

A COLORED NOTICE

A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$2.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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The Guide is also lately owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—20 cents per square line. Livestock Display—15 cents per square line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement". No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

CURRENT EVENTS

J. E. Bradshaw, formerly member of the Saskatchewan legislature for Prince Albert, dropped dead on Christmas afternoon in a store in that city. He was 51 years of age and had resided in the city since 1887. Mr. Bradshaw, who was born in the Isle of Wight, was engaged with the Hudson's Bay Company after first coming to Canada, later engaging in a financial brokerage business on his own account. During the last session of the house at Regina he drew considerable attention by the "Bradshaw charges," made in connection with alleged graft and acceptance of bribes by members supporting the government. The majority of these charges were not substantiated before the court of inquiry which the government called, but from the investigation there arose a number of prosecutions which resulted in the punishment of several offenders.

Decorations to the number of 7,000 have been conferred on members of the Canadian expeditionary forces for valor in the field and for outstanding war services. Seven officers and 12 men have won the Victoria Cross and 108 foreign medals have been awarded to Canadians.

Sir Thomas White has decided to make allotments to the Victory Loan subscribers as follows: over \$500,000 and up to and including \$1,000,000, \$500,000 in full and 75 per cent. of the balance; over \$1,000,000 first \$500,000 in full and 75 per cent. for first \$1,000,000 and 50 per cent. of amount in excess of \$1,000,000.

The U.S. shipping program for 1918 includes the building of 5,000,000 tons of shipping. With the task of designing models now out of the way, the whole problem now, according to the shipping-board officials, is that of obtaining labor and material.

Payment due on the Victory Loan on January 2, may be paid at any time up to and including January 11. The extension of time is given in order that subscribers may not be unduly detained waiting their turn in making their payment.

Tables prepared by the U.S. Government show that in 1916 the number of American millionaires increased by 7,925 over the previous year. Income tax returns for year ending December, 1915, showed a grand total of 14,771 millionaires.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE FAILS

The Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange Ltd., of Winnipeg, has suspended business, its assets being much below its liabilities. No more produce should be shipped to this concern. Any readers of The Guide who have not received payment for shipments made should notify The Guide at once, giving date of shipment, description of produce, weight and approximate value. All such accounts will be placed in the hands of The Guide's solicitors for protection.



The Name of Dr. Robert Magill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and chairman of the Board of Grain Supervisors has become a household word in Western Canada. The services he has rendered in the grain trade are well known to thousands of farmers. The majority of them, however, have not had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with r. Magill, the man. They will read with interest the impressions of his personality by "Observer," on page 24 of this issue. There they will learn how this scholarly Irishman came to leave the chair of political economy in an eastern university for the field of useful activity opened up by the investigations of the grain trade and of his record of accomplishment in that field. They will also be pleased to note that his energies are still devoted to the furtherance of the common good.

The Guide receives many questions that you can help us answer. Here is a list of questions that appeared in one letter received recently. "Do any of you readers co-operate in drawing children to school? If so what kind of a conveyance is used? Is it closed or heated? Do the children come out to the corner to meet the rig? Is the cost of the conveyance paid for out of the taxes or by those having children who use the rig? Do the men club together, each taking their turn at drawing the children in order to avoid expense or do they hire someone to do it for them? If you have had experience in the work covered by these questions we would be glad to hear from you in order to answer them for reader."

Fox raising, as our readers know, is quite an industry in Prince Edward Island and in some parts of Nova Scotia. A few years ago fox raising "caught on" in Western Canada and a number of fox farms were established in the Prairie Provinces. A year or two ago there were about 40 fox farms in Alberta. We should like to hear from any of our readers who have successfully raised foxes in captivity. We presume that for the average farmer domesticated livestock is a much safer investment than foxes, though there

may be instances of farmers who have a taste for fox raising as a hobby, who can make it a profitable side line. Let us have your views on the question.

How We Organized Our Schools is the title of a splendid article in this issue, by a Manitoba school teacher who has had good success in establishing Boys' and Girls' Club work in her school. No one knows better than the teacher just what is required to establish and maintain a successful club. We would welcome contributions from teachers in the three prairie provinces who have had experience in this work. What you have to say may be a source of inspiration to other teachers in getting this splendid work established in their schools.

Seager Wheeler and His Work was the subject of an article in last week's Guide. This is followed in this issue by an outline of how Mr. Wheeler has produced two new promising varieties of wheat and of the outstanding characteristics of each. One of these varieties is from 6 to 10 days earlier than Marquis and equal or superior in yielding and milling qualities. Farmers know that a day or two earlier in ripening may mean the saving of thousands of acres in a district from frost damage. Mr. Wheeler has just grounds for believing that this new wheat of his will mean millions of dollars to western farmers in the future. But these matters are fully discussed in the article on "Kitchener" and "Bobs."

In an Editorial of Last Week's issue is stated the amount of money contributed by The Guide readers to various patriotic funds. The Blue Cross was mentioned as having received only \$1.00 in contributions. Instead boys and girls have contributed \$42.95. The omission of this splendid item was due to the fact that it has always been announced on the boys' and girls' page, instead of with the regular patriotic contributions. We are very proud of our boy and girl readers and are expecting that another year will see even a much larger contribution for those dumb heroes at the war. It is a deserving cause and the boys and girls have responded well.

As announced two weeks ago and again last week, cash prizes will be given for contributions from The Guide readers on subjects pertaining to farm life and work. These contributions should preferably contain not more than 600 words, but well written articles will be accepted should they exceed this length. They should be written on one side of the paper only. For the best contribution on each subject a prize of \$3.00 will be given; for the second best, \$2.75, and others that are published will be paid for at the usual contributors' rates. The subjects for this week are as follows:

Should the Western farmer put up ice? When is the best time to cut it? What insulation do you use? What kind of place do you store it in? How much is sufficient for the needs on the average farm?

Every home has some conveniences which the woman of the house conceived and which the man of the house built. It might be a set of shelves under the chimney in the kitchen, or a special place to keep the cream cool, or a dumb waiter, or a handy kind of four-bin in the pantry, or any one of a dozen things in your own home. Write to The Guide and tell us about it.

Give your experience in growing alfalfa, with special emphasis on your 1917 experience. Have you noticed any ill effects from feeding alfalfa hay to horses?

Tell how you grew your shelter belt, offering any suggestions arising out of your experience for the guidance of other farmers in growing them.

U.S. CONTROLS RAILWAYS

The United States government has assumed control of all the railways during the war. Every railroad engaged in general transportation, with its appurtenances, including ship lines, is taken over and all systems will be operated as one, under the supervision of Secretary McAdoo, who, in addition to being secretary of the treasury, is placed in charge of the railroads. President Wilson stated in his announcement that as soon as the congress reassembled he would recommend legislation guaranteeing pre-war earnings and maintenance of railway property in good repair. Government backing will be given to new issues of railroad securities so that a ready market can be found. Under the arrangements railway competition will be absolutely eliminated. Cars, locomotives, terminal facilities, railroad shops and everything connected with the railways will be pooled. One of the first acts of the government will be to reduce the large salaries now paid to the executives and increase in some measure the wages of railway workers. Congress will be asked to appropriate probably \$200,000,000 for immediate supply of rolling stock to handle the traffic which has swamped the roads. The director-general will have the authority to decide whether the government shall also assume operation and control of express companies.

KAISER'S PEACE REJECTED

Lloyd George in a letter to the British labor congress gives what is generally regarded as a definite answer to the central powers' offer, rejecting the proposed terms. The British Press comment is practically unanimous in declaring that negotiations on the proposed basis are at present impossible. Foreign minister Pichon has declared that France would not accept the peace based on conditions before the war. The United States newspaper comment displays a remarkable unanimity, it is stated, in doubting the sincerity of the Kaiser's peace offer. The peace offer submitted by Germany recently was to the effect that a peace suitable to the central powers would be on a basis which would leave the boundaries and powers of the warring nations practically the same as they existed previous to the war.

TWINE SUPPLY ASSURED

An ample supply of binder twine for Canadian requirements next year at reasonable prices has been ensured, as the result of an agreement reached between the U.S. food administration and the Mexican sisal growers of Yucatan. The growers were holding out for a high price but under the arrangement just consummated the entire crop has been secured at a slight advance over last year's price. Co-operation of Canada and the United States in controlling food exports from this continent was one of the factors which made it possible to secure the sisal supply on reasonable terms.

The great Krupp works at Essen, Germany, have been badly damaged by fire.