

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



PLEDGE THE CANDIDATES

Day by day it is growing more evident that the two political parties are more interested in party welfare than in the welfare of the people. The tariff question was a dead issue until the farmers protested last summer. Now the two parties are doing their best to split the vote of the people. The reciprocity agreement is a business proposition that will benefit the people of Canada. The farmers have demanded further reductions. The government and opposition of course disagree and endeavor to secure the support of the people. The farmers should make it plain that the reciprocity pact must be ratified and then that the axe must be taken to the protectionist element in the tariff. If the farmers plan to win their fight they must see that the men elected are pledged to fight for the Ottawa platform of 1910.

MAR. 29, 1911

EQUITY

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



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A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

Mr. Lake on Reciprocity

(Guide Special Correspondence)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 24

The reciprocity agreement has not been discussed in the House this week, the government, in view of the fact that the present fiscal year expires a week from to-day, having decided to devote all the time left at its disposal by the opposition, to voting money for the purpose of carrying on business. A large number of resolutions, practically all in favor of the pact, have been read, but even this method of bringing the matter before the attention of the House is now to be denied to members, the speaker having ruled, as a result of a protest by Hon. Gen. E. Foster, against this somewhat irregular method of taking up the time of parliament, which was concurred in by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the reading of these resolutions is not in order.

Another reference to reciprocity, was a somewhat remarkable speech delivered by R. S. Lake, the conservative member for Qu'Appelle on Tuesday, from which it appears that Mr. Lake is in favor of reciprocity but has come to the conclusion that by accepting the present agreement parliament will be prevented from making further reductions in the duties on manufactured goods and from increasing the British preference, a conclusion which is directly opposed to the statements in this regard made by the finance minister and other members of the government.

Mr. Lake Speaks

Mr. Lake, who was referred to by a speaker on reciprocity last week as the only member representing Saskatchewan either in the provincial legislature or the House of Commons who was opposing reciprocity, rose to a question of privilege and objected to any other member making a statement as to his attitude, saying that when he had a statement to make he would make it himself. So far he had refrained from expressing an opinion one way or the other, but had felt it his duty to carefully weigh every bit of information available before coming to a decision. He complained that the government had not supplied the house with sufficient information with regard to trade and prices in the British colonies and foreign countries which were affected as most favored nations, and said it was only within the last few days that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding had made statements which showed that the government had gone as far in the farmers interests as they would and that they would not tinker any more with the tariff unless to make some minor adjustments. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement a few days ago, that it was not the policy of the government to have reciprocity in manufactured products, was in accordance with the answer given to the manufacturers' deputation in January last. During the last few days he had received resolutions from different Grain Growers' Associations in the following form—they were all alike: 1. That the reciprocity agreement before the house of commons be ratified during the present session. 2. That agricultural implements be placed on the free list during the present session. 3. That the British preference be increased to fifty per cent. of the general tariff at the present session.

If the Grain Growers had been aware of the government's pledge to the manufacturers, they would not, Mr. Lake said, have passed these three resolutions, because the last two were incompatible with the first, and they must accept the alternative between them. If the members of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan had been aware of the prime minister's statement that the present government had gone as far in the farmers' interests as they would, and that they would not tinker any more with the tariff, unless to make some minor adjustments, they also would not have added to their reciprocity resolution the clauses calling for a downward revision of the tariff and an increase of the British preference, because, if the reciprocity agreement passed, it precluded a reduction of the duties on manufactured goods.

Criticizes Guide

The arguments used by nearly every speaker on behalf of the memorial on the customs tariff presented by the great farmers' delegation on Dec. 16, were levelled at the undue protection granted to the manufacturers and the burden thus imposed upon the farming community.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

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

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

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

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

Advertising Rates may be had upon application.

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

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

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

Volume III

Number 35

Grain Bill in Committee

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 24

The special committee of the senate appointed to take evidence on the contentious clauses of the Canada Grain Bill sat on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, and heard a large amount of testimony given by the representatives of the various parties interested. The sections referred to the committee were No's. 142, requiring the proprietor, lessee or manager of any terminal elevator to procure a license from the board of grain commissioners to be created by the bill, which license shall be revocable by the board upon summary proceedings;—143, providing that no person owning, managing, operating, or otherwise interested in any public terminal elevator shall buy or sell grain or be interested in any other form of storage of grain except where such terminal is operated in connection with a flour mill situate at the same point as the terminal elevator; and 144, which imposes a penalty of not less than \$5,000 or more than \$20,000 and imprisonment for not more than two years, for the breach of Section 143 or for mixing grain or making false returns.

Objection to these provisions of the bill, and especially to the clause prohibiting persons interested in terminal elevators from dealing in grain, has been made by two interests: The big grain dealers who are also owners or operators of terminal elevators, and the transportation companies which have leased their terminals to them. On the other hand the clauses have been endorsed by the Western Grain Growers, represented by Jas. Bower, president of the U.F.A., J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; by the Dominion Millers' Association, and the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade.

Personnel of Committee

The committee consists of Senators L. Melvin Jones (chairman), Loughheed (Calgary), Davis (Prince Albert), Campbell (Toronto), Beique (Montreal), Young (Killarney), Douglas (Tantallon), Watson (Portage la Prairie), Power (Halifax), and Sir Mackenzie Bowell (Ottawa).

The majority of the committee are evidently favorable to the view of the elevator men, and it has been very noticeable as the evidence has been taken that some members of the committee, while endeavoring to bring out points in the testimony which favor this side of the case, have repeatedly interrupted the representatives of the Grain Growers and millers and have objected to their being allowed to state facts which they considered material to their case. Senator Davis, of Prince Albert, however, has taken up the cudgels on behalf of the supporters of the clauses under discussion, and has insisted on their being allowed to state their case fully.

The chairman, Senator L. Melvin Jones, has been very active in endeavoring to prevent evidence favorable to the clauses from getting into the official record, and Senator Young, of the Young Elevator Co., is acting the part of chief counsel for the elevator interests. Senator Loughheed first assumed this position, but his lack of knowledge of the grain trade led to his being displaced by the gentleman from Killarney.

Elevator Man Speaks

Walter E. Douglas, of Minneapolis, said he appeared to speak for a group of six investors residing in the United States who controlled the Northern, Winnipeg and Canadian lines of interior elevators, the Thunder Bay terminal elevator at Port Arthur, and the Empire terminal elevator at Fort William. The line companies sent their wheat to the terminals in which they were interested, and provided 82 per cent. of their business, but if these clauses became law they would be forced to give up the terminals which would be a great hardship to those who had invested their money in the enterprise. The business of the line elevators would be seriously crippled if it was separated in its management from the terminals, and, as to the latter, if no one who was in the grain business could own or operate terminals he did not think anyone would buy them and they would consequently be practically confiscated. He and his associates had \$3,000,000 invested in the terminals and \$2,000,000 in the line elevators.

In reply to Senator T. O. Davis, Mr. Douglas said the terminals and the line elevators were each self supporting, the charges being sufficient to pay all expenses, including depreciation and interest on the investment, but if they were forced to sell the terminals under the new conditions imposed by these clauses he did not think they would find anyone to buy them. He did not know of any terminals in the United States that were not connected with line elevators, and the only terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur that were not operated by firms having interests in line elevators were those belonging to the C.P.R.

Jones on Public Ownership

Senator Jones remarked that the Grain Growers had very strong views on the question of terminal elevators, and practically demanded either that these clauses should be enacted or that the terminals should be owned and operated by the government. If the latter course were adopted the difficulty of finding a purchaser would be removed.

Mr. Douglas—"If the government should decide to acquire our elevator interests in Canada we are ready to treat with them at any time."

Peavey's Representatives

F. B. Wells, representing F. H. Peavey and Co., a corporation which, he said,

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Agents wanted in some sections

owned stock in a number of grain companies in Canada and the United States also objected to the clauses. He said the purchase of terminals by his companies had been based on the owning of country elevators, and the companies were operating under charters granted by the Dominion government which permitted them to own both classes of elevators and to deal in grain. They considered that the two branches of the business should go together, and would not care to retain their interests in the country elevators if they were precluded from owning terminals as well. This prohibition, he maintained, was unnecessary. He heartily endorsed the government in its determination to prevent the mixing of grain in elevators operated for the public, but he considered that the other clauses of the bill were sufficient to accomplish this end. The operation of these clauses would deflect the wheat to the United States ports, because it could be more profitably handled at Duluth where his company had their own terminals. A. L. Searle, also of the Peavey Co., spoke along similar lines. He said his company controlled the British America Elevator Co., the National Elevator Co., and had a lease of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern terminals. They also had interests in the Atlas Elevator Co. and the Security Elevator Co. Mr. Searle said the elevator interests all agreed that there should be no mixing of grain in public terminals, and Senator Davis asked how this statement agreed with the fact that one of his companies had pleaded guilty to a breach of the law in this respect. Mr. Searle said a charge had been made but they contended that they had not done any mixing. The specific charge against them was that they had made an incorrect report. The report made up by their bookkeeper did not agree with the government figures and they pleaded guilty to that fact. There was, he explained, a small deficiency of 175,000 bushels in a total handled of 30,000,000 bushels, and a large proportion of the deficiency was accounted for by the cleaning of wheat rejected for seeds. The C.P.R. terminal handled about 30,000,000 bushels, but he was not aware that there was no deficiency at all there.

Minnesota Law

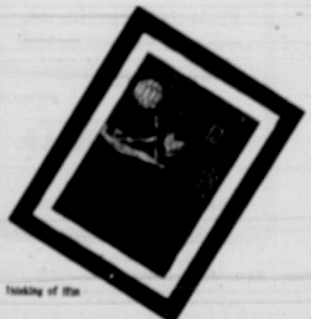
F. T. Heffelfinger, another Peavey man, made a similar statement. Asked if there was any legislation in the United States analogous to these clauses, he said there was not. In Minnesota they had a commission with rather wide powers, such as were suggested in this bill, but that commission had no jurisdiction over a private elevator, and had no right to enter a private elevator. It was usual, however, that the owner desired them to inspect the grain, as it was on inspection that they sold. To a question as to whether there was satisfaction in Minnesota with the law there, Mr. Heffelfinger said he thought there was always some

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Mr. Lake on Reciprocity

Continued from Page 3

but under this agreement it now appeared that almost the sole benefit to the farmers was that they were to be allowed to sell their products in a free market but they must continue to buy their implements and all the necessities including such natural products as coal, coal oil and lumber, in a highly protected one. It seemed impossible to believe that Mr. McKenzie, editor-in-chief of the Grain Growers' Guide, who had for weeks been in close touch with the government and the liberal members, had been in ignorance of what had now come to light, yet The Guide has so far given no intimation

of it to the farmers of the Northwest. "I firmly believe," said Mr. Lake "that for a time advantages will accrue to the farmers of the Northwest from the free entry of their grain and cattle into the United States market. It will give better competition for these products and they will be better assured of getting their true value. It must not be forgotten, however, that both countries have a surplus, and the price of the whole is finally fixed by the value of that surplus in the Liverpool market. It is true that it has been generally expected that the democratic party now coming into power in the United States would have materially reduced or taken off altogether the duty on food products and raw materials whether this agreement

had been entered into or not. But apart from that I have from the first been favorably disposed to the pact both on account of the free entry of our grain into the United States, and also from the belief that it was a step which was certain to be followed by a reduction of the present high protection on manufactured goods. "On the other hand, the principle laid down by the government that the measure must be accepted or rejected as a whole now appears in the view of the government's latest statement to involve the acceptance of their now declared policy that there shall be no further substantial reduction of the duty on any manufactured goods. This is a policy I will not accept. It changes the whole situation."

Grain Bill in Committee

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misguided agitation when there were so many people interested, and they would never find laws which were entirely satisfactory. He heard the memorials presented to the government at Ottawa in December last, and some of them were misguided. He was sure the speakers did not wilfully misquote, but they were wrong, and he could prove them wrong by figures and facts. He agreed with Senator Davis that if they did not have the terminals, the country elevators would still be profitable, but not to the same extent. "Everybody is in business for profit," said Mr. Hoffminger, "and I may say candidly that we are not looking for 5 per cent. investments in Canada when we can get bonds."

T. H. G. Deane, of the Quaker Oats Co., Peterboro, opposed the passage of the clauses. At the present time, he said, his company had no elevator that would be affected, but they were considering the question of opening a mill in the West which would necessitate a terminal at Fort William. If they had such a terminal they would doubtless wish to handle other people's grain as well as their own. The company was using a million bushels of grain a month, mostly from the West, and the grain which came from the terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur was to their satisfaction.

Winnipeg Elevator Men

Donald Morrison, of the Western Terminal Elevator Co., and J. C. Gage, of the Consolidated Elevator Co., supported the other elevator interests in opposing the clauses which prohibit terminal elevator companies from buying and selling grain. Mr. Gage said it would not benefit the Consolidated Elevator Co. to have mixing allowed, as any benefits would be lost to them by reason of the competition that would be created for the choice grades which could be used for mixing. To prevent mixing would enhance the value of the higher grades, but mixing would give the farmers better prices for their lower grade wheat. The Consolidated Terminal Elevator Co. was controlled by a number of line companies, all of which put their wheat into it. These line companies were all competing with each other in the country for the farmers' grain, and one of them last year lost a grade on 24 per cent. of the wheat they bought from farmers. The terminals, he said, would pay as a separate concern if they got the same volume of business as at present, and there was not more capacity at the lake front than was required to handle the crop, but under the conditions imposed by these clauses he was afraid the Consolidated elevator would not get any wheat until all the other terminals were full, a fear which was apparently shared by all the other elevator men with regard to their terminals.

Railroad Traffic Manager

John W. Lounldt, freight traffic manager of the G.T.P., on the other hand, opposed the passing of these clauses, and also suggested that the mixing of grain should be allowed. Mr. Lounldt said, if the clauses were passed and mixing was prohibited, he thought these restrictions would have the effect of causing grain to seek the Duluth route, where the elevator men would be able to handle it more profitably. He suggested there should be two classes of terminal elevators: one in which the owner would not be permitted to handle his own grain and from which wheat would be shipped out in exactly the same condition as it was taken in, and the other in which the owner should handle his own grain exclusively and in which he would be allowed to mix or treat the grain as he liked, afterwards having it graded by the government inspectors or selling it on sample, without grading, as he chose.

Millers Favor Clauses

J. D. Flaville, representing the Dominion Millers' Association, said the Eastern millers desired the passage of these clauses in order to ensure that the wheat of a given grade was equal in quality when they purchased it from the terminals to the average of the same grade when it was purchased from the farmer and went into the terminals. It had been proved that a much larger quantity of wheat had been shipped out as high grade wheat than had been shipped in, and drastic means were undoubtedly necessary to prevent

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 29th, 1911

THE GOVERNMENT'S TARIFF POLICY

In the House of Commons on March 17 John Campbell, of Dauphin, Man., called attention of the House to a statement made by Mr. Nesbitt, the member for North Oxford, Ont., which was reported in the Globe as follows:

"He thought the manufacturers opposed reciprocity because of what might follow the thin edge of the wedge," but he had been assured by Mr. Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding that nothing of the sort would follow. They had gone as far in the farmers' interest as they would."

This is the statement that has been made by several of the supporters of the government in Ontario. They are telling the manufacturers that the government will not reduce the duty any further on manufactured goods. Sir Wilfrid, discussing the same statement in the House of Commons on the same occasion, said that the statement made by Mr. Nesbitt was

"quite consistent with our policy. It was nothing new and he had perfect authority. Not only he, but every member of the Liberal side, to make that statement."

Sir Wilfrid added that he had authorized Mr. Nesbitt to make such a statement, therefore we know that the government's attitude is that they have "gone as far in the farmers' interest" as they intend to. No person knows better than Sir Wilfrid Laurier what the farmers want. They told him in very plain terms last summer just what they did want. The reciprocity agreement gives some relief by placing farm products on the free list. However, the farmers will never agree to pay tribute to a few manufacturers forever on their agricultural implements. Sir Wilfrid knows full well that there is no possible excuse for keeping duty on agricultural implements, cement and coal and a number of other manufactured articles. He knows the truth of the state-

ment he made in Winnipeg in September, 1904: "I denounce the policy of protection as bondage—yes, bondage. And I refer to the tariff on agricultural implements as can slavery was bondage."

CONCERNING THE GUIDE

In the last two years The Guide has won thousands of loyal friends among the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. They have appreciated the fight for the square deal which has been made unceasingly through the columns of this journal. The Guide was founded to protect the interests of the Western farmers in every way. It was not intended to be, and has not been, a money-maker. It has pursued an absolutely independent and non-partisan course and has never hesitated to strike out in the interests of the farmers, no matter where the blow falls. The result has been that both political parties dislike The Guide. No politician likes an independent paper because it feeds the rapidly growing spirit of independence

THE SOLUTION IS EASY

Speaking on the reciprocity agreement in the House of Commons last week, H. S. Lake, member for Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, said: "I firmly believe that for a time grain advantages will accrue to the farmers of the Northwest by the proposed agreement. It will give them larger markets, better competition for their products, and enable them to get the true value for them. But we are favorably disposed to take it as it stands, that it must be taken as a whole or left alone, and that it involves from the premier's statement that it involves the retention of protection on manufactured goods."

We do not see that Mr. Lake is in a difficult position. He can certainly support the agreement without supporting any other feature of the government's policy. The retention of the government's policy. Further reduction in itself. Further reduction of the duty on manufactured goods does not prove that such will be the case. The farmers of the West will have something to say about that. The Western member who opposes the reciprocity agreement will stand in the same light in the eyes of the Western farmers as will the member who opposes tariff reduction on agricultural implements, and an increase in the British

reference. At the meeting of the Manitoba (Winnipeg) Grain Growers' Association on March 18 a lengthy letter to the secretary from W. H. Sharpe, M.P., the representative of that constituency, was read. Mr. Sharpe said that when the reciprocity agreement was first announced he was greatly pleased with it, and felt that he would support it because it would benefit the farmers of Southern Manitoba by giving the advantage of better prices across the line for their products. Since that time he had considered it more carefully and was not inclined to regard the pact so favorably in view of the fact that the "favored nations" countries would be able to send their natural products into Canada duty free. He also mentioned that Canada put over \$1,000,000 a year in subsidies to steamship companies plying between Canada and those countries, which are Austria-Hungary, Argentina, Venezuela and France. Mr. Sharpe also said: "If the government wanted to do something for our farmers why didn't they go after the transportation companies and the middlemen and get our companies to handle it a reasonable price?"

Mr. Sharpe states that he will be home at Easter and will be glad to talk the matter over fully with his constituents and if they feel that he is not working in their interests he is willing to resign his seat, because he does not wish to misrepresent the people who elected him. This is a very fair attitude on the part of Mr. Sharpe and one that every member should take who proposes to act against the interests of his constituents. We think, however, that Mr. Sharpe is a farmer better by holding his seat than resigning. He realizes fully the benefits the heavier tax upon unoccupied land, it would levied entirely upon land values, with a system by which our protective tariff works private pockets. It is a part of the same thing is going on in Winnipeg every day. The community is creating land values to the extent of millions every year which go into the slight increase in taxation. The same community gets no return whatever for it, except the \$16,000, therefore, the unearned income was \$152,000. This value was created entirely by the community, and yet the community would not increase in value, and the course was all on the land, because the building cost the whole thing for \$245,000, making a clear profit of \$168,000. That profit of \$27,000. Two years ago he created on it \$50,000. Winnipeg, four years ago for a piece of land 87 feet facing on Portage An Eastern capitalist purchased a little farmers want to see the reciprocity agreement ratified, but it must be distinctly understood that the agreement is not accepted by them as more than one step towards the condition which will give them a square deal with the other big interests in Canada.

IT DOES NOT PAY TO WORK

Canadian tariff schedules the Ottawa government will not rest upon a bed of roses. The tariff on agricultural implements is a protective tariff wholly. The revenue it brings in to the treasury would hardly make a good sized political plum. So long as the protective element remains in the Canadian tariff schedule the Ottawa government will not rest upon a bed of roses. The farmers want to see the reciprocity agreement ratified, but it must be distinctly understood that the agreement is not accepted by them as more than one step towards the condition which will give them a square deal with the other big interests in Canada.

which demands the square deal from all and refuses to worship political idols. True The Guide has been accused of being a party organ—by both parties. An individual or organization that attempts to pursue an independent course will always be subject to misrepresentation, slander and falsehood on the part of those interests that flourish by playing off one section of the people against another through the manipulations of political parties. The same thing is being done today in regard to the leaders of the farmers' movement. Attempts are being made to besmirch their characters and to bring them into disrepute among their fellow-citizens. The Guide is one of the very few journals of wide circulation in Canada that dares to tell the truth. This is due not to any special ability possessed by The Guide's editorial staff, but simply because The Guide is not tied up to any Special Privilege. The future of The Guide rests with its readers. They can make it the greatest of Canadian journals. Unlike many papers, we received the advertising patronage. We do not for more advertising patronage. We can secure a larger circulation we can secure an increase the number of our readers. By us make this special appeal to them to help We make this special appeal to them to help 20,000 loyal friends in the Prairie Provinces. We have today sent The Guide to any reader after his subscription has expired. We do not send him a penny for his money. We do not pay for his paper, because he has The Guide pays for his paper, because he has

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Canadian tariff schedules the Ottawa government will not rest upon a bed of roses. The tariff on agricultural implements is a protective tariff wholly. The revenue it brings in to the treasury would hardly make a good sized political plum. So long as the protective element remains in the Canadian tariff schedule the Ottawa government will not rest upon a bed of roses. The farmers want to see the reciprocity agreement ratified, but it must be distinctly understood that the agreement is not accepted by them as more than one step towards the condition which will give them a square deal with the other big interests in Canada.

which demands the square deal from all and refuses to worship political idols. True The Guide has been accused of being a party organ—by both parties. An individual or organization that attempts to pursue an independent course will always be subject to misrepresentation, slander and falsehood on the part of those interests that flourish by playing off one section of the people against another through the manipulations of political parties. The same thing is being done today in regard to the leaders of the farmers' movement. Attempts are being made to besmirch their characters and to bring them into disrepute among their fellow-citizens. The Guide is one of the very few journals of wide circulation in Canada that dares to tell the truth. This is due not to any special ability possessed by The Guide's editorial staff, but simply because The Guide is not tied up to any Special Privilege. The future of The Guide rests with its readers. They can make it the greatest of Canadian journals. Unlike many papers, we received the advertising patronage. We do not for more advertising patronage. We can secure a larger circulation we can secure an increase the number of our readers. By us make this special appeal to them to help We make this special appeal to them to help 20,000 loyal friends in the Prairie Provinces. We have today sent The Guide to any reader after his subscription has expired. We do not send him a penny for his money. We do not pay for his paper, because he has The Guide pays for his paper, because he has

giving the line for their products. Since that time he had considered it more carefully and was not inclined to regard the pact so favorably in view of the fact that the "favored nations" countries would be able to send their natural products into Canada duty free. He also mentioned that Canada put over \$1,000,000 a year in subsidies to steamship companies plying between Canada and those countries, which are Austria-Hungary, Argentina, Venezuela and France. Mr. Sharpe also said: "If the government wanted to do something for our farmers why didn't they go after the transportation companies and the middlemen and get our companies to handle it a reasonable price?"

Mr. Sharpe states that he will be home at Easter and will be glad to talk the matter over fully with his constituents and if they feel that he is not working in their interests he is willing to resign his seat, because he does not wish to misrepresent the people who elected him. This is a very fair attitude on the part of Mr. Sharpe and one that every member should take who proposes to act against the interests of his constituents. We think, however, that Mr. Sharpe is a farmer better by holding his seat than resigning. He realizes fully the benefits the heavier tax upon unoccupied land, it would levied entirely upon land values, with a system by which our protective tariff works private pockets. It is a part of the same thing is going on in Winnipeg every day. The community is creating land values to the extent of millions every year which go into the slight increase in taxation. The same community gets no return whatever for it, except the \$16,000, therefore, the unearned income was \$152,000. This value was created entirely by the community, and yet the community would not increase in value, and the course was all on the land, because the building cost the whole thing for \$245,000, making a clear profit of \$168,000. That profit of \$27,000. Two years ago he created on it \$50,000. Winnipeg, four years ago for a piece of land 87 feet facing on Portage An Eastern capitalist purchased a little

farmers will receive through the reciprocity agreement. Mr. Sharpe understands the problems of the people of Southern Manitoba. He delivered an address on that subject in the House last April, which was reproduced in The Guide on June 8. We do not think Mr. Sharpe need oppose the reciprocity agreement because it will permit the "favored nations" to have the freedom of the Canadian market. Canada competes with all these countries in the free market of Britain, and surely need not be alarmed about them invading her home market. The subsidies given to these steamship companies should be cut out entirely. The money could be better spent in other ways. We agree with Mr. Sharpe that the government should "go after" the transportation companies and the middlemen, but that does not affect the reciprocity agreement. The agreement should be dealt with upon its merits and then the other burdens under which the farmers labor can be attacked. Judging by their remarks both Mr. Lake and Mr. Sharpe can conscientiously support the reciprocity agreement alone. Let us hope that they will do so. Then there remains the tariff on manufactured goods and the regulation of transportation companies to be dealt with. If Mr. Lake and Mr. Sharpe are anxious to see the tariff reduced or wiped out on agricultural implements they will find the farmers right with them, and the same applies to reduced freight rates upon the Western railways. The attitude of the government towards the duty on manufactured goods is not satisfactory to Western farmers. Nor is the attitude of the leader of the opposition and many of his followers to the reciprocity agreement any more satisfactory. In writing to the Grain Growers' Guide in response to a request for views on the tariff, on June 3, 1910, R. S. Lake, M.P. for Qu'Appelle, Sask., said of the agricultural implement industry: "It is an industry which I believe can hold its own without any protection at all." We agree entirely with Mr. Lake, and when the reciprocity agreement is ratified we hope to see Mr. Lake at the forefront of the fight to have the duty on agricultural implements eliminated.

LET US BE THANKFUL

The provincial treasuries in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are safe for another year. The legislators have gone home. In each province much necessary legislation has been enacted and the usual amount of time wasted. As a rule the opposition has opposed the government, and the government has opposed the opposition. But when it comes to tapping the treasury for their own benefit there is no difference of opinion. Like patriotic statesmen tried and true, they stand shoulder to shoulder and magnanimously dip their hands into the people's money. In Saskatchewan the legislators were modest. They tacked only an extra \$100 to their salaries. The Saskatchewan men evidently do not fully appreciate the value of their services. They should take a tip from Manitoba. Last summer the people of Manitoba elected forty-one men to make their laws for them for five years at an annual salary of \$1,000. The very first session these public servants put their heads together and voted themselves each \$500 additional salary. It is difficult to understand just how they arrived at their worth to the province. Are their services worth fifty per cent. more now than they were last summer? Why did they not vote themselves \$15,000 each while they were at it? They could have done it just as easily. The people couldn't stop them. If an additional argument is necessary to convince the people of the West of the necessity of having the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall upon the statute books, surely the action of their legislators in legally plundering the provincial treasury to benefit their own pockets is sufficient. When it comes to

increasing salaries, both parties are always unanimous. This is an indication of how much fundamental difference there is between the two parties. If the Initiative and Referendum were in force the people could fix the salaries of the legislators permanently. It is hardly a business proposition to hire a man for five years at a fixed salary and then give him permission to raise his salary whenever he likes.

FLEMING REDEEMED

The only anti-reciprocity expression from the organized farmers of the West since the agreement was announced was the resolution passed by the Grain Growers' Association of Fleming, Saskatchewan. At that meeting, however, on February 25, there were only four opposed to reciprocity, yet they formed a majority of one. This resolution was used in the House of Commons to prove that the Western farmers were opposed to the pact. The Grain Growers of Fleming, however, called a meeting last Saturday, and with forty-seven present they rescinded the former resolution and expressed themselves as unanimously in favor of the agreement. This makes the matter right. Not one single farmers' organization in the Prairie Provinces is opposed to reciprocity. Of course they all want more reduction on manufactured goods, but reciprocity first, while it is in sight.

TAKING STOCK UP-TO-DATE

The large and striking gains of the uprising of the Grain Growers in these Prairie Provinces are easy to note and follow. It has practically broken the monopoly of the elevator combine at interior points. It has compelled the Dominion government to introduce into parliament a bill for ending the rank and wholesale frauds on Grain Growers and buyers of grain for consumption that have so long and so scandalously characterized the management and control of some of the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. It has forced the Dominion government to commit itself to the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway to relieve Grain Growers from the exactions of the existing transcontinental lines. Finally, this uprising, which first generally manifested itself as recently as the winter of 1909-10, has compelled the Dominion government to accept the offer of the United States of reciprocity in farm and natural products. These gains of the popular movement in the West are outstanding; so outstanding that even the newspapers of the privileged interests in the Dominion are compelled to take notice of them. What these newspapers do not note, and what, so far as we can trace from our old country exchanges, the Ottawa and Toronto correspondents of the London morning newspapers equally fail to note as resulting from the greatest popular uprising that Canada has known, is the liberation of the minds of men in the Dominion that has accompanied these successes of the Grain Growers of the West and the farmers of Ontario. There was a time—and not long ago—when it was almost treason in Canada, as in the United States, even to mention the word free trade. The only fiscal reform then discussed—and there was not much discussion of this after the betrayal of 1897—was a tariff for revenue only. Today in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario free trade is discussed with almost as much familiarity as tariff reform in England. It even found its way, it will be recalled, into the resolution in favor of reciprocity that was carried by the Saskatchewan legislature where the Conservatives, under the lead of Mr. Haultain, joined in making the vote unanimous. This new freedom of political thought and utterance is one of the most valuable results of a propaganda that is as yet not much beyond its beginnings. The farmers of the West are

as fine a body of men as may be found anywhere. They are thinking men, who day by day are realizing that they and not the politicians are the people who have the right to say what shall be done for and in the West. We are but at the dawn of development in every way. The spirit of freedom is developing in the minds of Western people and will make its mark on the future of the Canadian nation.

WHAT IS INDEPENDENCE?

Two men in Saskatchewan on March 24 each wrote us a letter. One man was S. J. Weir. Weir Hill, who said:

"Yours' of March 16 to hand and I am pleased to say that I don't owe you a dollar as I paid your agent that took the subscription, and I don't want it any longer. I understood it was non-political, but it proves altogether different, and it don't suit for me."

The other man was Wilfrid N. Schultz, Mount Green, who wrote as follows:

"Enclosed please find \$1.00 for one year's subscription to the Grain Growers' Guide. I find this the only strictly independent paper I have as yet read. Keep up your good work. In my estimation the Grain Growers' Guide is a wall on which to build a purer and greater Canada if every man will do his part."

Both are intelligent men. We know absolutely nothing of their political views. As to which is the broader minded we leave it to our readers. Some persons regard an independent journal as one that always boosts their own political party. The Guide cannot measure up to that standard. Though The Guide has thousands of loyal supporters, we know that they will not agree with every opinion expressed in The Guide; neither will The Guide agree with all the opinions expressed by its most broad-minded readers and correspondents. But both are aiming towards the same end and we hope are sufficiently liberal in their views that we can work together. Before any readers of The Guide condemn us for partisanship we would ask them to examine their own minds. Possibly it is they, and not The Guide, who are at fault.

After all, it is the organization and educational work carried on by the farmers that is making them a power in the land. The organization is still far from perfect; the educational work has only begun. Every local community should be organized, with every farmer as a member. Nothing short of this is the ideal. Meetings should be held regularly and a regular program of addresses and discussion prepared. A library containing books upon subjects of vital interest to the welfare of the country should be started. Every man who informs himself upon the tariff, the railway situation, the tax system and any one of the score of other problems is a power for good in the country. These subjects are not taught in our schools nor in our colleges. The farmers' organizations of the West are the greatest educational factors in the country today. The good work must be kept going. Governments are being moved to action; they must be moved faster.

The Winnipeg Telegram declares that the reciprocity agreement is unpopular. Yet that same journal can find no proof of that statement. It refuses to publish the resolutions passed by the farmers' organizations in the country because they are every one in favor of reciprocity. The Guide has been accused of publishing only one side of the question yet we stand ready any time to publish the best argument that can be put up by any protectionist.

When a man is privileged to raise his own salary by fifty per cent., as did the members of the Manitoba legislature, he has found an easy road to get rich. How about the people who pay?

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Saskatchewan Elevator Act

NOTE:—The bill to incorporate "The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company" has passed the legislature and has been signed by the Lieutenant-Governor. A number of important changes have been made since we published the draft bill a few weeks ago. The farmers of Saskatchewan will be deeply interested in the bill as it became law, and we are publishing it here as it now stands on the statute books of the Province.—Ed.

His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan enacts as follows:

1. In this Act the term "local" unless the context otherwise requires means the body of shareholders who support an elevator organized and established at any point in the province, and the term "local board of management" means the board of managers elected at any such local according to the provisions of this Act.

Incorporation Powers etc.

2. J. A. Maharg, C. A. Dunning, F. W. Green, A. G. Hawkes, James Robinson and Dr. Hill, and all such persons as shall become shareholders of the company shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic under the name and style of the "Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company" with power to construct, acquire, maintain and operate grain elevators within Saskatchewan, to buy and sell grain and generally to do all things incidental to the production, storing and marketing of grain.

3. The capital stock of the company shall consist of such amount as shall from time to time be fixed by the lieutenant-governor in council and shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each to be sold only to agriculturists:

Provided that no person shall hold more than ten shares and no assignment or transfer of any share shall be valid unless approved by the directors.

4. The company shall have power to acquire by purchase or otherwise and to hold any interest in real or personal property which the directors may deem requisite for the purposes of the company and to dispose of the same or any part thereof.

5. The head office of the company shall be at Regina in the province of Saskatchewan or at any such other place in Saskatchewan as the directors may from time to time determine by by-law.

6. Until directors are elected as hereinafter provided the aforesaid, J. A. Maharg, C. A. Dunning, F. W. Green, A. G. Hawkes, James Robinson and Dr. Hill shall be the provisional directors; and they or a majority of them are hereby empowered to take subscriptions or shares and to receive payments thereon, to organize locals, to make all necessary payments for costs and expenses incident to the sale of shares and the organization of locals and generally to perform all acts and things necessary for the organization of the company.

7. The company shall not commence business until twenty-five locals have been organized as hereinafter provided.

8. As soon as the conditions for the commencement of business as set out in the next preceding section have been complied with the provisional directors shall call the first general meeting of the company at the head office of the company by giving twenty days' notice of the holding of such meeting to each shareholder; such notice to be given by registered letter; and at the said meeting a board of directors comprised of nine duly qualified shareholders shall be elected who shall be paid such remuneration as the meeting may determine.

9. At the first general meeting of the company three directors shall be elected for three years, three for two years and three for one year and thereafter a sufficient number of directors shall be elected each year to fill the vacancies occurring on the board; and all directors elected annually subsequently to the first general meeting shall hold office for three years.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act the persons entitled to vote at the first general meeting and at all subsequent general meetings of the company shall be the shareholders who have been elected delegates by the locals for that purpose under the provisions of section 14 hereof; each delegate shall have one vote; and excepting as provided in this section no shareholder shall vote at any meeting of the company on account of any shares

held by him or otherwise, and all acts done by a majority of the delegates at any meeting of the company shall be deemed to be acts of the company.

11. The business of the company shall be managed by the directors who may affix the seal of the company and make all contracts on behalf of the company and may exercise all such powers of the company as are not by this Act required to be exercised by the company in general meeting or as are not conferred by by-law of the company upon the local boards of



Residence of D. A. Brown, Tantallon, Sask.—management and any other powers not contrary to the provisions of this Act which may be conferred upon them by by-law of the company.

Locals

12. Any number of shareholders may request the directors to establish a local at any railway shipping point in the province.

13. The directors shall not without the consent of the lieutenant-governor in council, establish any local unless it appears to their satisfaction that the amount of shares held by the supporters of the proposed local is at least equal to the value of the proposed elevator, that fifteen per cent. of the amount of such shares has been paid up and that the



Barn of D. A. Brown, Tantallon, Sask.

aggregate annual crop acreage of the said shareholders represents a proportion of not less than 2,000 acres for each 10,000 bushels of elevator capacity asked for.

14. Upon the establishment of a local and annually thereafter upon a date to be fixed by by-law of the company a meeting of the supporters of the said local shall be held at which all matters pertaining to the management, operation and maintenance of the elevator shall be reviewed and discussed and a local board of management consisting of five duly qualified supporters shall be elected to hold office until their successors are appointed, and at the said meeting there shall be elected from among the supporters of the local three delegates or such other number of delegates as the company may by by-law determine, to attend the general meeting of the company.

15. Unless otherwise provided by by-law of the company at all meetings of the supporters of any local each shareholder shall have one vote for each share held by him:

Provided that no person shall have more than five votes.

16. The local board of management shall have such powers and duties as shall be determined from time to time by by-law of the company or as may be delegated to them by the directors.

Finance

17. It shall be the duty of the directors to make provision for keeping an accurate account of all the business and financial transactions of the company and for that purpose all books, records, forms and methods of accounting shall be submitted to the provincial auditor for approval before being adopted.

18. The financial year of the company shall end on the thirty-first day of July in each year on which date the books and accounts of the company shall be closed and balanced.

19. Annually in the month of August it shall be the duty of the provincial auditor to arrange for an audit of the accounts and an inspection of the books and records of the company for the preceding financial year and such audit and inspection shall be under the supervision of the provincial auditor and the costs and expenses thereof shall be paid by the company.

20. Out of the moneys received by the company as a result of the operation of the elevators under its control there shall first be paid all charges for operation and maintenance including salaries.

(1) If after the said charges are paid there remains a surplus on hand at the end of the financial year the company may at its discretion pay out of such surplus to each shareholder a dividend of not more than six per cent.

(2) If after the said dividends, if any, are paid, there remains a balance on hand, the company may at its discretion distribute:

(a) To the shareholders of the company such sums as may be fixed by the company, but not exceeding 50 per cent. of such balance on a co-operative basis,

21. The provisions made in the next preceding section for the payment of dividends, the distribution of surplus moneys and the creation of a reserve fund shall not be put into effect unless and until all moneys then due and payable to the government under this Act have been paid.

22. All moneys received by the company or any of its officers on behalf of the company shall be deposited forthwith in such chartered bank or banks as the directors may determine and shall be paid out under regulations to be framed by the president and treasurer of the company.

23. The treasurer of the company and each of its officers, employees or servants whose duty it is to receive or handle moneys on behalf of the company shall before entering upon the duties of their office furnish a bond or covenant of some guarantee company to be named by the directors to secure the due accounting by them for all moneys that come into their hands which bond shall in each case be in such form and for such amount as shall be approved by the directors and the directors shall pay the premiums for such guarantee bonds out of the funds of the company.

Government Assistance

24. The lieutenant-governor in council is hereby authorized from time to time and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on with the company to loan to the company for the purpose of aiding in the acquisition or construction of any local elevator a sum not to exceed eighty-five per cent. of the estimated cost of the said elevator.

25. Any sums loaned to the company by virtue of the next preceding section shall be repayable in twenty equal annual instalments of principal and interest, the first of such instalments to be due and payable on the 31st day of August in the second year next following the granting of the loan and shall be secured by a mortgage or mortgages upon the said elevator and any interest in real or personal property which the company may hold and use in connection with the said elevator.

26. The form and terms of the mortgages and of any other evidences of debt which may be given by the company on account of any such loan, the times and manners in which the sums loaned shall be paid to the company and the disposition of all moneys loaned shall be such as the lieutenant-governor in council may approve.

27. The lieutenant-governor in council shall have power to pay to the provisional directors of the company any sum not exceeding the amount granted by the legislature for that purpose which may be required to cover the expenses incurred in the organization of the company and of locals; any sums so paid to the provisional directors shall be expended in such manner as may be approved by the lieutenant-governor in council and all such expenditures shall be subject to the audit of the provincial auditor.

General

28. The lieutenant-governor in council shall have power to make all provisions not inconsistent with this Act which may be required for the better carrying out of the purposes of the Act.

29. The company shall have power to borrow money for the purpose of carrying out the objects of its incorporation, and to hypothecate, pledge, and mortgage its real and personal property and to sign bills, notes, contracts and other evidences of or securities for money borrowed or to be borrowed by the company for the purposes aforesaid.

30. The company may from time to time make such by-laws not contrary to law or inconsistent with this Act for the administration, management and control of the property and business of the company and for the conduct in all particulars of the affairs of the company as are considered necessary or expedient for carrying out the provisions of this Act according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

The Co-operative Credit Bill

The Canadian Grocer, the organ of the Dominion Retailers' Association, of the 10th of February, publishes an alleged synopsis of the Co-operative Credit Bill now before the House of Commons, and in favor of which petitions have been circulated in and sent from the Western Provinces. Attention has been called to this article penned apparently by the Retailers' Association. With the text of the bill in hand there is no hesitation in qualifying the synopsis as a barefaced attempt on the part of its author to mislead and deceive the public.

Scope of Co-operation

Consider the object and scope of co-operative credit. Several months ago, there was reproduced in The Guide a very able paper by one who is considered as the highest authority on this continent on such a question, according to the New York Bankers' Magazine, which first published this paper and strongly commended it to its readers. In this paper, Mr. A. Desjardins gives a clear and precise statement of the nature and of the beneficial character of the institutions organized with a view of distributing credit co-operatively. It may be useful to briefly set forth here the main features of these wonderful good producing societies which are known and spreading all over the world, working by the thousands in Europe and even in Japan and India, and which would be a boon for agricultural classes in Canada as they have been in all the other civilized countries where they have been established.

High Authority

Quite recently the National Monetary Commission, of Washington, who has made during the last two or three years the most extensive inquiry ever held on general banking, has issued in over thirty volumes, and the series is not complete, the highly interesting results of its labors. Among these a paper dealing exclusively with the Co-operative People's Banks of Canada written by the gentleman above named, for the subject deserved such a distinction on account of its extreme value from the view-point of the working classes, but showing, at the same time, the importance of the question. In reading the article of the Canadian Grocer, no one would dream that such importance could be attached to the institution that the Bill here referred to seeks to legalize all over Canada. Still such is the case, and assuredly, nobody would attempt to deny the high authority and the financial ability of the members of the National Monetary Commission appointed by President Roosevelt, and no one can imagine that if these institutions had been, in the estimation of such gentlemen, but a scheme to defraud the public, they would allow such a widespread advertisement and commendation given to it.

Origin of Co-operative Credit

The perplexing problem of adequately and safely applying the financial needs of the laboring and farming classes is one that has long attracted the attention of thinkers and philanthropists. Very many attempts had been made in the course of time to come to their rescue, but none was a lasting and complete solution of the problem. It was only in the middle of the nineteenth century that a practical method was evolved, and that the true principle was found upon which to build up the regime of banking that would suit and cater the wants of the masses. To two German economists and philanthropists is due the credit for these institutions. Schulze-Delitsch and Raiffeisen, both without concerted action but animated with the same idea of helping the victims of usury and of capitalism, devised systems, similar to a large extent, whereby the use of credit, so advantageous in the higher sphere of trade and industry, could safely be extended to the farmers and others. These systems are based upon the principle of self-help, so fruitful, in fact, the only safe one upon which one can always rely. The first society or bank of that type was organized about 1848, and after some years of experiment, the new system proved so good that it spread all through Germany and within the last thirty years its growth has been so wonderful that, in its various combinations, it has taken a firm root in all the European countries and even in Asia.

America is still behind but will soon make up for this tardiness in accomplishing more rapid progress, when the system is fully known and appreciated.

The Co-operative Idea

The central idea of this system is a very simple one indeed. It consists in the individuals of a given area forming a society with the object of putting in common their available assets and savings, instead of hoarding them or depositing them in a bank where they profit for the benefit of the shareholders only. The area is determined carefully by the interested parties themselves, and according to the rules that are adopted by the members of such society, none but honest and trustworthy individuals can be admitted by the board charged with the duty of controlling such admissions. Good care is taken as to the character of the members because it is a co-operative

members, or to the loan companies at, not seldom, an enormous if not ruinous cost.

Shares and deposits are the sources from which the funds come, but both are to come from the members themselves, thereby enhancing their moral value by thrifty habits.

Withdrawable Monies

Shares as well as deposits are withdrawable because most of the members of a co-operative bank are not supposed to be wealthy individuals, able to buy but transferable shares which may or may not find a ready market when need be to realize their value. This withdrawable feature need not be considered as an obstacle to the banking aspect of the question, because, in the nature of things, the withdrawals will not likely be made at the same time, nor in such large proportions as to impair the power of the society to help its borrowers in their

generally three boards, each having very distinct duties to perform, assuring the safety of the funds and the prosperity of the association.

Managers Independent

One feature deserving special notice is that the members of the board of credit which deals exclusively with the loans made by the society, are not allowed either directly or indirectly to borrow one dollar of the funds entrusted to their management. This is a safeguard worth the serious consideration of every one, for most of the disasters that overcome financial institutions are brought about by directors borrowing larger sums than they should be allowed to, because in a board it is a very easy matter to induce a colleague to grant such loans, when he can be told to be lenient, in order to be favorably treated when borrowing himself, which may occur the next day. A special board, called "of supervision" has exclusive control of the audit of the books and of everything pertaining to the management of the affairs of the society, and to the rigid instructions given from time to time by the general meeting of the shareholders.

The duty of the board of administration is to see that the law and rules are complied with, and every year at least, that board must make a report to the shareholders. But the general meeting is here the supreme authority and intervenes as often as it is seen fit.

Control of Manager

The manager is chosen by the board of administration and his authority is very limited. He cannot loan one dollar unless specially authorized to do so by the board of credit, and that board must be unanimous. The manager having the safekeeping of the funds and books has to give a bond either in an insurance company or in another form, at the discretion of the board of administration.

The General Meeting

A word now of the powers of the general meeting which is, as already stated, the supreme authority. The society is formed among the population of a determined and comparatively small area, and thereby the members know one another or are in a better position to know reciprocally the character of each associate. No proxy is allowed, except in case of a corporation owning shares, and why this exclusion of proxy? Because the area being relatively small, every one can attend the meetings without much inconvenience and expense, and because the society being primarily an aggregation of individuals, not of mere dollars, as in the ordinary banks, the individuals have to speak for themselves, just as they have to do in elections, either parliamentary or others, where nobody has ever thought proper to ask for the right to vote by proxy. The inconveniences in one case are no greater than in the other. But this exclusion of the proxy system prevents an individual from having a weapon with which he could influence the decisions of the general meeting contrary to the wishes of the absentees themselves who have entrusted him with their proxies, as is too often the case, above all when the bearer of such proxies has a selfish object in view. This proviso is rightly considered as one of the best safeguards that can be devised to protect the interests involved. It has also this great advantage of inducing the members to be present at the meetings and interest themselves more and more into the affairs of their society. This is proven by the experience of over half a century.

Power of Shareholders

The general meeting has to fix the amount of shares and of deposits that a member can put in the society. This is done to prevent one from being able at any given time to influence the society by threats of withdrawing his funds if his selfish views are not complied with. The same meeting fixes the maximum amount that the board of credit can loan to a member, no matter how trustworthy and solvent he may be. For instance, if the meeting decides upon \$200 being that maximum amount for the ensuing year, no borrower would be able to have or to owe at once more than that amount;

Continued on Page 26

A SONG OF PROGRESS

By Bert Hoffman

The world is tired of the mourners;
It is weary of eyes that weep;
It is tired of the drones who 'round old thrones
Their meaningless vigils keep.
It is tired of the plaint and pleading
Of those who have no wrong;
Of those who were given the gifts of Heaven,
To gladden Life's way with song.

It is weary of dirge and chanting
At the tomb of a Yesterday—
By the ones whose creed is the pardonless deed,
Of casting the hours away.
It is hungry at heart for music—
For the thrill and the glow of life—
For the glad return of the breasts that burn
In the danger and dash and strife.

The battle is raging 'round you;
Keep out of the way, or fight;
The chargers in rank stand flank to flank;
There is room if you fill in right.
The sting of the sword-thrust gives you
A thirst for the victor's crown;
Bend not o'er the dead beneath your tread—
You must strike if you'd win renown.

The world is not made for mourners—
Is progress the child of tears?
No music is wrought from the harp that is fraught
With grief for the wasted years;
The upward stride of the sinner
Is better than the wail of the saint;
The creed of the world on banner unfurled,
Is action—not complaint.

Crowd outward into the dawning—
Climb swiftly the sunlit slope;
That your heart may fill with the nameless thrill
At the birth of a burning hope.
There is no room for the mourner
At the banquet hall of years;
At the victor's feast, where Work is priest,
The armor is lord over tears.

credit society, not a mere loaning association organized with the view of exploiting the public. One readily sees how far this is from the conception of the writer in the Canadian Grocer.

How Money is Loaned

The funds so accumulated are loaned out to those of the members who happen to be in need of money either for a short time or for a more or less long period, always in accordance with the rules that are adopted and based upon an experience of more than half a century of an uninterrupted success in all countries and under the most trying circumstances. Thus it is seen that the funds so accumulated are utilized to meet the needs of the very classes from which the customers of the banks are drawn. In other words the savings of the farmers or others workers are put at the disposal of those who, among them, may happen to be in need of borrowing for provident and useful purposes, thus preventing their appeal to the professional money lenders or

ordinary needs. Experience has demonstrated that in an uncontrovertible way. Moreover, one has only to consider that Canadian banks are doing ninety per cent. of their business with deposits which are, after all, but borrowed money reimbursable at call, and if the banks were to make advances to their customers with their own funds only, the volume of their transactions would be, indeed, mighty small compared with what it is now.

One Man One Vote

As a co-operative bank is an association of individuals, not an aggregation of capital, each member has only one vote, no matter the number of shares he owns. Moreover, to enforce still more this principle which is a great safeguard for small shareholders, always the more numerous, the vote by proxy is strictly prohibited. The amount of the each share is usually small, in order to facilitate the admission of every honest man, be he even poor or in easy circumstances. The affairs of the society are managed by

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Saskatchewan Winter Fair

Live stock reigned at the Saskatchewan Winter Fair held at Regina last week. The best afforded by the herds of the Western Provinces were shown and the fair revealed, as never before, the health and wealth of this growing industry. Ideal weather prevailed throughout the week, and from the time of the official opening, which was conducted by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Brown, the program was carried out as to schedule time, and the immense crowds of spectators were well pleased with the showing as well as with the demonstration work conducted during the morning and evening of each day. Order and system characterized the work of every department. The work of the judges was well done. Men were selected who have the knowledge and the character to acquit themselves with credit, and this they did without exception. Some exceedingly difficult classes were out for adjudication in several of the breeds, and there was ample opportunity to make decisions that could be overturned or sustained with equal warrant. This was especially true in some of the horse classes.

Draft Horses

Draft horses were the dominant attraction and were a large factor in the towering success of this year's show. The exhibits were as high class as they were large. Never before in Saskatchewan has there been such a uniformly good collection of horses brought together as at this show. This statement is not hastily made, and is borne out by the attendance of the old-time horsemen who have been in attendance at this country's fairs since the inception of the draft horse business.

The showing of cattle did not exceed last year in regard to numbers, but the quality was better. Shorthorns were in the lead, Herefords a close second, and Jerseys and Aberdeen-Angus brought up the rear. Among the Short horns the yearlings were the most interesting class, twelve animals facing the judges. In condition and in individual excellence this class reflected great credit upon the breed. W. A. Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont., one of the members of the sheep commission, acted as judge. The awards were only ribbons, the object being to give prospective buyers an idea of relative value of animals.

Fat Cattle

The fat cattle were all judged by J. H. Grisdale, Dominion agriculturalist. In commenting upon the various classes, he stated that, while the entries were not as numerous as at Brandon, in his opinion the quality was quite as good. Meadow Girl, a pure bred Short horn, owned by P. M. Bredt, of Saskatchewan, was chosen as the grand champion of the fair, defeating Glenearnock, the champion Angus and grand champion last year at Brandon, shown by J. D. McGregor, Brandon.

In the cow classes for animals calved between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909, four heifers were brought in and P. M. Bredt & Sons won first honors with Queen of the Roses and White Rose, third prize going to Perfection 2nd, shown by J. M. Douglas, and fourth to Lady Belle, owned by George Kinnon.

Aberdeen-Angus

Classes of Aberdeen-Angus were extremely light, J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and Brown Bros., Ellishoro, being the only exhibitors. Only two classes were exhibited, each having two entries, J. D. McGregor winning first and second in the two-year-old class for steer or spayed heifer, as well as first in the three-year-old class, third being awarded to Brown Bros., Ellishoro, on a red Angus. No second was awarded in this class. Glenearnock, J. D. McGregor's first prize two-year-old, was awarded the championship as well as the silver cup, donated by the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus association for champion pure bred steer or female. This cup becomes the property of the winner.

Grade and Crossbreeds

In the grade and cross breed classes J. D. McGregor was the principal winner, securing first, second and fourth on

grade Angus steers; A. B. Potter, Langbank, third on a grade Shorthorn; J. Caswell fifth on a grade Shorthorn, and Hugh Armour, Regina, sixth on a grade Hereford, out of a class of seven entries in the three-year-old steer class. In the two-year-old steer class there was no competition, J. D. McGregor securing first, second and third on his three entries. In the yearling class no first was awarded, second going to Brown Bros., Ellishoro; third to J. Caswell, Saskatoon, and fourth to P. Leech, Haring.

In the championship class J. D. McGregor's three-year-old steer was chosen, the same animal also winning the cash prize offered by the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus association for the best grade steer sired by a pure bred Angus bull, as well as the silver cup offered for the champion grade Angus steer or female, which, being won for the second time, becomes the permanent property of the winner.

Herefords

Bulls calved previous to March 20, 1907—First, Famous, Joseph Kross, Langbank, Sask.

Bulls calved during the 12 months previous to March 20, 1908—First, Maudie, Mossom Boyd & Co., Prince Al-

bert; second, Gradation, same owners. Bulls calved during the 12 months previous to March 20, 1910—First, Gyroscope, Mossom Boyd & Co., Prince Albert; second, Bullition, same owners; third, Allegation, same owners. Females calved previous to March 20, 1908—First, Psidia, Mossom Boyd & Co.; Pandia, same owners; Graphie, same owners. Bull bred in Saskatchewan, best bull any age—First, Gyroscope, Mossom Boyd & Co., Prince Albert. Best female bred in Saskatchewan, best female any age—First, Psidia, Mossom Boyd & Co., Prince Albert.

Jerseys

Bulls calved during the 12 months previous to March 20, 1909—First, Saskatchewan Glen Lad, William Anderson, Regina.

Females calved previous to March 20, 1908—First, Saskatchewan Golden Lady, William Anderson, Regina; second, Lady's Golden Tulip, same owner.

Cattle Breeders Meet

At the annual meeting of the cattle

men many important matters were discussed. President Bredt, in making a few remarks regarding the cattle industry, suggested that it would be well for the association to use its influence in encouraging community breeding of live stock. He said it would be a splendid thing for certain districts to be noted as centres of particular breeds. Upon the suggestion of A. E. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture, it was decided that district representatives be appointed in each of the nine crop sections of the province to act in conjunction with the executive. The appointment of these was left to the executive.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell stated that the government had decided to appoint a live stock commissioner and that the appointment had been practically made.

J. H. Grisdale, in speaking briefly on the various results obtained at the experimental farm in feeding steers, said that quality was an important factor in making gains. Two-year-olds were the steers that made the most profitable gains in the East, but in the West the three-year-olds had given the best results. Feeding losses had also proved the most profitable of the various methods tried. Steers fed outside cost a trifle more per pound than those

Yorkshires for best barrow or sow out of a class of ten entries, F. T. Skinner secured first, second and third; A. B. Potter, fourth and fifth, and Peter Horn, Regina, sixth.

In the Tamworth, four entries were shown, P. T. Skinner securing first and third, and W. A. Marston, Fairbright, second. In Poland China class, F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain, was the only exhibitor, and secured first, second and third. In the class for grades, A. B. Potter and P. Horn were the only exhibitors, the former securing first, second and fifth, and the latter third and fourth.

Honors in the class for best pen of three bacon hogs, for which a silver cup was presented by the Regina Trading Company, and a cash prize by the Canadian Swift company, was won by P. T. Skinner, who also had the grand champion sow, thereby securing the silver medal donated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The sheep were judged by W. A. Dryden, and the awards were placed as follows:

In the pure bred long wool classes, J. M. Douglas, of Tantalos, Sask., and A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man., were the competitors.

Mackay had first, second and third, and Douglas fourth in section for ewes or wethers lambing in 1909. In section for ewes or wethers of 1910 Mackay was first, second and fourth, and Douglas third.

Mackay's shearing was champion of pure bred longwools.

F. T. Skinner, of Indian Head, was the only exhibitor of pure bred middle wools, taking the first three places in each section without opposition with nicely fitted Shropshires and South-downs well worthy of prizes. His Shropshire shearing was made champion of the class.

Grade Sheep

In the grade class the entries were quite numerous and the quality exceptional. The section for ewes or wethers of 1909 was the strongest of the show. Wm. Darkness, Hazlewood, and J. McArthur, Duck Lake, had Oxford grades; J. M. Douglas, three grade Leicester ewes; Skinner, three grade Southdown wethers, and Mackay three high grade Leicester wethers.

The winners were Leicesters all the way, Mackay securing first, second and third, and Douglas fourth.

In the section for ewe or wether of 1910 McArthur was first and second, Mackay third, and Skinner fourth.

McArthur's first prize lamb excited considerable comment on account of its great scale, weighing at one year 210 pounds, in only moderate flesh. This lamb's dam was a very ordinary range ewe from the Maple Creek district, and in bringing out this exhibit Mr. McArthur gave a splendid demonstration of what can be accomplished by the use of good rams on Western range ewes.

Champions

Mackay's first prize shearing wether was champion of the grade class.

In the grand championship event Mackay's pure bred Leicester ewe and grade Leicester wether came against Skinner's Shropshire ewe. On account of his great scale, strong back and loins, Mackay's wether was awarded the grand championship with Skinner's ewe as reserve.

In the competition for the Saskatchewan farms silver trophy for best pen of three grade wethers, Mackay had an easy victory with his three high grade Leicesters.

Sheep Breeders Meet

F. T. Skinner, in the opening address of the Sheep Breeders' Association, said that the Argentine produced as much wheat as Western Canada, yet the Argentine found time to place on the British market yearly thirty million dollars' worth of mutton, and that there was no reason why Canada should not go one better. The time had arrived, he said, when the sheep raisers of the West had to buckle on their armour

OFFICERS FOR NEXT YEAR

Cattle Breeders

President, Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood; vice-president, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; directors, A. B. Potter, Langbank; J. M. Douglas, Tantalos; J. Dixon, Maple Creek.

Horse Breeders

President, W. H. Bryce, Arcola; vice-president, Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon; directors, James T. Raynor, Condie; W. E. Upper, North Portal. Honorary President, Alex. Match.

Sheep Breeders

President, Robert M. Douglas, Tantalos; vice-president, A. B. Potter, Langbank; directors, F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; G. W. Quick, Maple Creek; Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon.

Swine Breeders

President, M. Brennan; vice-president, J. M. Stowe; directors, J. Alston, Prince Albert; C. G. Hulstrode, Qu'Appelle; W. P. Osler, Walseley.

fed inside. Greatest gains were made when succulent feeds were employed.

O. H. Colgan spoke on the marketing of cattle. Among the things he made reference to was the Winnipeg stock yards, in which he pointed out their defects, clearly demonstrating that more commodious yards were needed.

The secretary's report showed the financial affairs of the association in satisfactory condition.

Sheep and Swine

There was a falling off in regard to swine entries this year, but sheep showed improvement both in regard to numbers and quality. In judging swine Dean Rutherford officiated in place of Prof. Peters, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, who was unable to be present. The swine awards were placed as follows: F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, who was unable to visit Brandon, succeeded in securing the majority of the honors, with A. B. Potter, Langbank, the largest winner at Brandon, second.

Classes were only open to bacon hogs weighing between 175 and 225 pounds, and were all fairly well filled. In the

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Last season the farmers lost millions of dollars on account of the dry weather. Better farming methods would have saved a great deal of this. Dry farming is coming to be a science and is of every day use to the prairie farmer. The Guide devoted a great deal of time to find a book that would give reliable information on this subject. "Dry Farming," by Wm. Macdonald, is the best book on conservation of moisture and dry farming methods in existence. The author is an expert. The book is recommended very highly by Prof. W. J. Elliott of the C.P.R. demonstration farm at Strathmore, Alta.

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Freer Trade Must Come

NOTE—By special request many of the directors and executive officers of the farmers' organizations in the three provinces have given us their views upon the tariff for publication. They are unanimously in favor of the reciprocity agreement, and most of them advocate still greater freedom of trade. There is no doubt but that the low tariff sentiment in the West is becoming thoroughly aroused. The independent spirit of the West and courageous leaders of the people will accomplish much in the next decade.—Ed.

J. W. Scallion, Virden:—No question brought before the Canadian people for years has excited such general interest and given rise to such widespread discussion as the reciprocity agreement recently made between the governments of Canada and the United States. Of course that agreement has to be sanctioned by both governments before coming into operation. One can hardly understand why a purely business proposition, a simple measure of reciprocal trade between two countries already trading with each other to the extent of \$350,000,000 a year; a measure intended to free that important trade from all restrictions and make it more profitable to all persons engaged in it; to encourage its extension by giving it a larger market and more room for expansion, a market that can be taken advantage of or not as found profitable or otherwise; one can hardly understand why such an outcry should be made against such a measure by a section of the eastern press, some public bodies and some politicians in the House of Commons and outside of it. There must be some reason for those wild appeals, those fierce denunciations of the trade arrangement which all parties in Canada have been anxious to secure for the past forty years. Why is the measure opposed by those parties? Who are they? What is their occupation? Are they producers of wealth or the manipulators of wealth produced by the toil of the people? They are the great corporations; the financial institutions which profit by their freedom to operate and speculate in other countries, but would deny the same freedom to others; the millionaire pork packers who it was shown paid an average dividend of 50 per cent. per annum for 13 years on their packing business. They had a cinch on the Ontario raisers of hogs; the Buffalo market was not open to them those years and the consumer had to pay up also to help make that 50 per cent. dividend. Our great milling companies do not want competition in their purchase of wheat in the home market, nor in the sale of their flour. The consumers of their flour in Canada pay much higher prices than the consumers of their flour in Britain, where they meet competition. Their flour is protected in the home market and hence they can soak the consumer in their own country, and pay large dividends from year to year on their operations. Our protected manufacturers and all the hosts of privilege—the interests—are against it, and have all the hiring press (some of which, from their wild, insane screamin'g, have made themselves ridiculous and a disgrace to Canadian journalism), engaged to make an outcry against the measure.

Those protected interests, those forces of privilege which have become strong and powerful and arrogant under our protective system; which have framed our fiscal policy for years, now, when a measure of economic freedom is offered to a tariff-burdened people who have been protesting against such injustice and asking for fair play and a square deal for years; those, one-time infants of ours, whom we have nursed into millionaires, say the reciprocity agreement now before parliament must not pass, that the people of Canada must continue to purchase their supplies in a protected market where the prices are fixed by combinations of these interests operating under the shelter of a protective tariff. Not only that, but the Canadian farmers must sell their produce in such markets as these interests, in their patriotic zeal for the good of the country and the Empire, see fit to direct. They want to control both the buying and selling ends of the farmers' business. This is protection gone mad. The Canadian farmers and the great majority of the common people will not stand for such usurpation of their common rights. Those corporations, monied

interests, beneficiaries of privilege and their hired shouters and political tools are digging the grave of protection and privilege much faster than they are aware of. It is not the slight reduction on the tariff that is alarming them, but the dread of what is coming. They see the handwriting on the wall. The bogus protection given the products of the farm, such as 12 cents a bushel on wheat, 10 cents on oats and 15 cents on barley, etc., is to be abolished. Of course, most people know that such protection was a delusion, a device to keep the farmer docile while the beneficiaries of real protection were fattening upon his labor; but the farmer has demanded that the fraud should be wiped out, then he will have a clear field for action. Why should he be taxed to create millionaire manufacturers and other monied lords, while he has to meet the competition of the world for the products of his labor when exported. Those would be masters of his want to keep outsiders from coming in and competing with him in the purchase of those products in the home market. That is the last straw. When the fight for fiscal freedom now on is finished there will be left very little protection or privilege for plutocracy in Canada. The Western farmers are watching their representatives at Ottawa. No buncombe resolution will deceive him. No amendment in favor of a lower tariff in implements for the purpose of killing reciprocity will satisfy him. Let such resolutions come after the reciprocity measure has passed the House. No political measure or device will deceive the West with regard to reciprocity. The people will have it.

D. W. Warner, Edmonton, Alta.—I wish to say with regard to the present fight for the reciprocity agreement with the United States, it is of the very greatest importance for the farmers to stand to their guns with all the force it is possible for them to muster, seeing it that they lose no ground. If they fail to press their point with vigor enough to justify the government in passing the present agreement, they will not only have lost all they have gained so far but will have a more or less discouraged force with which to renew the attack. That is what would please the protectionists and what they are hoping for.

The protective tariff method of putting money into the pockets of the farm implement manufacturers has lost its charm for the farmer if it ever had any. We want to put some money in our own pockets now and if they want charity let them come to us as honorable beggars and we will use our pleasure to give according to our means and their needs. With our consent we do not propose to be bulldozed by a tariff that allows the manufacturing interests to receive under what we call false pretences, \$200,000,000 of our money in order that the government may obtain \$60,000,000 of revenue. We are willing to chance finding some cheaper method to put money into the government treasury, and do not object to putting it there ourselves direct if the removal of the tariff causes a shortage of federal funds. We meant what we said when we presented our requests to parliament December 16th last. We feel that those requests were not only reasonable but will, if granted, work out to the interest of the whole of Canada. As we are at present and are likely to be for a long time to come living under the competitive system of doing business, I believe that if the tariff was wholly removed it would bring about more competition and less combination in the implement business. We would be able to buy our machinery for less money and for the same reasons that the farmers living in the countries can buy other American and Canadian made tools for less money than we farmers can in our own countries. I consider that combination permitted and fostered by a protective tariff under a competitive system is the worst condition we could have for



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everyone interests. The fact of their united interest in the leaders is not to be taken for granted. An order to bring on a never be election concerned. They won a deal of time, for that the parliament with one men's.

Chas. I. apparently opinion, opinion of one of the of attain are many heart, but ground the first step would be owing to the ing up the tion, how negoti word is p an certain and tak of the w leveling masses as constantly urge the ments on legislation farmers' true to t in this c a more f lege than tariff on t must have for the a talives p in accord when at and now good their matter of to 50 per "give an adopted. only prot money to also the be it is not t 50 per cen

Dr. T. J. in: (1) T proity as of parlia implemen the pr British the gener that if t will be t the 20th in writin unanimous Grain Gr along w was the movement part in the hands this agree question and to re tion as Agriculture anything the farm interest a fronted o rived fo lation, w this cont millions e the chief stuff to f come. M fering in monopoly alone in amounts a year. acres are

everyone concerned except the protected interests.

The farmers are feeling the importance of their calling and are awakening to their united strength, which is tempered with reasonableness in a way that has so frightened the protected interests that their leaders have forgotten their geography and are going as far around as to go through Hudson's Bay by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Any member of parliament who concedes to their selfish requests will be standing on very slippery footing and will never be able to hold his feet in another election as far as the farmers are concerned. I do not see with what reason they would think they could safely turn a deaf ear to the farmers' requests at this time, for it looks from my point of view that the logical thing for this session of parliament to do would be, to wipe out with one stroke the tariff on farm implements.

Chas. E. Dunning, Beaverdale, Sask.—I strongly favor the ratification of the reciprocity agreement during the present session of parliament. Reciprocity forms one of the least jarring and easiest methods of attaining the ideal of free trade. There are many men who are free traders at heart, but who advocate protection on the ground that the country that took the first step in the direction of free trade would invite commercial destruction, owing to the fact of other countries keeping up their tariff barriers. This objection, however, cannot be said to apply to reciprocity, as the very meaning of that word is practically, "give and take." I am certainly of the opinion that a "give and take" policy between the nations of the world would do much toward leveling up the disparity between the masses and the classes. The charge is constantly being made that those who urge the placing of agricultural implements on the free list, are advocating class legislation. As a matter of fact the farmers' organizations were never more true to their ideal of equity than they are in this connection; for where can we find a more flagrant specimen of special privilege than in the present high protective tariff on those things which the province must have in order to produce the food for the masses. Our Western representatives profess themselves to be thoroughly in accord with our views on this matter when at home in their constituencies, and now is the time for them to make good their professions. In regard to the matter of raising the British preference to 50 per cent., here again a policy of "give and take" might fittingly be adopted. We "take" from Britain, not only protection for our commerce, but money to build up our growing West, and also the best of settlers to people it. Surely it is not too much to "give" in return the 50 per cent. advantage.

Dr. T. Hill, Kinley, Sask.—I believe in: (1) The ratification of the reciprocity agreement at the present session of parliament; (2) Placing agricultural implements upon the free list during the present session; (3) Increasing the British Preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff. I would further state that if this agreement becomes law it will be the greatest accomplishment of the 20th century. And I may say that in writing this I am, but echoing the unanimous voice of the West. The Grain Growers' movement of the West, along with the Ottawa delegation, was the concrete expression of this movement, and played an important part in influencing and strengthening the hands of the federal government in this agreement. We need to view this question with soberness and sincerity and to remember our duty and obligation as farmers and food producers. Agriculture is our greatest industry, and anything that improves the position of the farmer must advance the highest interest of Canada. Today we are confronted with the awful problem of providing food for an ever-increasing population, which before many years on this continent will reach two hundred millions of people, and Canada will be the chief source from which the food stuff to feed this vast population will come. Much of the poverty and suffering in America today is due to the monopoly of the land. The land rent alone in the large towns and cities amounts to \$250 per family of five for a year. In America 200 millions of acres are in the hands of less than

50,000 persons and corporations, most of which he hold for speculation purposes. If this was in the hands of the common people it would provide a home in comfort for 20 millions of people. Our duty is to conserve the land in the interest of the people and to keep the farmer on the land; our watchword must be to the land, back to the land, keep with and on the land. This agreement will be the beginning of the end of many of the evils from which the farmer is suffering today. Whether we consider this agreement from the commercial, social or economic standpoint, its potent influence upon these two young nations will be everlasting good and will make for the highest destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race. Commercially and economically from a viewpoint as producers it will enhance our wheat in value to the extent of 8 cents to 10 cents per bushel, because of the different demands made upon the quality and grade existing in Winnipeg and Minneapolis. The Manitoba Grain Act demands that No. 1 Northern shall contain 60 per cent. of hard Red Pile wheat, whilst the Minneapolis law demands that No. 1 Northern shall contain only 50 per cent. of hard wheat. Under the Manitoba law No. 3 Northern must contain 50 per cent. or more of hard wheat. Our No. 1 Northern sells in Winnipeg for 8 cents to 10 cents below No. 1 Northern in Minneapolis; thus the requirement of the Minneapolis law demanding only 50 per cent. of the hard wheat brings our No. 3 Northern up to the standard of the Minneapolis No. 1 Northern, and thus giving the Canadian farmer an advantage of 8 to 10 cents, or in other words our No. 3 Northern equals No. 1 Northern Minneapolis.

In addition to wheat it will open up a splendid market for barley, the spread of which today between Winnipeg and Chicago is from 20 to 25 cents a bushel. And barley in the future, both from an agricultural and economic standpoint, will receive special attention from Western farmers. Then there is the important question of live stock which is an ever-growing industry and if there is no other reason but this important industry, it would be to our best interest to support this agreement.

George S. Long, Namao, Alta.—I am absolutely in favor of the adoption at the present session of parliament of the proposed measure of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. However, the agreement does not go far enough. The present parliament should also increase the British Preference to fifty per cent. of the general tariff, and put the agricultural implements on the free list. Our farmers will continue the fight to have this legislation passed by the present House.

STUDENTS RIOT
A Montreal dispatch of March 20 to the Winnipeg Free Press said:—The introduction of the McGill students into the anti-reciprocity demonstration to-night was hardly the success the promoters looked for. At 7.30 Mr. Sifton addressed the McGill men. A gathering of about forty reciprocity men had encircled themselves in the gallery, from which they continually hurled interruptions. Then Mr. Sifton and Professor Learock were placed in a carriage drawn by the students, and the route to the Windsor hall was taken up. Halfway to the hall there was an organized rush of the reciprocity men, the carriage was overturned, and Mr. Sifton and the professor were compelled to walk the rest of the distance. The carriage was speedily recaptured and taken up to the McGill grounds. There it was filled with wood and set on fire. The fire brigade was called to put out the fire. Once more gaining possession of the remaining portion of the vehicle, the students drew it through the principal streets, adding to the hilarity by breaking car windows and a few store windows. The police so far had not interfered to any great extent, but when the procession returned to the McGill grounds they made up their minds that it was time for the students to disperse. A rush was made, and there was some clubbing. Some of the students beat a retreat to the Y.M.C.A., pursued by the police. The students got out the hose of the building and turned it on the bluecoats, whom they also assailed with snowballs. The police finally won out, and the students were dispersed. Several arrests were made.



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consisting of TWO CARLOADS of first class mares. Also several consignments of MANITOBA HORSES. Our buyers claim that they never had a nicer lot. Matched teams of different color, besides a carload of BURN HORSES, which are a little thin but will be sold for the high dollar; besides several gentlemen's outfits who are leaving the city and have no further use for them.

SPECIAL—Several IMPORTED STALLIONS, Percheron bred, all blacks, from three to four years old; weight from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds.

DANDIES—Also TWO IMPORTED HORSES, Clydesdales. Must be sold, as the man is leaving the country.

Space will not permit us to describe the above lot. STABLE OUTFIT for sale, including SHETLAND PONIES, DRIVING HORSES, SADDLE HORSES, HARNESS, BUGGIES, ETC. If you have anything to dispose of please LIST it at once.

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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 immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY

Editor, Guide—Will we get our rights by reforming the old parties or forming a new party? That is the point to decide. We are all aiming for a square deal. Mr. Kirkham's statements and contentions are fair and, in the main, correct, and I think show more the necessity of improving the old parties rather than forming a new one. It is now a question of which is best to do in the matter. I am strongly of the opinion that it will be easiest and best to reform the old parties. It will not disturb them, nor will it hurt them to reform them. But did you ever stop to think that it is just as necessary to have that new party, whatever form it may take, under the direct control of the people by such power as Direct Legislation, or failing that, then the nearest we can get to Direct Legislation, and that is, selecting the best candidates and pledging them in black and white? No doubt all will agree that the members of a new party will be composed of human individuals, just the same as in the old parties, and subject to the same temptations, and who can say how many of them will stand the test of five years, refusing heavy bribes and fat offices as a reward for some special favor for some capitalistic power or corporation greed. We know many honest men have entered both parties in the past, but because there was no organized effort on the part of the rate-payers who elected them to power to fight for our most important demands, and then when demands are made of them by the cabinet they are not in that strong position to refuse, which they would be in if they had signed a pledge, by saying "Hands off, we are already pledged to our constituents in black and white."

I have been told by more than one representative in the past that "it would be well for us if we were pledged in black and white, as it would place us in a much stronger position in refusing any unreasonable demands of the cabinet," for those same men admit if they are not in the cabinet that they are a nonentity and do not represent the people that place them in power. Mr. Kirkham says it will be impossible to beat the machine in selecting a candidate. Now I will admit that that is the great trouble, and that is where the trouble hinges, just on that point, and that is just where we will be beat if our people are not equal to the occasion in each constituency, but I would also point out that it is a fact that we have about seventy-five per cent of the whole in our favor, and that they are also desirous of creating better conditions, from a political standpoint. Then what is necessary to obtain success is to get fifty per cent. of that body active in their own interests, or say about fifty per cent of the liberals to join the local liberal associations, and about fifty per cent of the conservatives to join the local conservative associations, and see to it that in each case your local officers are men who will stand for a square deal. Now, is it not a fact that when we have the numbers thinking as we do, but divided in opinion on imaginary party lines, that once they realize that by taking control of their respective conventions, and the local associations sending delegates to the central associations and making the selections of candidates, if we are successful in selecting the right men we are then in a very strong position? What is necessary then is to have them sign the pledge and if we have been successful in making a wise selection, then we have made a great step in advance. Here is a thought for consideration. Is it not just as possible for the liberal party in convention, and the conservative

party in convention, to see that the conventions are handled in such a manner that we can beat the machine in the deal, and to see that the selection is made by the true men of each party in their individual parties, then under those conditions, is it not possible for either of those parties to make just as wise a selection as any new party could make? That is a point that wants to be borne clearly in mind. I cannot understand how any new party is going to make a more wise selection than either of the party conventions can make, if the party conventions are taken possession of by the active and honest thinking people of each party in the local convention. Mr. Kirkham says it is necessary for the people to take charge of the ballot boxes. No doubt that is so and if we will do our duty in taking possession of the conventions it is not impossible nor hard to do. We will then get possession of the ballot boxes and if we will not do our duty in our party conventions what is going to move us to do our duty in a new party? Then

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How the Farmers raided the Politicians

This is the story of the great campaign which was started last December when the farmers bombarded Ottawa. Every farmer who went to Ottawa with his 500 fellow farmers should have a copy of this book. It is a record that every farmer living in the West today should be glad to have. It tells the full story of what the farmers did at Ottawa; how they took charge of the House of Commons and told Sir Wilfrid Laurier they wanted tariff reduction and a square deal. Every man who plans to keep pace with the democracy of the West should have one of these books. Get several copies and give them to your friends and show them what the farmers have done. Per copy 25 cents, post paid; five copies for \$1.00. Special price for larger orders to local branches.

BOOK DEPT. - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

he says, "If the voters will consign their votes to their own needs instead of splitting them up as we have done in the past." Right you are, particularly so under the present system, and I may say even with a new party in the field it is only reasonable to say the same thing might happen. But by the producers and the Great Plain People taking possession of the local associations in their respective parties, making an honest selection to each convention and not letting either of them leave the conventions until each man has signed the pledge prepared for him to sign, then and only then will we have come to the great point, that it will make no difference to us how they poll their votes, for whichever party wins, or whichever man wins, we have a friend at court. And besides you will let every man have full liberty to vote for his dear old party he is so loyal to, notwithstanding the fact that neither of the old parties have been loyal to him. No more can you expect a new party to be loyal any more than either of the old parties until you have the power of the Recall or the power to be obtained through pledging candidates.

Then again he says, "Can our people be prevailed upon to sacrifice time and money to take possession of those conventions?" If not, how in the name of common sense are we to become sufficiently active, and where is the finance to come from that will be necessary in the formation of a new party? It is going to require barrels of money to win out with a

new party against the tremendous power of the two old parties. I fear it is impossible to beat the two old parties combined, with wealth unimagivable in amount that will be furnished by capitalistic power and corporation greed. That must be looked for. Those powers will spend millions, and it will pay them to do so from a financial point of view. For do you not see that the formation of a new party will set them both up in arms against us, while in reforming the old parties such would not happen? When we as producers and consumers—the Great Plain People—get our rights, our exploiters will then get millions and millions less profits than they get today under present conditions; and while they continue to get those millions and millions of profits that they are not entitled to, then the fact remains that it works a hardship on the many, the producers and consumers—the Great Plain People. In conclusion, let me quote our friend, Mr. Scallion of a few days ago in the Tribune: He says, "This is no time for a division in the ranks of those who are in favor of fiscal freedom. These ranks are made up of men of all shades of politics, and any attempt to form a third political party would drive many of them back into their old party lines." I would further say there is nothing on record in the past to give us any encouragement in going to victory with a new party no matter what form it may take, but I say by all means let us have one or the other, whichever is found best. At the Brandon convention a resolution was passed giving the executive power to frame the pledge to be used for Manitoba. No doubt we will receive it at no late date, and then let every man put his shoulder to the wheels of progress and, as Mr. Partridge has often said, "sunder in a brighter and a happier day."

JOHN KENNEDY.

STOCK RAISING

Editor, Guide—The arguments the manufacturers put up for protection look as if the man who tills the soil has no right in this Western country. T. A.

statement is correct, then the farmers are entitled to a bonus so we can raise capital stock for the manufacturers to blow about. I think we had better go out of the capital stock business before we take T. A. Russell's advice on going into the limited stock business. If we have such good markets in the West for our products, as Mr. Russell thinks I will just give one case of my own in February, 1902. I had some stall-fed cattle and some of my neighbors had a few, too, for sale. We wanted to sell on foot but the price was too low. Some wrote to the lumber camps. I wrote to several firms in Winnipeg and one firm in Gladstone for prices on dressed beef. The best offer I got was from a commission company in Winnipeg at 47 1/2 cents. If I would ship them. Well, we killed and shipped and when the beef got there the commission firm wired me that beef had dropped to 3 cents and advised me to put it in cold storage, saying the price would rise again. It stayed in cold storage till June and I got an offer of two cents. I wrote to them and told them I would hold them good for 4 1/2 cents. Then I got a big bill for cold storage, saying that if I kept it in cold storage till July, I would likely get 7 or 8 cents for it. I saw their point and went to Winnipeg and found that the commission company was charging me double storage and that beef was 4 1/2 cents the day they put it in cold storage, and they had sold some at 4 1/2 cents. I went to Mr. Gordon, of Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, and he said that two cents was all I could get for it. I told him what the commission firm had said about the raise in July to 7 or 8 cents. He said it would not rise and that he could get all he wanted at 4 cents and did not want mine at that. Well, after I had been to every place in the city that handled beef in cold storage, I could do nothing better than two cents or let it be eaten up in cold storage charges. Out of 4,150 pounds of beef with all the expenses I got \$16.90. I went to two lawyers to see if I could make the commission firm make good their offer. They smiled at me and said they were no good. I looked up their capital. Five men and capital of \$10,000 and not incorporated. I knew of one farmer that shipped and did not get one red cent out of his shipment. Who is to blame for this? Of course the farmers. One packer said that I ought to know better; that when a farmer shipped in his dressed beef that way they had a cinch. When the manufacturers remove that cinch and drive the monopolists out of the market we will let Mr. Russell take us by the arm and will say we have a free market. Mr. Russell did not tell the farmers they had better go home and do better farming and rustle for T. A. Russell and the manufacturers.

W. C. MITCHELL.

Bowman River, Man.

ONLY A START

Editor, Guide—I cannot but think but the members of the government are beginning to think that it is about time that they gave us something, if only a little of what they promised before they got in power. They are a long time and a long way from free trade as they have it in England, but they have made the start at last and we must do our part to keep them going. Our ministers can do what the farmers and the consumers of this country want, such as free implements, woollens, leather and many other things. They have not touched these, but can we wonder when we read in the press that they will not do anything to hurt the infants of their own creation? In many cases I am inclined to think it would be better if they were buried while young. Then we could get better stock to start with. There is only one way that reforms can be brought about and that is to get the farmers and all working classes to organize and work together and be on hand when election time comes. But it's no use doing as we have in the past—leave it until the last week or two or month when all the big guns are in motion. I think we should be getting our small arms in readiness right now. We should get some of our leaders in the Grain Growers' Association to draw up a platform now and keep it in view and we would have a better chance when the time comes to use it.

E. J. WAKEHAM
Ituna, Sask.

KEEP SENDING RESOLUTIONS

Editor, Guide.—In perusing the newspapers it must strike most of us very forcibly that all the resolutions that are being passed against the ratification of the reciprocity agreement emanate from boards of trade, provincial conservative

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governments, the "vested interests," etc. They do not, however, represent the common people by any means. That the ratification of the reciprocity agreement will go through at this session we all hope, but let me suggest that our local associations could imitate the big interests to advantage by passing resolutions favorable to reciprocity and sending them to our government. It is regrettable that our governments have not listened more attentively to our demand for free trade in agricultural implements and machinery. The decrease that they have made in the agreement does not satisfy us for the very simple reason that we will not benefit in the least. Let us again apply the same method as I have suggested for reciprocity. In our "Siege of Ottawa" we urged that the British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general tariff. Let us emphasize to the government our demand to that effect by resolution. We must show a united front all the time.

THOMAS WOOD.
Covington, Sask.

FOR THIRD PARTY
Editor, Guide.—The attitude of our Western members the last few weeks must have been disappointing to their constituents in general, and in particular where the farmer's vote is predominant. Once more we feel the chains of party ties, and how helpless we feel. Had we but 20 or 30 farmers in parliament, pledged to no party, having as their aim no special privileges but equal rights for all, what a steady influence it would have been. At the last meeting of the Dana Grain Growers' Association W. H. Lillwall, of Colonsay, spoke on the question of a third party. The meeting was most enthusiastic on the question and passed an unanimous vote that the farmers of this constituency hold a convention at some central spot and nominate a man for either or both of our legislatures. I trust that this question may be brought forward in the immediate future, as in our own hands lies the remedy for the existing evils. To the local associations in the West I have a word to say, "Go thou and do likewise."

W. E. HALL
Dana, Sask.

FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION
Editor, Guide.—I must say I am proud of our Guide, in a country cursed by party you have kept aloof from the snare of either party and you are doing a grand educational work. Progress is being achieved. We all feel the benefits now. What will it be eventually? Not the least interesting department of our Guide is the Mail Bag. On perusal each week it's plain that the common people are thinking and, as a rule, can give expression to their thoughts. Some admirable suggestions are in every issue, but I find you also publish the other thing. In a recent issue you were brought to task for complimenting the imperial government on their conduct of business. I am not a hide-bound politician, but I remember the time when previous to an election in Ireland (of which I happen to be a native) the landlords of the several estates drove around and ordered the farmers to attend and vote for Lord Castleragh, or whoever represented the landlords. That, of course, was before W. E. Gladstone gave us the ballot act. It's strange that almost every measure passed in the interests of the people emanated from one political party. Just now the imperial parliament is blessed with men at the helm who are pledged to give the common people a square deal and their first move must be to reduce the power of that standing disgrace, the House of Lords. Just think what it would mean to the Dominion if we had a finance minister of the grand type of the British chancellor of the exchequer, the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George. He would see to it that the burden of taxation was more evenly borne. In the Dominion the toilers must not only contribute the major portion of the expense of government but, in addition, are obliged to create and maintain a lot of millionaires who are every one eminently patriotic gentlemen. A very good way to show patriotism would be to combine for the public good and say, "We have no moral right to the amount of tariff, let us therefore cut it out and allow consumers to have the necessary implements and goods at a fair price. By so doing we shut out all competition." That would be a noble way of proving patriotism. Even if the duty were only 10 per cent. they could still hold the trade.

I can't say that I ever hope to see them take this course. Greed is too thoroughly imbedded in most that unless the law arranges just treatment we are hopelessly doomed. A short time ago a small army representing the sufferers from the iniquitous tariff made a pilgrimage to Ottawa with the object, amongst others, of having free interchange of farming implements with our good neighbors to the south. We made no unfair request. We asked a loaf, we got some crumbs. A month after our delegation left Ottawa a few representing the manufacturers attended in the same place asking that no relief be given to the common people. Sir Wilfrid assured them that he would see to it that they were not interfered with very much. When I read his reply, I was not so much disappointed, but I really expected that a fair start would be made towards relief. Since free direct legislation was brought forward I saw clearly that it would be a real boon to any country. We would not need to make pilgrimages and lose money and time to have good and necessary laws enacted. Neither would we be obliged to accept of vicious laws which now obtain. In real fact we would own the legislatures. At present, the different governments snap their fingers at the people. We will never be a free people till we cut party entirely and vote only for the candidate who will, in the forefront, pledge himself to support a full measure of direct legislation. Let us have that and we can command the other needed reforms, and no government dare trifle with us.

T. H. STEVENSON.
Minitonas, Man.

PERMANENT LEGAL DEPARTMENT
Editor, Guide:—I wish to point out an injustice that is probably being done on the C.N.R. to some extent. On October 11, I was allotted a car to load wheat at Glenavon. I declared my intention to start loading within 3 hours. After I had cleaned the car, carried the doors and fixed it up ready to load, the agent gave it to another man who was starting to load a car which was not at the platform, and, as I had the threshing machine at my place, I was obliged to put the grain through the elevator, thereby losing about \$50 (elevator charges and drop in wheat)

on two cars. I don't think the farmer paid anything to the agent, and I don't know if the elevator man did or not. I put in a claim to the claims agent for \$20, but he has never condescended to reply. The above case and several others in this district point to the fact that the C.N.R. has no consideration for its customers. I think it is full time the Grain Growers' Association should form a legal defence fund in connection with it and every member who wished to contribute to it could have its protection. The best legal talent could be engaged to fight the case for the farmer without further expense. This would place the small farmer on equal footing with big interests that too often do an injustice to those whom they know have no means to carry on a case.

R. PARSONS.
Glenavon, Sask.

BLIGHT OF PARTY
Editor Guide.—What, it may be asked, is the cause of the present state of Canada, of its political struggles and divisions? Have they not been produced by the miserable spirit of party which have led to all sorts of underhand work of every kind. It has been truly denounced by one of the greatest friends of freedom the world has ever seen, the illustrious George Washington, as "the very worst enemy of popular governments." In his farewell address to the American people, he earnestly warns them against it as the thing from which, of all others, they had most to fear; it serves always, he tells them, to distract the public councils and enfeeble public administration. It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles animosity of one class against another; fomented riots and insurrections; it opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find easy access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. In the present case we can hope for no benefit from a change from grit to tory; it is simply a case of kicking out one thief and substituting another. Our program must be independent men and true, pledged to people and to the principle of Direct Legislation.

Edam, Sask. EDGAR BUFFIT.

Seed Disinfection

Farmers are now busy preparing their seed for sowing. Nothing but good seed should be considered fit for seed, but even when the best of seed is sown, a poor crop often follows through the ravages of smut, rust, and other diseases which affect economic plants. For this reason, every farmer should treat his seed before sowing with a disinfectant, and for this purpose formalin is perhaps the best known remedy. This substance appears on the market under two names—"formalin" and "40 per cent formaldehyde." The substances are absolutely identical, but "40 per cent formaldehyde" is cheaper, owing to the fact that the word "formalin" is protected by patent.

The damage caused by smut is usually underrated. In 1884 Auburn in New York, by actual count, found the oat smut to constitute from 8.3 to 10 per cent of the ordinary crop. It was proved as early as 1838 that infection can occur only upon the very young oat plants, that older plants are immune. The fungus develops in affected plants throughout the season without conspicuous effect, until at blossoming time, the fungus seeks the ovaries and the glumes, and appear again as the familiar black spore masses. Any treatment which kills the spores upon the seed, without materially injuring the seed itself results in a clean crop. The formalin treatment is one of the most reliable and may be made as follows:

One pound is sufficient to treat fifteen to fifty bushels of grain. It should be used at the rate of one ounce to three gallons of water, and in general, one gallon of mixture suffices to treat one bushel of grain. Spread the grain in a thin layer on a smooth barn floor, canvas or upon hard ground and sprinkle with the diluted formalin, either using a spraying machine or a watering pot. Sprinkle so as to thoroughly and evenly wet the grain with this mixture. Then shovel the grain over thoroughly a few times to insure even distribution of the solution and thoroughly wetting of all the seeds and cover the pile with canvas, carpets, blankets or burlap, to keep the fumes of formalin within. The pile should stand from six to twelve hours in this way. The seed may then be readily dried by spreading it out in layers about five c.m. thick and stirring frequently. The seed is then ready to sow. All bags, bins, etc., with which it comes in contact should also be disinfected with a thorough application of the formalin solution. The drill that is used should also be disinfected with formalin. On a large scale, oats have been treated by the formalin method, at the rate of 500 bushels an hour, by throwing the formalin solution by means of a steam pump against the grain as it fell through elevators, arranged with deflectors so as to give proper mixing.

Potato Scab

Scab is recognized by all potato growers as a characteristic rough pitting of the tubers. If these are attacked when quite young, the scabs are deep. If the attack is later, the scabs are more shallow. In very severe cases the tuber is furrowed or cracked. The scab at first appears as a minute reddish or brownish surface

spot, often when the potato is very young. It extends outward, deepens in color, and is attended with the development of an irregular corky incrustation.

The disease is often prevalent to such extent as to prohibit successful potato culture, the chief loss comes from depopulation in sale value, though there is also loss in yield. Estimates show that from five to seventy-five per cent of the potato crop is unsalable on account of scab. Scab is most prevalent in alkaline soils and is favored by moisture.

Potatoes may be disinfected by soaking in a solution of one pint formalin to thirty gallons water for two hours. This treatment should be applied some time previous to planting, provided the potatoes are not exposed to re-infection by being put into receptacles, bags, buckets, etc., that have previously held scabby potatoes. The treatment should be made before the potatoes are cut for planting.

Soil Disinfection

To rid the soil of parasites by disinfection, is possible in limited areas, and is largely employed and has resulted in great benefit. Cutting benches, flats and other benches in the greenhouse, cold frames and seed beds and other small areas may be disinfected with advantage. The use of formalin for the disinfection of greenhouse soil has been in vogue for some time with excellent results. It furnishes a very simple means of disinfection, as follows:

The beds are thoroughly prepared and are then drenched with a formalin solution composed of one part of commercial formalin (40 per cent formaldehyde) to 150 to 200 parts of water, three-fourths to one gallon of this solution being used to the square foot of bed space. The solution should be put on with a watering pot and distributed as evenly as possible over the bed, so as to thoroughly wet the soil to the depth of one foot. It will, in most cases be necessary to put the solution on in two or three applications, as the soil will not take in this quantity of water immediately. The beds should be covered with heavy burlap or a tarpaulin to retain the fumes for a day or so, and then aired for a week before sowing the seed. The beds may be treated in the fall before freezing. In this case a stronger solution, 1-100 may be used as there will then be no danger of injuring the seedlings.

G.T. CHAIRMAN ON RECIPROCIITY

Speaking of the annual meeting of the English Association of American Bond and Shareholders held in London, A. W. Smithers, chairman of the association, and chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway, said: "Various opinions have been expressed as to the effect on the future of Canada of reciprocity with the United States. A good deal of the difference arises from the way in which people let their political opinions and prejudices be mixed up with the economic and business effects. Dealing with the business side, I think, although here and there, there may be some dislocation of individual interests for a time, the effect on Canada as a whole must be good. I do not think we can yet estimate what the effect will be of freer commercial intercourse between the 8,000,000 people in Canada and the 94,000,000 people in the States. Above all, we must never forget that it is in the power of America at any time to decrease or abolish her own duties without any reference to Canada. With regard to the effect on the price of wheat in this country, I think the fears expressed are of the most exaggerated description. If the American people had been living on roots and nuts and were suddenly given the chance of a bountiful wheat supply, I could understand the fears of the alarmists; but when you consider that America is so well supplied with wheat that last year she had enough to spare us 11,000,000 hundredweights, notwithstanding the fact that she had a disappointing wheat harvest, you can see that the only wheat that will go from Canada to the United States is a balance really of certain hard sorts, which will mix with the wheat grown in the States, and it must be remembered that even in this connection even now, and for some years past, considerable quantities of hard wheats have gone from Canada into the States. In addition, wheat, at



SWINE IN RAPE

1. It will grow abundant forage to pasture and fatten big herds of cattle, sheep, swine and idle horses.
2. It will enrich the land.
3. It will prevent soil drifting and holds the snow during Winter.
4. It will have disappeared by Spring and left the land in best condition for wheat.

Write us about this mixture; correspondence invited on all Western seeding questions.

FREE TO CUSTOMERS

- Booklet 1—"Alfalfa and How to Grow It."
- " 2—"Rape, Its Uses and How to Grow It."
- " 3—"How to Grow the Best Onions."
- " 4—"How to Grow Mushroom Rooms."
- " 5—"How to Grow Sweet Peas."
- " 6—"Lawns: How to Build, Repair and Maintain."

Our large illustrated catalogue with cultural directions, free to all.

A GOLD MINE IN YOUR SUMMER FALLOW

Plow deep, as early as possible; surface cultivate, sow from mid-June to mid-July with PRAS, SPRING RYE and ESSEX RAPE mixed.

BIG RETURNS FROM MODERATE OUTLAY

6 BOOKLETS BY THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES



Marquis Wheat

THE WHEAT FOR THE WESTERN FARMER

First in Earliness and Yield—equal to Red Fife in quality. The following are from the Reports of the Experimental Farms:

EARLINESS, 3 YEARS' TEST

At Brandon—Average days maturing, Marquis 110; Red Fife 121.
At Indian Head—Average days maturing, Marquis 121; Red Fife 131.

PRODUCTIVENESS, 3 YEARS' TEST

At Brandon—Average yield per acre, Marquis 45 bushels; Red Fife 40 1/2 bushels.
At Indian Head—Average yield per acre, Marquis 40 bushels; Red Fife 34 bushels.

We strongly advise every grower to sow all the Marquis Wheat he can obtain. Every bushel will be wanted for seed next year and the following year at high prices. There is no better investment in sight. Our stock is the GENUINE, being endorsed by Dr. Chas. E. Saunders. PRICE, \$4.20 PER BUSHEL, bags included. Write us for full descriptive pamphlet. RED FIFE WHEAT—The old stand-by of the West. Our stock is from Registered Ancestry and selected. This is the same strain we shipped last season to the Departments of Agriculture of foreign countries, to their great satisfaction. Grow the Genuine; 10 bushels for \$15.50, bags included.

Sweet Peas

Brilliance, Beauty, Sweet Perfume, Profuse Lasting Bloom, in the garden or as cut flowers.

We have about 90 varieties, embracing the rarest and most beautiful in the New Spencer and Grandiflora Types. For Home or Exhibition growing our list is unsurpassable.

Procure Our Catalogue, Our Seeds, Our Booklets and Succeed Mention this paper.



present prices, is a paying crop to grow in Canada, and while prices are maintained at their present level, more and more of the prairies will be put under cultivation every year; and if the price goes up, as the alarmists say, the remedy will be still more land at still quicker rate to be brought under cultivation. In Canada the harvest last year was inferior to that of 1909, but owing

to the increased land under cultivation and the activity of business arising from the great stream of immigration into the country, the traffics of the railroads are keeping up in satisfactory fashion. Here, again the demand is great for continued fresh accommodation in building hotels, double tracking, bridges and rolling stock."—The Monetary Times.

Write Today for Catalogue

ADVANCES ON LIST PRICE
Sugar, all kinds, per 100 lbs. 30c
Prunes, all sizes, per lb. 2c
Evaporated Apples, per lb. 2c

DECLINE ON LIST PRICE
Lard, Pure and Compound, per 25 lb. pack 20c

SPECIALS
MacDonald's Brier Tobacco, 9c per lb. 80c
Flour, best quality, per 95 lb. sack, \$2.90

DUNGAN & HUNTER
Mail Order Grocers
519 LOGAN AVE. WINNIPEG
MARCH 1st

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

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

FOR SALE CLYDESDALE STALLION. Name King George. Born 1903, sire King's Great Imp. (1874), (112545), age four years old May 20th, 1911, color black, of good quality, good action and beautiful broken to harness, single and double, hatched double every day, perfectly quiet and gentle and a sure stock getter. For further information apply to Craig Iron, Kenosha, P.O. Man., Oakville Station, C.N.R. Former Station, U.T.R. Manitoba.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND R.F. Bucks.—See my young stallions at Brandon Winter Fair. Good ones and for sale. Name W.D. Man., Oakville Station, C.N.R. Former Station, U.T.R. Manitoba. Some choice Yorkshires sows to farrow March and April. Others selected for spring pigs, also for eggs. Cuckery all sold. Shipping stations, Carman and Holland, Andrew Graham, P.O. Man., P.O.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSIER, MAN. We wish to recommend our stallions without having a public sale. We have pure bred Shorthorn bulls from six to eighteen months, also heifers and some of all ages. Inspection invited. Yorkshires of November farrow, either heaver, or sows, \$12.00; September farrow, \$16.00; July farrow, \$18.00. Prices include crabs and registered pedigree.

POPULAR FARM GRAIN AND STOCK FARM. Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Buck Cuckery, choice B. Orpingtons, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

FOR SALE—THREE HEREFORD BULLS, aged 4, 2 and 1 year. All from good stock. Also second hand steam threshing outfit, complete with feeder, bagger and blower. Will sell this outfit cheap or trade for land or stock.—H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man.

CREDIT SALE, MAY 10, 1911—FARM, 50 load Shorthorns, implements, household effects. Watch these columns for further particulars. If interested drop a card. Sale begins 10 a.m.—James Wilson, Prop., Grand View Stock Farm, Inverfall, Alta. 346

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA blood and quality, Friesians, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbrooke Stables, Port Rouge. Write 618 Rossier Avenue, Winnipeg.

DE CLOW'S HORSES

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

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

ROBT. ROGERS REBUKED

The following letter is from the Manitoba Free Press of March 27.

Sir—Yesterday's Free Press published an interview given out by Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works in the Manitoba government, in Toronto on the 22nd inst. Mr. Rogers said, as reported, "That the farmers of Manitoba have been stampeded by the officers of the Grain Growers, who are Grits first, last and all the time, and are ready to work for the Liberal party under all circumstances." This indictment might create no little surprise amongst most of these officers, were it not that the public have become somewhat accustomed to Mr. Rogers' airy deliverances when he goes on his eastern trips. But lest the eastern people should be disposed to give any credence to Mr. Rogers' remarks as above quoted, it may be as well to state the facts. Of course it is not necessary for any one to attempt to enlighten the Western farmers in the matter referred to, they understand the situation, and thoroughly understand Mr. Rogers' motives in making the above statement, and also in opposing the reciprocity agreement now before parliament. Mr. Rogers knows that the Western farmers have been pressing for certain legislation for the purpose of bringing about better and freer economic conditions in the sale of their produce and the purchase

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHEPHERD horses. Finest prize herd of the West. Pure colored horses, color 2, E. Marjole, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

A. D. McDONALD BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorn young bulls for sale.—Manitoba Stock Farm, Napaka, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BREED for beef and butter. French and half reds, for sale.—Fleishman Bros., Harding, Man. Finest importers and breeders.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE—AT VERY reasonable prices. Three pure bred stallions being 3, 4 and 5 years respectively.—K. A. August, Homewood, Man.

15 BULLS IN GOOD STRAIGHT REGIN bred shorthorns fit for service. Also to 225. Fine young Clyde stallion cheap.—J. Bonsholtz, Marjole, Man.

FOR SALE 5 REGISTERED ANYSHIRE bull from one wood to year old. Price \$75.00 to \$100.00. John H. Stratton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 356

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN. Breeder improved Yorkshires, pair young ones to farrow in May for sale, also two 2 months old heaves. Eggs for setting from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting.

SHORTHORN BULL CALF FOR EX change or sale—pedigreed. Address: Millers, Highland, Man. 374

FOR SALE—SIX YEAR OLD PEDIGREED Jersey bull.—John Taylor, Woodburn, Sask. 374

JERSEY CATTLE SHIRE HORSES, FERIN Danks, Toronto, Gorse and Breeze Top Keys.—David Smith, Gladstone, Man.

REGISTERED BERSHIRE SWINE—Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomberly, Lipton, Sask.

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

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

WAWA DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. Mackay, Marjole, Man.

F. J. COLLIVER, WELBYN, SASK. BREED er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

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

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

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

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 sold and are selling the best ones in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, fast class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

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

of their supplies. Reciprocity with the United States was one of the measures asked for, and a large delegation was sent to Ottawa to press for this measure, amongst others. The leader of that delegation, the leader in fact of the organized farmers of Canada on that occasion, is a strong Conservative, and is, and has been, a supporter of the government of which Mr. Rogers is a member. The vice-president of the M.G.G.A. is a supporter of the same government. The writer has been for years a supporter of that government. Mr. Rogers knows these men. Does he mean to say that they would stand for the organization of which they are officers being turned into an adjunct of the "Grit party," or any other party, even if there were any disposition to do so, which there is not, nor has there been? Mr. Rogers knows, to use the very mildest term, his statements are not correct. Mr. Rogers says the reciprocity agreement will injure the farmers. He holds no brief for the farmers for advice in that matter. They think otherwise, and being more immediately interested, have given the matter as much consideration, if not a great deal more, than people who become wealthy by other means than farming, and whose interest in the matter is of a purely political consideration. The whole outcry against the measure is for party purposes, the wretched game of politics played by

Start Right

The mere examination of a sample of grass or clover seeds by the naked eye or even with the aid of a microscope, will denote its purity, but will not give the slightest idea as to the producing power of the plants subsequently raised. The only method by which this can be ascertained is by first selecting the plants showing the hardiest habit and greatest forage-yielding power and raising seed from these, afterwards testing by actually weighing the produce of each plot, as is done at the Garton Plant Breeding Farms.

Pedigreed Alfalfa

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 6th, 1911

I have a most beautiful stand of your New Alfalfa on ten acres. I think every seed germinated. I am so impressed with it that I shall put it a further 20 to 30 acres next season, for which you will receive my order in due course. The seed grew so well that I think 20 pounds per acre too much, and shall sow less per acre next spring.

CHAS. C. CASTLE.

Put in some Alfalfa this Spring. Make a start in growing this wonderful forage and pasture crop. Start right by using seed with breeding, seed whose hardiness and productiveness has been proved.

Garton Pedigree Seed Co. Ltd.

455 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE WINNIPEG, MAN.

In making your plans for the coming crop season are you giving due consideration to the very important matter of

HAIL INSURANCE

If you are, it is safe to say that you have decided, or will decide, to insure with us. Close inquiry into our business methods, our rates of premium, and our treatment of patrons who have been claimants for indemnity for loss could lead you to no other conclusion.

Eleven years of successful operation and increased patronage from year to year proves the merits of the plan on which we conduct Hail Insurance, and we invite the most searching inquiry into our record.

Our home offices are here in the provinces where we solicit patronage, within easy reach, should we fail to make good on anything we undertake.

Full information and the names of satisfied patrons in any district where we have done business will be furnished on application to

Any Local Agent or Insurance Agencies, Limited—
General Agents: BRANDON, WINNIPEG and REGINA

The Central Canada Insurance Company
The Saskatchewan Insurance
The Alberta-Canadian Insurance

a political party that will stop at nothing in their craze to get into office. What is gripping the politicians is the fact that the people are breaking their old party ties and coming together in united action for the common good. This is very clearly in evidence to-day in Manitoba. The "Plebs" are awakening and the politicians are alarmed. They know what is coming. They clearly see that if the reciprocity agreement comes into operation that the benefits growing out of freedom of trade and a larger and better market in which both to buy and sell will be so immediate and pronounced the party who opposed it will be confined to the shades of opposition for an indefinite period. That is the reason these politicians are so frantic, it is not the injury it will do, but the good it will accomplish, that causes their outcry and patriotic wailings. What a miserable, wretched condition politics have sunk to! Disgusting, disgusting!
J. W. SCALLION
Virden, Man., March 21, 1911

GRAIN

GRAIN... The next... The next... The next...

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GRAIN... The next... The next... The next...

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GRAIN... The next... The next... The next...

Another meeting will be held here on March 30...

CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR... At our monthly meeting held yesterday...

ASTWOOD FORMED... We have organized a branch of the Grain Growers' Association here...

FORMED AT BREIDENBURY... We had an organization meeting of the farmers of this district today...

SKIPTON FORMED... On Thursday, the 16th inst., a public meeting was held in the school house at Skipton...

INFORMATION WANTED... At a meeting held at Madoc yesterday, which meeting was addressed by Mr. Evanson...

WELLINGTON IN LINE... A meeting was held at the Wellington school house on February 27...

THE RAILROAD QUESTION... The following paper was delivered before a meeting of the Newlands Grain Growers' Association on February 27...

to Port Arthur... Suppose fifty are sent from Lashburn in a season, a low estimate I believe...

You're Safe... Your stock is safe and your crop is safe when you fence with 'Safe-Lock' woven wire fencing... The Safe-Lock Fence Co. BRANDON, MAN.

OWEN'S SMUT MACHINE... NO matter how thoroughly you clean your grain, you will always find that a percentage of the Smut Balls, Pin Oats, Ragweed and other foul seeds have been left in... The HARMER IMPLEMENT CO. Ltd. 182 Princess Street - WINNIPEG

Parcel Post... I have had in my mind for a long time the need we have in this country of a well equipped parcel post service... question? I am not sure but that it would be the best way to begin at the bottom...

Thousands of Dollars

OF

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Stock

Are Being Purchased Every Day

If you want to be among the lucky and secure your stock on the present Easy Terms, send in your application at once

THIS OFFER WILL NOT LAST

You can now buy Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock at par value, \$25.00 per share.

You may have to pay \$30.00 or more next year

You are allowed to secure your stock by paying down \$7.50, \$17.50 or \$25.00 per share, and the balance (if any) next fall when you have the returns for your next crop. No interest is charged on the amount unpaid, but dividends are allowed only on the amount paid. We advise all, if possible, to pay the full amount at time of application.

All money you pay on stock before April 30th, 1911, will bear dividends since July 1st, 1910, ten months before your money is received.

We do not expect this exceedingly liberal offer will ever be made again, and we advise you to secure as many Shares before April the 30th as you can.

Every farmer, farmer's wife, son and daughter can purchase four shares each.

DON'T DELAY

SEND IN YOUR APPLICATION AND MONEY AT ONCE. Booklets and circulars regarding the Company will be sent on request.

Address: ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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MINIOLA RESOLUTION

The Miniola Association had a meeting on March 15 to discuss the resolution...

IRISHMEN IN LINE

At a meeting of the Irish Farmers' Association...

WHARF MINUTE PRESENTED

At a meeting of the Wharf Farmers' Association...

UPHOLD EXECUTIVE

Speakers were present at a meeting...

RENEWAL FOR RECIPROCIITY

The Farmers' Union of the M. I. A. A. has...

ROOMMATES FOR AGREEMENT

and to Sir...

EXPLOITERS ENDORSED

A meeting of the Farmers' Association...

LADIES ALSO IN LINE

At a meeting of the Ladies' Association...

GO-OPERATION AT HENRIE

The Henrie Farmers' Association...

GENERAL CITY MEETING

At a meeting of the General City...

MANY MEMBERS AT MORRIS

Three nights address at Morris...

ROSE HILL CONCERT

A happy concert...

ALBANY ENDORSER PACT

The Albany Farmers' Association...

ALBANY ENDORSER PACT

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INTERESTS OF GOVERNMENT

The interests of the government...

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Advertisement for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, listing officers and contact information.

The design of the Guild is indicated clearly by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

At a meeting of the Farmers' Association...

At a meeting of the Farmers' Association...

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At a meeting of the Farmers' Association...

Question Drawer

The department of the Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of the facility...

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered.

PROPER LEGAL PROCESS

Ask Subscriber—If I own a B. three dollars. What is the proper legal process for A. to get a judgment against B. and have it registered?

LIEN NOTE ON HORSES

Ask Subscriber—A bought a team of horses from B in the year 1909, giving him \$250 cash and a lien note for \$200, due about Nov. 1st, 1910.

LIEN NOTE ON OXEN

Ask Subscriber—I bought a team of oxen from a man and paid \$25 down. He took a lien note on them and promised to hold them for me \$100 on the first of Nov., 1910.

WHO PAYS POLICY?

S. J. S., Sask.—A mortgaged his farm. Had a life insurance policy attached with the mortgage. Policy he sold to B. and B. to C. to have a mortgage.

HIRD HELP

Subscriber, Man.—Can a man hired for say 7 or 8 weeks for \$100 or less and terms of time, quit and collect his full earned wages up to date of quitting on a month's notice, when a farmer has to pay \$10 to \$15 per month more for another man to take his place?

TERMINAL CHARGES

E. N., Plain View, Sask.—Last year about Jan. 17th I shipped a car load of flour through the Security Elevator Co.'s elevator at Bermingham, Sask.

SEEK GRAIN

G. R. K., Sask.—Where are the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta getting the seed oats which they are supplying to farmers in certain districts?

DUTY ON MANURE SPREADERS

M. M., Alta.—The duty on manure spreaders coming into Canada from the United States at the present time is \$9 per cent.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE TO MACHINERY CO.

Ask Subscriber—A buys machinery from a machine company in Manitoba and gives notes. Being unable to meet notes when due he gives chattel mortgage on other machinery.

How long have I to lead a car of grain at the loading platform before I am charged demurrage?

We are not aware that the governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Alberta are copying any provisions...

Yes, the Grain Growers' Grain Company has changed numerous quantities of Fred W. note to Ontario and Quebec, but send papers obviously. This demand is practically paid now, as the Ontario and Quebec farmers do not want to buy note which may not reach them for another thirty days.

In regard to a demurrage charge, the Act just passed states that the farmer has twenty-four hours in which to stop his grain after the car is spotted at the platform.

FARMER AND AGENT

Subscriber, Sask.—A farmer buys repair parts of a machine in the States, has to pay according to marks here for the shipping the wholesaler.

MISSING STEER

J. E. S., Sask.—Last May I sent seven head of cattle out to be herded for the summer and when the herd returned one was missing.

SECOND MORTGAGE ON PROPERTY

Sask., Sask.—A sold some property to B in Manitoba, taking a second mortgage on same. As B. was not paying up A employed a lawyer in Edmonton where A. was staying at the time.

REFUSE TO WITHDRAW CAVENAT

Sask., Subscriber—Two years ago I had about one hundred lots of my land surveyed. The land is cash for thirty days security the notes were not registered.

COMPANY REFUSE TO PAY

Sask., Subscriber—A man dies while in the employ of a company. His earnings that he has in cash he gives to the government.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE TO MACHINERY CO.

Ask Subscriber—A buys machinery from a machine company in Manitoba and gives notes.

chattel mortgage. Can the company sue me again in another province if there was not enough from my proceeds of sale to pay the notes?

Yes, if you proceed to recover any notes given for the machinery? Ans.—Company can sue.

EMPLOYEE AND THIEFHERMAN

R. S. E., Sask.—A man running threshing engine near the line between F. S. and Canada, in Sask. here for \$2 a day? At the end of this time his engine breaks out that they only promised him \$1 a day.

Subsidiary, Mass., Man.

How have a little cough, breathe heavy and quick like a horse with braces. What is the trouble? Ans.—Give to each ten drops of glycerine to which add a little warm water twice daily.

FAVORED NATION TREATIES

Subscriber—The Imperial government has made "favored nation" treaties with Argentina, Republic, Austria Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela and Switzerland.

Veterinary

We shall be glad to have any readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in the Guide.

MARE NOT THIRIVING

A. P., Man.—When mare is put in hard work she starts shaking and does not eat well. She keeps in fair shape, but is not so well as she should be.

MARE WITH SWELLING ON BELLY

P.P.P., Ellsrao.—Mare 15 years old in foal has swelling on belly half an inch thick up to front legs.

MARE IN FOAL-WEAK

P.H., Sask.—Mare in foal is weak and wobbly. When she eats she stops suddenly at times.

LINED AND TURPENTINE

P.H., Sask.—Is lined oil and turpentine dangerous to a mare in foal?

MARE WITH ITCH IN LEGS

C.W.B., Man.—Pure bred Clydes mare frequently gets a kind of mange on her legs, small scabs come and they seem to itch very much.

"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST AND STORM PROOF. Western Canada Factory, 797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG.

Write for Booklet. The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, Manufacturers TORONTO & WINNIPEG.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS. ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old...

MARE NOT THIRIVING. A. P., Man.—When mare is put in hard work she starts shaking and does not eat well. She keeps in fair shape, but is not so well as she should be.

MARE WITH LUMPS ON CHEST. H.H., Hillsdale, Sask.—The trouble is most likely caused by the mare knocking her chest against the manger. I would advise you to have the lump cut out by a veterinary surgeon.



STOP THE WASTE

Every day that you put off playing a piano within reach of your children is another day thrown into life's wastebasket, for these golden moments lost in the matter of acquiring an education can never be regained. How much would YOU give today to bring back the days of lost opportunities? **TALKING ABOUT A PIANO** will not put one into your home, nor make the proverbial "next year" the one of peace and plenty.

LIVE TODAY
Give to your family the piano they have wished for so long. A little down and a trifle each month will soon make you its proud owner, and your home a sunnier and happier one. Write for catalogue and full particulars.

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Factory Branch, 356 Main Street
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The Only Piano Store on Main Street

IF YOU WANT **More Bread** and **Better Bread** **BAKE WITH**



THE FLOUR THAT MAKES YOUR BAKING SKILL SEEM BETTER STILL
We pay Highest Cash Prices for Wheat. Make your consignment to us. Prompt attention assured.
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.
WINNIPEG

little of the wild side of the world. You see, my trunk is packed already."

"Sure enough, half hidden by the desk, there stood a steamer trunk with the lid raised. Miss Amy noted, with indescribable emotion, a small flask of brandy on the top, and a pair of huge slippers."

"And that's only that little chap to be arranged for," the man went on, nodding toward the corner of the room. "I don't believe that I have introduced myself. I'm Manly Gibb, and that is Manly Gibb, Jr."

He walked over toward the quilt, and stood looking down at the sleeping child.

"Manly Gibb, Jr. has a bad temper, naturally come by through inheritance. He likes his own way, does Manly. He's a big nuisance, and a big comfort. He loves his daddy."

"The gruff voice was a trifle husky now. "What is your name?" he asked Miss Amy over his shoulder.

"Amy Grant."
"Well, Amy Grant, if I let you have this little fellow for keeps, will you do your best by him? Will you stand between him and all harm? Will you take him to the church in the village, and give him a corner of your lonely little heart?"

Miss Amy stifled a big sob. "I'll give him all of it!" she cried.

He turned and came back to her. "Shake hands," he said.

They shook hands, the big man and the little woman, like comrades.

"Now that that's arranged," he declared, with an air of great relief, "we'll get down to business. "I'm a poor man, poorer than I've ever been before, but perhaps I may make some money out in the wilds. If I do, it's all for him. I haven't any relations. I don't believe that I'll ever come back. At least, it's not a part of my present plans. So if I do make money I'll send it to you. Give him as good schooling as you can. Make a college man of him if you must, but not unless he shows a decided bent for that form of life. I'd like him to be something bigger, broader."

He had settled down on the edge of the desk in front of her. Miss Amy could see how thick his hair was, how strong his shoulders. A very tower of strength he seemed to the little woman. As she looked, a desperate resolve was forming itself in her heart.

"Do you think," she asked timidly, "do you think you'll ever marry again?"

He looked at her. "Never," he said.

"Then, if you never mean to marry and you never mean to come back," she went on desperately, "would you mind marrying me before you go?"

Oh, poor Miss Amy, poor Miss Amy! The words were out even while her lips trembled to hold them back. The next moment her crimson face was hidden in her hands.

"Oh, don't remember what I said," she begged. "Oh, don't remember it! Don't remember it!"

"If you were another kind of woman," he replied slowly, "I'd think you were laying some trap for me. But I've seen your sort before. You're like my mother. What is it?"

How she ever told him Miss Amy never knew; but somehow, some way, the words came, halting at first, then more eloquent, as she poured out her heart to this man, a stranger an hour ago, and now so close that he seemed the very keeper of her soul.

"So all you want is the shelter of my name?" he asked.

"That's all. I'm so tired of being single. I want to belong," she sobbed.

He laid his hand on hers.

"How old are you?"

She told him quite honestly.

"Five years older than I am. But what's five years? Or ten, for that matter, if it's the right woman. I've seen girls half your age that I'd consider it hell to be married to. Excuse my French."

Miss Amy laughed hysterically. He had sworn!

"If there had been any one like you in Meldrum," she cried, "I would have done my part. I never did my part. I see that now. But there never was anyone in my town like you."

They talked over good while together, planning out things. Then they woke up Manly, Jr., and Miss Amy carried him back to the hotel with her. She found that he had his father's eyes. That evening she bought a rat, one of the circular, wire kind, and in the morning the friendly chambermaid helped her to arrange an elaborate tower of hair. It was a great improvement.

At ten o'clock there was a brief cere-

Blue Ribbon Tea

AND




All the other Blue Ribbon goods, the Coffee, the Baking Powder, the Extracts, and the Jelly Powder, are easily in a class by themselves. They are famous as the Pure Food Family, the family that is guaranteed to please. If they don't please you, your money will be cheerfully refunded. Try them.

mony at a neighboring church, and at half past eleven they were on the train bound for Meldrum. All Meldrum saw them alight at the station, and as they walked up the village street there was a wondering Meldrum head at every window. Manly Gibb stayed two hours, and then took the express southward. Miss Amy saw him off again, standing on the platform to the last with his child clasped in her arms.

"Good-by," he said. "Is there anything more I can do?"

"Would you—would you give me one of your cigars—for a keepsake?" she faltered.

He felt in his pocket, and slipped a battered old pipe into her hand.

"I'll send up a box of my things. Put them around the house."

The express was thundering along the level track while they looked at each other. They drew together very close, eyes seeking eyes.

"Good-by," he said again. "I'll write. It's nice to have some one to write to—some one who will care."

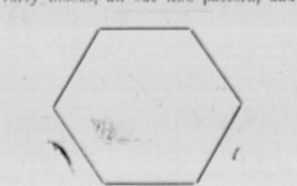
He started toward the car, and wheeled again, to stoop and kiss her squarely on the lips.

"I'll come back," he whispered. Miss Amy watched the train out of sight, watched until the very smoke had disappeared behind the distant hills, and then turned toward the village street, still carrying Manly, Jr. There were tears in her eyes, but she held her head erect for she was now a wife and mother.

—Scrap Book.

CHARM QUILT PATTERN
Dear Isabel: I saw a request for a quilt pattern in the last Guide. As I have one that I think very nice, I am sending it, hoping it will please Mrs. Robinson.

It is the charm quilt, or no two blocks alike. It requires three hundred and forty blocks, all cut like pattern, and



joined alternately (a light and a dark) in strips, twenty in each strip and it requires seventeen strips.

MRS. H. S. NEELY.
Goven, Sask.

Note.—Thank you, Mrs. Neely, for sending on this useful pattern. The sections are of a size to include quite small odds and ends. The pattern is as you observe, simply a six sided figure, each edge measuring 2½ inches.

Make your Home Attractive
The R. K. Lighting System will make your home as bright, cheerful and inviting. Beautiful fixtures for the different rooms of the home with brilliant light superior in quality and durability at one-half the cost. Can be installed anywhere in the home. Complete description of the R. K. System in our literature. Write our nearest office for literature.
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Here's a Home Dye
That **ANYONE** Can Use.
HOME DYEING has always been more or less of a difficult undertaking—Not so when you use **DYOLA**.
Send for Sample Card and Story Booklet to **THE JOHNSON RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Can.**
JUST THINK OF IT!
With **DYOLA** you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the **SAME** Dye. No chance of using the **WRONG** Dye for the Goods you have to color.

Send us \$1.45—Send us your part, the attractive dress. It is made with a waist attractively trimmed with stripes of the material used with ribbon trimming and bordered with gilt buttons and fancy drapery. Such as waist line with full pleated skirt. The material is Highland Flax and white or blue and red (also a dotted). In a waist and dress grade which you will be well pleased. Comes in sizes 12 to 16. Give age, size, weight, and color length. It is well worth double. We deliver at \$1.45 and \$2.00. Postage order to-day. **STANDARD GARMENT CO., 44, Cross Street, London, U.K.**

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WE HAVE IT.
Write us and mention your wants.
India Rubber Specialty Co., Box 1008, Montreal.

FOR EQUAL PAY
Mrs. Leslie Carter favors equal pay for women teachers, and is willing to give for the cause a benefit performance of "Two Women," in which she has been playing at the Lyric Theatre in New York, under the management of the Authors' Producing Company. Mrs. Carter makes this offer in a recent letter to Miss Grace Strachan, president of the Interborough Women Teachers' Association. She wrote Miss Strachan that she admired her plucky fight and wanted to see her succeed. "The great burden of educating the young," Mrs. Carter wrote, "rests on the shoulders of the good women teachers the world over. They bear the brunt of the preliminary training. Why men should receive more than women I do not know. The men rarely devote

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"Favorite" Cream.

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Maxwell's "Favorite" is used all over
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their careers to the public schools, as women do. They use their teaching positions as stepping stones to professions of law and medicine and to college professorships. I think our basis of assignment of teachers is all wrong. The younger the child, the more care must be used, the more experience should be brought to bear. If I had my way, I would place the most experienced women teachers in charge of the kindergarten, and arrange matters so that teachers will graduate from the highest grade of the grammar school down to the kindergarten as they gain experience. As the need is felt, so it will grow, and the soft, mother kindness of experience should be applied to the little ones."

THE VOTING WOMAN

The day had come when Mary Ann could go and vote just like a man. She'd dreamed about that day for years, had prayed for it with sighs and tears, and now 'twas her's, the sacred boon of voting, so, just after noon she to her boudoir climbed the stair, for that great function to prepare. She first tried on her dress of blue, then thought that it would never do. "When woman votes,"



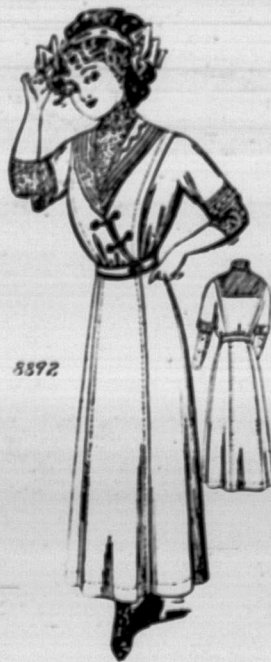
890? - A Natty Suit for the Boy.
Boy's Russian Suit with Knickerbockers and Underwear.
A comfortable model is here illustrated that will prove a splendid summer suit, without the underwear, which can be added on cool days. Heavy serge was used in this instance, with trimmings of brown satin. Lawn, gingham, poplin, corduroy, chambray and similar fabrics are all appropriate for this design. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes, 2, 4, 6, years. It requires 1 yard of 36 inch material for the undersuit and 3 yards of 44 inch material for the suit for the 4 year size.

she mused, "I guess she ought to wear a white dress, that few pink green is just too light," the brown one makes me seem a fright. I'd like to know what Mrs. Brown decides on, advising to the polls." She called that lady up by phone, "come look an answer with a grocer." "I really don't know what to wear," the girl shrugging her shoulders. "No, Mary Ann, in favored haste, put on a yellow skirt and coat, etc. she remembered she'd not had to wear with such a rig as that. The long hours passed with leaden feet, at last he bubbled down the street, to where the voting booths were placed. "How do I vote?" she asked in haste. Then she the watchman, purple-powder. "You've come too late, the polls are closed."

WALT MASON

CREAM PUFFS

One of the best rules for cream puffs calls for one cup of butter melted in two cups of hot water; then put in a teaspoon on the stove to boil. While boiling stir in two cups of sifted flour with a wooden spoon, stirring vigorously until it flows from the bottom and side of the steam pan. Then remove from the fire and cool. When cold, stir in six eggs one after another. Drop in large spoonfuls on buttered paper or tin and bake in a hot oven from 20 to 25 minutes, until golden brown. When cold, cut the sides with a sharp knife or scissors and fill with the following pastry cream: Put a pint of milk on to boil in a double boiler with one cup of sugar. When it reaches the boiling point thicken with two large table-spoonfuls of corn starch, dissolved in a little water. As soon as it boils and thickens add two beaten eggs and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, stir well and at once remove from the fire. Cool and fill the shells.

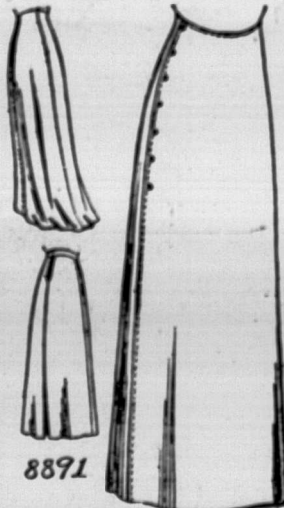


5572 - A Graceful Girlish Model.
One Piece Dress for Misses and Small Women.
A practical but stylish design is here shown. The front is crossed below the bust and the neck opening is outlined by a sailor collar. Gibson plait lead breadth to the shoulders. The waist is cut on the popular princess lines, and may be worn with or without the tucker. The skirt has a front and back panel, stitched in rack effect and pinned to side and back girths. Cashmere, serge, hennetta, washable fabrics or silk are all suitable for this charming creation. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes, 14, 16, 18, 20 years. It requires 4.5 yards of 44 inch material for the 16 year size, with 1 1/2 yard of 27 inch material for the tucker.

A DISSENTING VOICE
By John Kendrick Bangs
How men can rave o'er golden hair,
I really cannot see.
No Phyllis, Maude, or Myrtle fair
Hath e'er appealed to me.
I do not like their cherry lips,
I do not like their smiles,
I hate their dainty fingertips,
And much despise their wiles.
What beauty lies in dimples deep
I truly cannot guess.
The dimples really quite a cheap
Old type of loveliness,
And why the poets waste their time
And knock their wits about
In writing rhapsody of silly rhyme
To them, I can't make out.
I would not walk across the street
To look in Daphne's glance,
I don't consider Daphne sweet,
And Phyllis cannot dance!
At least, to my poor mortal gaze
The verdict is she can't!
Her wanton glances suggest the way
Of some old elephant.
Rejected? P. Well I guess not!
What's that I hear you say?
These lines are merely Tommy-rot
By some old soiled jay?
The ravings of a jilted man,
Whom Phyllis hath turned down?
I'd have you know my name is ANNE
MATILDA LEMONS BROWNE!

HECKER DENIES IT

Senator John Hecker of Colorado, who was said to be intending to introduce a bill for the repeal of woman suffrage, has come out in the Denver papers with a flat denial. He says: "There is not a word of truth in these stories. I have never drafted a bill affecting woman's suffrage. I have never promised to introduce such a bill. I do not believe such a bill is in existence. I do not think the question will be raised in the approaching legislature, and even if the proposed bill is introduced, I do not believe there is a sane man who thinks it would have the ghost of a chance of passing."
Senator Hecker was for years the secretary of the Liquor Sellers' Association,



8891 - A Stylish Skirt Model.
Ladies' Three Piece Skirt in Round or Sweep Length, and with High or Normal Waistline.
The simple gored skirt has lost none of its popularity despite the many variations in plaited effects. The model here portrayed is decidedly smart, and will do nicely for street wear, or for a dressy gown. Serge, prunella, chevrot, and the many new stripes, plaids and checks are all admirable for this design. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure. It requires 1 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the 22 inch size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

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

WALTHAM WATCH

NO matter what style watch you buy, be sure it has a WALTHAM movement and you can be sure that it's right. Your Jeweler will tell you "It's Time You Owned a Waltham"

Send for Descriptive Booklet
Waltham Watch Co. Montreal, Can.

tion, and he admits that he is opposed to woman suffrage. This makes more significant his acknowledgment that there is not "the ghost of a chance" of its being repealed.
Yet Mr. Hecker's alleged intention to introduce such a bill has been telegraphed to the press all over the country, and not one in a hundred of the papers that published the lie will take the trouble to publish the correction.
Our readers take note how often "taunted news" is circulated by the enemies of equal rights.

ORDER AND SYSTEM IN HOUSE KEEPING

Every sensible person knows that the affairs of life are carried on to much better advantage when they are managed with a certain regard to routine than when the duties of the day are left to accident. Especially in house-keeping it is a good plan to regulate the various days according to system, to have certain days for certain work, and as a rule not to vary too much in the schedule laid down. If the work is done in a haphazard way, whatever comes uppermost fashion, the woman of the house will always be at work.
Every woman must regulate her household in her own way so far as her means are concerned; also so far as her work is concerned. Those who are doing their own work (as many do), have everything in their own hands. They have the joy of not having their dishes chipped and wantonly broken; their pots and pans last longer than those of others who are dependent upon the help of untaught girls from other shores. They do not find their towels and dish cloths packed in holes under the sink or burned—in fact, they find that while they are not quite so much at leisure, they are far more at ease in mind and are on the whole much more independent than women who have others to help them.
Some of our most eminent physicians declare that for the delicately constituted woman housekeeping is almost a panacea for her ills and far better than any occupation such as sewing or working at a desk all day. Of course, this opinion presupposes favorable conditions such as a comfortable and convenient house and modern appliances to simplify the work—and above all, system—a planning out of the work.
There are two classes of housekeepers, those whose work is away ahead of them and those who are ahead of their work. Housekeeping requires a goodly amount of grey matter rather than muscular strength.

A husband was being arraigned in court in a suit brought by his wife for cruelty.
"I understand, sir," said counsel, addressing the husband, "that one of the indignities you have showered upon your wife is that you have not spoken to her for three years. Is that so?"
"It is," answered the husband.
"Well, sir," thundered the counsel, "why didn't you speak to her, may I ask?"
"Because," replied the husband, "I didn't want to interrupt her."
Case dismissed.

A mother gave her little son two five cent pieces—one for spending, the other for the Sunday school collection.
On his way to church the lad was carelessly handling the coins when one fell through a cellar grating. The boy peered into the pit, only to realize his loss. Looking thoughtfully into his hand and then at the cellar, he remarked, "Well, there goes the Sunday school nickel!"

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Grain Bill in Commission

Continued from Page 1

this manipulation. If the high standard of the Canadian grades was maintained, Canadian wheat would bring a better price on the Liverpool market, and he had no fear therefore that wheat would be diverted to the Duluth route, where it would be mixed and placed on the market in an inferior condition. He did not agree with the elevator men that to separate the interior and terminal elevator interests would be to confound the terminals, because the terminal elevator business was in itself a very profitable one and would continue to be so as the production of the West increased.

A. O. Hogg, representing the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade, said that he had endorsed the clauses. They believed that the wheat which the exporters and the millers received from the elevators owned by grain dealers was not up to the average of the same grade as it was bought from the farmers. The wheat they got barely skimmed the grade, whereas the wheat as it went into the elevator averaged between this condition and the next higher grade. The same complaint, however, did not apply to the grain coming from the C.P.R. elevators which were the only ones not in the hands of grain men.

Mr. Bower's Views

James Bower, president of the United Farmers of Alberta and of the Canadian National Council of Agriculture said: "As one of those representing the Western Farmers' interests, I wish to say that the clauses under discussion are satisfactory to us in their present form, except possibly section 2 of clause 123. I fear that in providing for an exception in the case of a flour mill in connection with an elevator it may leave a loophole where abuses may creep in. I think that these clauses which are called drastic and confiscatory are very necessary to properly safeguard the interests of the producers, the millers and the legitimate dealers. That wrong has been committed in the past and the law transgressed. I think there is quite sufficient proof, and these transgressions, we believe, will continue if these clauses are taken away."

"I submit that these gentlemen who offer objections have shown no good reason why these clauses should be expunged or even modified. The business of buying and shipping grain when carried on legitimately, should pay its way, making legitimate profits irrespective of storage in the terminals. Likewise the business of storage should pay a dividend without the operator being dependent on having a means of making a side profit by the manipulation of the grain passing through.

Small Dealers Barred

The arguments advanced by the gentlemen objecting are that the business of buying in the country elevators and the storage in the terminals were diverted there would not be enough money in either to keep them in business. If this

is true, then it means that only the large interests having practically no monopoly can enter the business. This is an admission that men with limited capital who could handle only a few country elevators would be debarred from entering the business, yet these are the very class of men we want in the business to create competition.

"This centralizing of business in a monopolistic way, is the great cause of our western country, engineering in our producers a lack of confidence. I think that the very arguments advanced by these gentlemen themselves might well make the members of this committee hesitate to interfere with or amend these clauses in any way, for in doing this they would sacrifice the interests of the producers, the legitimate small dealers and the millers of Canada to the interests of capitalists from outside whose sole interest is the making of large dividends at the expense of our Canadian people. These clauses were undoubtedly placed there for good reasons after mature thought and we appeal to you to consider the interests of those who are making Canada rather than those whose interests only are served and in the serving forcing out of business their smaller rivals.

Want Fair Deal

"As I understand it the object of this bill is to promote the production, marketing and milling of Canadian grain and not for the sole purpose of promoting the allied interests which practically constitute a merger, or at least are in the process of merging. We want the grain to flow freely to its ultimate market without paying undue toll on the way. The true function of a terminal elevator is the storage of grain to take care of the country's output.

"To give you an instance of how strong this feeling is in the West, my own Province of Alberta is greatly handicapped in the growing of grain because our natural grain route to the West is useless on account of lack of terminal facilities. We have been asking for years for a government terminal. Certain large private grain interests, there, knowing the farmers desire, have approached us repeatedly during the last two or three years asking our Association to take stock in an elevator with them, thus giving our sanction to private terminals. Our Association's reply was, though the need was great, yet we were willing to do without it for years rather than sanction private terminals with their attendant evils, so that the only thing that will satisfy us to leave these clauses as they are to give us government ownership and operation at once.

Minnesota System Unsatisfactory

"The inference has been given that the Minneapolis system is satisfactory and this discussion so far appears to have been based on that assumption. When the question was asked if it was generally satisfactory, the answer was given that there was always some misgiving dissatisfaction expressed by some people who did not know what they were talking about, just like the farmers' delegation here in December.

"Now, I have in my possession a copy of a report of a state commission of North Dakota who investigated fully the Minnesota system and reported to their state legislature during this year. Their report goes to show that the people there have the same grievances that we have here and they recommend as the only remedy the owning and operating of the state elevators. They estimate the loss now to the grain growers of their state of North Dakota at \$8,325,000 per year.

Powers of Board

"Now it has been suggested that in taking out these clauses, the members given wide powers in making their rulings, but quibbles would be sure to arise and appeals would be made on technicalities and questions of jurisdiction, and endless trouble would ensue. The only proper way to have the law as clearly defined as possible and then have the kind of men appointed on that board that will administer that law as it should be.

"There is no good reason why the Quaker Oats people should not have their grain come through the terminals the same as other millers. If there was no impediment for the operator to manipulate the grain wrongfully, then they could feel satisfied they would get out what they put in or what they had bought, and that is all they should expect.

Peerless Fences cost the least per year of service

THE longer a fence lasts the less it costs you.

That is why Peerless Fence is the cheapest you can buy. It is made right in the first place.

Heavy steel wire, well galvanized so that it cannot rust. Each intersection is held firmly together by the Peerless lock. Peerless Poultry Fence is made to give long and satisfactory service. It is strong enough to keep the cattle out and close enough to keep the chickens in.

It requires few posts, because it stands stiff and taut. Peerless Lawn Fence will add to the appearance of any property. It is attractive and strong—will last for years.



Peerless Fence is made to give long and satisfactory service. It is strong enough to keep the cattle out and close enough to keep the chickens in. It requires few posts, because it stands stiff and taut. Peerless Lawn Fence will add to the appearance of any property. It is attractive and strong—will last for years.

Peerless Fence is made to give long and satisfactory service. It is strong enough to keep the cattle out and close enough to keep the chickens in. It requires few posts, because it stands stiff and taut. Peerless Lawn Fence will add to the appearance of any property. It is attractive and strong—will last for years.

We manufacture a full line of farm and ornamental fencing and gates.

THE BANWELL HONIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.

Dept. W, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Hamilton, Ontario

SPEERS' HORSE EXCHANGE

AUDITORIUM BARN AT C.P.R. STOCK YARDS
Permanent Auction Market All sales under cover

Near our Logan Ave and McPhillips St

WINNIPEG

Take Belt Line and Logan Ave west cars

400 HORSES BY AUCTION



200 HORSES

APRIL 3rd
At 1 p.m. Sharp

200 HORSES

APRIL 6th
At 1 p.m. Sharp

INCLUDING HEAVY DRAUGHT, FARM, DELIVERY AND DRIVING HORSES.
SPECIAL ONE CARLOAD BUSH HORSES FOR EACH SALE.
PRIVATE SALES DAILY AUCTION EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.
We Sell Strictly on Commission. 150 Horses always on hand.
All horses sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the day following sale if not as represented.

R. James Speers
PROPRIETOR

PHONE GARRY 1575

T. C. Norris, M.P.P.
AUCTIONEER

Mixing of Grades

"As to the mixing of grades. It has been argued that if not allowed it would tend to divert grain to the United States. I think it would have a more opposite effect. If I have produced or acquired a certain amount of grain I would naturally want to send it through the elevator where I am absolutely sure there will be no tampering in the hope that it may reach Liverpool without being its quality. On the other hand if I am offered more for it across the line I should be allowed to sell it there, but it should not be considered Canadian grain any longer but American grain, and if I want to ship my grain through American channels without selling it should be considered American grain and not Canadian grain any longer. Then, as a natural result,

I would prefer shipping through Canadian channels so as to keep up my grain's reputation and character.

"Now as to two classes of elevator. That would never do as it would put the one doing a legitimate storage business at a decided disadvantage. The privately owned terminal, fed from its own source of supply, could skin the grades down to the lowest possible quality and yet get the same price as others shipping through the public terminal who were giving the average and consequently a much better quality, but if there should be mixing allowed at any place either in privately-owned terminal or special bins in the public terminal the grain should be considered absolutely no grade, but sold on its merits. After the grain has been once graded and the owner has repudiated

EDSON

The Calgary of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the last Prairie Divisional Point and the best. The time to invest in a new town is right at the start. By purchasing lots at Edson now for

\$30.00

each on easy terms, you are getting in absolutely on the ground floor and will double your money three or four times over in a few years.

Our Lots Adjoin the Main Street

and are dollar for dollar the cheapest property on the market at Edson today. It costs you one cent to obtain full particulars. Mail us a postcard today.

The EDSON POINT CO.
508 McIntyre Block - WINNIPEG, Man.

FREE \$2.00 Fountain Pen

SOLID GOLD NIB. Guaranteed One Year given for selling 20 packages NEW NOVELTY FLIP-FLAP POSTCARDS at 3 cents for 2 cents. Returns in the money and receive your choice of a beautiful Fountain Pen or Fountain Pen Case. Order today. E. McDONALD, Box 2127, Winnipeg

or ignored that grade by missing he should then be compelled to bear the consequences of his own act and not be permitted to float on another's certificate of something he does not give.

Lumber and Grain

"The comparison that mixing is allowable in grades of lumber is not parallel. In lumber some service is performed, some improvement is made by trimming or otherwise, in grain no service is performed but an artificial grade is created with the sole object of getting pay for something that is not delivered.

"The question was asked, why should not the railways own all the terminals and operate them as auxiliary to their traffic. I think if this had always been done and in all cases, not much trouble would have arisen, though there would still be some temptation to defraud by collusion, but the only absolute safeguard is to keep them entirely separate from all other grain interests of the under absolute government ownership and operation."

C.N.R. Case

F. H. Phippen, K.C., of Toronto, chief solicitor for the C.N.R., appeared before the committee on Thursday, and said he came "in his capacity as a citizen of Canada," to ask that nothing should be done which would tend to divert the wheat of Western Canada to United States railroads. If these clauses were passed and assuming that there was free trade in wheat he feared that wheat would go by Duluth instead of Fort William or Port Arthur, and consequently the Canadian people would suffer loss. Mr. Phippen advocated mixing, and said he did not care whether it benefited the farmer or not, so long as it resulted in somebody securing a higher price for the wheat. He also gave a detailed explanation of what he imagined to be the methods of handling grain on the grain exchange and at the terminals, which proved highly amusing to the experts present.

Mr. Maharg Speaks

J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, said the strongest objection to his mind that had been made against the enactment of these clauses was the claim that it would result in the confiscating of property or the reducing of its value. There was nothing farther from the minds of the Grain Growers than the confiscation of other people's property. All they wanted was a square deal. It was said by the elevator men that if this law passed their terminals would not be worth 10 cents on the dollar, but the bill clearly stated that the commission to be appointed should set the rates, and if the owners of the elevators proved that the charges were not sufficient to enable them to carry on business profitably the commission would be bound to raise the rates. The farmers were willing that the elevators should pay fair dividends, but they did not want the elevators to be operated unfairly or in such a way that unfair charges were taken from them, either directly or indirectly.

Grain Trade Threatened

Practically all the capital invested in the elevator business in the West was American capital. He did not object to that, but the Western people did object to Americans operating in such a way as to debar local men and British capitalists from having a share of the business, which was at present the case. If the present conditions were allowed to continue it would not be long before the whole grain trade of the West would be under foreign manipulation. It had been said that the opponents of this legislation had between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 invested, and there had been a good deal said about large vested interests that would be affected. But, he asked, was it any more unjust for vested interests to be affected by the legislation than for one vested interest to injuriously affect another vested interest? The seven or eight million dollars which the elevator men had invested were but a drop in the bucket compared with the vested interests of the farmers of the West, for in Saskatchewan alone, without counting chatels, the farmers had a vested interest of \$1,000,000,000. If the terminal and grain dealing interest were separated,

it was said, it would be impossible to induce capital to come in and take care of the increased production. It had been clearly shown, however, that there was plenty of business to make all the elevators at the lake front pay. Yet such elevator men feared, he thought, could not get any grain, and he wondered where it would go. If it went to the railway elevators, the railways would have to increase their capacity and would consequently require the elevators at present operated by other companies.

No Competition

"There was no doubt that line companies which also had terminals had an advantage, and this enabled the large companies to get rid of their dumpstons. The representatives of companies handling both ends of the business had stated that they lost grades, one witness saying his company had lost a grade on 24 per cent. of the wheat purchased from farmers. If that was so they must be making it up in some other way, and the fact that the companies which had line elevators only did not lose grades to any extent suggested that it was through the terminals that this competition was secured."

Mr. McKenzie Speaks

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, said the grain production of Canada was the most valuable material asset of the country, and next in importance to its production were the methods and care that were observed in bringing it to its ultimate market. The government had expended a large amount of energy and a large amount of money in providing methods of transportation, and the grain producing area, being situated in the centre of the continent, the lake and rail transportation system was very complicated and required the greatest care in order to see that no interest which had to do with the handling of grain had any undue advantage. The government had for some years to his knowledge been endeavoring to minimize the abuses that existed at the terminal elevators at the lake front which formed a very important link in the transportation system, especially in regard to preserving the integrity of the grain as it was shipped from the West.

The government undertook to classify the grain according to certain specifications, and the honor of the country was bound up in delivering that grain at its ultimate destination in the condition in which it was when it received the government certificate. Wheat coming from the West and going to England was in the hands of common carriers protected by a bill of lading from the time it left the hands of the owner, whether he be a farmer or a dealer, except when it was in the terminal elevator at Fort William and Port Arthur, and during that time it was under the control of men who admittedly had no interest in it except to make money out of it. The government appreciated this, and this clause had been put into the bill for the express purpose of protecting the grain at the one point where it was at present unprotected by removing the incentive to manipulate it.

Clauses Necessary

It had been urged that these clauses were not necessary in order to prevent abuses, and the system at Duluth had been referred to. The system there was somewhat similar to that proposed by this bill, except that dealers in grain were not prohibited from operating terminal elevators, but the appointment of a commission there had not stopped the evil practices which prevailed at Duluth, and it must be remembered that the same men who dominated the situation in Duluth were the men who were dominating the situation at Fort William and Port Arthur and who had been before the committee asking that they might be allowed to continue to do so. So much dissatisfaction had been created by the method of handling grain at Duluth and Minneapolis and the bad effect it had on the producers and on the grain trade of the northern States generally, that the legislature of the State of North Dakota appointed a commission to investigate the situation. Mr. McKenzie handed to the committee a

copy of the report of that commission, and pointed out that the commission was desirous that all such grades and certificates for the purpose of North Dakota be made those grades may be established state warehouses, and estimated that the loss to the farmers of North Dakota alone through the present system of handling their grain was about \$2,250,000 a year.

Private Ownership Means Abuse

As long as line elevators were operated by men who were in the grain business and who could make money by manipulating the grain which was placed in their charge, he was convinced there would be abuses. That manipulation does not mean, Mr. McKenzie pointed out, giving the result of what taken from ships arriving at Liverpool under Canadian certificates, practically all of which were found to be below the standard of their grade as stipulated at Winnipeg, and which contained large amounts of drossings.

Dealing with the vested interests of the Elevator Co. in particular, Mr. McKenzie said that the British America Elevator Co. first began business in the interior, and when they had made arrangements to lease the C.N.R. terminals, the government, through the warehouse commission, refused to give them a license to operate a terminal elevator because their charter permitted them to buy and sell grain, and it was not considered desirable that they should also operate terminals. In order to get over the difficulty they formed another company and called themselves the Port Arthur Elevator Co., and now they came to parliament and claimed that they had a vested interest. That vested interest was constituted by an estate of the land, and was not entitled to protection, but if this legislation was passed the Port Arthur Elevator Co. would not lose any property, for they had none which they could not move, their terminal elevators being held under lease. He pointed out that in this question there were two opposing sides; on the one side were the Grain Growers and the millers, who were the producers and the consumers of the grain, and on the other side were the elevator men and the railroads, who desired to make as much money as possible between the two by handling it.

Mixing Reduces Value

Mr. McKenzie did not deal with the question of mixing in detail, but in reply to questions said mixing was allowed in Duluth, and the commission appointed by the state of North Dakota reported that the value of grain was reduced by 8 cents per bushel as a consequence. Duluth wheat used to bring higher prices at Liverpool than Manitoba, but the last quotation he saw showed Duluth No. 1 was selling at the same price in Liverpool as Manitoba No. 2.

C. B. Watts, secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, appeared before the committee on Friday in support of the clauses prohibiting the mixing of grain in terminal elevators and the operation of terminals by persons interested in the grain trade.

W. A. Buck, Western manager of the Ogilvie Milling Company, asked that the clauses be eliminated from the bill on the ground that the Ogilvie Company would be seriously handicapped if they could not have their own terminals, and said they were perfectly satisfied with the quality of the grain which they received from the terminals operated by other companies.

Mr. Horne, for the C.P.R., said that company had no opinion to express on the main question in dispute, but they asked that their hospital elevator, which was used for the cleaning and conditioning of damaged wheat, should be excluded from the clause. W. Cassels, warehouseman, and other officials of the department of commerce will be examined next week.

CANADIAN FARM BALLOT

The postal ballot conducted by the Canadian Farm, Toronto, on the recent question shows returns to last Thursday at 1,378 for the agreement and 746 against.



Announcement

After several years of selling Stallions in Western Canada for other concerns I am now starting business for myself at Weyburn, Sask.

For quick sales I will guarantee to give more stallion and better stallion for less money than can be had any place in Western Canada, for I will not carry a stallion over if the buyers will come to the barns.

I am not an artist and cannot draw pictures, so you must come to the barns if you wish to see the kind of a Belgian, Percheron or Clydesdale Stallion I can sell for \$1,250 or thereabouts. A few imported Belgian mares at from \$500 to \$700. Reasonable terms on secured paper.

J. H. GRAHAM
WEYBURN - - - Sask.

MODERN BROODING HOUSE

The Forrest Grove poultry yards, located on the banks of the Red River, north of Winnipeg have recently completed what seems to be about the first modern hot-water heated brooder house in this part of this country. The house is 40 ft. long by 11 ft. deep and has an incubator cellar 8 x 18 ft., at one end of which is set a hot-water furnace of substantial size. The lovers, five in number, are heated by a coil of five one inch pipes and afford a most comfortable and safe place for the young chicks during the first three weeks, after which time they are placed in pens with fireless brooders. The system of heating easily maintains a hover temperature of 80° to 100° as desired and a room temperature of 65° to 80°. The manager of this modern plant reported last week the first batch of the season in 150 fine large healthy chicks - the capacity of the house being 300 under three weeks of age and the same number over that age or 600 in total. He expects another batch this week and says that his last batch for the season will come off about April 25, about the time most people are setting their hens in Western Canada.

C. P. R. RECORD

Canadian Pacific common stock set a new high record on Monday, March 27, going to 22 1/2.

LOWER WOOL TARIFF

Washington, D.C., March 26.—Members of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives are not much exercised by the announcement that western wool growing interests are preparing to march upon Washington in force when the tariff question is considered. "While I have no authority to say that the wool growers will not be given a hearing," said Chairman Underwood, "it is my opinion that they might just as well make an assault upon Gibraltar as upon the house. We know now all the arguments that will be advanced against the revision of schedule 'K,' but there is no question about what the house will do. We will make our revision and send it to the senate, and whether it goes any further remains to be seen." The comment made by Mr. Underwood reflects the attitude of the entire majority of the ways and means committee and the leaders of the Democratic house.

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You can't argue with Mr. Pig

You know how dead set a hog always is to get out of the field you put him in. You know how much time and bother it takes to replace broken rails and plug up breaks in the fence after you have turned your hogs into pasture. You know how obstinate some are - how hard it is to keep them where you want them. But do you know there is a fence made especially to do that very thing? - a fence that settles the argument with Mr. Pig.

"Ideal" Fence keeps hogs where they are put

This Heavy, Hog Proof "Ideal" Woven Wire Fence has all the best of it with the pigs. Each "Ideal" lock grips the upright and cross wires in FIVE DIFFERENT PLACES - grips them so they simply CANNOT SLIP - and thus the hogs cannot move the uprights sideways, nor the cross wires either up or down. The uprights are all of large gauge No. 9 wire - HARD (not soft) wire, heavily galvanized, and all in one piece. The strongest hog cannot make the fence yield. He has got to stay where he is put, when you fence with "Ideal". For it is

The Strongest, Stanchest Fence Made

"Ideal" Fence is as strong as it looks - so small or soft wires as it, made wholly from HARD STEEL large gauge No. 9 wire, from top to bottom all the same. Drop us a card for next letter and circular. "Ideal" features and styles for every fence purpose. With it will come a sample "Ideal" lock. Don't buy fence till you see this. Address:

Ideal Fence Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Regina Winter Fair

Continued from Page 22

out of the country through the error of not breeding a good draft animal. The Scottish system of breeding seemed to the president a very feasible plan, and if that were adopted it would be a great help to the farmers in general. A stallion is hired that will suit the purposes of a district, and an annual fee is paid. This ensures uniform breeding, and will be a great help to the bettering of the classes now raised in the province.

Secretary's Report

A. F. Mantle, in reading the secretary's report, took occasion to remind the audience that the association had last year received a circular letter asking the executive to do their utmost to have the association cooperate with the Dominion government health of animals department.

The members of the association, as well as the owners of purchased stallions had been asked to report sickness of any kind amongst the horses. He asked the members this year to again pay strict attention to this important work. There has been an ordinance passed by the department of agriculture that no purchased horse will be enrolled unless he is recorded in the owner's name and is also recorded in the Canadian National Record Book.

Horse Raising in Alberta

J. A. Turner, in the course of an address on this subject, quoted the following figures: In 1906, 11,382 horses were shipped out of Alberta; in 1907, 13,136; in 1909, 20,212; in 1910, 26,008. In 1909 valuation was placed at \$115 per head, totalling \$2,324,320. In 1910 valuation at \$127 per head made it \$3,310,536, so that it showed that a large revenue could be derived from stock. He advised all farmers to have and breed good mares, and with successful handling they should raise fifty per cent. of the cost.

Alex. Mutch, Lumsden, retiring president, was unanimously elected honorary president of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' association, amid much applause.

Selection of representatives to several summer fairs held in the province was left to the executive.

On motion of P. M. Bredt, seconded by R. H. Taber, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the executive be empowered to appoint nine additional directors, one from each crop district of the province, to further advance the interests of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' association."

The financial report of the secretary showed a balance to the credit of the association of \$187.

Judging Competition

The judging competition in the various classes resulted as follows:

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

Cattle, open only to first and second prize winners in contests by agricultural societies in Saskatchewan in 1910.

- 1. F. C. Colley, Dalhousie, 96 points.
- 2. C. Yule, Selkirk, Man., 93 points.
- 3. S. V. Tomesko, Fort Qu'Appelle, 75 points.
- 4. Blacklock, Arcola, 70 points.
- 5. F. H. Linsell, Summersby, 65 points.

Open Class

Cattle, open to all except competitors in the above class.

- 1. A. K. Olive, Ellsboro, Sask., 90 points.
- 2. J. E. Cowan, Golden Plains, Sask., 82 points.
- 3. H. Hooper, Langbank, Sask., 80 points.
- 4. H. Y. Saville, Wina Hill, Sask., 75 points.
- 5. H. J. Gabriel, Bangor, Sask., 73 points.
- 6. P. M. Abel, M.A.C., Winnipeg, 70 points.

Sheep

- 1. F. C. Colley, 92 points.
- 2. P. M. Abel, 87 points.
- 3. S. V. Tomesko, 86 points.
- 4. H. Y. Saville, 83 points.

Annual Bull Sale

One of the most successful features of the fair was the annual purchased cattle sale which is always held in conjunction with the winter fair.

The majority of the cattle offered were young bulls, and while there were no high priced bulls sold, yet the average was some \$20 higher than last year. Thirty-eight bulls composed of eleven Herefords, twenty-six Shorthorns and one Angus and two Jerseys changed hands. The auctioneer, T. C. Norris, Brandon, giving universal satisfaction. The average price of the bulls sold was \$128.65. The Shorthorns brought higher returns than the Herefords, the former averaging \$141.50 and the latter \$114. The total returns being \$5,480.

The prices realized for Shorthorns were very much in advance of last year, when the average was \$95.50 for Shorthorns, and \$117.50. Oddly enough the number of bulls sold was exactly the same as last year, being 38.

DECIDE TO MERGE

Moline, Ill., March 27. - It is officially announced this afternoon that plans for the immediate future expansion of Deere & Co., the steel plow manufacturing corporation, involve a merger with twenty-two industrial concerns and branch houses, the consolidation to have a single 90 year charter and a capitalization of \$20,000,000. The name of the consolidation will be Deere & Co., the intention being to retain the name of John Deere, inventor of the steel plow, and founder of the mammoth industry. Headquarters of the consolidation will be at Moline, and the following concerns have actually been signed up for membership: Deere & Co., Moline; Deere & Company, Deere & Mergers, Moline; Wagon Company, all of Moline; Marselles & Company, East Moline; Kemp & Burpee Company, Syracuse, N.Y.; Bain Manufacturing

Company, Ottumwa, Iowa; and Welland, Ont.; Fort Smith Wagon Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; Deere & Webber Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; and fourteen branch plants and houses, all having separate charters at this time.

While all the other concerns have been more or less closely affiliated with Deere & Company for some time past, the Bain company has in the past been independent. It manufactures hay-making machinery. When the merger is completed the steel plow corporation will have a line as complete as that of any concern in America, including the International Harvester company. Already Deere & Company have perfected a grain harvester that includes a number of recent inventions. The machine has proven a practical success and it is understood the manufacture of these harvesters for the Canadian trade will be begun in Welland, Canada, within a year.

RUSH AT EMERSON

Emerson, Minn., March 27. - The rush of settlers at this point continues over the Great Northern, Soo Line and Northern Pacific. Immigration inspector Council checked up 59 cars of settlers' effects in the yards today. The quarantine bars are taxed to the uttermost, and Dr. McKenzie, Dominion veterinary inspector, is having a busy time. A special of 52 cars, including settlers' effects, is expected over the Soo Line tomorrow, being brought in by the William Pearson Land company, Winnipeg. The rush far exceeds anything heretofore experienced at this point so early in the season.

RAILWAY COMMISSION SUPREME

London, March 27. Judgment was given by the judicial committee of the privy council today in the appeal case of the C.P.R. vs. the City of Toronto and the G.T.R., being whether the railway companies are bound to construct a viaduct to carry their railways over the streets along the waterfront of

A "TEACHER WANTED" Ad in The Guide will bring you applications from bright teachers all over Western Canada.

Toronto. At the close of arguments for the appellant company, their lordships intimated that they only desired to hear counsel for the city on one subsidiary point. Having heard Sir E. Carson on this point and Mr. Armour in reply, the lord chancellor intimated that in the opinion of their lordships the appeal of the railway company had failed. They would give their reasons in due course for humble advice to that effect which they would tender His Majesty. The appeals were consequently dismissed.

GREY'S TRIP CANCELED

Ottawa, March 27. - Earl Grey's proposed trip to the Arctic next summer has been definitely abandoned because it could not be accomplished before the time fixed for the arrival in Canada of the Duke of Connaught. The proposed West Indian trip of His Excellency is also cancelled.

PURE BRED CATTLE SALE

The rules and regulations governing the annual cattle sale of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, to be held in Brandon, May 31, have been issued, and may be obtained by writing the secretary, A. W. Bell, Winnipeg. With the phenomenal prices obtained at the Saskatchewan sale last week, it augurs well for this event. Up to the holding of this sale the Manitoba sales held the record as far as high prices were concerned, and anyone with a good serviceable bull should have no difficulty in disposing of him to the best possible advantage. This year the committee have added to the age limit, allowing bulls calved between July 1, 1904, and June 1, 1910, to be entered, entries to be made not later than April 23.

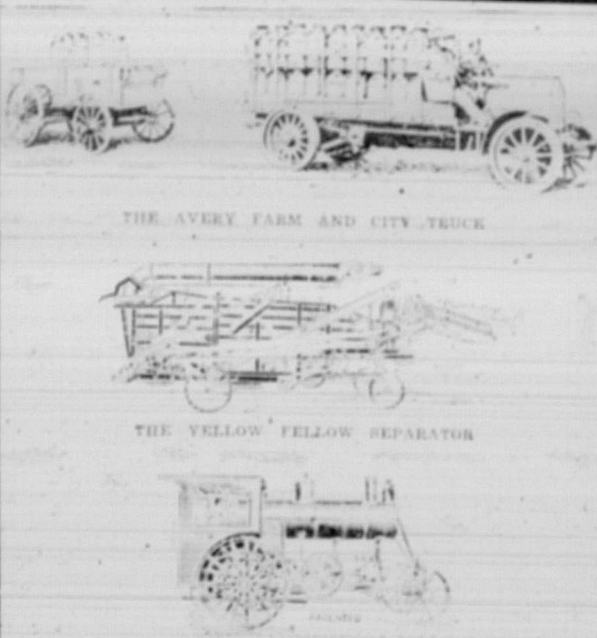


TWENTY years ago this Company with its thousands of small farmer shareholders was instrumental in smashing one of the greatest binder twine combines the world has ever known, and reduced the price of twine from 18¢ to 8¢ a lb. Farmers, have you forgotten this? Don't you want Co-operation to stay in the land? If so, then take care of everything co-

operative in sight. It's a game that cannot be played single-handed. We want farmer agents from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Make instant application. The enemy are after us, and will almost give you twine for nothing to load us off.

Farmers' Binder Twine Co.
BRANTFORD LTD.

JEROME STRATFORD
GENERAL MANAGER



THE AVERY FARM AND CITY TRUCK

THE YELLOW FELLOW SEPARATOR

THE AVERY UNDERMOUNTED FLOWING AND THRESHING ENGINES

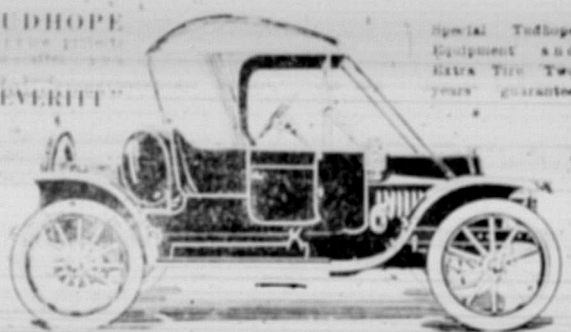
IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN ANY OF ABOVE LISTED IT WILL PAY YOU TO WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS BEFORE PURCHASING.

Haug Bros. & Nellerhoe Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG CANADA

"EVERITT" \$1450


TUDHOPE
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Special Tudhope Equipment and Extra Tire Two years guarantee



ROADSTER \$1450

An admirably built car that in the quality of its building carries out the quality fore-shadowed by its perfect design. Made by the Tudhopes, a name known for 25 years in Canada. Tudhope service and interest in the "Everitt" extends to the owner long after the two-year guarantee period is passed. Low running cost, long wear, large capacity, comfort these are "Everitt" features at \$1450 (C.O.B. Orillia).



DEMI-TONNEAU \$1,500 FORD-DOOR \$1,500

WE SELL AT U.S. PRICE AND SAVE YOU \$100 DUTY

GET CATALOGUE !!

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The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digestor & Worm Destroyer

BITTER LICK will cure your horse's skin, coat, appetite, strength and keep them healthy. Made of salt, bicarbonate and herbs. For particulars from:

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FARMING MADE EASY BY USING OUR **Easy Farming Machinery**

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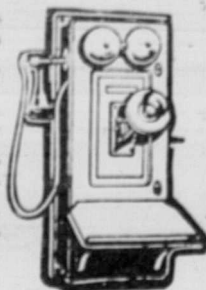
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