the astonished vendor.

"It's enough to buy out not only all her apples, but her apple cart. She ought to be satisfied," said Brooke, settling back against the cushion.

He had hardly taken a more comfortable position when his attention was attracted by a sharp call near at hand.

"Hi! Pull up!" said the voice of one evidently speaking with authority.

Glancing out, the two saw that a policeman was hotly pursuing them on a bicycle.

"Hold on, there—"

"Don't I wish I could?" said the driver. "Do you think I'm just taking the air?"

"I say," said the policeman, who was now a little in advance of the machine, "tell your man there to stop or I'll arrest the lot of you."

"But we can't," answered Brooke helplessly. "The thing is running away with us."

"Don't you try to give me that," answered the policeman gruffly. "I tell you that won't do with me. Hold on, now!"

"But really, Mr. Officer," said Miss Ingle, "we can't do anything, and we only wish we could."

The policeman gazed at Miss Ingle's pretty face, and her aspect or her accent evidently carried conviction.

"Well," said the man in his astonishment, dropping for a moment out of sight.

"Oh, isn't it awful!" said the girl, clasping her hands, and in her distress appealing directly to Brooke for sympathy.

He glanced at her reassuringly.

"I'll have to keep an eye on you, anyway," said the policeman, appearing for a moment round the corner of the automobile and again disappearing.

"See," said Miss Ingle, "how they stare! The people are stopping to look. Oh, some of them are calling. They think he is chasing us. Have we got to go on like this? It is fearful, and I could cry."

"I've lost my train," she said.

"Never mind," he answered, "there's one later; and you can get that one when we stop."

"If we ever do stop!" she suggested.

"Yes," he said despondingly, "if we ever do stop."

"And I am getting hungry," she continued. "I am starving."

"Really, who ever heard of such a thing?" he replied. "To be so near friends and food, and not be able to reach either."

Suddenly she laughed for the first time.

"Oh, do you know of what this makes me think, with all the people staring at us, and you and me solemnly riding on?"

"No," he said.

"Really, though, I don't know that I'll tell you—but it is so absurd. Why, a wedding in the Bois!"

"By heaven!" he said vigorously, "I wish it were a wedding—here."

Concluded next week

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Edward VII's Last Journey

Continued from Page 8

As the last prayer was said and while the music still echoed through the chapel the members of the royal family gathered about the coffin. The central figure of the group was Alexandra and alongside, half supporting her, was Princess Victoria; on the other side at the reach of her hand stood King George. As the last solemn words were said, the Queen Mother spasmodically clutched Princess Victoria's arm. Then the body was lowered into the vault, and the obsequies were over. King Edward came to his end amid the soaring death music of the church organ and the coffin was lowered into the vault in which lie George III, George IV., William IV., and Queen Adelaide. Just after the anthem, "His Body Is Buried in Peace and His Name Liveth Evermore," King George left the side of the Queen Mother and placed a small royal standard miniature of that of the King's company of the Grenadiers upon the coffin. Then at the end of the prayers the coffin was

slowly lowered into the ground and earth cast upon it. Queen Alexandra, who throughout the service had remained standing at her royal son's side, now joined in the collect which was said by the Archbishop of York and the benediction was pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A. Conan Doyle's Tribute

"Who shall hope to describe the cortege?" writes Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in an impression of the funeral contributed to the Daily Mail. "What mere roll call of regiments, of monarchs, or of nations can conjure it up? The senses were stunned by its majesty, its color, its variety and still details linger in the mind. One carries away a memory of three riding veterans abreast, Earl Roberts, like a white falcon; Lord Kitchener and the rugged Sir Evelyn Wood. Alas, that Wolseley could not have made the fourth to render the group complete. The dog, too, who could forget him, a little white dog, as he trots behind his master's coffin and the troops of kings who escorted their dead peer, with the noble kaiser riding at their head. England has lost something of her old kindness if she does not take him into her heart today. There is Spain, ascetic and eager; Portugal, a sun-burned boy; Belgium, a kindly-faced man; there is hope for the Congo at last if that man has his way. Then, too, one remembers the strong profile of the great American set like granite, as he leans back in his carriage. "To me the strongest impression of all was that of the exquisite Queen Mother, the sweet womanliness, the gentle grace, a picture framed for an instant in the carriage window, and never to be forgotten."

"These are the high lights which stand clear in my mind after a broad river of scarlet and gold has flowed, full tide, between its bank of pale faces and the King has passed to his place."

"Now it is over, statesmen and warriors, leaders and princes, with a glint of gold and a glass of steel, the greatest muster on earth, are all gone and remain but a memory."

"The people surge forth from their close ranks and the hushed hum of London rises once more. For a few hours the great complex machine has stood at rest. For as many weeks it has been running heavily and slowly in all its countless gears, which turns again to its own proper business. The great dead has been honored and the world is now for the living. All its manifold activities will roar into action and the strife of parties will break forth. It is good and should be so, for only through battle can life's high issues be attained."

THE NEW KING

By William T. Stead

King George has now been on the throne for a week and it is about time the truth was spoken with emphasis in order that a mass of lying calumnious statements about him should be dispelled at once for all.

It is pure ignorance, no doubt, which may or may not have some origin in fact in the remote past, but the story now current that the new King is a confirmed drunkard is neither more or less than an infernal lie. So far from the King being a drunkard, he is nearer a teetotaler than any King who has ascended the English throne. For years past, I know, on first hand authority, from those who have lived in his house, dined at his table and traveled with him at home and abroad, he has been one of the most abstemious of men.

I was told the other day by those who know him well that it is nearly two years since he touched a drop of alcohol. About that I can say nothing. All that I know is that those who know him best are the most indignant at the persistent circulation of stories as to his fondness for strong drink.

Equally false are the stories that have been circulated about the married life of the King and Queen. Their home is simply ideal from the domestic point of view. They are both devoted to their children, are never so happy as when they can shut all the world out of doors and can devote themselves to each other and to their children. But of this devoted couple the most incredible falsehoods are circulated by people who accept them without any malicious desire to believe them true—simply hearing them continually repeated, assuming that they must be true.

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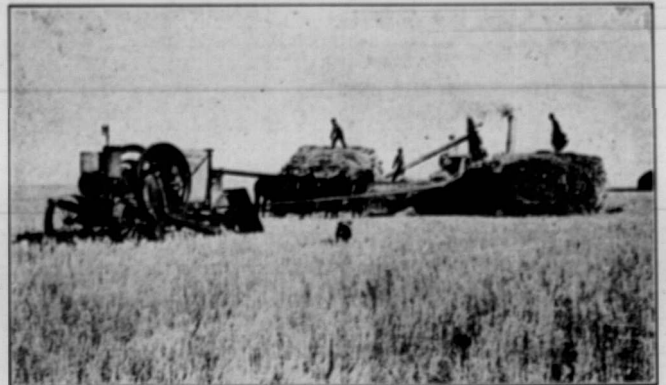
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Summary of The Week's News of The World

Manitoba Commission Busy

The Manitoba elevator commission has gotten away to a good start and is busy taking the initial steps toward the establishment of a government owned system of elevators. The few days which have elapsed since their appointment have been busy ones for the members of the commission and each day they have held sessions putting in their time working out their preliminary moves; drawing up forms, receiving requests, and the numerous little details necessary.

From present prospects it seems that the sixty per cent. clause of the elevator act will exert no insurmountable influence against the establishment of a complete system. The members of the commission state that requests for petition blanks are coming in by every mail and most are accompanied by the assurance that not only sixty per cent., but ninety and ninety-five per cent. of the farmers in the districts tributary to the points have expressed themselves as favoring the immediate establishment of a government elevator.

Results show that the farmers are taking hold in great shape. St. Claude has the honor of being the first district to present a petition with the requisite number of signatures. They forestalled the appointment of the commission by several days and sent the petition direct to Premier Roblin, who has turned it over to the commission. Saturday morning the regular printed petition forms were received and that day the blanks were sent to seven points from which requests had been received. These points were: Cartwright, Elkhorn, Kenville, Binscarth, Cardinal, Dalney, and Moore Park.

At the time the commission re-convened Monday several more requests for blanks were on hand. The members urge that districts act quickly and send in their requests as soon as possible. This will greatly facilitate the work. With a view of hurrying things along they have issued the following letter:

"To the Farmers of Manitoba:
"The Manitoba Elevator Commission desire by this circular to announce that they have opened offices at 279 Garry Street, Winnipeg, immediately south of the Manitoba Free Press building.

"Petition forms, have been prepared in accordance with the Act, of two kinds; one to be used where the farmers desire the commission to purchase existing elevators, or the necessary storage requirements, the other for the erection of new ones where none now exist. In each case the petitions must be signed by 60 per cent. of the farmers tributary to the point where elevator, or elevators, are required.

"A staff of elevator experts are being sent out at once to investigate the conditions, and requirements of the farmers as to elevator capacity, etc. Two of the commissioners will visit various points in the province, particularly where their services may be required.

"As the time is short between now and the movement of this year's crop, whatever is done in the way of erecting elevators must be done quickly.

"We are anxious to do everything possible to assist the farmers to a better condition of affairs in the handling of their crop, and to this end we solicit the active co-operation of the farmers of the province, in order that the commission may make a success of this new, public owned system of storage elevators.

"As we have already a large number of requests for the establishment of the system at various points, we would like to have requests from all remaining points at once, so as to enable the commission to establish the whole system as expeditiously as possible.

MANITOBA ELEVATOR COMMISSION,

The commission requests that all correspondence be sent to post office box 2971, Winnipeg.

They will work out the plans of standard elevators, complete with cleaning apparatus, etc., of various capacities according to the needs of the different districts. When petitions are received the experts referred to in the above letter will be sent out to ascertain the requirements at the

shipping point. If there is no elevator at the point they will determine what size is needed and the commission will proceed with the erection with all possible speed. If there is already an elevator they will ascertain if it can be made to meet requirements. These experts are practical men, entirely familiar with every phase of the handling of grain.

While most of the work of the commission will be in Winnipeg, the members will hold themselves in readiness to visit any points where their presence is requested and explain all phases of the system and the methods of installing the same.

KING'S BIRTHDAY

Unless an order-in-council is passed declaring that King George's birthday will not be officially recognized this year, Friday, June 3, will become automatically a public holiday. Under the bill of exchange act the king's birthday is ordained a public holiday. A cabinet council will consider the question of the desirability of issuing a proclamation.

It is recalled that the first birthday of King Edward, after his accession on November 9, 1910, was observed as a bank holiday, but the following year it was declared that it should be observed on May 24 following. This story will probably repeat itself.

CANADA GOOD CUSTOMER

A Washington wire of May 27 said: "Canada is becoming one of the best customers of the United States. Exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to Canada in the first ten months of the current fiscal year were greater by \$45,000,000 than in the corresponding period of the previous year, while the total increase in exports to all parts in the same period was only \$55,000,000. The increase in exports to Canada was 35 per cent. for April, 1910, the increase over the preceding April being 47 per cent. The value of the exports to Canada in the first ten months of the present fiscal year was \$174,500,000. The increase largely was in manufactured articles, although there was an increase of \$200,000 in coal, as also in cotton, and an increase in wheat from 724,671 to 2,022,675 bushels.

In agricultural implements the increase was \$1,569,831 to \$2,400,772 and in automobiles from \$1,123,273 to \$3,057,456."

DRASTIC ACTION LIKELY

"A crisis involving dramatic and drastic action by the United States in the apparently endless and intolerable situation in Nicaragua is momentarily expected in official circles in Washington," says a dispatch of May 27. "Intervention by the United States seems to be the only solution of the continuing grave conditions which rulers like Madraz and Zelaya present to this government.

It has cost \$600,000 already to protect American lives and property in a Central American republic, which is catalogued as a civilized state. Despite this there is a condition of anarchy with warring factions, and none of these factions are able to guarantee safety to an American citizen personally or to redress any grievance against American persons or property.—The impression is growing hourly that Nicaragua must be restored to the category of civilized nations by the armed hand of the United States. This disgraceful Nicaraguan affair has become by long odds the most serious international problem on the business calendar of the administration. It was discussed in all its phases today by the cabinet. There was development in detail also of the story that specific charges of bad faith involving Madraz and the ship Venus were about to be made public.

"Great Britain has joined the United States in the warning to both factions that peace must be preserved in Greytown. This circumstance, which seems to be overlooked, showed that the United States does not regard either of the

actions in Nicaragua as entitled to belligerent rights. Both of them are treated as entirely subjected to the discipline of the forces of the United States.

"Events within the past two days have indicated to the state department that it is perhaps premature to have withdrawn the greater part of the force of investment of Nicaragua."

C. N. R. TENDERS

Mackenzie, Mann & Co. are calling for tenders for the building of the first 60 miles of their road in British Columbia from the coast eastward, and also for a railway between Virginia and Duluth in Minnesota, a distance of about 75 miles. This latter line will give the C. N. R. close connections with the Chicago and Northwestern railway at Chicago and will also give a through line from Duluth to Winnipeg and the West. Asked when work on these extensions would go on Mr. Mann said as soon as contractors could be got to do it. Construction on both extensions will be pushed as rapidly as conditions permit.

CALGARY EXHIBITION

The provincial exhibition to be held at Calgary, June 30th to July 7th, is going to excel any previous effort made in Canada west of Winnipeg. Some of the prominent features will be:

A mechanical milking machine demonstration with instructive lectures.

An acre yield competition in which all the grain grown on an acre must be shown, and for which practically \$1000 is offered in prizes. This feature promises to be a great success.

An exhibit showing the different grades of commercial steers.

An exhibit illustrating the process of grading up by the use of purebred stallion.

Actual forestry demonstration by the Dominion Tree Planting Division on a large plot on the grounds.

An art and china loan exhibit composed of the best pictures and china from the homes of residents of Western Canada. Many families have articles of great value brought from their former homes, and you will be surprised at the magnificence of the display.—If you have any articles of merit that you are willing to exhibit the manager of the exhibition will appreciate it if you will let him know.

All freight rates are refunded on exhibits originating in Alberta. The best music and attractions that can be secured including the famous Navassar Ladies' Band.

Entries for the exhibition will close June 18th at Calgary.

IRISH PARTY RIOTS

A Cork, Ireland, dispatch of May 27 said: "The followers of John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, and Wm. O'Brien, leader of the Irish United League, who have been hard at it with shillelagh on each others' heads for several days during the meetings in this county, had the most serious scrimmage yet at Newmarket, a small town in this county. Newmarket is an O'Brien stronghold and when the latter's followers heard that Redmond was to hold a meeting there they decided to break it up.

The fighting began early in the morning and continued throughout the day. It culminated in a fierce fight at night. Bottles, stones and revolvers were used. There was much incendiarism and the main street of the town was at one time ablaze. The din was terrific, with the cracking of revolvers, the smashing of windows and fierce party cries.

One man was killed and several others injured. A number of arrests were made.

The Royal Commission which is investigating the Great Waterways deal with the Alberta government, which deal has already shattered one administration, has adjourned indefinitely, but will probably resume hearings in early July after the supreme court sittings.

CURTISS BREAKS RECORD

Glenn H. Curtiss, the famous aviator, flew Sunday in an aeroplane from Albany to New York, a distance of 137 miles, in 132 minutes. Never before had this trip been made by man in the air. The flight of Curtiss broke the world's record for speed in a long distance test. He maintained an average of 54.78 miles an hour and in spurts frequently exceeded the rate of a mile a minute.

EMBARGO MUST GO

F. A. Bickerdike, Canadian trade commissioner at Belfast, in a report to the department of trade and commerce says that there is a growing belief in Ireland that the embargo which the British government imposes on Canadian cattle cannot much longer be maintained, and that its removal is certain to be attended by serious consequences for the Irish cattle trade.

As a consequence of this belief the establishment of the dead meat trade is being advocated in both Belfast and Dublin. It is urged that in addition to putting the Irish cattle trade in a better position to compete with Canadian cattle in event of the embargo being removed the establishment of a dead meat trade would mean better prices for cattle and would give additional employment to the people of Ireland.

TO FIND COOK'S RECORDS

Captain Beecroft, of Pelham Manor, will sail for Etah, June 13, with Captain Bernier's expedition for the purpose of finding the records Dr. Cook says he left in the north: Captain's Bernier ship, the Arctic, which sails for a three year's cruise, is sent out by the Canadian government.

At Etah Mr. Beecroft will organize a sledge expedition. Dr. and Mrs. Cook have financed Beecroft's expedition, which if he recovers the records and articles Cook claims to have left in Bradley Land, will settle the controversy, they assert.

CHAMBERLAIN IS FRAIL

A London dispatch of May 29 said: "Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, with his wife, arrived from Cannes on Saturday evening. Mr. Chamberlain looked frail and only with the assistance of his wife and another member of the party was he able to make his way from the train to his carriage. He was somewhat tanned by his stay at Cannes, and it appears to have benefited him. As he drove away he raised his hat to the salutations of sympathetic onlookers."

Rev. Alexander Fraser Munro, known as "The Preaching Printer," whose work in the interests of workmen, temperance, and Sabbath observance, was praised by Queen Victoria, is dead at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. Born in Scotland ninety-four years ago he learned the printing trade and became active in the formation of the printer's union. In 1839 he presided at a meeting which established the first national typographical union in the British Isles. A few years later he came to this country. Shortly after his arrival, having studied for the ministry, he was licensed to preach for the Methodist church. He had practical ideas about religion, one of which found expression in the establishment of a Sunday breakfast association, where the homeless received a good breakfast and later were asked to attend services.

John T. Lithgow, formerly comptroller of the Yukon, has been appointed Canadian trade commissioner at Glasgow, Scotland, in succession to W. G. Fischer, who goes to Germany. Mr. Lithgow is 54 years of age, and entered the civil service in 1880. He was comptroller of the Yukon from 1898 until last year, when there was a re-organization of officials there. Prior to that time he was employed in the receiver general's office at Halifax.

Orville Wright beat all records for high flying at Cincinnati.

Saskatchewan Elevator Commission

The commission, who are investigating the government ownership of elevators' problem in Saskatchewan have finished their meeting at Moose Jaw and held further meetings at Weyburn and Wapella. Saturday, May 21, sessions at Moose Jaw were devoted exclusively to the elevator men. Mr. Austin, manager of the Saskatchewan flour mills, and Mr. Beesly, manager of the Belbeck Farmers' Elevator Co., being the principal witnesses. Mr. Austin's evidence was particularly interesting as furnishing the view of the manager of one of the largest firms of the middle west regarding the alleged abuses suffered by the farmers at the hands of the elevator men.

Prof. Magill took the matter up point by point with respect to grading, weighing and dockage, and recited the evidence given before the commission by farmers in telling of their abuses.

Mr. Beesly, manager of the Belbeck Company, gave much valuable information relating to the cost of running a farmers' elevator. The books of his concern were presented for the inspection of the commission. He stated that in addition to storing grain, the Belbeck Company traded in both wheat and coal.

On last year's workings they had shown satisfactory profit and were generally regarded as a successful concern. Various items of revenue and expense were given a good deal of attention by the commission, and it was clearly shown that the trading part of last year's business had helped considerably in the good financial showing made.

Replying to a direct question from Prof. Magill, Mr. Beesly gave it as his opinion that no elevator restricted to the storage of grain could be run at a profit at the present rates.

The whole tenor of Mr. Austin's replies were to the effect that whatever might have been the case in times past, so far as his own experience went he did not believe there were grounds for the charges made. The farmers were protected by the law, by the competition among elevator companies, and by the loading platforms. Of course many of the farmers possibly were ignorant of the law, and then, too there was the responsibility of dishonest operators to be considered. They contended, however, that on the whole, the elevator business would compare favorably with any other business or commercial concern in the matter of honesty of methods and purpose.

Four witnesses in all were heard Monday, during the closing session at Moose Jaw. Enlarging on his evidence of Saturday, Mr. Austin said that if the elevator of the Saskatchewan mills were used for storage purposes only and not in connection with the mill it would not pay. He undertook to put figures illustrating his point before the commission. Answering Prof. Magill on the prospects of growth of the milling industry, Mr. Austin considered there would be a gradual growth of the industry in the province for a limited time and then he would expect to see a decrease. That was the experience of Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota, where a number of local mills were going out of existence.

In a measure the same was true of Manitoba. He expected to see an increase in the moderate sized mills in Saskatchewan during the next twenty-five years in order to take care of the western trade but these would not compete with the eastern or foreign markets because of the higher cost of labor and power and of the heavier freight rates. The disadvantages of the establishment of the milling industry in the province were these three causes allied to an inability to draw from the terminal market. The advantages were, on the other hand, the ability to supply the western market and to select wheat at first hand from the farmers. In locating the mill the terminal storage is a large factor and terminal storage within the province would lead to a larger milling industry.

Sample Market Best

Answering further questions of the professor relative to the sample market, Mr. Austin said that wherever there is a large milling industry the market is bound to develop into a sample market in effect, whether it is one in name or not. He quoted Minneapolis as an example of his statement. There is nothing to the statement that the farmers could get better judgment if the grading system were

abolished and a sample market introduced, he said. The farmer submits his wheat to a disinterested party. It is graded and he gets for it what it is worth. The millers in Winnipeg select the best of the wheat which passes through there. Theoretically then, what is exported is not the best of Canadian wheat, but the amount absorbed by the milling companies west of Fort William is very small and has little or no effect upon the standard grade. Mr. Austin stated further that he prefers federal grading to local because that would put all grading on a uniform basis.

In reply to a question of the professor as to how the best of the Saskatchewan wheat compares with the best of Minnesota wheat, Mr. Austin said that from the millers' standpoint the Minnesota wheat was superior and could command a higher price than Saskatchewan. To the eye Saskatchewan wheat appears better and it weighs more per bushel, but when put through the milling test it is inferior. But they are dissimilar wheats and command entirely different grades.

An exporter would realize that Minnesota wheat had better qualities than Saskatchewan wheat and he would purchase it for different purposes. The difference was due to climatic conditions. If an absolutely pure sample of Canadian Red Fife could be secured the difference between it and Minnesota No. 4 would not be so pronounced, but if the same wheat was grown in different countries altogether different types would be produced. The government system of elevators would not, in his opinion, pay at 14 cents, and if the competitive elevators were retained there would be a tendency on the part of the companies to cut the rates for a time, eventually returning to a reasonable charge when unable to hold out longer.

Further questions were asked by Messrs. Laidley and Owen as to dockage, etc., in the course of which Mr. Austin declared that Saskatchewan is likely to have a trade name attached. Even now, he said, in Europe and in the eastern provinces dealers were charging more for Saskatchewan flour and oats because they were products of Saskatchewan.

J. R. Green and Mr. Gallagher, of Boharan, and H. N. Morrison also gave evidence.

Wednesday, May 25, the Commission sat at Weyburn. The evidence before the commissioners was largely in favor of a government owned system of elevators. Many witnesses gave evidence at the morning and afternoon sessions, and many were the suggestions and ideas advanced in regard to the elevator question.

Frank Shepherd, who was examined first, and whose evidence proved exceedingly interesting, favored a government owned system of elevators, but insisted that it should not be allowed to come under political control. A sample market he considered necessary if the farmers were to get justice. Several witnesses gave the opinion that the elevators should be under the control of the grain growers. W. F. Metcalf, president of the Grain Growers' Association, was first to advance this idea, and he was echoed by several witnesses.

Monday a session was held at Wapella. George McIntosh, representing the White-wood branch of the Grain Growers' Association, said he favored the government handling the elevator system by a commission of three members, two of whom were to be chosen from the Grain Growers' Association. He thought the farmers should give the guarantee to secure the government. A. Switzer, president of the Woodleigh Grain Growers' Association, favored a competitive system of government elevators. He stated his society is not in favor of giving the government any guarantee as they thought the system would not fail to pay. H. Barish, of Woodleigh association also gave evidence, as did Wm. Thomson, of Prosperity Grain Growers' Association, and R. Hutchings, of the Wapella Grain Growers' Association.

GUGGENHEIM AFTER ALASKA

A Washington, D. C. dispatch of May 27 said:—"That the Guggenheim interests are not only endeavoring to grab all the natural resources of Alaska, but are also endeavoring to secure the absolute control of the civil country and courts of that

territory was the sensational declaration of Delegate Wickersham before the senate judiciary committee yesterday. The committee has taken testimony in connection with protests against the appointments of John Rustgard, to succeed John J. Boyce as U. S. district attorney, and Herbert L. Faulkner to succeed Dan Sutherland as U. S. marshal, both in division No. 1 Alaska.

Delegate Wickersham completed his statement charging that the new appointees were subservient to the Guggenheim interests. Boyce and Sutherland were heard. They protested that they were removed at the instigation of a political clique represented by Louis Shackelford, Republican national committeeman for Alaska, former governor Clark, the present executive.

The dismissed officers assert that their removal was based upon prosecutions by them of people associated with the Guggenheim faction and that the men appointed to succeed them were taken from that clique. They said that the man who defended Ed Hasey on the charge of shooting men who were trying to take from the Guggenheim people their hold on Keystone Pass, later was appointed U. S. state judge. They said that he had been in the law firm of Louis Shackelford and that Rustgard was a member of the same firm. These statements were made in support of a claim that this faction was endeavoring to gain absolute control of the courts and prosecuting attorney.

WORLD'S PEACE LEAGUE

A proposal to inaugurate a world wide peace movement bearing the name of King Edward was made by Sir William Mathers at a meeting of the peace society at London. The suggestion met with prompt approval and the speakers who followed Sir William intimated that there was reason for the belief that Emperor William is desirous of taking a very important part, if not the leadership, in promoting a peace league of the world.

FLOUR MILL BURNED

The flour mill at Kinistino, Sask., the property of the Kinistino Milling Co., was totally destroyed by fire Thursday. The fire started in the engine house near the elevator, which is also consumed. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, the insurance, carried by different companies is \$33,400. Incendiarism is suspected. The mill will likely be rebuilt.

RECIPROCITY POSTPONED

There will be no reciprocity negotiations between Canada and the United States before autumn. The Canadian government has sent a courteous reply to Washington in answer to President Taft's communication proposing the opening up of tariff negotiations between the two countries. The government expressed willingness to undertake negotiations which might result in adjustments advantageous to both Canada and the United States, but points out that owing to the absence from Ottawa during the summer of the premier, the minister of finance and other members of the cabinet, it will scarcely be possible to take up the question with any thoroughness before September.

WESTERN ITINERARY

General Sir John French will leave Petawawa camp on Monday, June 20 for his western trip, going first to Calgary. He will arrive in Calgary on Thursday, inspect the troops in camp there on Friday, leave on Saturday and arrive in Laggan, B.C. at 10.25 a.m. He will leave Laggan on Sunday and arrive in Regina on Monday; inspect the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in Regina; leave there on Tuesday, arrive in Sewell on Wednesday, June 29; inspect the troops in camp there during Wednesday and Thursday, leaving there Thursday and arrive in Winnipeg at 8.50 p.m. Friday, July 1.

On Saturday he will inspect the cadets and the 90th Regiment in Winnipeg; leave Saturday at 8 a.m., arriving at Petawawa at 1.10 a.m. Monday, July 4. On Tuesday he will see the artillery practice of the militia field batteries. On Wednesday, July 6, he leaves there for Quebec, arriving on Wednesday and inspect the troops in camp at Quebec, and embark for England on Friday.

Additional Markets

World's Shipments

	LAST WEEK		PREVIOUS YEAR	
	WEEK	YEAR	WEEK	YEAR
Tot. Wt.	11,748,000	10,918,000	12,381,000	
America	3,348,000	3,348,000	3,448,000	
Russia	3,770,000	3,893,000	4,296,000	
Danube	344,000	352,000	1,000,000	
India	1,135,000	1,381,000	1,584,000	
Argentine	1,968,000	992,000	1,776,000	
Australia	798,000	864,000	800,000	
Chili	88,000	32,000	80,000	

Chicago Live Stock

MAY 30.

Packers were not killing today and the live stock market was tame. Cattle supply was light and the market about steady. Packers wanted to buy hogs 10 cents lower, but succeeded in taking off 5 cents.

Hogs.—Receipts, 31,000; choice heavy, \$9.55 to \$9.60; butchers, \$9.35 to \$9.55; light mixed, \$9.45 to \$9.55; choice light, \$9.60 to \$9.65; heavy packing, \$9.45 to \$9.55; good to choice pigs, \$9.25 to \$9.60.

Cattle.—Receipts, 25,000; choice to prime steers, \$8.00 to \$8.60; good to choice beef cows, \$5.25 to \$6.50; good to choice heifers, \$6.00 to \$6.75; good to choice calves, \$7.60 to \$8.35; selected feeders, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Sheep.—Receipts, 11,000; good to choice lambs, \$7.85 to \$8.60; good to choice yearlings, \$6.00 to \$6.75; good to choice wethers, \$4.85 to \$5.25; good to choice spring lambs, \$8.50 to \$9.35.

Montreal Live Stock

MAY 30.

About 850 head of butchers cattle, 100 calves, 100 sheep and lambs and 1,100 hogs were offered at Montreal stock yards today. The damp, muggy weather had a depressing effect on the trade, but good cattle were not too plentiful, and held their price, but common and lean grassers were lower.

Prime beefs brought 6½c. to 7½c. per pound; pretty good animals 5½c. to 6½c., and common stock 5½c. to 5¾c. pound. Several large bulls brought 6c. to 6c. pound; calves, 5½c. to 6½c. pound; sheep about 5½c. pound; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50 each. Good lots hogs 10½c. to 11½c. pound.

Offerings of live stock during week were 2,000 cattle, 1,500 calves, 210 sheep and lambs, and 1,620 hogs.

Toronto Live Stock

MAY 30.

Cattle receipts: 107 cars, market firm, higher. Choice export steers 7.50 to 7.25, medium export steers 6.25 to 6.75; good choice export heifers 6.25 to 6.92, export bulls 5.50 to 6.00,ologna bulls 5.00 to 4.50 butchers bulls 5.75 to 6.25, choice butchers steers and heifers 1.00 up 6.50 to 6.80, fair to good steers and heifers 9.00 to 11.00 lbs. 6.25 to 6.50, light and medium butchers steers and heifers 5.00 to 6.25, choice fat cows 6.00 to 6.40, fair to good cows 5.50 to 6.00, common cows 4.50 to 5.25, best feeding steers 9.00 to 11.00 lbs. 6.50 to 6.75, fair to good feeding steers 5.75 to 6.25, stockers 6.00 to 8.00 lbs. 4.75 to 5.25.

Minneapolis Hides and Furs

MAY 28.

The hide market is dull at the recent decline—one-half cent per pound. Tanners have contended for a long time that hides were higher in proportion than leather. As the dealers cannot keep them indefinitely they have been compelled to sell.

Wool—Wool market is not as good as last week. When it was thought that wool would be put on the free list, immense quantities were imported. More was imported than this country needed at present time, and with the new clip to be added, has a depressing effect on the market.

The fur season is practically at an end, but lots received from the far north come in now and then. But even choice winter lots will not bring the prices they will during the active season. Ginseng and Gold Seal in active request.

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LAST YEAR
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GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Winnipeg Market Letter

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, MAY 20, 1910

Wheat.—Since the date of our last letter, May 23rd, we have had another big decline in prices. July wheat closed on that date at 92½ while today it closed at 86½ cents. We have now had a decline of 20 cents per bushel since the last of March, and at the present time the market is in such a demoralized condition that it is hard indeed to make any prediction or any guess which might be actually near what may occur. Not only has our market been demoralized, but the world over, markets have experienced the same condition. Stocks of wheat have been pressing for sale to all importing countries, and as most of the importing countries seem to have been pretty well stocked up at higher prices, they have simply backed away from all offering and left the market entirely in the hands of the bears. Stocks of wheat in the Canadian visible are very little larger than they were last year at this date, with a difference in price of almost 40 cents per bushel. On the other hand, last year at this time, there was very little grain held in the farmers' hands, while this year there seems to be (if reports can be taken as correct) a considerable quantity in their hands, although farmers at the present time are not pressing their holdings on the market and it may be that the quantity in their hands in the country is not as great as reported. Then should this be the case and heavy "short" selling in the market occur, the "short" sellers might be compelled to pay very much higher prices before the end of July in order to cover their "short" sales. Stocks in the Canadian visible are not burdensome at all, and if the export demand amounts to anything, we can soon ship out all we have on hand.

Crop prospects have been another depressing effect. No one at this date can predict that this country will produce as large a crop, or larger, than last year—in fact no one knows at the present time what the crop is likely to be. However, the showing made up to date has been fairly good—at least it is average—and this also has been used by the bears to depress prices. On a big bear movement like this, prices will probably decline from 5 to 10 cents per bushel lower than they should go; but in the meantime sellers of the actual grain must suffer through the depression of prices. It would be natural that we should have some re-action from the present low point, but until we get some export demand it is scarcely probable, much re-action will take place.

Oats have declined 3 cents since our last report. We have had a slow but steady export demand for them, but stocks are heavy and prices easily depressed. However, oats are now pretty cheap and it seems to us they should be pretty nearly low enough, although forced selling may depress prices still further.

Barley has been without any demand, and sales of odd ears have had to be made at any price we could get bid for it.

Flax has also been erratic as to price, and very hard to sell even at the price quoted. However, it has been on an export basis, that is, for October flax, and prices while they are high as long as the demand continues may show some improvement, although we do not think that the price for flax in October will be as high as it shows at the present time.

Continental Europe Wheat Situation

By H. WIENER & CO., ANTWERP

Wheat.—Though the market in Europe cannot be called firmer, yet there is surely a certain step to be noted to the heavy decline of last week. This could not be otherwise, as soon as the unexpected and inconsistent Russian liquidation was finished by the prompt absorption, on the part of the consumption, of the suffering lots. The consumptive business done since the last few days has been very considerable, the decline of the Russian wheat having at least led millers to work again with a certain margin on the price of flour, after such a long while of disparity between the raw and the manufactured stuff. The conviction is also penetrating more and more buyers, that there is still a good lapse of time which separates us from the arrival of the new crop. How favorable the outlook may be, and how great the possibility of lower prices for fall, if the present prospects should become realities, we will have in the meantime to go on with the existing quantities for a good while, and we do not think that these are so much in excess of our consumptive wants, as to justify for the moment being a much lower level of prices. We cannot get rid of the idea that, with the much higher prices asked by all exporting countries above the Russian parties, there will be such a run on these latter wheats, that the offers will certainly not be in excess of demand. Already now there are signs of this being so, as Russian offers have become not only dearer, but also smaller in quantity. Of course, the continuance of fine weather and the splendid outlook all over the world, with exception perhaps of North America, will weigh to a certain extent on the present, as it weighs very much on the future. But, what we must have in view, is the near position, and there we do not see such quantities in sight, as to fill abundantly our wants for the remainder of the season, at the level wheat has gone to now. The principal fact which could give a fresh downward track is India, and it is not impossible that this country, not having touched yet her new crop, might come out very suddenly with pressing offers. But, when will these wheats arrive? Certainly not before two months, and in the meantime we still have to live on the floating quantities, and always and again Russia, for Canada has to come down considerably before it will be on the parity of this country. We must not forget, that when we had in previous years, at this time, lower prices than those ruling now, it was principally thanks to the Argentine wheats, which had rushed in in immense quantities during the spring months. This is not the case now, and we believe that the weekly shipments will soon show to be by no means in excess of our—in view of the fine outlook on the fields—even reducing wants. We conclude, therefore, in declaring that available stuff does not seem to us to be too dear at the Russian parity for the time being, reserving quite another opinion for the new season, which presents itself at the present moment, as one of the very brightest we have ever known.

Barley, after a sharp decline, recovered somewhat and Russian sellers are much more reserved. There is a good demand for new crop, but there are no reasonable sellers just now.

Oats and Rye.—Both articles have sharply declined on pressing offers from Russia, whilst demand remains a very poor one.

Liverpool General Market Report

CORN TRADE NEWS, LIVERPOOL, MAY 17, 1910.

Wheat cargoes are easy at 3d. decline.
Off Coast cargoes, 33/6 (approx. \$1.00½) asked for "Russ."
Australian wheat cargoes, 36/6 (approx. \$1.06½) wanted for South Australian,

Jan. 35/9 (approx. \$1.07½) asked for more distant sailers. Parcels to Liverpool for May-June offer at 35/- (approx. \$1.05).

Russian wheat cargoes are about unchanged, Azoff-Black Sea April-May O/S offers at 34/- (approx. \$1.02) to 36/- (approx. \$1.08).

River Plate wheat cargoes, 33/9 (approx. \$1.01½) asked for 4,800 tons Rosafe on passage. 32/9 (approx. 98½c.) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool April-May. 33/- (approx. 99c.) asked in London for parcels of Barusso afloat.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat. Parcels to Liverpool are weak at 4½d. to 6d. decline.

Parcels to London are quiet, 3d. to 6d. lower.			
No. 1 Nor. Man. (pl. l/p)	May-June	35/3	approx. \$1.05½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	July-August	34/10½	" 1.04½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	July-August	34/4	" 1.03½
No. 1 Nor. Man. (pl. Ldn.)	Afloat	36/3	" 1.08½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	June-July	35/6	" 1.06½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	June-July	35/-	" 1.05
Indian Wheat. Parcels to Liverpool are easy and mostly 1d. lower.			
Choice White Kurrahee (old)	Afloat	7/3	approx. \$1.04 2-5
Choice White Kurrahee (new)	Afloat	7/4	" 1.05 3-5
Indian parcels to London are easy at 3d. to 6d. decline.			
Choice White Kurrahee	May-June	34/4	approx. \$1.02
No. 2 Club Calcutta	April-May	36/-	" 1.08

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.	
5,250 tons Victorian, B/L 25/3, sold yesterday	35/9 approx. \$1.07½
FRIDAY, MAY 13.	
3,800 tons Rosafe, B/L 6/4	38/10½ " 1.01½

SALES OF PARCELS TO ARRIVE

(LIVERPOOL)			
THURSDAY, MAY 12.			
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	May-June	34/3	approx. \$1.02½
FRIDAY, MAY 13.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	May-June	35/9	approx. \$1.07½
SATURDAY, MAY 14.			
3,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	35/3	approx. \$1.05½
(LONDON)			
WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	May-June	36/-	approx. \$1.08
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Afloat	35/3	" 1.05½
THURSDAY, MAY 12.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	36/3	approx. \$1.08½
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	35/7½	" 1.06½
FRIDAY, MAY 13.			
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	April-May	35/9	approx. \$1.07½

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax sold for May, July and Oct. delivery.

DATE	DELIVERY	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
May 25	May	92½	31½	185
"	July	93½	32½	
"	Oct.	89½	33½	156½
May 26	May	88½	30½	190
"	July	89½	31½	
"	Oct.	86½	32½	154
May 27	May	90	30½	185
"	July	90½	31½	
"	Oct.	87½	32½	152
May 28	May	88½	30	185
"	July	89½	30½	
"	Oct.	86½	32½	152
May 30	May	86½	30	175
"	July	86	30	
"	Oct.	84½	31½	151
May 31	May	87½	29½	150
"	July	88	30	
"	Oct.	85½	33½	

Liverpool Spot Cash

CORN TRADE NEWS, MAY 17.

Australian	7/9	approx. \$1.11 3-5
New Zealand	7/1	" 1.02 1-5
Red Walla	7/4½	" 1.05 4-5
No. 1 Nor.	7/7½	" 1.09 4-5
No. 2 Nor. Man.	7/6	" 1.08
No. 3 Nor. Man.	7/4½	" 1.05 4-5
Ch. Wh. Chilean	7/0½	" 1.08 3-5
Ch. Wh. Karachi (ord. terms)	7/4	" 1.05 1-5
2 Hard winter	7/10½	" 1.13 2-5
Rosafe (new)	7/4½	" 1.03 2-5
Barusso	7/1½	" 1.02 2-5
Bn. Ayres, North (new)	7/2	" 1.03 1-5
Russian	7/4	" 1.06 1-5

The Weeks Grain Inspection

WEEK ENDING MAY 28				
WHEAT—				
No. 1 Nor.	285	Total	153	
No. 2 Nor.	222	BARLEY—		
No. 3 Nor.	109	No. 3	12	
No. 4	23	No. 4	5	
Rejected 1	20	Total		17
Rejected 2	17			

FLAX—	
No. 1 N. W. Man.	10
No. 1 Man.	3
No. Grade	1
Total	14
Grand total	999

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

WEEK ENDING MAY 28.		
CATTLE HOGS SHEEP		
C.P.R.	1085	1194
C.N.R.	66	441
Totals	1151	1635
Disposition		
Exporters east from last week	252	
Butchers local from last week	114	
Butchers east this week	89	
Stockers south	19	
Stockers west	129	
Oxen west	19	
Exporters held over	334	
Butchers held over	119	
Local	469	

CATTLE

Receipts of cattle at the stockyards last week were 790 head lower than the previous week, the totals being 1151 against 1931. However, the supply was sufficient to meet all demands at the prevailing high prices and all buyers get just what they could handle nicely. Extreme range of prices, \$3.00 to \$6.25. Bulk of the run sold at \$5.50 to \$6.25. Most of the run was of pretty good quality and but few of the lower priced animals arrived. Prices were steady and trade active on the best classes, but this stuff was in poor demand and was sacrificed at prices much below those for the good stock.

As has been stated previously the farmer who ships light stuff to the market is going to get stuck on it, where, if the animal is any good at all, a little feeding would put it in shape to command at least a reasonable price. Get rid of any real scrub stock at any price, but those that have bone and form will well repay the feeding. The grass is in good condition now and a short time on pasturage will accomplish wonders and add material to the market value.

Exporters have not been doing a great deal. The 252 head held over from the previous week went forward, but none of the week's receipts were shipped. However, 330 head were held over until Monday, when they were forwarded. Most of the export stock arriving is of fine quality. All that are being shipped across are grain fed and well finished. Some fine butcher stock was received and sold as high as \$6.50 per cwt. This price was paid for several bunches of well finished steers weighing 1200 to 1400 pounds per head. Any animal to catch this price must be of first class quality. A greater number of these high class cattle are being received this year and are in a measure responsible for the high prices prevailing. The local demand is strong and the runs have not been too large.

Shippers should be careful in shipping grass fed stock. It is as yet too early to let go of them, and they will not sell anywhere near up to grain fed heaves. Early in the year it looked as if animals could be finished on grass by this date, but the set backs to pasturage during April and the first part of May put the grass at least a month back. Dealers state that there should be a fair sprinkling of good grass fed stock by the first of July. These should sell well up to present prices if they are well finished. Don't be too fast to ship them, as added weight will count a great deal in the profits.

Dealers who have been through the country state, that conditions are good both as to the shape of the cattle and the grass and they look for fair sized runs of good cattle when things get to moving.

Calves are now coming more freely, but the prices continue to hold strong for

choice vealers, some having sold as high as \$6.40 per cwt.

The run of stockers and feeders has been small and none were shipped east during the week. It looks as if western farmers had made up their minds to do a little feeding on their own account. This is a very pleasing state of affairs. The western farmer needs to feed cattle to assure the continued success of his agricultural operations; to retain the fertility of his fields and to take up his time during the winter months. And the returns from well fed cattle should be exceedingly profitable. Ontario farmers have found it so, and it stands to reason that if they can ship feeders east and finish them on higher priced land and higher priced feed brought from the west, that the western farmer can feed them to even better advantage.

Cattle prices quoted are:	
Choice export steers (point of shipment)	\$5.75 to \$6.25
Choice export heifers (point of shipment)	5.50 " 5.75
Choice butcher steers and heifers	6.00 " 6.50
Fair to good steers and heifers	5.00 " 5.75
Common steers and heifers	3.00 " 4.50
Best fat cows	5.25 " 5.50
Fair to good cows	4.00 " 4.50
Common cows	2.50 " 3.00
Best bulls	4.50 " 5.00
Common bulls	3.50 " 4.00
Best stockers and feeders 800 to 1000 lbs. weight	4.00 " 4.50
Fair to good stockers and feeders	3.00 " 4.00
Choice calves	5.50 " 6.00
Medium and heavy weight calves	4.00 " 5.00

Hogs

The hog market has been something of a sensation. One load of especially fine ones sold for \$11.00 during the week, and the bulk have brought \$10.75. When these figures are noted there need be but little comment on the state of affairs. As one dealer said, "The hog market speaks for itself." Prices are the highest on record for Western Canada.

The total receipts for the week were 1635 against 2541 the previous week, a decline of 906 head. The small run accounts for the strong prices to some extent and if the shortage continues there is no reason why prices should not continue high. And everything points to a continuance of the shortage. Abattoirs have no large stocks ahead and the demand for pork is always here.

Don't get in a hurry and ship out light weights. There is plenty of time to catch the high prices and every pound means over ten cents at the yards. The farmer who ships hogs weighing under 175 pounds is making a mistake. Feed them up and they'll bring home the money. Good brood sows are still noticeable among the shipments. Shipping them is worse than shipping light pigs. When the light pig is gone there is no diminution of the capital of the farm, but even one brood sow gone puts a hole in the capital that is hard to fill up. Hogs don't have to sell at \$10.00 to bring a good profit, and even if the price falls off a couple of dollars per cwt. the product of these sows will pay the feeder good returns. 132 light hogs were shipped east as stockers.

Prices quoted are:	
Choice hogs	\$10.50 to \$10.75
Heavy sows (over 300 lbs)	9.50 " 9.75
Stags	7.25 " 8.25

Sheep and Lambs

There are very few sheep and lambs arriving, the week's total being only 31 head. Any shipped would sell well.

Prices quoted are:	
Choice sheep	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Choice lambs	7.00 " 7.50

Country Produce

BUTTER

During the past week receipts of butter have shown a great improvement and prices have taken a drop as a result, the best dairy product selling four cents below a week ago. The recent high prices and improvement in the quality of the grass has tended to greatly increase the shipments. While there has not been any great amount shipped from any one source all districts has contributed some and the total receipts at Winnipeg have mounted to fairly large figures for this season of the year. Dealers state that the quality of the butter is not as high as it might be but that each day shows an improvement. Cattle should now be on a full grass diet and every rain improves the quality of the pasturage, so with a reasonable amount of care and cleanliness there is no reason why Western dairy butter should not grade as high as that from the east.

Dealers caution every farmer who wants to get the best returns from his shipments to observe every precaution that tends toward perfect cleanliness. It is a fact that these precautions are not observed on the majority of farms. One dealer stated that fully two-thirds of the farmer shippers produce butter that is unfit for storage. During the warm weather special care should be taken. Pack the butter in absolutely clean tubs, as a very little dirt in them will greatly lower the value of the contents. Shipments should not be made except in refrigerator cars, which service most of the railways are now providing. Shippers of small quantities from points close to Winnipeg, where they have not a refrigerator service, should provide themselves with small refrigerators for their shipments. These should only be used from points within a day's run of Winnipeg.

During June prices for Manitoba dairy will probably range from 16 to 18 cents per pound for the No. 1 product, as this reduction will have to be made to get down to export prices for the surplus supply which will go to Montreal. Prices quoted f.o.b. Winnipeg are:

No. 1 dairy	19c. to 20c.
No. 2 dairy	15c. to 17c.

EGGS

A slight strengthening in prices is the only change in the egg market and most of last week's receipts sold well at 19c. per dozen f.o.b. Winnipeg. Coast orders have ceased as dealers there prefer the Ontario product during the warm weather. However, the local demand is strong and there is every reason to believe that prices will hold strong. Shipments during the warm weather will be accepted subject to candling, as there are great possibilities of shrinkage during this period.

CHEESE

Receipts of cheese are picking up and there is a good demand for the factory product but dealers are a little shy of the farm product, which is not as yet up to standard. They urge farmers to refrain from making small cheese if they have not the milk supply necessary to turning out standard sized of about 85 pounds in weight, to send their output to the factory. The improvement of the grass will result in a better quality of cheese. Prices quoted f.o.b. Winnipeg are:

Factory cheese	10c. to 11c.
Farmers' cheese	9c. to 10c.

VEGETABLES

There is no change in the condition of the potato market. Practically every dealer has a large stock. Small parcels of well kept stock might be disposed of at 25 to 30 cents per bushel. There is a good demand for well kept carrots and turnips and dealers are offering three cents per pound for the former and a cent and a half for the latter.

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange.)		
Wheat	Oats	Barley
Tl visible	6,357,379	6,154,941
Last week	7,828,400	6,057,428
Last year	5,146,062	3,901,912
Fl. William	2,422,016	1,762,658
Pl. Arthur	2,110,587	1,801,267
Meaford	24,931	8,592
Mid. Tiffin	678,648	556,521
Collingwood	15,574	1,529
Owen Sd.	115,000	491,000
Goderich	84,193	268,959
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	45,852	87,609
Pl. C'borne	100,000	131,000
Kingston	121,626	118,151
Montreal	639,650	868,145
Quebec	1,509	59,599

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on May 27, 1910, was 4,534,605 as against 4,914,232 last week and 3,518,949 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,134,861 last year, 1,440,584. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 hard	34,638	5,873
No. 1 Nor.	1,765,067	943,394
No. 2 Nor.	1,344,162	563,385
No. 3 Nor.	318,718	561,818
No. 4	203,629	415,031
No. 5	56,743	176,337
Other grades	826,069	822,370
Stocks of oats—		
Total	3,563,925	2,164,622
Stocks of Barley—		
Total	554,990	89,801
Stocks of flax—		
Total	229,290	774,837

Flour

The following are mill prices, per bag: OULIE FLOUR MILLS CO.—

Royal Household	\$2.95
Mount Royal	2.80
Glencora Patents	2.65
Manitoba Strong Bakers	2.35

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.—

Five Roses	\$2.95
Lakewood	2.80
Harvest Queen	2.65
Medora	2.15
XXXX	1.65

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.—

Purity	\$2.95
Medallion	2.85
Three Stars	2.65
Battle Patent	2.60
Baitland Bakers	2.20
Huron	2.05
XXXX	1.50

Rolled Oats

Per 80 lbs. Prices net

In 80-lb. sacks	\$1.75
In 40-lb. sacks	1.80
In 20-lb. sacks	1.83
In 8-lb. sacks	2.30

Feed

The following are prices on mill feed, per ton:

Bran	\$15.00
Shorts	10.00

CHOPPED FEEDS

Barley, per ton, in sacks	\$23.00
Oats	25.00
Barley and Oats	24.00

Hides, Tallow and Wool

By McMILLAN FUR AND WOOL CO.

The hide market is weak and prices show a decline of half cent since last week. Green salted hides, unbranded, 9c. to 8c. Green salted hides, branded, 7c. flat Green salted hides, bulls and oxen, 8c. flat Green salted veal calf, 8-15 lbs., 13 to 11c. Green salted kip, 15-25 lbs., 9c. to 8c. Green salted deacons, 65c. Green salted slunks, 23c. Dry flint butcher hides, 16c. flat Dry rough and fallen hides, 11c. flat Tallow, 5c. to 4c. Seneca root, 33c. to 35c. Wool, 8c. to 10c.

These prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM MAY 25 to 31, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT								OATS		BARLEY		FLAX		
	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	Feed	Ref. 1	Ref. 2	1	2	1	2	1	2
21															
23	92	90	88							31					
26	88	86	84							30					
27	89	87	85							30	40	38			
28	85	86	84							30					
30	86	83	84							29	27				
31	86	84	82							29					



Grain Growers!

Have you Shipped your Grain yet?

THEN WHY NOT SHIP TO YOUR OWN COMPANY?

Take No Chances

Your grain is practically the only asset you have from your year's labor. You can't afford to take any chances with it. Stay with the crowd and don't try experiments. Over TEN THOUSAND FARM-

ERS have consigned their grain to us this season and all are SATISFIED. The confidence the farmers are placing in THEIR OWN COMPANY is shown by the fact that we have handled so far this season about SIXTEEN MILLION BUSHELS; one million bushels more than double what we handled all last year.

The Highest Prices and Your Interests Protected

Your Company is to-day the largest Company of its kind in Canada. The volume of trade we are handling enables us to sell in large lots, and thus to secure the highest possible prices; prices often considerably above the market quotations of the day. We have our CLAIMS DEPARTMENT to look after all trouble connected with the shipment of your grain, which you may have with the Railway Company or other Concerns in question. We have our own DUPLICATE SAMPLING AND GRADING DEPARTMENT to check the Government's grading of your car, and thus insure that you get every cent that is yours on the grade. Besides, when you ship to YOUR OWN COMPANY, you take no risk. We are all Grain Growers and our interests are your interests. We all have grain to sell and we want it marketed so we can get our own out of it. That is just what you want, so come in and share the safeguards that have been provided to protect your interests.

Don't Forget The Future

Don't be contented with the present. Think of the future. You know the farmer has got from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a car more for every car of grain shipped this year, than he could have got four or five years ago before this Company started. This is what has been done, but it is only a promise of what can be done if all the farmers will support their own Company in shipping their grain and taking Stock.

Write us for shipping bills and instructions. We are always pleased to give you any information you require concerning the markets or the grain trade.

When in the City, don't fail to call at our offices, 7th Floor, Keewayden Block, Portage Avenue East.

This is YOUR COMPANY. We want you to make use of it.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

— BONDED —

— LICENSED —

WINNIPEG

NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to 607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

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Every Farmer's Wife in Canada Ought to Read this Advertisement



IF you, Madam, are a farmer's wife, you should use your influence to get your husband to roof the house and barn with Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. For these practical reasons:—

Safe Against Lightning

Every thunderstorm that passes over your place endangers his life and your own, and threatens damage or destruction to the property. But there would be no such danger if the farm buildings were roofed with Oshawa shingles. They protect any building against lightning—far better than any lightning-rod system possibly can.

Safe Against Fire

And, at certain times in the year, the house you live in and the barn nearby is in danger from fire—flying sparks from the threshing machine; sparks from the kitchen chimney; sparks from passing locomotives; sparks from forest fires, perhaps. Farmer's roofs catch fire in many ways—and you are different from most farmer's wives if you do not dread this ever-present danger. You need not dread it at all when the buildings are covered with a seamless steel fireproof Oshawa shingled roof.

Improves Cistern Supply

Probably you depend a good deal on cistern water. An Oshawa-shingled roof keeps your cistern fuller, and the water is cleaner, tasteless, without odor. It never can be from a wood-shingled roof. It always is from an Oshawa-shingled roof.

Costs Very Little

When you speak to your husband about this, ask him to send for the instructive and handsomely-illustrated free book called Roofing Right. He will see, when he reads that, that the actual cost of an Oshawa-shingled roof is less than five cents per year for a hundred square feet of roof surface. He will see that this roofing is guaranteed to satisfy in every sense for twenty-five years, or he gets a new roof for nothing. He will see that it will pay him well to cover his house and barn with a roof that is guaranteed wet-proof, wind-proof, fireproof and lightning-proof for a quarter century, and that will be a good roof in every sense for fully 100 years.

Use Your Influence

Interest yourself in this vital matter. It directly concerns you. Get your husband to inquire into it. Get him to send for the free book—now—to-day. Or send for it in your own name. Do that, anyway. You will be interested in what the book tells you; and it is important that you, as well as himself, should know all about roofing, and about Roofing Right in particular. Send now for the book, please.

OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about SEVENTY-EIGHT



pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square.

When considering metal shingles always learn THE WEIGHT OF METAL per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the METAL ONLY.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds WITHOUT THE BOX.

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

G. A. Pedlar

DON'T stop when you have Oshawa-shingled your roofs. That is only the first step towards making a house modern, or a barn what a barn should be. Go on and plate your house inside and out with steel. Cover the surface of your barn with steel. In a word, "Pedlarize" every building on your farm. This way:

Make Your House Fireproof

Finish the interior of every room in your house with Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-Walls. These are made in more than two thousand beautiful designs, the patterns stamped accurately and deeply into the heavy and imperishable metal. They cost less than plaster in the first place; and they will be like new when a plaster ceiling or wall is cracked to the danger point—which doesn't take long as a rule. They are easily put in place. They can easily be painted and decorated.

Make Your House Sanitary

Then, if you surface the exterior of the house with Pedlar Steel Siding—it is made to simulate brick, rough stone, cut stone—these Ceilings and Side-Walls and an Oshawa-shingled roof gives you a residence that is more nearly fireproof than the "skyscrapers" of the great cities. Also, such a house will be much warmer in winter than if it were built of solid brick—and so it will save its cost in fuel-savings. It will be cooler in summer. It will be sanitary inside—you can wash the ceilings and walls clean with soap-and-water. It will be a handsome, substantial, and enduring proof of your judgment in choosing the modern building material—steel—Pedlar-made Steel.

Make Your Barns Safe

With Pedlar Steel Siding you can finish the outside of your barn most economically, and your cattle will thrive better in bitter weather than if they were housed in a solid concrete barn. This heavy-gauge seamless steel finish, keeps out the wind and keeps in the animal heat. It saves in lessened feed-bills enough to pay its cost over and over. It costs but little; it is simple to put on; and it will outlast the building's very timbers. Most important of all, it—with Oshawa Steel Shingles for the roof—makes barns practically proof against fire, entirely free from every kind of dampness, and proof against lightning.

Learn About Pedlarizing

At the same time you send for your free copy of Roofing Right Booklet No. 25, ask us for particulars about these other Pedlar specialties. We will send you samples of any of them; prices; illustrations; and samples of the Oshawa Steel Shingle as well—all just for the asking.

**GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE
GET A TWENTY-FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE**



THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA

HALIFAX 16 Prince St.	ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St.	QUEBEC 127 Rue du Post	MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St.	OTTAWA 423 Sussex St.	TORONTO 11-113 Bay St.	LONDON 86 King St.	CHATHAM 200 King St. W.
PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St.	WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.	REGINA 1901 Railway St. South	CALGARY 1112 First St. West	VANCOUVER 821 Powell St.	VICTORIA 434 Kings St.		

ADDRESSES OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

