

January 24, 1917

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

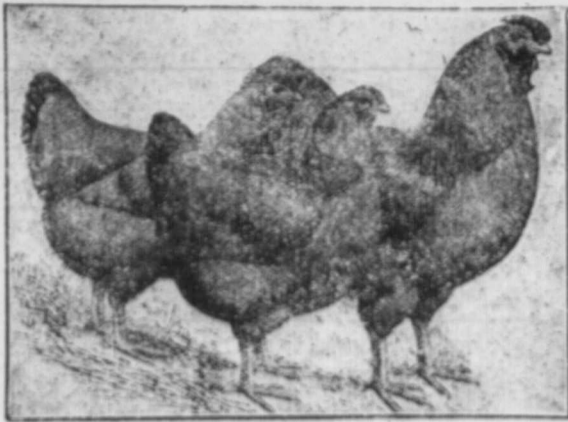
January 31, 1917

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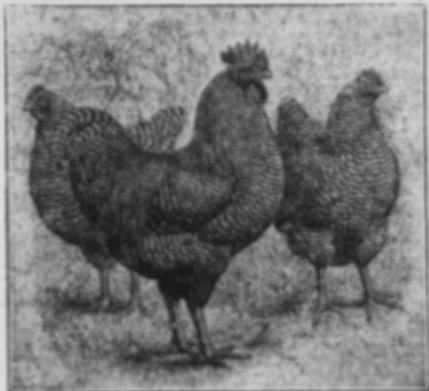


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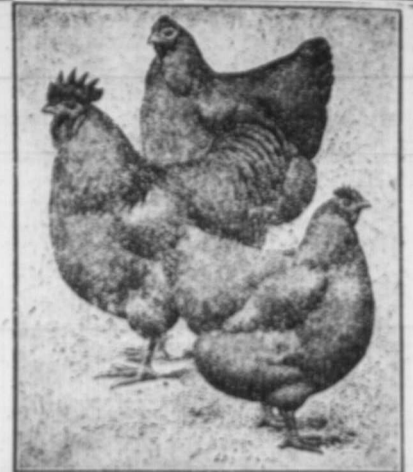
That is a title which can justly be applied to the **Famous Prize Winning Poultry** which The Guide is distributing free, and transportation charges prepaid, among Guide readers.

This Poultry is being offered in the four most popular breeds, namely:—**Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.** The eggs which produced our **Famous Prize Winning Poultry** were secured from poultry men who have carried off prizes at the world's big poultry shows. These eggs cost The Guide \$65.00 per hundred. They were hatched under The Guide's supervision and the result is that we are offering our readers the very best poultry stock that can be secured anywhere. There is no doubt that the progeny of this stock will bring fancy prices.

These prizes are offered to any Guide reader who will assist us by collecting only a few new or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide.

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY

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COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Jan. 31, 1917.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your illustrated poultry folder as I would like to earn some of your famous prize winning or pure bred poultry.

Name

P. O. Prov.



The picture is from a photograph and shows you the pieces as they appear set out on the table, but in the small space here we cannot begin to do justice to these beautiful dishes. To appreciate them you must see and handle them. They are of the finest English Semi-Porcelain, made in a distinctive shape and decorated in delicate shades of blue and pink, with fine gold border. The set consists of: 6 Dinner-Plates, 6 Bread and Butter Plates, 6 Tea Plates, 6 Soup Plates, 6 Fruit Saucers, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, 1 Gravy Boat, 1 Salad Bowl, 1 Large Meat Platter, 1 Covered Vegetable Dish—A total of 47 pieces.

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put this set within your reach for only a few hours work. We have only a limited number of these sets left, and if you want one you had better act at once. You take no chance because if you do not secure the full number of subscriptions required, we will pay you a liberal cash commission or will give you some other prize.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

Jan. 31, 1917

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG.**

Please reserve for me one of your English dinner sets and send me full supplies and instructions for collecting the 12 yearly subscriptions necessary to secure this prize.

Name

Post Office

Province

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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 the only paper in Canada that is absolutely 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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Livestock Display—16 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 ensure 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, thru 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.



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¶ The result is a 144-page book that offers a liberal education in the art of good cooking. It is printed in large, easy-to-read type, is illustrated with many pictures, and is securely bound to resist long wear in the kitchen.

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COUPON

BEING a satisfied user of Five Roses Flour, I enclose 30c in stamps. Please send me the famous FIVE ROSES COOK BOOK.

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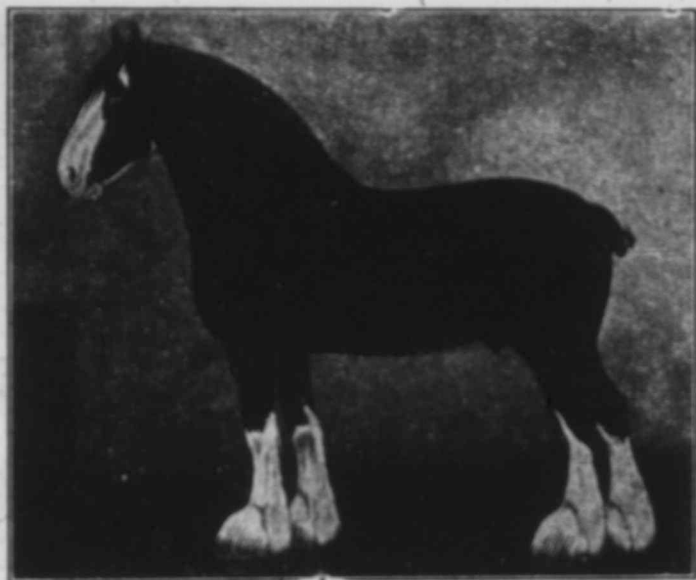
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 31st, 1917.

THE U.F.A. CONVENTION

The large increase in membership in the United Farmers of Alberta during the past year and the spirit of service which has characterized the work of the organization made the annual convention in Edmonton last week the largest ever seen in Alberta. The farmers of Alberta, as a rule, and particularly in Southern Alberta, have been riding on a wave of prosperity for the past two years. War prices and three or four crops in two has produced a combination that never before was heard of in this country and there is small likelihood of it occurring again. It is fortunate, however, that this wave of prosperity should have struck Southern Alberta, as no other part of Western Canada has suffered so many successive crop failures previously and left so many discouraged farmers and their families in its train. The danger that prosperity would make the farmers self-satisfied and tend to wean them away from their own organization has not yet become apparent. Altho far and away the largest U.F.A. annual convention ever held, the interest in questions under discussion was even more widespread and more intelligent than in past years. The U.F.A. seems to have settled down to a clearer realization of its responsibilities and its possibilities. The spirit of confidence permeates the whole organization. Its growth and development is normal and natural and it promises big for the future.

The wisdom of the men in placing the women on an equality in the U.F.A. and granting them their own separate convention was amply justified. Farm women gathered from all over the province and held a splendid convention in the same church where their husbands were convened. The women of Alberta in common with those of the other prairie provinces are now in possession of the franchise and they are determined to exercise it wisely. They know there are many injustices to their sex upon the statute books which they are determined to have removed and which the men will undoubtedly help them to remove. The women also bring a new viewpoint to bear upon public questions which has too long been lacking. Of all the good work that the U.F.A. has accomplished, nothing will in future count more to their credit than that they have assisted in building up a strong farm women's organization.

The Farmers' Platform, prepared by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was endorsed by the U.F.A. convention with absolute unanimity and was declared by some of those present to be the most statesmanlike national platform which had been presented to the people of Canada since the Confederation.

RURAL BANKING SERVICE

The service rendered to farmers by the banks in the prairie provinces has been a subject of much discussion during the past few years. A considerable number of complaints, both of a general and specific character, have been levelled at the banks by farmers and by men in public life. As a result of these criticisms and discussions and with a desire to bring about more satisfactory relationships, conferences were arranged between the Winnipeg Bankers' Association and the Canadian Council of Agriculture representing the organized farmers of the three prairie provinces. As an outcome of these conferences the bankers agreed upon some important changes in their service to farmers. To carry the matter still further, The Guide requested Mr. Vere Brown, superintendent of the Bank of Commerce at Winnipeg, to prepare for The Guide a statement from the bankers' viewpoint outlining the functions and obligations of the banks to

farmers. We presented a large number of questions in which the farmers have been interested and asked Mr. Brown to discuss them in his article, which begins in The Guide in this issue and which will be concluded next week.

While not an official pronouncement from the Canadian chartered banks, Mr. Brown's article may be considered as representing the viewpoint of the bankers generally. This is the first time, so far as our knowledge goes, that any representative banker has discussed these questions so fully, freely and openly, and we consider that it is a splendid move in the right direction. There has been altogether too much secrecy in connection with our banking institutions. If they are the best for our needs they should be able to demonstrate that fact thru publicity and service. If they require improvements, those improvements should be made. It is a fundamental error to attempt to maintain the banking system upon a pedestal. Our readers will welcome Mr. Brown's frankness, whether or not they will in all cases agree with his conclusions. We would recommend that every reader of The Guide should read very carefully both this and next week's article by Mr. Brown and reserve criticism and comment until they have studied both articles. We shall then be glad to receive letters from our subscribers commenting upon these articles and criticising them and asking any further questions they wish in regard to the banking system as it effects the credit of Western farmers. We are prepared to publish any criticism that seems worthy of publication and we will ask Mr. Brown to answer questions that are asked.

Mr. Brown has set forth in great detail the points that make or mar a farmer's credit standing and these facts should not be passed over lightly. The more money the farmers are able to borrow from the banks in Western Canada, provided it is wisely used, the greater will be the wealth production. The safer the business, the lower will be the rate of interest which the banks will accept. We are not here going to enter into any criticism of Mr. Brown's article. We feel greatly obliged to him for preparing the articles and we feel that it is a distinct service, not only to the farmers, but to the bankers as well to have this matter dealt with so fully and completely in the public press. After our readers have considered it and sent in their criticism, comments, suggestions and questions, we will throw the matter over for discussion with the idea of arriving at helpful conclusions to secure a still better banking service for Western farmers.

THE TARIFF AND TIN PAILS

Every farmer knows the tin pail we generally speak of as a ten quart pail (really about eight quarts). It is the cheapest and poorest quality pail on the market. It is a pail used in large numbers and "protected" to the tune of 32½ per cent. As a result, the following are comparative prices per dozen on what we pay now at Winnipeg and what we could buy this pail for if there were no duty.

	Present Cost	Without Duty
Manufacturers' price, per doz.	\$2.33	\$1.42
Wholesalers' price, per doz.	2.81	1.70
Retailers' price, per doz.	3.75	2.27
Price to farmer, each	.32	.19

Thus by protection the ultimate price of this pail is advanced 13 cents or 68 per cent. Who is the protection for? Incidentally it might be mentioned that the present Minister of militia is one of the chief beneficiaries of this most highly protected industry.

HAVE PRODUCERS A VOICE

The value of the agricultural products of British Columbia for the year ending March, 1916, was slightly over \$30,000,000. The total value of the fruit produced in that province in 1915, a fairly good year, was \$1,600,000. Of the latter figure apples made up a little over one-half or \$881,000 (1,537 cars). Practically all of these were marketed by a comparatively small number of growers, around 1,500 or less.

The farmers of the three prairie provinces in 1915 produced 360,000,000 bushels of wheat worth about half a billion dollars or nearly 600 times as much as the apples of British Columbia. Yet this comparatively small fruit interest was able to go to Ottawa a year ago and get an extra duty of 50 cents a barrel with which to add their extra burden on to the grain growers. Why was this? Why had a few apple growers such influence when the prairie farmers can get virtually nothing they ask from Ottawa but the cold shoulder? Verily, it is time the farmers sent some representatives of their own to Ottawa. The new National Political Platform has pointed the way. It only remains for the farmers to act, but that means some sacrifice. Are they ready to make it?

FREE TRADE MUNITION MAKING

Recently when the United States Government asked for tenders for a variety of shells for naval purposes, the contract was awarded to an English firm, Hadfields of Sheffield. On 16 inch shells, for which the Bethlehem Steel Co. asked \$755 each and the Midvale Steel Co. \$900 each, the English firm only asked \$513. Furthermore, whereas the American or home companies could only promise delivery in 24 to 42 months, the English firm promised delivery in 16 months. Yet this English firm was not only working in the midst of this war when costs in England are supposed to have soared so high, but under that other terrible handicap—free trade. The crux of the matter is that the United States steel companies either thought the United States Government was up against it and deliberately decided to make the government pay dear (as most people do to the government), or else these huge steel companies built up under high protection are not able to compete with the English industry developed under free trade. Not many months ago when there was a strong move in United States to have the government manufacture part of its own munitions, the Bethlehem Steel Co. was the loudest protester. It offered to put its plant to work at cost plus a small profit. Hence these prices either represent the comparative costs of making shells in the two countries named or else, these American firms were merely trying to perpetrate on a supposedly helpless government the old game of highway robbery. It should also be remembered that the English steel worker under his union (existent prior to war) had an eight hour day, while it has been shown that trade unionism has been squelched in the American steel mills and workers are forced to work twelve hours a day for seven days in the week, year in and year out, under conditions of squalor and poverty.

A CASE OF INJUSTICE

A case has come to our attention where a farmer in Saskatchewan made application thru a local agent of a mortgage company for a loan on his farm in February, 1916. No money was forthcoming from the mortgage company despite the fact that the mortgage had been registered, and his farm therefore,

tied up completely. In June he asked to have his application returned so that he could get the money elsewhere. The mortgage company explained that their inspector had been unable to get to the farm, that they were making arrangements to give him service, but still no money was forthcoming and in October the farmer complained again and demanded his papers back. The company wrote him expressing regret and then said if he wanted his papers back they would send them for \$20 which would be solicitor's cost and discharge fee. Naturally the farmer did not see why he should pay the \$20. The company had not only given him no service, but had tied up his land and prevented him from getting money elsewhere to help him in his spring work of 1916. The case is now drifting into another year. The company has suggested that the farmer can take the matter to the courts if he wants to and no doubt this is true, but what chance has a farmer against a corporation? Even if the farmer were successful it would cost him many times the \$20 before he won out. This is a case where the company has given no service whatever. No doubt the company is handicapped possibly by a shortage of men and other causes due to the war, but that is not the farmer's fault. The company should bear its own losses where they are due to its own shortcomings. As it stands they are acting the dog in the manger policy with the farmer. They will not let him have any money and have got his farm tied up so that he cannot get any money from anybody else and the only excuse they offer is that the roads have been so bad that they haven't been able to get their inspector down into that country south of Moose Jaw.

HOW TO SECURE A TITLE

We feel that a very grave responsibility has been thrown upon us by the writer of the attached letter:—

"To the Editor,
Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—

I have just finished reading your account of my friend Sir Max Aitken's elevation to the peerage and it has set me to thinking. I'd like to have one of those tin pot titles myself, but I don't know how to get at it. So thinking that perhaps you might be able to get me the information, I'm taking this opportunity to ask you for it.

I'm not quite out of debt yet, but still have a load or two of wheat and some hogs to sell. Do you think that would be enough to buy the thing?

I am, sir, yours truly,
Jno. R. Ross,
Davidson, Sask."

Here is a humble tiller of the soil allowing his thoughts to turn from his wheat and his pigs and roam carelessly in the Elysian Fields where only the exalted of the nation are permitted to dwell, and now he longs for one of those "tin pot titles" which will mark him as superior to his fellowmen, permit him to wear a costly robe ornamented with the skins of skunks and squirrels and have his former neighbors bow and kneel and raise their hats whenever he passes by. It is sad to contemplate, but when he approaches us with such a yearning for information we feel it our bounden duty to give him all the help in our power. Having no actual experience in dispensing these commodities, or in wearing them we can only judge from our careful observation for some years past.

It all depends on what kind of a title Mr. Ross wants as to how he should go after it. The prices vary and there is no fixed schedule. If he has a car of wheat and a nice bunch of pigs he might be able to swap them for one of the smaller titles such as "Commander of the Bathtub" or "Grand Juggler of the Order of Bootlacers" or "Knight of the Order of Whisker Trimmers." When you get into the higher prices titles, however, the pigs and the wheat wouldn't be enough. Some of these titles are granted for real service. If Mr. Ross were to live 175 years, enjoy good health

all the time, spend all his waking hours on behalf of his fellowmen and perform some service that all the world acknowledged, he might be made a Knight and have a "Sir" tacked on his name. This is a pretty slow process however. An easier way would be to go into politics and if he were to become a successful leader, then the title would come to him without difficulty. If, however, he was not a successful leader, he might be able to kick up a big enough row in the party so that they would hand him out the title to keep him quiet.

Taking it by and large, however, the surest way to get a title is to quit working, let other people work for you and get legislation passed to compel them to keep on working for you. This is the most certain method of securing a title. It has worked well in Canada. If Mr. Ross could form a merger by which he could have all the farmers rounded up and compel them to pay him five cents a bushel on all the wheat they raise, he would be considered a great financial success and undoubtedly he would very quickly be made "Lord Wheatkernel" or "Baron Strawstack," in recognition of his great service to the nation.

We hope this information may prove of some service to Mr. Ross and help him in his search for the title he desires. We can assure him that some of these recipes at least have been found entirely successful and have produced the goods. We make no charge for this valuable information.

"Not a single change is needed in the constitution of Canada—not a single amendment to the British North America Act of 1867—for the complete restoration to the people of Canada of the power that belonged to all the people under the liberal constitution that was created for the Dominion half a century ago." No change is needed in the constitution, but what is needed is a change in the attitude and action of the people.



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA FOR 1917
Standing, left to right: W. A. Hamilton, Lethbridge; A. Raff, Bon Accord; W. Parby, Aird; P. Baker, Ponoka; A. J. E. Honahoe, Foremost; G. D. Sloane, Cayley. Middle row, seated, left to right: J. W. Wood, Carstairs; W. D. Trego, Gleichen; H. W. Wood, Carstairs; Jas. Weir, Parkland; S. S. Dunham, Lethbridge. Bottom row, seated, left to right: F. P. Woodbridge, Calgary; Jas. Miner, Hawif; J. E. Biore, Craigmyle.

U.F.A. President's Address

The following is the address of President H. W. Wood, delivered at the opening session of the United Farmers of Alberta Convention held at Edmonton, January 23, 24, 25 and 26

This, the Ninth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, and the second of the United Farm Women of Alberta, should prove to be the best in the history of our organization, which is still in the vigor of youth, and each recurring anniversary should mark a normal, perceptible growth. We have much to be proud of in our brief history, but no history can relate more than efforts to reach perfection. Nowhere in the past can we find worthy ideals to guide us in our upward struggle, so we turn our eyes with hope and confidence to the future.

On assuming the duties of president, one year ago, I did so with the thorough conviction that I could not succeed in the work I would have to do unless I could get the sympathetic co-operation of your Board of Directors and Executive Committee. I also realized that in order to get this sympathy and support it would be necessary for me to get and retain their confidence. I have tried at all times to be worthy of this confidence, and I want to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Board and Executive for their hearty co-operation and unfailing support during our year's work together. I desire also to acknowledge the support given me by the Central Office. The secretary and staff have at all times rendered cheerful and valuable assistance.

Viewing The Field

As you know, I had been on the Official Board only two years when I was unexpectedly called to the responsibilities of President. I had no very well defined ideas as to what these responsibilities and opportunities were, but was not very long in finding that they were very much greater than I had anticipated, and that I was but poorly prepared to meet the responsibilities and to make the most of the opportunities. The only claim I feel justified in making for myself is that I at all times did the best I knew.

At our last convention the citizens of Calgary treated us with great courtesy, and seemed to be anxious to express their goodwill and friendly feeling. This attitude was continued after the convention, and I tried to meet it frankly by openly discussing the fundamental principles of our organization when opportunity presented. I feel that some good has been accomplished and that many of the fairer-minded people of Calgary not only understand us better, but have more sympathy for our cause.

Owing to the press of other work I have been unable to accept many of the very cordial invitations to visit locals and local picnics. But most of such visits I have been able to make have been a pleasure and an inspiration. Having to forego so many of these invitations has been a sore disappointment to me. I was thru the Peace River and Grand Prairie districts in June, with Mr. Brown, of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. We found the farmers there undergoing hardships peculiar to the first stages of settlement, which were aggravated by a poor crop season. However, they were striving and hopeful, and seemed glad of an opportunity of organizing, and we organized eight or ten locals.

During the year I have attended three meetings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, all held in Winnipeg. This organization is composed of the Executive Committees of the following organizations:—The United Farmers of Ontario; The United Farmers' Co-operative Association of Ontario; The Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba; The Grain Growers Grain Company; The Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan; The Co-operative Elevator Company of Saskatchewan; The United Farmers of Alberta; The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, also The Grain Growers' Guide, representing in all nine farmers' co-operative, business and educational institutions. These meetings are very valuable in harmonizing and crystallizing thought among the various farmers' organizations, and, while there may be disappointment among some on account of few specific things being accomplished, I am sure they are productive of much good to the Canadian farmers' movement as a whole.

The joint committee of commerce and agriculture is an organization composed of twenty-five members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and twenty-five representatives of the various commercial interests, including bankers, mortgage men, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, railroad representatives, members of boards of trades, etc. The objects of these meetings are to discuss relations between their various interests as they relate to each other. Some of the farmers have had exaggerated ideas as to what we could hope to

accomplish at these meetings, seeming to think we should be able to settle, "off the bat," differences that have been crystallizing for decades. We, of course, have not been able to do that, but we have accomplished good, and the opportunity for accomplishing much more good is great. He who thinks there are not fair-minded men in all business occupations has a very narrow vision. An opportunity to discuss our case with these men is one of which we should be glad to avail ourselves. Not to avail ourselves of such an opportunity is to acknowledge our own lack of faith in our cause, and is also an acknowledgement of our unwillingness to readjust the principles of our cause if we should discover them to be wrong. Our organization cannot afford to be bigoted and narrow-minded, and should have no principle or policy that will not stand the full glare of any light, and we should welcome every opportunity to stand with



THE CHILDREN'S FAVORITE

others, any others and all others, in the full glare of the most searching light. We are a class organization (it is true, but we are the basic class and, I am sorry to say, have suffered many wrongs at the hands of other classes. These wrongs must be righted, every one of them, but we must remember that two wrongs do not make a right, and we must be ever ready to show to all that we are willing to adjust our relationships with all other legitimate classes on the basis of right and justice. Of course any class that does not give a needed service to society has no rights. The only way to accomplish readjustments of wrong relationships is by conflict or treaty. Conflict is clearly justifiable when treaty fails. But I take it that no clear-thinking man will justify conflict until treaty has failed. In these joint meetings your President has tried faithfully to treat fairly and frankly all other interests, and has hope that much can be accomplished, but when the last necessity requires, he will willingly and zealously take his part in the conflict till farming has the recognition that every self-respecting farmer or farm woman is demanding.

Farmers' Interests and Amalgamation

One of the first meetings I attended after our last convention was one to devise ways and means to bring about a close federation of the commercial institutions of all the western farmers' organizations, including The Grain Growers' Grain Co., the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., and the

Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. There were several meetings held to bring about this federation, but they all failed in practical results. The only lines of difference that seemed to be impassable were between the Saskatchewan interests on the one side and those of the other two provinces on the other. Some of the Alberta men, seeing that it would not be possible at this time to bring all three provinces together, and believing that the longer we built on purely provincial lines, the probable tendency would be to drift further apart, thought it would be wise, if possible, to bring the interests of Alberta and Manitoba together at once and begin at once to build on the strong, firm foundation of mobilization and co-operation. Your official board endorsed this idea at its meeting in March, and your president has done what he could to accomplish this end by co-operating with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company in working out a plan in detail with The Grain Growers' Grain Company, whereby our interests could be consolidated.

After very much consultation and thought, we unanimously decided that complete amalgamation was the simplest, strongest and in every way the best form of union possible. This plan has been adopted by the Boards of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, and The Grain Growers' Grain Company, also by the delegates at the annual meeting of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, and by the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company in their annual meeting, by the U.F.A. Board and by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Board.

It seems to me that every member of the organized farmers of Western Canada should use his influence to promote this amalgamation, because the strength of every movement depends on the union of action. The monied business interests amalgamate to get more profits from the people. The people's interests must amalgamate for the purpose of giving better service to the people. If we amalgamate for the purpose of getting larger profits out of the people, we have solved no real problem and have done no good, but if by amalgamation we can give better service to the people we will be acting in harmony with every principle of our organization.

The United Farm Women of Alberta

I have watched with much interest the growth of the organization of the U.F.W.A. This organization has not had so rapid a growth as we would have liked to see, but its year's work on the whole is very encouraging. When we remember that the women now have the franchise, and that not only their domestic, social and economic interests are identical with ours, but that their political interests, as well as responsibilities are also identical, we will begin to realize how important it is that they should be thoroughly organized on identical lines with the U.F.A., advising, counselling and acting with the U.F.A. in everything.

Any organization of the farmers that does not include farm women will be weak and imperfect. Any attempt to mobilize our class strength and influence that does not include our women in our purely class organizations will fail. If the farm women want to assist in the farmers' struggle for better farm conditions, better social, economic, educational and spiritual conditions, better homes, better living, better life, they should realize that they can do it in no other way so effectively as through a strictly class organization, acting in the closest co-operation with the U.F.A.

U.F.A. Sunday

Our last annual convention set apart one Sunday as U.F.A. Sunday. The idea was to make it a kind of religious rally day on which to measure up the aims and objects of our organization by the standard of Christianity, as well as to investigate the ability of the church to help us in our upward struggle. May 21 was decided on by our Board of Directors, and much interest was manifested, and much thought was given to the connection between the social and the religious problems that are persistently knocking at our door. The old idea that Christianity is a kind of helpless infant that must be guarded with care and strictly quarantined from the contaminating contact of social, political and economic things, is rapidly giving way, and in its place is developing the idea that the social and economic body is diseased, but that instead of Christianity being a helpless infant to be quarantined, it is the capable physician, able to heal all the ills

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Rural Banking Credits

The functions and obligations of the Chartered Banks

By VERE BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches, The Canadian Bank of Commerce

During the past few years a widespread misconception has arisen in the West as to the nature of the obligations of the banks toward the agricultural community and also as to how these obligations have been fulfilled. Complaints by individual farmers of inability to obtain credit to which in a few cases they were entitled but in most cases they were not, have been seized upon by the press as a basis for severe criticism of the banks as a whole. So much is this the case that the general public has come to believe that the banks cater only for commercial business and are not organized to provide for the credit requirements of agriculture.

I therefore wish to avail myself of the opportunity afforded me by the Editor of The Guide to inform the farming community that the banks are carrying loans to farmers and ranchers in the three prairie provinces estimated in 1915 at \$75,000,000. As the total number of farmers in these provinces is probably not over 150,000, it will readily be seen that these figures reflect a liberal policy of lending. And let me add that the aggregate amount loaned to farmers at any given moment is always limited only by the amount of acceptable farmers' business which may be offering.

Moreover, I wish to say, without any reservation or qualification, that there is no business viewed with greater favor by the banks in every part of Canada than that of credits with farmers of a good type. If this were not true, what would be the explanation for the hundreds of branch banks at points in the west at which practically the only business to be had is that of farmers?

There is not now—nor has there ever been except during rare occasions of world-wide money stringency—any shortage of rural credit in Canada. Too much credit, and particularly too much of the wrong kind of credit, is what the western farmers have suffered from during the long period of agricultural prosperity prior to 1912.

The ownership of the funds administered by the chartered banks is, in round figures for all Canada, as follows:

Shareholders	\$ 226,000,000
Holders of Bank Notes	123,000,000
Depositors	480,000,000
	\$1,808,000,000

It will be seen from this that over 80 per cent. of the banking funds of the country consist of moneys of Depositors. It has been argued by a prominent western statesman that these deposits belong to the people and that therefore the people have a right to say how they shall be loaned. This is inaccurate. The deposits belong to some of the people, and the banks are in the position of trustees for the individuals to whom the deposits belong.

Now the first obligation of the banks towards their depositors, beyond any need for argument or question, is to lend their moneys safely.

Recognizing the above duty to their depositors as paramount, the obligation next in natural sequence is an obligation alike to depositors and the public, implied by the terms of their charters and of the Bank Act—is to employ the country's banking funds only in accordance with principles of banking recognized as sound, having due regard for the credit needs of a new country.

The necessity for maintaining a substantial proportion of their assets in the shape of cash and quickly convertible investments is obvious. The remaining funds of a bank should be employed only in the production and distribution of commodities, and in no case loaned against fixed assets, such as lands and buildings. (The lending of money against the last mentioned kind of property is the special function of land mortgage and investment companies.) It is important to state this principle before proceeding to consider the subject of rural banking credits.

Then the allocation of that portion of the funds of banks available for production and distribution must always be determined by competition—competition among banks for the best and safest business; and competition among those who need banking ac-

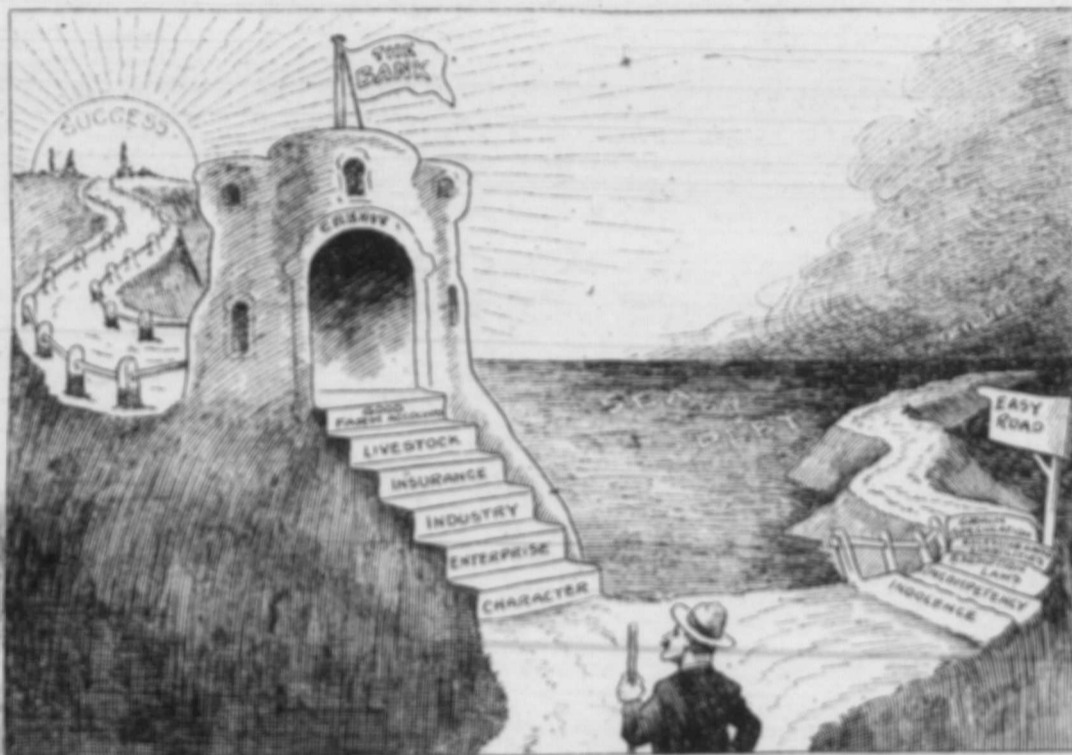
commodation, to establish the merits of their claims to credit, on the score of a record of integrity, industry, intelligence, thrift, progressiveness, coupled with evidence of ability to repay. No man has a right to borrow from a bank merely because he needs money even for a legitimate purpose. The burden must always rest on the applicant for credit to first establish his claim thereto; and if his claim should be a really good one, the circumstances would indeed be extraordinary if his record did not suffice to make the fact clear. This is a consideration which is often lost sight of by farmers who complain of their inability to obtain bank credit.

A loan to a farmer who can be relied on to use it to improve his position, is a contribution to the general welfare. On the other hand, credit extended to an incompetent and indolent farmer who is doomed to go broke, involves an economic loss to the country even though the bank should succeed in getting repaid. It is therefore the positive duty of a bank to avoid knowingly extending credit to a farmer who will not use credit advantageously, no matter what security he could offer.

Credits to Grain Growers

The question, however, of first importance to farmers is: What does constitute a basis for credit to them? What considerations determine whether a farmer can get credit from a bank, and the amount?

One writer in The Guide recently attacked my



THE TWO ROADS
An allegorical illustration of Mr. Brown's view of the elements that make for good credit qualifications

suggestion that under conditions existing in the west, co-operative credit associations should be founded on a pooling of assets, and he argued that personal character is the proper basis for credit and that a pooling of assets would be destructive of the independence of the borrower. While, however, character, i.e. possession of the cardinal virtues of integrity, industry, etc., is a fundamental prerequisite of credit, it is by no means by itself alone a sufficient basis for credit. Ability to repay is also an essential requirement. A bank in dispensing credit will wish to be satisfied that a prospective borrower possesses means of repayment sufficient in extent to meet any normal reverse due to providential causes, as, for example, in the case of a good farmer, a crop failure.

It is a legitimate function of a bank to lend farmers the money required to put in and take off a season's crop, but in order to warrant such credit a farmer's position should be such that with a normal crop the returns therefrom would be sufficient to enable him to provide for all his floating debts—bank loans, mortgage interest, implement notes, etc. Banks do not ask more than this provided the farmer's land and implement debts are not excessive in relation to the amount of his capital, although, strictly speaking, in order to be a really first-rate risk for credit a farmer's position should be such that even with a crop failure he would still have enough quick assets left—grain, livestock, etc.—to counterbalance his floating debts.

Take a concrete example. John Smith, a grain farmer, at the beginning of a season shows assets and liabilities as follows:—

ASSETS	
Good accounts	\$ 210
Grain for sale	660
Quick assets	870
Seed Grain	140
Implements	800
1/2 Section	3,000
Work horses	900
	\$5,710
LIABILITIES	
Owing to bank	\$ 600
Mortgage interest	80
Implement notes due	110
Floating debts	790
Implement notes not yet due	200
Mortgage	1,000
Surplus	3,720
	\$5,710

It will be observed that he has enough quick assets with which to clean up his floating debts; that his mortgage indebtedness is moderate; and that his horses and equipment are nearly all paid for.

Assuming him to be reputed a good worker, cultivating his land well and enjoying the confidence of his neighbors, in Manitoba and Alberta he would have no difficulty in getting from a bank the credit necessary for a new season's operations, say \$600 or \$700. (I omit reference to Saskatchewan for reasons which I will explain later.)

Then should he have a bad crop failure, he would be owing the bank \$600 or \$700 which it could not collect promptly without putting its customer out of business, and in actual experience this is a situation which has occurred in thousands of cases during the past few years. In such circumstances what should the bank do? What it must do as a matter of common sense and good business, if it is satisfied that the debtor is a type of man who will eventually succeed, is to take security for the old debt, and stake him for another crop. It can legally take security for the old debt but must lend the new money without security because the Bank Act will not permit a bank to make new loans against mortgage security.

Suppose, however, that he has a second successive crop failure; that the bank then discovers that its confidence in its customer has been misplaced, the poor results of the farm having been due partly to poor methods; that the borrower takes refuge behind the exemption laws, refuses to give security for the later loans, and transfers his land to his wife. The bank would simply have to face a sharp loss, as has happened in no end of cases.

Take another case. Thomas Jones' statement at the beginning of the season is as follows:—

ASSETS	
Good accounts	\$ 210
Grain for sale	400
Quick assets	610
Seed grain	140
Implements	800
1/2 Section	3,000
Work horses	900
	\$5,450
LIABILITIES	
Implement notes due	\$ 110
Mortgage interest	80
Floating debts	190
Implement notes not yet due	200
Mortgage	1,000
Surplus	4,060
	\$5,450

This man could stand a crop failure and still be nearly able to pay his floating debts. His claims to bank credit for all his needs would be distinctly good—his position being far above the average for a quarter-section man.

Alberta Secretary's Report

P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, presented the following report at the Convention at Edmonton

It is with sincere gratification that I am able to present to you, at this the end of my fourth year as your general secretary, a report which from every angle shows a most encouraging increase and improvement in the work of every department of our association. I regret exceedingly that, so far as I personally have been concerned, my prolonged illness last spring prevented me from doing much of the work that I had hoped to do in still further improving the efficiency of the service which we are trying to give you from the central office.

You will perhaps bear with me for a few moments if I digress a little from my report proper to emphasize still further a few of the little problems which we are confronted with at the central office, and which are dealt with in detail in the report of your finance committee. I am very pleased to say that, while I am personally far from satisfied with the work of the central office and feel that with better financial aid we can give many times the present service, we receive very few complaints in regard to the service we are giving. The fact remains, nevertheless, that the present staff is not sufficient to do adequate justice, either to themselves or to the work, and that the question of increasing the size of your central office must receive more consideration and support from the local unions from now on. While this question has been a pressing one for the past two years, it had not become so urgent until this last year, when poor health has necessitated my being absent from the office for a considerable period. We have also had to consider the fact that inter-provincial developments and the necessity for our organization to secure greater recognition in high places was a very important part of our work that could not be secured without a considerable increase in the expenditure for travelling and other expenses. In view of what has been accomplished during the past year, I personally do not feel that we made any mistake in practising the most rigid economy in the central office, as it has undoubtedly enabled us to secure a vastly greater prestige and recognition among other organizations and interests, even tho it has somewhat reduced the service that we have been able to give our local unions. The time has now come, however, when it is necessary to give the financial appropriation of the central office very serious consideration, as the increased importance of our organization and its work in other directions is adding at an enormous rate to the already heavy responsibilities of your central office. In giving you this report I propose to trace briefly the growth of the organization in membership and material since its inception.

Growth of the Organization

Unfortunately, without a very great deal of work, the earlier records of the association will not allow me to give you figures that definitely permit of exact comparison with the statistics that are available today, but we can note that at the end of the first year of our association, in 1910, the report shows 122 active unions, with total membership fees paid up of \$1,073.50. At the close of the year 1912, when I was appointed secretary, the number of unions on the books was 440, but a very considerable proportion of these were not active, and the membership fees received were only \$3,595.00. This year we have received dues from all locals, and the membership fees amount to \$7,947.91. We have, in addition, 19 life members of the association. A feature worthy of special notice is the Women's Section. The advent of women into our organization was not noticeable until after the amendment introduced to our constitution by Carnarvon Local No. 202, and passed at the Lethbridge convention in January, 1914. At the end of that year we had received \$39.00 in membership dues, or a total membership of 156. The Women's Section at this time had not separate identity. The following year, at Edmonton, the Women's Section was officially organized, and you will remember that last year we reported 19 locals paying in dues of \$162.75, or a membership of 336. This year we are able to report 50 locals in the Women's Section, with a total membership of about 900.

Aside from the increase of nearly 600 members in the Women's Section, we are able to show an increase of 2,300 members among the men, which in view of the fact that so many of our members have left to play their part in the great war, is really a most gratifying and in some ways a remarkable showing. It is worth noting that right from the start our growth in membership has been steady and normal, without any phenomenal jump in any one year. This is to my mind a very healthy sign and indicates that we are building on a solid foundation, which will ensure permanency and stability to our organization in the future.

In regard to the local growth of the organization, the development during the past five years affords a very interesting study, and is even more gratifying than the general figures might indicate. A few years ago comparatively few of our locals had anything nearly approaching what may be described as a permanent organization. Their activities were of a spasmodic nature and few of them were of any size. The district association was merely an idea and the incorporated local had not been heard of. The result was a great fluctuation in the membership of the different locals from year to year, with the disappearance at times of as many old unions as we were able to create new thru our organization work. I think I would be quite safe in saying that up to three or four years ago the average falling off each year would run as high as 20 or 25 per cent. of our total number of unions.

the district association has practically become one large local.

Organization of District Associations

Time alone will tell which of the two plans will be the best for the work which we have to do. At the present time local conditions are the principal factor in deciding which plan shall be followed. To hold the various affiliated locals together, each retaining their separate identity, requires good leadership in each local, and where this is available probably it is the best plan to follow for the general advancement of the community as a whole. At many points, however, this leadership is at present lacking, and must be developed before such a plan can be successful, and in these cases we find that the leadership has practically become centralized in the one big local union. Comparatively few of the locals have taken up the selling of farm produce, aside from livestock, the considerable work done at certain points this year in the shipping of potatoes. The number of inquiries in this regard coming into the central office is, however, increasing very rapidly, and I look to see considerable development in this direction in the near future. The greatest problem which we have had to face, and which to a certain extent we still have to face in the commercial tendencies of our locals, is that of continuing to hold our membership at these different points where the development assumes big proportions. In earlier days the incorporation of a local or district for trading purposes invariably meant the loss of practically all if not the whole of our membership in that district. With the advent of our Elevator Company this situation became even more intensified, and the problem assumed serious proportions. Latterly we seem to have been overcoming this difficulty, and today I note with appreciation rather than alarm the desire on the part of our locals to expand in commercial work, as those who have developed in this way during the last year or so have invariably increased their membership considerably. I am inclined to attribute this to two reasons, partly the assistance given by the central office in an advisory capacity, and partly to a realization among our people generally that the development along commercial lines in the local is only a small step in the general direction of the great work which lies before us as an organization.

General Organization Work

Your general secretary is perhaps in a better position than anyone else to realize the tremendous diversity of material among our members which is available to the organization for the work which it has to carry out. I imagine that every variety of human nature and every human characteristic is represented some way or other in our association. The problem we have to solve is to find a common object which will bring all these various elements together in a united effort to improve the conditions under which they and the great mass of the people in general have to live. To my mind the development of the commercial tendency which appeals to by far the greatest majority is not only necessary because it adds to our strength in numbers, but because we cannot enter into this work without coming into direct contact with many of the causes of our present economic oppression, not to mention the fact that the work in itself is an education which is essential if we are to acquit ourselves creditably in the higher objects at which we aim. It seems to me that we have solved our problem when we can bring it home to every individual member of our association, and those who are not members also, that we are engaged in a work and have a duty to perform as a class which cannot be undertaken by any other class. I say this in no spirit of false pride or criticism of other classes. Every development of our whole commercial fabric tends to increase the responsibility of the farmer and to force upon him the decision as to what the future of the great mass of the people, including himself, shall be. The farmer alone is beyond the reach of those who would deny us the right to express our own ideas. We will have found our common object which will appeal to all minds, irrespective of race or creed, when we make each individual understand that he is taking part in an effort to advance the cause of all the people and to compel a recognition of the rights of the common people. Martyrdom, in the same way that was suffered by those who fought for the recognition of the people in days gone by, is no longer necessary. The same spirit of unselfishness and steadfast adherence to principle is, however, essential. Whether I have succeeded or not, time alone will prove, but in the five years, during which I have given the whole of my time to the work of this organization, there have been

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P. P. WOODBRIDGE
Secretary-Treasurer United Farmers of Alberta

The falling off this year is less than 50, or about 8 per cent. of the whole. The annual report forms received last year denote that about two-thirds of our unions are engaged to a greater or lesser extent in handling the more general supplies of their members. My returns in regard to district associations and incorporated locals are not complete, largely owing to the fact that under the old constitution these developments are given no official standing in the association. We have record, however, of 18 district associations, and a matter of 24 incorporated locals or districts, which will doubtless be considerably increased within the next few months, as nearly 100 sets of bylaws have been sent out to different locals who have signified their intention to take this step at an early date. Among the district associations that of Ponoka, the not yet incorporated, takes the lead in numbers, with a matter of 15 affiliated locals and a membership of about 400. The principal work that this district has done up to the present has been in livestock shipping, and as many as 1,400 head of hogs have been shipped thru their association in one day. The value of their business in livestock shipping alone last year was nearly \$100,000.00. The Crossfield District Association is perhaps the best all round example of what can be done that we have in the province. There are eight or nine locals affiliated here, and the district secured incorporation about 18 months ago. Their business is fairly evenly divided between livestock shipping and the purchasing of supplies, and averages about \$16,000.00 per month. The association has an office and warehouse in town and employs a permanent manager. They also hold agencies for various fire and hail insurance companies, and in fact have been quick to avail themselves of anything which has offered an opportunity to serve the farmers in the district. There are very live district associations at Jenner, Daysland, Wetaskiwin and several other points which serve a number of locals. While at Leduc, Penhold, Innisfail, Nanton, Cowley and other points

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The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

VOTING AND SOCIABILITY

Funny that nobody ever thought before of making an election the occasion for a great neighborhood gathering of a social nature, instead of leaving it to the corrupt influences to provide all the entertainment that set the day apart from others. It's a great idea. It may be that some people, of a conservative turn of mind will profess to believe



that the women who go to the polling booth to vote and stay to serve lunch or supper will be corrupted by coming into contact with doubtful characters. This is a species of hypocrisy. They haven't the least fear of these same women being corrupted when serving these same neighbors with eatables at a fowl supper to raise money for the church.

So then, why should not all the country districts follow the example of the district one of our correspondents tells us about, where the women served a hot lunch to the voters who came in cold and hungry to exercise their right of citizenship? It would help to impress upon the mind of the voter the fact that he was part of a self-respecting community which expected him to use his franchise for the welfare of his country. He would be much more ashamed to go drunk to vote. It would certainly make for sobriety and decency in the exercise of the franchise, for the electorate to meet together in a social way and bring the influence of the home to bear upon the problems of the nation.



It would also help to solve the problem of getting the voters to go to the polls. If people knew that neighbors from far and near would be there it would be a much greater inducement for them to hitch up and drive to the polls. If the woman of the home knew that at the

other end of the long drive a kindly woman would be at hand to take the baby from her and warm its little toes, and if the man was reasonably certain that a distant neighbor whom he wanted to see anyway on a matter of business, would be there, probably smoking a comfortable pipe in the shed, voting would assume more the aspect of a pleasure and less of a duty.

THE CARTOONS ON THIS PAGE

The Guide artist has made some sketches illustrating the difference between the dark prophecies that were made concerning the effect upon the home of women voting and the actual fact.



They said the baby would be neglected, but when there is nobody to leave him with, the mother takes the baby along, just as she does when she goes to church or to town.

They said women wouldn't use the vote if they had it, but one of our correspondents walked miles thru the snow and cold to cast her first ballot.

They said that the company at the polling booth was so rough that it would unsex women to mingle with them, but women found that it was only going to be the folks who lived round about, so they arranged to serve lunch to them.

THE NEW CITIZENSHIP

Canada's greatest need today is a thinking electorate. A large body of public opinion is made up of those who only feel about things, who, in fact, are convinced that it is wicked and unpatriotic to

apply common sense to certain matters of our daily life, such as religion, politics and international relations.

But emotion is too unstable a quality to make a sound basis for good government. Emotional rule in short, is mob rule, uninformed, unintelligent, yielding to primitive passions. The crying need of the day is for people who are dominated by reason rather than passion, for people who read to inform themselves not to feed their narrow prejudices.

Too many elections in Canada have been won on shibboleths which may mean anything or nothing. "Vote for the grand old party," "It's time for a change," and other like silly catch phrases which don't offer a single argument to the intelligence, but are directly aimed to appeal to the emotions.

Surely the people of Canada are going to outgrow this political childishness some day and demand from the parties appealing for election sound constructive policies which will lay the foundation for future good government. Surely the day will come when the stupid cry, "The grand old flag," will not sweep them off their feet.

As a matter of fact the flag of Canada, or any other country, is only grand in so far as it stands for clean just government in the country over which it floats. It is merely a symbol standing for our highest ideal of government at the moment. The ideal for which the flag of Canada stands is continually changing, it has changed during the past year to include a broader conception of democracy, and those reactionaries who foster the idea that

BE STRONG

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift. We have hard work to do, and loads to lift. Shun not the struggle; face it. 'Tis God's Gift.

Be strong! Say not the days are evil—Who's to blame? And fold the hands and acquiesce—O shame! Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name.

Be strong! It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong, How hard the battle goes; the day how long. Faint not, fight on! To-morrow comes the song.

—Malbie Davenport Babcock.

any change in the institutions of the country is in some mysterious way an insult to the flag are the worst of traitors. It would be a poor and worthless ideal of government which did not grow and change as the vision of the citizens broadened out. The great political agitation in Canada just now makes timely the reminder that the flag of Canada can never be dishonored by defeat on the battlefield as it can by the failure of its citizens to support justice, freedom and good government at home.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

WALKED TO THE POLLS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I saw a notice in The Guide saying, send in your experiences of voting day, so I thought I would send mine.

I had read a lot about women voting, yet was surprised when it dawned upon me that I must vote. My husband was away at the time, so I asked my son if he would drive me to the polling place. He said he did not believe in women voting. Then I thought perhaps my husband would not like me to vote, as boys generally get such ideas from their fathers. I knew my husband talked against woman's rights, especially mine, but did not think he meant all women. Well, as he was not home I could not ask him, and the law gave me the liberty, I decided to walk.

We have been on the homestead over four years. I have had poor health all that time, but had managed the housework for five of a family fairly well, so thought the same strength would take me to the polling place. The day was bitter cold to me, as I seldom went any distance in cold weather. I wrapped up well and started. There was not much snow and a good trail, so I got on all right as far as the school house, three miles from home. I went in, thinking it was the voting place, and found the teacher and pupils busy with their school exercises. The teacher informed me the voting was being done one and a half miles further up the

trail. I returned to the trail and wondered if I was able for it. The ladies of our district were serving a "Tea" in aid of the Red Cross Society, so I encouraged myself, knowing I would get a lunch, and went on. Arrived safe, I received a warm welcome from the ladies in charge. Some were sorry I had not been better informed, but they had received such a short notice, and with so many things to do, had not been able to canvass all the district. I met some friends and made some new acquaintances, then did my voting, which seemed rather amusing and yet very serious when I thought of the wasted money and unhappy homes and lives of misery.

I then sat down to a sumptuous lunch. My tea looked very strong, but the young lady who waited on me was good natured and patient. She diluted it and added sugar and cream just to my taste.

One of the ladies spoke to me and said she knew of a chance of a ride for me within a short distance of my home. After a few more handshakes and introductions (for people were coming and going all the time) I was told the sleigh was at the door, and I was soon going at a rapid pace towards home. It was much easier than walking, yet I was glad I had walked. My son greeted me, saying, "Liquor stores have to go—one of a majority," as if my vote had done it all. I was pretty tired for a few days, but I had often been more tired thru doing my home work.

I do believe with Rev. Dr. Bland, that the church must not only preach the Gospel, but also expose and rebuke sin wherever it is found, for in a sense we are our brothers' keepers.

Wishing you success in all your undertakings for the correcting of sins of society and public life.—JESSICA.



WOMAN OF SEVENTY DROVE EIGHT MILES

On December 17 many of us had a new experience, we went to the polling booths and marked our ballots. When I stopped to analyze my feelings I found uppermost "satisfaction." My father and mother worked long for the temperance cause, but they did not live to see the result of their efforts, so I felt satisfaction that I was able in this way to carry their work towards success. Then came the idea of responsibility, for what I was doing was going to affect not only the neighborhood but the whole province. I understand now that if I would do my duty I must study carefully the problems of our country.

I was surprised when I found that I had developed new interest in the discussion of public affairs in the newspapers and magazines. You see, I have a feeling of power because I am not now an on-looker but an actor. Going to the polling booth seemed a perfectly natural procedure. The men that I met were friends that I had known for years. They removed their hats when we entered, and everything was carried out in good order.

The weather was very cold and I was proud of the women who came, in spite of difficulties, to help close the liquor stores. One woman of seventy years drove eight miles to mark her ballot. This event has not lessened my interest in my home, because it was to protect the home that we went to the polls.

ELIZABETH.



Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Greatest Convention yet held---Very carefully prepared reports and able discussions on many vital questions

Never has a convention of the United Farmers of Alberta met in a cooler, saner, more calculating manner to discuss and deliberate on the fundamental issues facing Canada as a nation and a part of the Empire, facing the great farmers' movement as a part of the machinery of growing democracy, and facing the farmer in his own little community in his problem of making a better home and a better citizen of himself than did that gathered in Edmonton, January 23 to 26. An earnestness tempered with consideration, and a readiness to adjust differences of ideas on the basis of equality and justice was evident perhaps almost as much in the tenor of thought among the delegates as in the president's speech.

The convention was held in the First Presbyterian church, which was filled to capacity by a larger number of delegates than ever attended a previous convention. There were present at least 100 more delegates than a year ago, and a vastly greater number of visitors, bringing the total attendance up to about 1,400. The women delegates numbered fully 150. There was abundant evidence of the last two years of prosperity in Alberta, but none such was to be found in any diminution of interest in this farmers' parliament.

Addresses of Welcome

Dr. McQueen, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Mayor Henry of Edmonton, Lieut. Governor Brett, and H. M. E. Evans, president of the Board of Trade, all welcomed the delegates. Each emphasized the great war demands of the present time, the importance of the greatest agricultural production and of close co-operation in the prosecution of the present conflict. James Weir, of Parkland, ably replied to the address of welcome. In the absence of the Minister of Agriculture, H. A. Craig, deputy minister, appealed to the convention for the greatest harmony possible between the United Farmers and the Department of Agriculture and promised the fullest sympathy and help from the department.

President H. W. Wood was unanimously appointed chairman of the convention. The president's address appears in full on another page. Telegrams were read from R. B. Bennett, director general of national service, and also the provincial secretary of the Red Cross Society expressing appreciation of the attitude of the farmers' organizations on national service and Red Cross work and requesting an ever increasing interest as the war goes on. This year all the various opening addresses and reports were carefully prepared in booklet form and proved of very great value in enabling delegates to carefully follow these as delivered, as well as in preserving them.

War Work of Y.M.C.A.

H. B. Hahcock, secretary of the military service department of the Young Men's Christian Association, gave an earnest and forceful address on the work of the Y.M.C.A. among the soldiers in England and France, and appealed for funds to carry on this work. There are now 72 secretaries serving as best they can the 350,000 Canadians at the front. Every ten days 140,000 magazines are sent to the soldiers and tons of newspapers from Canada are distributed. Millions of sheets of writing paper have been sent to the soldiers and letter writing was extensively encouraged. On the Somme front alone there are 35 branches.

The report of the president of the U.F.A. was read and adopted. Close attention should be given this report, published in another part of this issue, as it discusses questions vital to both the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.

Rural Municipal Hospitals

At this stage a resolution of vital importance on the question of rural municipal hospitals was introduced, and

after careful, intelligent discussion, was unanimously passed. Following is the resolution:

1.—Resolved that the rural portions of the Province of Alberta should be divided into districts for hospital purposes according to geographical and natural boundaries, having consideration also for the regular lines of travel. The districts should be large enough to make the erection and maintenance of hospitals easily borne by the ratepayers, but not too large for easy accessibility. We would suggest as a standard district an area approximately equal to that of four municipal units.

2.—Resolved that, after the hospital districts have been definitely decided upon, a referendum must be held in each district as to whether it is desirable to construct and maintain a hospital within its boundaries. A reasonable time must be allowed for consideration, but a definite date must be set on or before which date the vote must be taken. A majority of the vote in any hospital district shall decide for that district.

3.—Resolved that provision must be made for gathering statistics for each district covering: (a) The taxable area; (b) The estimated cost of a hospital

and this should be unified and simplified by the provincial legislature. At present 50 municipal units could be formed from present local improvement districts, to govern themselves, build hospitals and hire nurses. Now was the time to do this organizing and planning, as later every little village and town may want a hospital, and such hospitals should be placed where they will give the greatest service. Such hospitals could be supported on one mill on the dollar of rural assessment or one cent per acre and the cost of erection would not exceed \$1,000 per bed. Mr. Lamb, in reply to a question, said that there would be no difficulty where municipalities lay close to cities in having arrangements made whereby such city facilities could be linked up with the country.

Need of Medical Attention

H. Greenfield, Westlock, the prime mover in this great agitation, spoke earnestly of the trying experiences settlers were constantly passing thru on account of lack of medical attention. He had taken the matter up as president of the association of rural municipalities, and had done much investigation work. He sent a letter with per-

minion legislation. The difficulties and time occupied in bringing the resolutions before legislators led to these concrete recommendations from the committee.

1.—That all resolutions passed by the convention should be forwarded to the government, but that your committee be given a certain amount of discretion in regard to those which should be followed up with a view to definitely forcing action on same.

2.—That any resolutions of local concern, or merely involving amendments to the statute law of the province, should be forwarded by the locals to the central office at any time during the year for action by the board of directors, instead of holding them all over for the annual convention. The effect of this second clause would be: (a) That the business of the annual convention would be considerably facilitated by reason of the fact that probably 50 per cent. of the resolutions which now take up the time of the delegates would not have to be brought before the convention, except in the report of the legislative committee; (b) The government would not have the excuse that they have at present, viz.: that the resolutions are presented too late in the session to be drafted into late in the session to be drafted into able to spread their labor over twelve months of the year instead of a few weeks, and thus give more adequate consideration to each matter that falls within their province.

Educational Work Necessary

The committee was unable to report any great progress on the resolutions left to them last year. Only those having to do with distribution of gophers poison by local unions and the provision for brand inspection at local points were dealt with by the Provincial government. Legislation affecting hail insurance, after considerable opposition in the house, had been withdrawn. The others had not been considered, but every consideration had been promised by the Premier at the coming session.

They found considerable educational work needed to be done in the government on proportional representation.

Appreciation of the readiness of the Department of Education to co-operate fully with the U.F.A. executive when the occasion offers was acknowledged. A request was made that locals with complaints re-bailiff's fees report such to the central office to give the legislative committee a chance to follow up. The government had promised legislation re licensing and bonding of produce dealers. Nothing had been done by the Dominion government except the amendment to the Bank Act permitting loans on livestock. The Premier and Solicitor General had promised that the amendments to the Railway Act requested in 1914 would be introduced at the coming session. This matter is now in the hands of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Report of Livestock Committee

Further investigation by the livestock committee along the same lines as a year ago had shown the wisdom of following the policy then recommended, that of establishing first on a firm basis the local co-operative livestock shipping associations. Matters of legislation had been taken up and the policy of federal regulation and control of marketing conditions by a livestock board similar to that of the Board of Grain Commissioners had been endorsed. The questions of diversion and cleaning charges on livestock cars and return fare for the man accompanying stock cars, as well as the matter of proposed increases in freight rates on minimum loads of hogs had all been brought before the Railway Commission last summer. The shortage of grain cars on the C.N.R. had been brought before the Commission at the same time, but the warning

Continued on Page 75

U.F.A. OFFICERS FOR 1917

Honorary President—D. W. Warner, Clover Bar.

Honorary Secretary—E. J. Fream, Calgary.

President—H. W. Wood, Carstairs.

First Vice-President—W. D. Trego, Gleichen.

Second Vice-President—James Weir, Parkland.

Third Vice-President—J. W. Wood, Wainwright.

Fourth Vice-President—S. S. Dunham, Lethbridge.

Directors: East and West Calgary—A. A. Hall, Crossfield; East and West Edmonton—A. Rafn, Bon Accord; Bow River—J. G. Blore, Craigmyle; Battle River—Henry Spencer, Edgerton; Strathcona—P. Baker, Ponoka; Victoria—James Miner, Bawlf; Red Deer—Walter Parby, Alix; Macleod—G. D. Sloane, Cayley; Medicine Hat—A. J. Donahoe, Foremost; Lethbridge—W. A. Hamilton, Lethbridge.

and equipment suitable for the district. (c) Probable cost of maintenance based on figures secured from various rural hospitals already in existence; (d) Any other facts bearing on the necessity and desirability of such an enterprise. This information must be distributed free in the district to which it refers. We recommend that the Department of Municipal Affairs be made responsible for the gathering of this information and that the government be required to assume the cost of printing.

4.—Resolved that any rural hospital under this scheme be built, operated and controlled by the district in which it is located.

5.—That the foregoing provisions and the necessary working details be incorporated into an Act of the Province of Alberta and that a draft of this act be submitted to our joint committee as soon as possible.

Discussion On Hospitals

J. H. Lambe, Youngstown, president of the association of rural municipalities of Alberta, and one of the most enthusiastic movers in this work, gave lucid explanations and made an earnest plea for the pushing of the much needed enterprise. One of the greatest difficulties was the unsatisfactory system of municipal organization. There are 87 rural municipalities, 77 local improvement districts, and the rest of the province unorganized territory. There are three forms of local government,

and equipment suitable for the district. Of these, 90 per cent. said that doctors' fees were unreasonable or prohibitive; 82 per cent. said people were not getting anything like the medical attention they should; 63 per cent. said there were marked cases of neglect in their districts, and 22 per cent. actually said there was serious loss of life in these communities thru this lack of medical attention. Mileage, he found was the great factor in increasing doctors' fees but a very large percentage of doctors charged only reasonable fees. He had been unable to get any satisfaction from the Medical Association.

A very strong factor in increased charges was the failure of many supposedly good farmers to pay their doctor's bills. If this work could be centralized in hospitals, mileage could be cut, and less bad debts incurred. The death rate among farm women was very high. It would perhaps be difficult to keep a staff of doctors, since a dozen people did not readily agree on one doctor. The first thing was to get municipal re-organization.

The secretary's report was then adopted, as well as the financial and legislative committee's report.

Report of Legislative Committee

There were 36 resolutions left for the special consideration of the legislative committee at the last convention of which 23 involved Provincial and 13 Do-

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THE GREAT CONVENTION

Items of Special Interest

It is not possible at this date to publish in full details of the program for the big "Farmers' Parliament" at Moose Jaw, February 13 to 16, but a number of items of exceptional interest may be stated. Members all over the province would do well to make Convention Week a real holiday and, taking advantage of the single-fare rates, visit the biggest meeting of farmers in Canada, as well as the great wheat city of Saskatchewan. Moose Jaw itself is well worth visiting, a neat, clean, city of substantial buildings, beautifully situated, and a hive of industry, it affords excellent sight seeing and shopping facilities.

Delegates and visitors need not hesitate to bring little children, as full provision has been made for the care of them during sessions. We are assured that there will be good accommodation at moderate charges both for rooms and meals for all who come to the convention.

Special Features

1. The most costly and most perfectly planned Protestant Church in Saskatchewan. You should see it.
2. Music by a skilled musician from a great pipe organ with pipes and chimes in the tower of the church that return the sweetest notes as an echo from the skies. The music alone will be worth the trip.
3. A children's nursery in charge of a trained nurse and competent staff, where infants and little children can be left during sessions.
4. One of the prettiest Sabbath school primary department suites of rooms the writer ever saw. No lover of little children should miss seeing this.
5. Moose Jaw has extensive flour milling, meat packing and dairying establishments and a great government interior terminal elevator all open for inspection and it would be an education to many to see its motor fire-fighting engines and its electrical power plant. You should know the cities and the industries of your own province.

6. Our lumber and building department will have offices at or near the convention buildings, with expert lumber men and builders in attendance. If you are thinking of building a house or a barn come in to the convention and talk it over. You will get more real satisfaction in half an hour there than in a month of correspondence and a year of planning at home.

7. There will be a "Question Drawer" where delegates can deposit requests for information without placing them formally before the meeting.

8. The women of St. Andrews will serve wholesome meals at a very moderate cost, in the basement of the church. Seating capacity 300 at one time.

Monday, February 12

Meeting full Board of Directors in St. Andrews church board room. Evening—Free and easy meeting of delegates and visitors. Everybody talk.

Tuesday, February 13

10 a.m.—Opening convention; addresses of welcome; president's address; reports, etc., etc.

Evening—Address, Prof. W. W. Swanson, Saskatchewan University, "Economic Reform and the Good Citizen." Organ and songs.

Wednesday, February 14

Resolutions and questions of policy. Evening—R. McKenzie, secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture, "A Farmer's National Platform;" G. F. Chipman, "The scope and purpose of the Free Trade League."

Thursday, February 15

Till 3 p.m.—The S.G.G.A. Moving Pictures (free); special train to Terminal Elevator; shopping and visiting. 3 p.m.—Resolutions. 8 p.m.—Complimentary concert. The city has generously appropriated \$200 for this.

Friday, February 16

All day conference on the co-operative trading activities of the association.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION

The directors of districts No. 15 and 2 have arranged to secure tourist sleep-

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

ers for the convenience of the delegates and visitors from these districts who will attend the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in Moose Jaw. They will be used from Weyburn, 7 p.m. February 12, to Assiniboia on February 17, 4 p.m., which means five days charter. Each berth costs \$5.00 for the five days and nights. Cars will be parked convenient to depot at Moose Jaw. All delegates wishing to secure accommodation should communicate with C. M. W. Emery, of Assiniboia.

OUR HONOR ROLL

Central Secretary:—I am sending you the names of the members or sons of members who have joined the colors from here. You will note there is one young man killed and two wounded who went from here. This district has lost three brave men so far and six men wounded in the war, and has given fifty men to the colors, and more are going, so you will see Dundurn is doing her bit in the struggle.

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. BUNDY,

Sub. Director, Dist. 8.
Dundurn, Sask.

HAWARDEN'S FIFTH ELEVATOR

A. G. Hawkes, organizer for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, was at Hawarden on Wednesday

last for the purpose of organizing a local of that company at that point. There was a large number of farmers present, all prepared to take one or more shares in the company. The required number necessary to obtain the elevator is 180. As there were 213 shares subscribed at the meeting and others to follow, Hawarden, which is next on the list for the Co-operative elevator, is guaranteed that an elevator will be built there this coming summer. Mr. Hawkes was a splendid organizer and gave the farmers many good points on the company's business interests and benefits. During his talk the farmers were very enthusiastic and all were pleased that after two years' delay they are assured of a farmers' elevator. The elevator will be open for next fall's business and will have a capacity of 30,000 bushels.

At the close of the Co-operative Elevator business, Mr. Hawkes was instrumental in organizing a Grain Growers' Association here—25 became members of the local association. Thos. T. Taylor was elected president; J. J. Madden, vice-president; J. J. Silverthorn, secretary-treasurer; and Muron Brown, E. S. Thompson, Gordon Wheeler, F. Sweet and G. T. Hudson, elected a board of directors. It is expected a large number of farmers in this district will become members. J. J. Silverthorn and J. J. Madden were appointed delegates to attend the Grain Growers' convention, to be held in Moose Jaw in February.—Hawarden Pioneer.

SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL

Central Secretary:—The Meadow Bank G.G.A. held a successful Christmas-tree social, December 21 in our new hall. A volunteer collection was taken for the Belgian Relief Fund, which netted \$16.05, money order for this amount you will find enclosed. Kindly acknowledge receipt of same in the Grain Growers' page of The Guide or the Prairie Farm and Home.

R. A. ROTMAN,
Sec'y. Meadow Bank Assn.

DISTRICT No. 7 CONVENTION

The annual meeting of district No. 7 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association convened at 11.30 a.m., December 18, 1916, at Balcarres, A. G. Hawkes in the chair. It was moved by Mr. Fleming and seconded by Mrs. Steuck, that the secretary of the Balcarres local act as secretary of the district meeting. The following were appointed as a resolution committee with instructions to meet at 1 p.m.: Mrs. John Burton and Messrs. Fleming and W. Penny.

Afternoon Session

On reassembling for the afternoon session it was moved and carried that visitors be allowed to take part in all discussions but be not allowed to vote.

The following resolutions were then submitted for discussion:

1. That grain doors should be supplied at all railway sidings close to the platform, and in charge of section foremen.

2. That the Provincial government be asked to give every municipality a fair share of the revenue received from motor car licenses.

3. That the Dominion government be asked to make provision for supplying seed grain to farmers who have suffered from hail and rust, and that applications for such be brought before each municipal council to be ratified, before acceptance, and that payments for same

may be extended to two years.

4. That any qualified medical doctor, dentist, or veterinarian coming to this country be granted a license without passing an examination as at present required under the medical act.

5. That we favor the paying of 1916 hail losses in full.

6. That we adopt the report of the Hail Insurance committee on its recommendation to put the municipal hail insurance on a more firm basis.

7. That the notice calling the district convention for each district be sent out by the district director not later than the 15th day of October in each year.

8. That the district convention now assembled endorse the platform adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture at Winnipeg, on December 2, 1916.

9. That we ask the government to present a true Direct Legislation bill, and that it become law on a majority vote.

10. Whereas, the gasoline, fuel oil and kerosene sold in this vicinity is very unsatisfactory; and whereas the general public has no knowledge of the grade or test of the above commodities, therefore be it resolved that the government be asked to enact legislation to inspect gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil, and that the proficiency or test be registered on each barrel sold, and that these inspectors be given power to enforce the giving of correct weight, when the commodities are sold by the gallon.

11. Whereas there is a lack of intelligent understanding of most matters of urgent public importance amongst our members and locals; therefore, be it resolved, that this meeting endorse the work of the special study committee appointed by the central secretary, and advocate the promoting of debates and discussions of public questions in each local this coming winter.

12. Resolved that this district meeting express its appreciation of the manly way in which the Hon. Chas. A. Dunning resigned from the executive of the Co-operative Elevator Company of Sas-

katchewan, and are glad that we have in him a member of the government from the ranks of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

13. Resolved that the central executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association should do all in their power to get the Provincial government to bring in a Rural Credits Bill at the next session of the legislature.

14. Resolved that this convention make a request to Central to send a delegate to the next convention of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association and induce them to ask the government to agree to take off the duty on apples.

15. Resolved that arrangements should be made, so that incorporated locals may be given the protection of a discount on their trade with the Central, to give them a working margin below the price they must sell at.

16. Resolved that this district meeting is of the opinion that sufficient supervision is not given by Central in regard to goods supplied to locals, particularly apples, and in future nothing of this class should be supplied unless government inspected.

17. Whereas there is a great scarcity of farm labor at the present time because of the war, therefore be it resolved by this district meeting, that the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan ask the Central to take up the question of mobilization of farm labor, in order that as much crop may be seeded in 1917 as possible.

18. This meeting heartily endorse Dominion Wide Prohibition.

19. Resolved that in the opinion of the district meeting the Banks in Saskatchewan should pay their Managers sufficient salaries to enable them to live, without being compelled to take up side lines such as Insurance, to make a living.

Equal Soldiers' Pensions

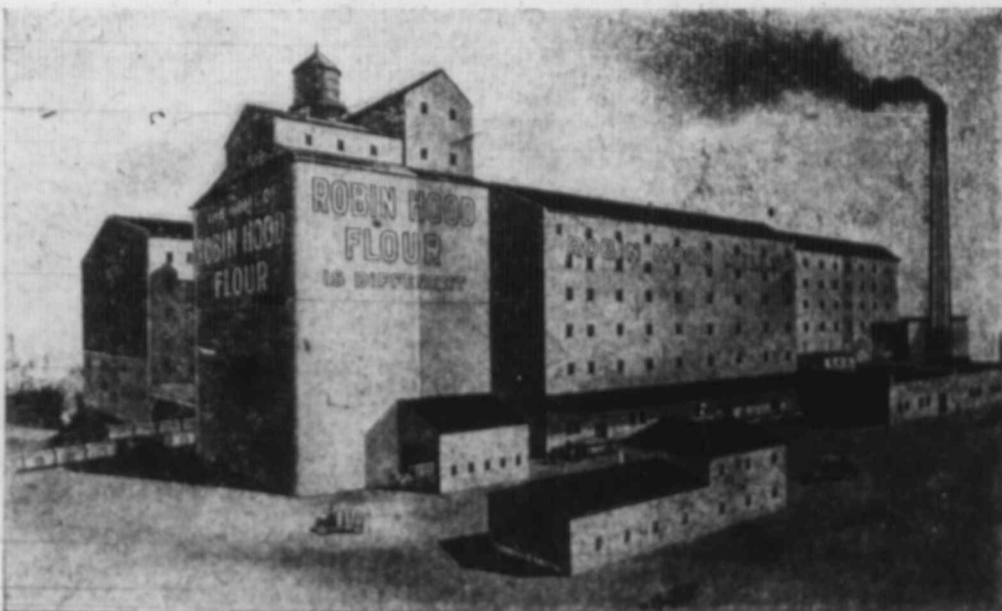
20. Resolved whereas Canada is a Democratic Country believing and practicing the theory of equal justice and equal opportunity, and, whereas the Canadian Expeditionary Force is a valiant and temporary army in the truest sense of the word, in which officers and men alike have left civilian occupations to answer the call of duty in fighting for justice and equality, and, whereas it cannot be pleaded, as in military countries, that officers have been subjected to an expensive equipment, stiff competitive examinations, a life's training, or heavy financial demands, due to their rank, and, whereas many officers and soldiers will return to Canada in varying degrees of human wreckage, disabled in the service of the Empire, and humanity, and, whereas their devotion to duty, their loyalty, their sacrifice, their well merited distinction, and their contribution to the cause of humanity at large, is equal, whether officer or private, therefore, be it resolved by this convention of Grain Growers of District No. 7, that we place on record our firm belief in equality of compensation and one standard of reward; that we may not deny our gallant soldiers at home what they fought for abroad; and to this end that we may use all means in our power to urge upon the Government the justice of equal pensions for officers and private soldiers, and that copies of this resolution be sent to:—The Hon. Minister of Militia, The Hon. Minister of Public Works, The Hon. Solicitor General.

At the evening meeting H. C. Fleming was appointed District Director. Moved by Mr. Fleming and seconded by Mr. Fake that the following be appointed as sub-organizers for 1917:—Messrs. Benwell, Smith, Hunter and W. Penny. Moved by W. Penny and seconded by W. C. Northgraves that we hold 1917 District Meeting at Balcarres. Carried. A. G. Hawkes spoke at some length on the platform adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. This was endorsed by the meeting. Mr. Hawkes also made a strong appeal for life members, pointing out the need of capital for Co-operative trading. Notes of thanks were then tendered to Mr. Hawkes, chairman; W. C. Northgraves, convention secretary, and the town of Balcarres for providing a Hall for meeting. After a solo by Mr. Hawkes, the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

AN INVITATION

All Grain Growers, their wives and families, attending the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Moose Jaw, are cordially invited to visit the

Robin Hood Mills



and see the plant where the Patriotic Acre Flour, so generously donated to the Empire by the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, was milled.

Robin Hood Mills Limited

Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

Millers of Robin Hood Flour



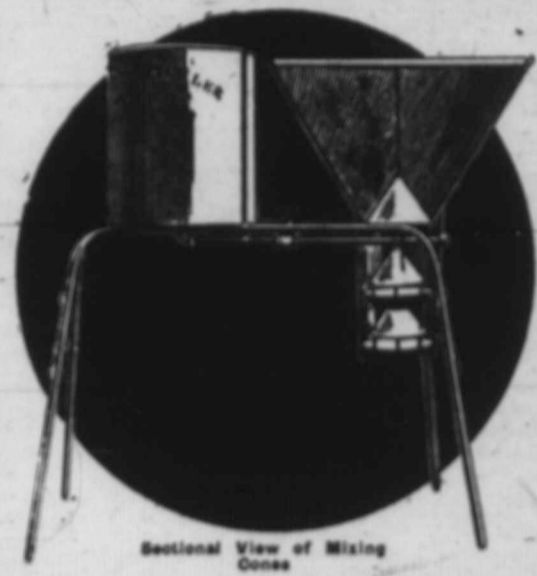
We fix
Watches
and things
Right.

Let us test
your eyes.

What's the use of getting your watch repaired or regulated unless you get it done "right?"
Your watch should be cleaned every year.
It pays to do it.
When was yours cleaned?
We will clean your watch or repair any broken jewelry. We will do the work "right" and charge you only a reasonable price.
Let us examine your eyes. We make only a reasonable charge for glasses, if you need them.

Crichton's Limited

Watchmakers Jewelers Opticians
Hammond Bldg., 304 Main St., Moose Jaw, Sask.



FREE!

"FOX"

Automatic
One-Man
Grain
Pickler

Sectional View of Mixing Cones

One out of every fifteen sold for cash to Grain Growers while attending the Grain Growers' Convention at Moose Jaw, February 13-16, will be given away Absolutely Free.

Every Grain Grower Has An Equal Chance to Get This Pickler Free
These Picklers are being demonstrated and can be seen and purchased any time during the Convention at the Massey-Harris Office, on High Street, one-half block west of Main Street, Moose Jaw, Sask.

The Most Efficient, Best Constructed Pickler on the Market
In quality of material used, construction, capacity and perfect efficiency in treating grain, the "Fox" Automatic outclasses any other pickler sold. Low in price. Lasts long and gives constant satisfaction.

Galvanized Iron, for Formalin \$15.00
Copper, for Bluestone 20.00

Freight Paid to Your Town

For Further Particulars Write to
W. J. Bell
315 Hammond Block Moose Jaw, Sask.

NOTE: FOR OTHER SPECIAL MOOSE JAW ANNOUNCEMENTS TO SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS SEE PAGE 15

Manitoba

By R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association all communications for this page should be sent.

BERESFORD ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Beresford Grain Growers' Association was held in Cannon's Hall on Saturday, December 16. There was a fairly good turnout of farmers to the meeting. The secretary's report shows an increase of membership of 30 per cent. over last year. Co-operative buying has been carried on to the amount of over \$3,000. They have handled three cars of posts one car of flour and feed, one car of twine and one car of apples, with orders in the secretary's hands for nearly four cars of seed grain. Co-operative marketing or selling farm produce has not been undertaken as yet, but may be taken up in the future. The president, secretary and Jas. Johnston were appointed delegates to the annual convention. The old officers were all re-elected, namely: W. J. McComb, president; Wm. Morrison, vice-president; J. Green, R. D. Leson, M. Hincheliff, W. H. McCormack, Jas. Chapman and Wm. Moore, directors for the coming year.

H. L. GEROW,
Secretary.

BRANCH AT HARLINGTON

A branch of the Grain Growers' Association has been organized at Harlington (Kenville P.O.) recently, and they hope to have a larger membership at their next meeting. The officers are: Jacob Vopini, president, and H. Cotton, secretary. At their first meeting to organize, twelve members joined and paid their dues. This number will be increased in the near future. We wish them every success in their new association.

BRANCHES REPORTING RECENTLY

The following branches have sent in dues recently: Moline, Carberry, Oakville W.A.G.G.A., Cordova, Lenore, Tilston, Crandell, Arizona, Dauphin Plains, Arden, Morris, Nings, Longburn, Harlington.

PATRIOTIC ACRE RECEIPTS

Amount previously acknowledged	\$26,028.94
Cameron Association, per J. R. Tomlinson	60.00
Braut-Argyle, per John Luke	30.00
Tremaine, per Santa Claus	5.00
Vista G.G.A., per Geo. Cormack	25.00
Beulah G.G.A., per B. M. Morgaa, secretary	40.00
Total	\$26,188.94

GOODLANDS MEETING

Goodlands Grain Growers held a meeting Saturday last to receive the report of their delegates who had attended the big convention at Brandon. H. Wallace, past president of the local, after giving a very full report of the proceedings, which he considered out in a sane and businesslike way, expressed himself as being thoroughly delighted with the spirit and goodfellowship shown at the convention, and while he had had much experience to fall back on in attending sessions, Presbyteries and synods, he fully believed he had never attended a meeting where so much good common sense was expressed, and where such unity of purpose prevailed. F. Meggison, president of the local, who had taken full advantage of the space left on the program by taking notes of each session, gave a brief outline of the work of the convention, and while having had the privilege of attending a previous convention, was extremely pleased to notice the vast change in the attitude of the two conventions. At his former visit he had been impressed with the time and discussion spent on matters connected with the saving of a dollar or two, but at this last convention money matters had practically taken a back seat, that the men who took an active part in the business seemed as if they had caught a vision of greater things than saving a few dollars, and that the brotherhood of man spirit was in evidence all the way thru.

The secretary-treasurer for the past five or six years, in passing over his books to the newly appointed secretary, gave a statement of the work done, and estimated the financial benefit of purchasing their commodities for the past year would amount to a \$3,000 saving to their members. Arrangement was made for a tour of the local school houses to give an opportunity of placing the ad-

vantages of membership in the association before the residents of the outlying districts.

THE WOMAN'S PLACE

(Address by Mrs. J. S. Wood, Oakville)
The place of women in the farmers' organizations. I have been asked to deal with this subject from a local standpoint. As I look back into the years gone by, when the farmers first saw the need of an organization and when they formed one and called it the Patrons of Industry, I feel proud to think I can remember all about it and that I have been spared to see it expand into its present state of efficiency under the new name of Grain Growers. There is not a doubt but what it is the most influential, moral, progressive organization in Canada today. Is it any wonder that I or any other woman should not be proud to know that we are farmers' wives, and it is up to us to hold up the dignity of our calling in every way we possibly can. As Patrons of Industry, of course the organization did not last very long, but the same men flocked into the Grain Growers' Associations and became its mainstay.

Learn Thru Mistakes

I could tell you many interesting things which happened during the life of the Patrons; however, the lesson learned by their mistakes have proved

hearted, and give them a helping hand, take them into our organization and make them feel at home, and for these reasons we formed our auxiliary at Oakville. The question might be asked here, which is the better plan, to form an auxiliary and hold our own meetings at stated intervals thruout the year, and also attend any meetings the men may hold, or be content with having no meetings except those held by the men?

Auxiliary Formed

We concluded we could do more by having an auxiliary, and looking back on our two years' effort we are satisfied we made a wise choice, for instance, we get more members, which is the most important thing. We are helping on a large scale financially, we touch more lives by social intercourse, we hold more meetings than we otherwise would, thus accomplishing more work. We hold our meetings in the afternoon, which is a better time for country women to attend, consequently we are not stinted for time and are able to give sufficient consideration to any matters that may be under discussion. When I think of the twenty-four meetings held in the past two years and the numerous questions we have discussed in that time and the benefits derived, I cannot conceive how one-quarter of them could have been attended to had we not held meetings of our own.

Besides this, think of the splendid



Executive of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association for 1917. Front Row, left to right: Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Henders, Mrs. Tark, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Walzacka. Back Row, left to right: Mrs. Shamp, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. McGregor.

very valuable to the new society. Our place in the past no doubt has been just as valuable and important as it will be in the future. The women had not arrived at the conclusion that they were just as brainy as the men, but their presence was certainly felt in a great many ways. Up to the present, the activities of the Grain Growers have been of a commercial nature—trying to obtain the best markets for their produce and removing conditions which were largely responsible in preventing them from getting just returns for their labors in the early pioneer days. The farmers of late, along with these problems, have found time to help solve the problems of Woman Suffrage, the liquor traffic—and is it not grand to be living at the time our country has been freed from that terrible curse?—and Direct Legislation as far as possible, and are now busy with Rural Credits, Co-operation and other measures which tend to assist in the material as well as the social uplift of the people.

Where do we come in here? With our influence we have helped to secure the first mentioned group, and with our votes and influence we can help to carry those that have yet to come. In the meantime we can, thru our organization, educate the women of our province so that they may aspire to higher ideals, urge them to beautify their homes, encourage those who are down-

feeling engendered by the social cup of tea which we enjoy before the close of each meeting. There is nothing equal to the cup of tea for putting the timid woman at ease, and we see her at her best. The feature I like best of all in our society is that we are improving our condition as farmers' wives and daughters socially in trying to eliminate selfishness and endeavoring to be more thoughtful for those less fortunate than ourselves. Our topics for discussion were more of a domestic turn, and not very deep ones, but we must start with the smaller and work up to the larger things, so this year we purpose studying deeper subjects. Having obtained the vote, which is a power, and power brings responsibility, it is now up to us to study the questions we will be called upon to decide with our votes, such as the social question. Are we doing all in our power to help the foreign woman? It will be a sorry day for Canada if she and her family are not directed in the right channel towards Canadian citizenship. Ignorance is always dangerous, and especially when it is massed by the great numbers who have come to our country, so we should bestir ourselves.

This leads us to the educational question. We must study the trade question. Is the tariff a blessing or a curse? The high cost of living, do combinations in trade make food cheaper or dearer?

Cost of living is not confined to food alone, but it affects all necessities, such as equipment for farming, for the house, clothing, etc. What is the cause of the ever increasing prices? The subject is causing anxiety in every household and is certainly a subject for us to study. Studying those subjects will be part of our work in the immediate future, with other subjects no doubt equally important. Now I do not agree with Miss Hind in thinking that the Grain Growers have entirely thought of material things in the past. The 1915 convention was the first I had attended. I went home inspired with what I had seen and heard at that convention. I had not heard a sermon for years that affected me as much. You remember it was just after the commencement of the war and you will remember, too, how spontaneously everyone replied to the appeal for the Patriotic Acre, in fact there was a feeling I cannot just describe that permeated the whole convention and made me resolve to do all in my power when I went home, to organize if I could for the Grain Growers in our district. Now I will give you a report of our work since we organized.

Oakville Women's Club

For some time we had felt the need of a woman's club in Oakville, and as we had been given the privilege of joining the Grain Growers' Associations at the convention I have previously referred to, we decided to join their society and have a Woman's Department. We felt by doing this we would have greater success, and by having a meeting at least once a month there would be less chance of our members becoming lukewarm, for you all know what neglected meetings are. We phoned to everyone we thought would be likely to join, and the result was that on the day of the first meeting 26 were present, of whom 16 joined and many of the others came in later. Our members have increased, so that now we have 33 members. The election of officers followed. A committee of three ladies was appointed to prepare a program for the twelve meetings of the year. Topic cards were printed with the full program thereon. One attractive thing we introduced, altho it may not be on parliamentary procedure lines, was appointing a fresh chairman for each month, the president only presiding on special occasions. By so doing we give the largest possible number a part in the conduct of the meetings. We appointed three ladies as caterers for the following meeting, and we introduced the work for our soldiers. This year we have still our thirty-three members. We paid our dues to Central and also the district, and with regard to the work we are going on with our program as usual, extending the educational part into deeper subjects and also extending our war work for the welfare of our soldiers, which is our great aim. Besides sending our work to the Red Cross Society, we responded to an appeal for twenty-five Christmas stockings to be filled with little comforts for the soldiers in the hospitals, and to our gratification have had an acknowledgement from a hospital in Salonica. We have also packed fifty-two Christmas boxes for boys who enlisted from Oakville.

We helped a family who had the misfortune to have their stable and horses burned this spring. I must say here that the Grain Grower men deserve a great deal of credit too in this case, for in a little more than a week they collected some five hundred dollars for that man, and the neighbors helped plow his land for seed. We must not forget to mention another little thing in connection with the uplifting element of the Women Grain Growers, that a man was killed by lightning in our neighborhood this summer. His wife lived in Dauphin. She had to be summoned and approached. You all know what a difficult task that would be. Our women discussed it on the phone, and finally two of our members were chosen to meet the train and give her any comfort they could and see that she was taken to a good home in the village and looked after until all arrangements were completed. The gratitude of that woman was touching, and, after all, service to our fellow man is the great keynote.

Now, I will change my text just a little bit and ask you Grain Growers the question, "Where is our place in your society?"

Alberta Women's Convention

Great interest taken in the Work of the Women's Auxiliary

Alberta's great prosperity resulting from her recent bumper crops was clearly reflected in the large attendance of women at the women's section of the U.F.A. Convention. The large assembly hall allotted to the women's meetings was packed to the doors when the sessions opened on Wednesday morning. It was eloquent of the broadening interest of the organization that all of the subjects upon the program were of a provincial or national nature and none of them such as are better suited to the discussion of local societies.

After Mrs. Parly had formally welcomed the delegates, fraternal greetings were extended to them by Mrs. O. C. Edwards on behalf of the National Council of Women; by Mrs. G. H. V. Bulyea on behalf of the Y.W.C.A.; Miss Isabel Nobel on behalf of the Women's Institute; Mrs. R. H. Knight on behalf of the Local Council of Women, and Mrs. C. E. Rose on behalf of the Alberta Women's Association. The convention's appreciation of these greetings was very graciously expressed by Mrs. J. F. Ross, of Duhamel. After the president's very able report had been delivered Mrs. Zella C. Spencer spoke on the work of the U.F.A. among the young people from a fairly extensive study of what is being done in the way of boys' and girls' clubs in the country to the south. Mrs. Spencer felt that there was both inspiration and warning to be taken from it. That they had aroused a widespread interest among the boys and girls was admirable but she feared that they were too apt to develop the material side of life to the neglect of the ethical and spiritual.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs

The speaker liked the Y.M.C.A.'s plan of measuring a boy according to the four standards applied to the life of Christ in the quotation: "And he grew in wisdom, and stature and in favor with God and man." Under wisdom, the Y.M.C.A. promoted education, school efficiency, reading and craftsmanship. Under stature they sought to further physical development thru health, instruction and athletics. Growing in favor with God was taken to mean the growth of the esthetic and spiritual side of the nature and growing in favor with men the social and civic. Practical methods of applying these principles to the average rural district were suggested such as encouraging field days, amateur theatricals and singing classes. One club was announced as offering a considerable prize to the child who secured the best collection of noxious weeds.

An important part of the morning's program was a recruiting speech from Sergeant Albright. The speaker said that while he recognized the sacrifices the women of Alberta had already made there must be greater co-operative effort in helping to win the war, and the war had to be won. He hoped there were none present who felt that we should not be in this war, but if so he had nothing to say to them. He was sure that by far the greatest majority of them would agree with him that the war must be won and the great need to that end was fighting men. Growing wheat, raising cattle and keeping the home fires burning were not the first consideration. Production could be carried on by the nations not at war. He asked them if they could look at the sacrifices of France and then say truthfully that no more men could be spared from the farms of Alberta.

Secretary's Report

The secretary's report was the opening item of the second session followed by reports from the district directors on the year's achievements. Many letters had been dispatched which, apparently falling upon stony ground, had brought forth no answer, and in many cases the badness of the roads made it impossible for the director to go in person to waken an interest in these districts where there was no woman's organization.

In carrying greetings to the convention from the W.C.T.U., Mrs. McKinney expressed her conviction that the real cancer in the political life of this country lay in the failure of the homes to place the old time emphasis on religious training. She thought perhaps there was a slight tendency in recent years to return to the old ideal of service as the object of existence. People were learning that it was not so important to get as to give. Mrs. McKinney reminded her audience that a ten or fifteen dollar prize for the best article from a farm giving reasons why temperance should be taught in rural schools was still waiting to be claimed.

H. W. Wood, president of the general association received a very hearty clap in congratulation upon his re-election to that office. In a happy little speech to the women delegates, he congratulated the women's section upon its leadership during the past year and expressed his pleasure in working with their executive, he further expressed himself as being strongly in favor of having a women's section which worked co-operatively with that of the men. He believed that in no other way could such effective work be done by the farmers' organization.

Pamphlet Library

While the burthen of Mr. Chipman's address to the women was on the subject of farm boys' and girls' clubs, he began with the announcement that The Guide hopes to be able to supply, more and more fully, by means of a pamphlet library, the need for information upon the public issues which will interest women increasingly with their entrance into citizenship. In connection with the boys' and girls' club movement he sketched briefly some of the amazing achievements of boys and girls, who had joined corn, potato, canning and other clubs, and surpassed the proudest efforts of their parents, in making the land productive. While this work was most thoroughly organized in the United States quite a good start had been made by the extension department of the Manitoba Agricultural College and something had been done in the same direction in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Mr. Chipman felt sure that the best interest of the country could not be better served than by giving this movement the utmost sympathy and support.

In the absence of T. E. Benson, who was to have spoken on co-operative poultry associations, Mr. Hare, who is associated with Mr. Benson in forming egg circles, gave a very clear and interesting exposition of the purpose of the work. Beginning with a review of the poultry situation in Canada during recent years Mr. Hare stated that for twelve years prior to 1914 Canada had been an importer of eggs, and the consequent high prices had stimulated this increased production. Canada had last year exported 7,000,000 dozen of eggs. As a result of war conditions this surplus has easily found a market in Europe, but the speaker felt that the people should begin seriously to ask themselves—where a market would be found for it when the war is over. On the continent of Europe, Great Britain is the only great importer of eggs and this in the market the Canadian producer should endeavor to capture. Mr. Hare was convinced that Great Britain would not buy Canadian eggs on a basis of sentiment there and he saw no reason to believe that they would continue to find favor on a basis of quality. Indeed so unenviable a reputation have our eggs earned abroad that they sell for from 24 cents to 34 cents a dozen less than those from Sweden, Denmark and Ireland. He recommended that formation of co-operative poultry associations which would grade eggs according to a well understood standard and see that the producer was paid according to quality. He thought some such a scheme might be worked thru the machinery of the U.F.A. without multiplying organization, and all that was necessary to insure its success was the loyal co-opera-

Saskatchewan G.G.A. Convention



Moose Jaw, Sask.

January 31st., 1917.

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GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

tion of the farmers. An attempt would be made by local dealers to outbid the association and the farmers must stand willing to make some initial sacrifice for the principle of co-operation.

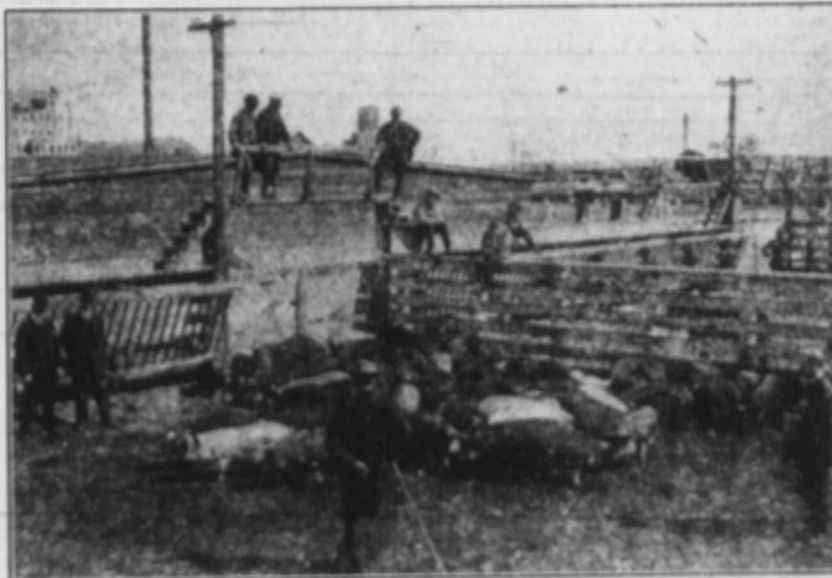
Study for Clubs

In contending at Thursday morning's session with the laying in of a supply of coal the secretaries of the local associations were worsted and their reports had to be temporarily discontinued. When the meeting resumed its work it was found necessary to pass on to the address of Miss Jessie Montgomery on Study Outlined for Clubs. Very briefly Miss Montgomery touched upon the growth of the extension work of the university since she had addressed the women of the U.F.A. in Edmonton, two years ago. At that time there were 25 libraries in circulation, now there are 116, then only fifteen or twenty subjects were covered in the packet library now there are forty. Then there were 250 or 300 volumes in the open shelf library, now there are over 1,000 of which a printed catalog may be had upon application to the extension department. The newest undertaking of the extension department is to supply the organization thruout the province with outlines for study and the books from which the necessary information may be had. This work was a natural outgrowth of the queries that came to Miss Montgomery from time to time as to the work different clubs might take up. Some people had feared that it would be very monotonous to study the same subject for a whole winter but

in rural districts which were brought to his attention were usually in a very acute stage. There was no reason, he declared, why any child should have to suffer neglect. All that some of the delinquent children needed was a little sympathetic advice or a betterment of the home conditions. Others required the supervision, for a time, of a probation officer and Mr. MacDonald expressed the highest appreciation of the work done by men and women out thru the country who had done excellent service as voluntary probation officers.

Probation Officers Praised

The work of the probation officer is to investigate the boy's companions and amusements and try to improve them, to oversee the home conditions and generally encourage the boy to right about face. While there were not as many girl delinquents as boys, it was more serious for the girl than the boy and equal if not greater care of them was necessary. Fifteen or twenty girls were enough for one woman probation officer instead of the 60, 70 or 80 often committed to their care. Mr. MacDonald laid 90 per cent. of the delinquents at the door of adverse home conditions. He said that his department had sometimes been accused of being homebreakers. The accusation was unjust. A home was never broken up until every other method had been tried and proven unsuccessful. He cited one case where the department for dependent children had been notified that there was a family in a certain district which needed to be taken to the shelter. Upon investi-



Carload of hops received from one of the Farmers' Co-operative Livestock Shipping Associations

the speaker was of the opinion that it would be much less monotonous than a hit and miss study of unrelated subjects. She gave as an example a club which had begun with a very general subject the first year, Current Problems. The next year they concentrated their efforts upon child problems and the third year upon that division of child problems, infant mortality. Study outlines are provided by the extension department upon ten subjects. Canada: History and Travel; Child Problems: Corrective and Preventative Agencies; Home Economics: Immigration and the Immigrants; Nature Study; Rural Problems; Tennyson and his life and work; Vocational Education and Guidance; Women and the State.

Delinquent Children

With the epigrammatic statement that the child is gigantic in possibilities, but will be dwarfed without opportunity Mr. A. M. MacDonald struck the keynote of his very enlightening address on "Alberta's Obligations to her Dependent and Delinquent Children." Among the dependent children, Mr. MacDonald included orphans, illegitimate children and those whose parents are immoral, criminal or insane. Of these there were 560 cases last year. While there are more of these cases in the city, some of the most serious occur in the country. The speaker thought that this was probably due to the reluctance of country people to report cases where their neighbors are concerned. As a result those

gation it was found that they were the children of a decent good mother who had needed financial assistance which the municipality had grown weary of giving. The department refused to take the children away from a mother whose only offence was poverty. But, when the home conditions made it impossible to leave the child with its parent, they were taken to the shelter only until such a time as they could be placed in a good foster home. He deprecated however, the tendency on the part of some people to adopt children as a means of securing cheap service.

Woman Lawyer Speaks

The many interrogations of the members of the convention concerning laws relating to women were at least partially satisfied by an able address given by Mrs. Chester Gainer, Alberta's first woman lawyer. Mrs. Gainer made a strong plea that the women would lend their influence to the securing of better care for delinquent and defective children and for the needy old folk. The press was commended for refraining from publishing sensational reports of crime, particularly in the interests of juvenile readers. Mrs. Gainer thought the homestead law was good, but should be extended to include women. When Alberta became a province the Dower Law was abolished in 1908. In 1915 the Married Women's Relief Act was passed which enacts that if a man by will leaves his widow less than she should inherit if he died intestate, she

may by applying to the supreme court, receive one third of his estate, the remaining two thirds going to the children. In 1910, the Married Women's Protection Act, commonly known as the Caveat Act, was passed, by which a woman may file a caveat against her husband selling the home in which she resides, or has resided during the previous six months. This leaves a loophole for the man to sell the land, and the lecturer held that the mere fact of marriage should give the wife a right in her husband's estate.

Infant's Act

Passing on to the Infant's Act, she told how a father can by will dispose of his child, taking the custody altogether out of the mother's hands, and giving it to some other guardian. By an amendment to this act, the mother may regain control of her child by an action in the supreme court, but what was really fair and just was equal parental rights.

Divorce Laws

As to the Divorce Law, Mrs. Gainer held Canada compares very favorably with the States, for one thing the law is federal, and uniform. Divorce is granted on the ground of adultery only, but the procedure is costly, and thus not open to all. A petition must be filed thru the senate, and it requires interest to have it introduced. Her remedy for this is that the federal law should be administered thruout the provincial courts, as is already done with other kinds of cases. Also that adultery, which is not legally a crime, should be made so.

Election of Officers

The best possible evidence of the appreciation of the convention for the work of the past year's leaders was their unanimous re-election to office of Mrs. Walter Pariby, of Alix, to the presidency; Miss Jean Reed, of Alix, to the honorary presidency, and Mrs. Zella C. Spencer, of Edgerton, to the Vice-presidency. In order to secure a better distribution of the directors the province was divided roughly into three divisions.

From the extreme north of the province to Wetaskiwin, from Wetaskiwin to McLeod and from McLeod to the boundary line. Directors were elected as follows: for the northern district, Mrs. Fortune, Vegreville; Mrs. A. N. Postau, Heath; Central district, Mrs. J. P. Ross, Duhamel, Mrs. Herbert George, Cayley; Southern district, Mrs. H. C. Daniels, Whittla, Miss Maddaugh, Altorado. Mrs. John MacNaughtan, after bringing greetings from the sister organization gave an interesting address on citizenship.

Address on Citizenship

The women of today, she said, were asking for four different franchises: the school, municipal, provincial and federal. These new responsibilities were going to complicate life, but not more so than the lives of men had been complicated in the past. In the exercise of the school franchise, Mrs. MacNaughtan urged that a social survey of the school should be made to discover the needs of each district and the best remedy to apply to them. In municipal affairs the matter most urgently demanding attention at the moment is the question of municipal hospitals. In the wider circle of provincial and national life, Mrs. MacNaughtan strongly urged women to refrain from forming party affiliations and to strike a death blow at the patronage system.

Resolutions

Resolutions were passed asking for the compulsory segregation of the feeble minded and mentally deficient; for rural medical inspection of schools; for Dominion wide woman suffrage and homestead rights for women; that no deed or mortgage be legal without the wife's signature; that a law be passed providing for the legal rights of married women settling their husbands' estates; asking for the nationalization of all works for the manufacture of armaments and munitions after the close of the war, demanding that the importation of liquor from one province to another be prohibited, and censuring the Hudson's Bay Co., for trying to evade the liquor law.

Resolutions at Edmonton Convention

Large number of important resolutions deliberated upon by the United Farmers of Alberta

In addition to such resolutions as already reported, a very large number, some wise and some that most delegates appeared to think otherwise, came before the convention. A difficulty was experienced since only the idea contained in many resolutions rather than the resolutions themselves appeared in the printed program. The very large number of resolutions on some subjects necessitated the condensation of these into one resolution embodying as nearly as possible such resolutions. Many covered points already enacted into law. It was finally decided the various resolutions sent in future should be printed with a composite resolution following where necessary and that fifty cents should accompany each resolution forwarded by a local or individual.

Car Shortage

The condition mentioned was well exemplified by 40 resolutions of protest against the service on the C.N.R. They were consolidated in one resolution asking the Dominion Government to take steps to remedy a situation whereby the farmers were suffering severe financial loss thru shortage of cars and locomotives on that road. H. Stevens, Craigmyle, had waited seven months to get a car, and in the meantime had necessary financial obligations, such delay made it exceedingly difficult to meet. He brought this before the railway commission, the grain commission, Hon. Geo. Foster and others. The matter had come up in the House at Ottawa and deliberate statements had been made by members that the situation was relieved when such was contrary to facts. This year the situation was little better and was almost unbearable in many cases. The resolution carried unanimously.

Final Approval of Amalgamation

The question of the amalgamation of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. with The Grain Growers' Grain Co. came before the convention for its final public ratification and the seal of unanimous approval was put upon it. It has now been before the shareholders of the Alberta Elevator Co., the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., the members of The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the U.F.A., and the not unanimously adopted in every case it has been almost so. C. Rice-Jones explained the material benefits in the way of eliminating friction, reducing expense and promoting a strong centralized co-operative movement, better equipped to push the farmers' cause. In taking the vote of the Elevator Company's shareholders, 101 local unions out of 103 had been heard from and the vote stood 2,154 for and 95 against. Of these 17 were opposed because they associated the proposed company with general objections to mergers. Ballots had been sent out to all those who were not likely to be able to vote in the locals and 224 out of 227 of these favored the move.

T. A. Crerar on request of the delegates briefly laid down what he believed would be the moral and educational advantages accruing from the union. The spirit of co-operation rather than that of competition should be encouraged and the power of the new company for educational work would be enormous. He hoped to see the time soon when they could set aside an appropriation of upwards of \$50,000 a year for educational purposes.

Hospital Elevators Approved

The question of regulation of hospital elevators was brought before the convention. On request, Dr. R. Magill, Secretary Winnipeg Grain Exchange, explained the extraordinary conditions existing in the grain trade this year and clearly showed the advisability of permitting hospital elevators to operate at least until the end of this year. All buying for export is being done by one firm for the Allies wheat commission and nothing below No. 4 and only part of that is accepted by that commission. Consequently lower grades are most dif-

icult to market and too many avenues for marketing them could not be found this year. The hospital elevators were able to take many of these lower grades and by treating and mixing them were able to find a market at a better price for the farmer than he could otherwise hope to get in 1917. Any serious change this year when so many uncertainties faced us was not to be desired. He deprecated the extensive gambling on grain but showed the foolishness of any move to cut out the option market so necessary, for the sake of keeping a few fool gamblers and their money together.

C. Rice-Jones then proposed this resolution which was unanimously carried: "That the delegates at this convention express themselves as strongly in favor of the present maintenance of the hospital elevators and also endorse the amendments to the Grain Act, covering the licensing of hospital elevators to be considered by the Board of Grain Commissioners on February 2, subject to the approval of the executive."

Farmers' Platform Endorsed

The principles of the Farmers' Political Platform which has been published in The Guide were endorsed by the U.F.A. almost unanimously. The Farmers' Platform will be sent from the central office to every member of the Provincial and Dominion parliaments also to every candidate offering himself for election, either federal or provincial. Each will be asked his views on these principles and the board of directors are authorized to give such publicity to these replies as they see fit. Candidates that expect to receive the support of the U.F.A. members will have to endorse this platform and stand by it if the U.F.A. members really mean to carry out what they have endorsed.

Equalized Patriotic Taxes

The principle of fulfilling our obligations to those made dependent on us thru the war and supporting our patri-

tic taxes by gratuitous giving was condemned. Taxation should be substituted for it as each would pay his share. R. A. Parker, Winnifred, thought it a blot that we subjected such obligations to a begging process. The provincial legislature was also asked to empower the municipalities to collect taxes for this purpose. W. D. Trego, Gleichen, believed much could be done to relieve the labor situation and to liberate a certain number for enlistment by correspondence. Americans who had come here could induce young men from the United States to emigrate if such were assured they could protect themselves against any possibility of conscription by registering each year with the American consul at Calgary. He had got some very splendid help in this way himself. Every satisfied American could carry this immigration work on in their own home locality, and could write letters to the local paper where they came from, fully explaining the position and possibilities. Mr. Buckley doubted the legality of doing this, but that was left to the executive to find out. The suggestion certainly merits thought and action for it contains the possibility of securing a competent labor supply which could be reached in no other way.

The convention voiced its approval of the move of the Milk River and Lacombe Mutual Fire Insurance Companies to get together in one company called the U.F.A. Mutual, each burying its identity for the common good. The secretary said the executive had not been able to come to any definite conclusion that centralization was the best method of procedure, or whether a number of small local companies, with a central underwriting company was not better.

Mutual Hail Insurance

Many resolutions specially pertaining to provincial matters were proposed. Perhaps the most important of these was on the hail insurance question. J. H. Lamb of the Hail Insurance Board explained the many difficulties arising from the lack of uniform municipal organization. Local improvement districts had no power to go into this scheme and on account certain strips of country were inordinately exposed and sufficient territory in some

districts was not included to make the scheme safe. There should be a reserve fund to pay at least part of the losses and power to levy more later. He thought strong co-operation would enable the farmer to borrow sufficient over a period of years to cover all losses. Three things were requisite: 1.—The scheme should be widely spread. (Only 26 out of 86 municipalities are now in it). 2.—A larger managing board. 3.—The board, with the executive of the U.F.A., should thresh out a scheme such as would meet the requirements of the situation. These were the recommendations of the Hail Insurance Commission. The Board had presented to the municipalities in February, 1915, a scheme to levy an assessment at the end of the season, but it was turned down. Farmers had kicked in the first place on account of the high assessment. Every man in his own block of 11 municipalities found fault. In the first year, with an assessment of 5 cents per acre, there was \$40,000 left over. Next year they were 25 per cent. short on payment of losses, and this year, when losses were \$565,000, they were 40 per cent. short. Had 10 cents been levied over the three years they would have been square.

Mr. McCumber, Queenstown, thought co-operation between the U.F.A. and Rural Municipalities Association was the right method. The reeves had turned down the after season assessment as they did not believe it was practicable. The money must be collected. His own municipality had to pay \$4,000 out of municipal funds. His idea was to levy a tax on land values.

In reply to one delegate who said a special committee should be appointed to investigate this matter as he thought the executive had done little, President Wood explained that a great amount of time and thought had been devoted to this work. Numerous schemes were available but most of them lacked some one essential for success. They had suggested to the Hail Board that, instead of having the debt only against the person it should in some way be guaranteed by being placed against his land if not paid. J. L. Sparrow could see no use in trying to continue to run the scheme on the cheap. The farmers might as well face the fact that enough

Continued on Page 43

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WHEAT—Marquis, McKenzie's Gold Standard	Registered	3183	2.75 2.75
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Red Fife, Registered		3204	3.10 3.25
OATS—Banner, McKenzie's Special Strain	Registered	3212	1.30 1.35
Sugar or Victory, Registered		3213	1.45 1.50
Sugar or Victory, Registered		3215	1.45 1.50
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ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of five per cent. (5%) per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 28th of February, 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of March, 1917. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 14th of February to the 28th of February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
 Toronto, January 17th, 1917.
J. COOPER MASON, Acting General Manager.

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Practical Building Hints

Article I

Practical Hints on the Layout and Construction of Foundations

During the past few years lumber companies have given much attention to the supplying of ready-made plans and complete bills of material for farm buildings. This in itself is a great boon, as it enables the owner to obtain competitive figures on his bills of materials from various sources, and thereby reduce the first cost. But once the materials are purchased and paid for the home builder is thrown on his own resources, and, generally speaking, it is uphill work from the time the house is commenced, owing to the owner's lack of knowledge in building construction.

The average person builds only once in a lifetime, and it is very necessary in our western climate that the house should be constructed in the best possible manner. Unfortunately, a large proportion of buildings are erected without plans, or due care in planning, with the result that often the structures are unsightly and inconvenient, and also a source of annoyance to the owner. One of the most important things in home building is the selection of the size and layout of the house. Once this important point is settled, it will be necessary to have proper working drawings. If you do not select a ready-made plan, the best way is to get a reliable architect to prepare it for you, and let him estimate the correct quantities of the various materials required. Any reliable supply company will give you a price on the materials.

Select Builder Carefully

The selection of the man you get to build for you is also important. It is not always the best policy to accept the lowest tender. Consider which of the builders will construct your house in the most workmanlike manner. The selection of site should receive careful thought, and be as high and dry as possible.

Figure 1 illustrates the best method of squaring foundation lines for any building. Select two straight boards of suitable length and secure at corner with cleat. Measure off 8 feet on one board and 6 feet on the other, the distance between these two points must measure 10 feet. Secure brace as shown in diagram. If the measurements are taken correctly the template will be perfectly square. Apply lines as shown parallel with template. The corner stakes to be kept back about 3 feet from the outside size of basement, so that during excavating operations the original lines will not be destroyed. Many people excavate the exact size of building, and build the wall against the bank, this makes a very unsatisfactory job. Not only is more cement required owing to the inequalities of excavation, but the clay and loam fall into the wet concrete and prevent proper bond between the various layers. The wall will be stronger and more satisfactory if forms are used on both sides.

Use Forms for Walls

It will be necessary to excavate 2 feet extra all round your building. This can be done with plow and scraper instead of pick and shovel, as would be the case if forms are not used. When excavation is finished the trench for footing can be dug the required size. Should there be any danger of surface water seeping into the basement a drain tile should be placed just outside and below the footing, as shown in Fig. 2. If there is no natural drainage a shallow well or reservoir must be dug a short distance away and drain connected. This does away with damp, musty basements. If you intend to install plumbing, sewer pipe must be laid in position before footings are commenced, and carefully plug both ends

of pipe with sacking until ready to complete this portion of the work.

Proportions for Concrete

Cement concrete is generally used for foundations, owing principally to the fact that once the forms are properly erected comparatively cheap labor can be employed. The proportions generally used are 1 part Portland cement, 3 parts gravel, 5 parts broken stone. If clean gravel can be obtained, the proportions should be not less than 1 part cement to 8 parts gravel, and when mixed by hand must be turned at least twice dry and twice wet and placed in forms immediately and tamped until the cement and water come to the top. If batch concrete mixer can be obtained, the concrete will be mixed better and more quickly with less labor.

The forms to receive concrete must be built according to sizes shown on plan. Framing should be placed at 2 feet centres so that lumber for lining will not be wasted by cutting. Line forms with shiplap secured with 2 inch wire nails, using only sufficient nails to hold boards in position until concrete is placed. Framing must be securely braced and lined up true. Place soft wire braces across wall round studs every 4 feet. Provide spreaders the thickness of wall so the wire can be wound up taut. It will be found a great help to place about 6 inches of concrete in forms overnight, as this will set and prevent forms from moving sideways while being filled.

When concrete has been poured to height of spreaders the tamp man will remove them. As the work proceeds care should be taken to place sleeves in position for water pipes, etc. The chimney base, if whole or part in foundation wall, must be built and provided with cleantout doors and thimbles before concrete is put in forms. See that all window and door frames and coal chute are on hand and ready to place when required. When wall is finished to proper height, lay the sills before concrete sets and level up.

Waterproof Basement Wall

The forms should be left on the walls three or four days and, when removed, wall from footing to grade line should receive a heavy coat of cement waterproofing, and when dry one coat of hot pitch and tar. This will effectively prevent water seeping thru. Should there be signs of a large amount of surface water it will be best to mix cement waterproofing with the concrete. The wall above ground should receive coat of cement plaster, and can be finished with imitation blocks or smooth as desired. When stone is used for walls and footings, do not place the stones on the ground. Put a few inches of concrete in the trench first. This will give an even bearing surface and will prevent ugly cracks appearing in the wall. It will be advisable to use natural cement for mortar, it being superior to lime, and is claimed by the manufacturers to be just as cheap. The outside of wall should be finished to grade line in the same manner as a concrete wall. Above grade the stones can be faced and finished with beaded cement joints.



Cement Water Cistern

Concrete water cisterns are very satisfactory and are cheaper than galvanized iron. Do not use the foundation walls for this purpose, as there may be a slight settlement which would ruin the cistern. It is better by far to build separate walls well reinforced with heavy wire netting all

Continued on Page 20

Finance Committee's Report

Suggestions as to ways and means of improving the U.F.A. Organization

At the last convention special reference was made by Secretary Woodbridge to the fact that our organization was handicapped in its work thru lack of funds. The need of planning out some method of raising further funds was discussed by the delegates, and reference also made to the fact that in order to preserve the prestige of the U.F.A., our officers should at least be supplied with sufficient funds to travel in a manner befitting their position and be properly remunerated for their services. This led to a motion that a finance committee be appointed to form an estimate of the amount of money required to conduct the head office and organization work of the U.F.A. efficiently and to the best advantage, also to suggest ways and means of providing these funds.

The suggestion was made that as this committee would to a certain extent be dealing with the question of salaries and expenses of the officers and directors of our organization, that it would be advisable that this committee should be appointed from amongst the delegates, with our president, H. W. Wood, and secretary, P. P. Woodbridge, as ex officio members of the committee, in order to avoid placing the officers and directors of the U.F.A. in the position of reporting on matters which concern them personally, and which might in consequence prevent their report having the desired effect.

The members of your committee have felt that they are in a somewhat delicate position in having to report on matters which should, in the ordinary course of things, be dealt with by your directors or executive. At the same time, we intend to be absolutely frank in presenting the report, having given considerable time to discussing the questions upon which we touch with President H. W. Wood and Secretary P. P. Woodbridge. Many of our recommendations were originally suggested by your president and secretary as methods by which interest and membership in the U.F.A. could be stimulated. With this introduction, your finance committee herewith presents the following report and recommendations:

We find that while the membership dues have increased from \$3,595 in 1912 to \$6,997 this last year, the expenses of the head office, directors and organization work have increased from \$3,827 to \$7,593. This is offset to a certain extent by the fact that the earnings of the head office in the sale of stationery and multi-graphing work have increased from \$320 in 1912 to \$1,610 in 1916.

We are informed by Secretary Woodbridge that from now on the receipts from multi-graphing work—and the sale of stationery to locals can reasonably be expected to take care of the head office expenses for stationery and incidentals, leaving the salaries of officers, head office and organization expenses to be taken care of by membership dues and whatever means of raising funds may be decided upon.

Head Office Handicapped

It should not be a question of how low a figure we can keep the expenditures of our organization, but of what amount of money is required to conduct our organization in a proper and efficient manner, giving our members the greatest possible service and protection for the amount of money expended. While dealing with this matter, we cannot refrain from suggesting to our members that the time has come when salaries and remuneration should be paid to the officers and directors of the U.F.A. befitting the importance of the positions which they hold. Do not let us lay ourselves open to the charge we have so often heard in the past that we pay our officers and directors so poorly that a man has to be willing to sacrifice money and time before he can qualify to hold office in the U.F.A., that is, if he intends to honestly do the work which goes with the positions in our organization.

A comparison of the expenses of the head office each year as compared with the number of members in our organization makes it very plain that the head office has been very seriously handicapped in its work by not having been able to increase its staff in proportion to the extra work to be done as a result of the increase in the number of local unions; in fact, it would appear that they have

had more work than they could properly handle in taking care of well-organized or active locals without giving practically any attention to weak locals or to new organization.

Without doubt it is of vital importance to our organization that we provide ways and means of securing more funds for not only the work that already exists, but also for prosecuting a more active organization campaign. We do not propose to present any actual figures of how much money is required by the U.F.A. annually in order that the work of the organization may be properly conducted, as the amount of money required is bound to vary from year to year, and we feel that the intention of the delegates in appointing this committee will be carried out if we outline ways and means of raising further funds, adding to this mention of some of the means by which improved service can be given to the members of our organization, their interests better protected and more efficient service rendered. The majority of these recommendations have been suggested by Secretary Woodbridge, who is, no doubt, with his long connection with our organization, in a position to judge very accurately its vital needs. We have considered these recommendations very carefully and from every angle and feel that they should be the means of supplying the necessary extra funds for our organization and of also creating a further interest which would mean a rapid increase in our membership and the placing of our locals on a more solid and lasting basis.

Recommendations

1.—Re Grain Growers' Guide: That the local secretaries of the unions act as agents for The Guide, half the commission on each subscription going to the union and the other half to the head office.

2.—Hail Insurance: That the central office take the provincial agency for a good strong line hail insurance company, the local secretaries acting as local agents. This does not mean that we are by any means discarding co-operative hail insurance. We merely suggest this plan which will indirectly cut down the cost of hail insurance to our members, by providing the locals and head office with funds.

3.—Mutual Fire Insurance: We will not deal with this in detail, as it has already been considered by your directors, but we feel that mutual fire insurance can be used as a basis for building up the locals by providing a revenue and creating interest amongst the members.

4.—Life Membership: We recommend the increase of the life membership to \$25.00 instead of \$12.00, and that efforts be especially made to secure life membership subscriptions from members of the U.F.A. who have been active, but are moving out of the province or retiring from active work. We suggest also that an illuminated certificate be supplied each life member.

5.—Annual Dues: That the annual U.F.A. dues be raised to \$2.00 in January, 1918, with a view to considering a gradual increase in the membership dues at a later date to \$5.00 per annum. There are no other organizations that we know of whose dues are as low as ours, and we feel that if we allow the dues to remain at the present figure, it cannot but be a reflection on our organization and be used to indicate that there is at the best but a very weak bond of union between our members if \$1.00 per annum is all the dues which they are willing to pay. In the past, with a new country and pioneer conditions, \$1.00 per annum was sufficient to make a start, but with better crops and improved prices, we feel that the time has come for the amount of dues to be raised.

Propose Legal Department

It may be asked why we are recommending for the increase to take place a year from now instead of at the present time. Our reason is that we must view this matter from the point of view of the members at large and not only of the delegates who are present at this convention. A large number of our members will no doubt enquire as to what further benefits they can expect with an increase in the membership fee, and the delay



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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



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Having rented the Hawkeye Ranch, I will sell on February 20th, 1917, at my Fair-acre Farm, 2 miles east of Wetaskiwin, 22 Registered Percherons (9 Stallions, 13 Mares) and 25 Grade Horses. AUTOS WILL MEET ALL TRAINS.

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GEO. F. ROOT

WATER GLEN, ALTA.

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Fifteenth Annual Bonspiel Sales
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We have on hand from 100 to 200 head of Horses, consisting of a choice selection of Farm Mares, Geldings, etc. Carload lots a specialty for cash on small profits.

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of the increase for a year is with a view to giving your board of directors an opportunity to complete arrangements for the improved service which it is proposed to give the members as a result of the increased dues. The increased service which we recommend will be mainly thru the formation of a legal department. We believe that every delegate to this convention will agree with us that this is a department of which our organization is sorely in need. This suggestion will be dealt with more fully later on. It is not our idea that action on these recommendations should be postponed until next year, but on the contrary we recommend that our board of directors should immediately take steps to develop these plans.

In addition to the legal department, we believe that an experienced organizer, or organizers, should be engaged to assist the officers and directors in their work. It frequently happens that locals require a speaker and no officer or director is able to attend. We believe that every local should be visited at least once a year by an officer, director or organizer. Special attention should be paid to weak locals. The disbanding or lapsing of a local other than for the purpose of the members joining other unions is a discredit to the organization and something that should not be allowed to happen. It is apparent that practically all the time that the president, secretary, executive and directors can spare is taken up in addressing picnics and well-established locals, generally on or very close to a line of railway, with the result that in many instances the unions that require the most attention get the least. No one is to blame for this, as lack of funds has in the past frequently prevented directors and other officers from attending meetings some distance out which would entail any considerable expense. Further, most of the directors are farmers and are frequently too busy to attend meetings when called upon.

More office help should be supplied to the secretary in order that he may be able to give more of his attention to the development of the organization, most of his time being at present taken up with routine work.

Organization Campaign

We believe an aggressive organization campaign should be launched. The extra membership would no doubt take care of the expenses. There are some who believe that our organization should be allowed to make what they call an absolutely natural growth, that is, that no attempt should be made to push organization. We agree that it would not be advisable to push organization by methods which would create a mushroom growth and only result in a setback later on, but we do advise the need of presenting the necessity of our organization to every farmer for the protection of his interests. If we can once show this and also show what our organization has already done, the membership will take care of itself. The time has come when an effort should be made to not only keep every member that we have, but also organize in new districts on a systematic plan such as is followed by labor unions.

7.—Legal Department: P. P. Woodbridge, our secretary, has brought to our attention during the past year that innumerable enquiries are received by him from locals and individual members, which enquiries require expert legal knowledge to answer efficiently and satisfactorily. Conditions in the province have also been brought to Mr. Woodbridge's attention where considerable hardship has resulted to local farmers in various districts, owing to unsatisfactory legal advice which they have received. The large private business concerns and corporations have more and more each year found it necessary to retain counsel in order to be able to consult such counsel on matters of routine business, as well as important cases which might arise. The interests of our members can be protected in the same way as practically every other class provides for the protecting of their interests, by engaging the services of a competent lawyer who will have no other interests but the farmers'.

Practically all the large machine companies, insurance companies and wholesale houses have found it necessary to do this, and are very careful to see that practically all their business in which any possibility of legal complications might arise is supervised by counsel, and besides this, practically all the individual classes except the farming ones have an



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I don't want to brag, but I have never met a horse so wild, unruly or timid that it could not be cured of its fault by the Beery way. I have handled horses all my life, and I know.

Now, without money and without price, I will pass these lifetime secrets on to you in the form of my valuable Introductory Course in Horsemanship—Prof. Beery's own. I mean it when I say to you that this Introductory Course costs you absolutely nothing. It will point the way to big profit for you. It will show how you can take any horse, with any bad habit, and in a few hours greatly increase his selling value by absolutely curing him of his fault. Over 4,000 of my graduates are doing this very thing, many earning from \$1,200 to \$3,000 a year.



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Kendall's Spavin Cure has now been refined for human use. Its penetrating power quickly relieves swellings, sprains, bruises, and all forms of lameness. It is just what you need around the house. Write for many letters from users to prove its effectiveness.

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For Horses —And Refined for Man.

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—has been used by horse-men, veterinarians, and farmers for over 35 years. Its worth has been proved, for spavin, splint, curb, ring-bone and the many other hurts that come to horses.

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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wound Dressing 10,000 \$1.00 bottle. Guaranteed to give the Wound a trial. Guarantees for Inflammation of Lungs, Hoarseness, Kidneys, Fever, Diarrhoea, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, post paid, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address please! Dr. Bell, V.K. Kingston, Ont.

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organized legal department. It is not suggested that in any one class all the companies consult this central legal department, as it has already been intimated that some of the larger machine companies have separate counsel, but the duty of the central counsel is to look after such legal matters as pertain closely to the class; for example, labor unions invariably have a solicitor retained who specializes in workmen's compensation cases and such other branches of law as particularly affect the members of the unions, as well as to look after the general business of the unions.

Work of Legal Department

Generally speaking, the work of such a department would be to do whatever is necessary from a legal standpoint to protect and further the interests of the farming community. The following is a brief outline of work which readily suggests itself for such a department:—

(1) To draft and put into proper form any legislation proposed by the various organizations before finally submitted to the legislature to be passed, thus making certain that the legislation finally passed will meet the intentions for which it was proposed.

(2) To examine legislation passed from time to time and also the cases coming before the courts as reported in the various law reports and to report to the locals from time to time all such legislation or litigation as affects the farming community.

(3) To answer enquiries forwarded to the central office by farmers thruout the province, and especially to act under the instructions from the United Farmers of Alberta on behalf of needy farmers who otherwise could not afford to pay solicitors' fees.

(4) When requested so to do, to act as arbitrator between persons in a dispute over some minor matter and thus avoid the expense and worry of court litigation.

(5) To specialize in such branches of law as practically affect the farming community and the various farmers' organizations and to act for those organizations in such legal business as might arise.

The success of such a department would of course depend upon the extent to which the solicitor in charge of the department was in sympathy with the work of the farming community and also the extent to which he had been able to get the viewpoint of the farmers and their various organizations. Another purpose which such a department would have in view is the education of the farming community on matters of law pertaining to everyday business. It is suggested that this could be carried out by means of circulars forwarded to the meetings of the locals from the central office from time to time, such circulars to be prepared by the legal department. A few topics for such circulars which readily suggest themselves are:—

(1) The process in this province of proving and administering the estates of deceased persons. (2) The rights, privileges and powers of mortgages against mortgagors and the regulations regarding the same. (3) The rights of farmers in relation to machine companies and the procedure to be followed by farmers in connection with unsatisfactory machinery. (4) The common rights of employers and employees. (5) The course to be followed in negotiating for the sale of land. (6) The common requirements of the Sales of Goods Act.

Your committee have not investigated in detail how this department should eventually be put in operation, but had in mind that the legal work in the commercial end of our organization now requires considerable expert legal advice and that the additional work of the U.F.A. would practically take up the entire time of a solicitor at a minimum of expense to both organizations.

All of which is respectfully submitted. C. Rice Jones (Chairman), Henry Cooper, R. S. Law. Ex Office—H. W. Wood, P. P. Woodbridge.

The eggs first laid in winter are, as a rule, larger than those produced at the close of the summer season.

It is difficult to overfatten the laying hen.

Water should be on hand when the fowls are given a dry feed.

All uneaten soft food should be removed from the troughs one-hour after feeding hens as it is apt to sour and cause bowel troubles.

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Life insurance constitutes a savings bank account with the additional feature of protection. If the life insurance depositor dies, instantly a sum equal to the savings of many years becomes available under his life insurance policy.

Whereas only the deposits themselves, with interest, would be available for the relatives of a depositor in a savings bank.

Banks are, of course, an absolute economic necessity, but they do not fulfil the double purpose that an insurance office accomplishes.

Patient saving of \$50.00 per annum for 20 years would give a depositor \$1,000, plus interest, but if he died during the first year his family would withdraw only \$50.00.

Under a Mutual Life Endowment policy maturing at the end of 20 years a deposit of \$50.00 would carry with it an indemnity of \$1,000, payable to the beneficiary if the assured died in the first or any succeeding year—and the full amount with profits is payable to the assured if living at maturity.

Thus an Endowment policy in the Mutual combines SAVINGS, INVESTMENT and PROTECTION.

The Best Security one can hold is a Mutual Policy.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada

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Farm Management

This is a vital subject to every farmer who is anxious to make progress, provide himself with a better home, educate his children and enjoy some of the comforts of life. The book entitled "Farm Management," by G. F. Warren, is regarded by all authorities as the very best information on the subject of farm management that has yet been published. The author has made a life-long study of the success due to the proper management of farm business.

Probably seventy-five per cent. of the farmers in Western Canada are losing anywhere from \$100 to \$500 per year, according to the size of their farms, by not applying the best business methods to their work. How many farmers are able to tell how much money they are making out of their farm and which branch of their farming operations is paying the best returns? No matter whether a farmer is engaged in grain growing, livestock, dairying or any other system of farming, he will find it dealt with in this book.

Perhaps the most valuable portion of the book is that showing farmers how to keep simple records and accounts. This matter is set forth so clearly that even the most ignorant farmer can take a notebook and pencil and work out a system of book-keeping that will show him whether he is making a profit or loss and which department pays him the best.

E. R. Halbertter, Trechu, Alta., a farmer who purchased this book from us, says— "I find it a work of unusual excellence and merit; it is clear, direct and full of material needed by any up-to-date farmer who hopes to succeed in climbing on to a green branch of Prosperity. Indeed this is a masterly treatment of the subject, and I confess that I would not do without it for ten times the price."

It contains 600 pages, is printed in large type, well illustrated, fully indexed and handsomely bound. Postpaid **\$1.90**

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Use the Bissell Double Disk Harrows. They have great capacity for cultivating, and have made a record for working the soil better than other Disks—in fact, you won't be able to find another make of Disk Harrow nearly as serviceable as the Bissell. Thousands of farmers have tested Bissell Disks and proved them to have the "knack" for doing the best work. They are simple in design, durable and Built for Business. Write Dept. for Booklet. Made exclusively by—

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ARE YOU Thinking

about the trouble and delay caused by the out-of-date and worthless feeding device on the machine that you threshed with last fall?

The season was wet, the grain in bad condition and likely to get worse, the time for threshing short, and you were anxious to get the job done before winter set in; and, although the feeder was in good repair, as soon as you got started things began to happen: The chains broke, the web slipped, the knives clogged, the pitchers loaded the feeder full; it dumped the whole mass into the separator, plugged the cylinder, broke concaves or teeth, overloaded the sieves, clogged the blower, threw the belt and stopped the rig. The gang of helpers stood around and smoked while you dug out the cylinder and repaired the broken parts. Not only did this occur, but often several times a day during the whole season; consequently you lost time and money as well as your reputation as a good thresherman.

Do you want to repeat the performance next fall? If not,

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It will tell you how to avoid all this trouble.

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Get Your Seed Corn FREE

Wherever Livestock is being raised it pays to grow fodder corn. If you have a silo so much the better, but if not the corn can be dried in the field and used for winter feeding. We can supply any of the following varieties:

- NORTHWESTERN DENT
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These are all the best varieties for Western Canada. The seed is very choice. It was all matured in the most northerly limit on the continent, so that it is the best possible seed that can be obtained to sow under Western Canadian conditions.

Authoritative Instructions

With each shipment of corn we will provide full instructions for preparing the soil, seeding, care of the crop and harvesting. These instructions will be by competent authorities and will be of great help especially to those who have never grown fodder corn in the West.

Easy To Get

One bushel of seed corn will be approximately enough for two acres sown under ordinary conditions. We will donate one bushel of high class seed of any of the above named varieties absolutely free to any person who will collect four subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50 per year and send the \$6.00 to The Guide office. One subscription for two years at \$3.00 will count the same as two subscriptions at \$1.50 each. The subscriptions may be all sent in at one time or at different times provided that when sending them it is stated that they are to count towards seed corn.

This is a cheap and easy method of getting your seed corn and you may earn as much as you like. We have already several hundred farmers who are earning choice seed in this way.

Address all correspondence to—

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

U.F.A. President's Address

Continued from Page 7

of our social and economic body. Men of the Church in Alberta are thinking today as never before, are understanding as never before, and are striving with all their might to release unto us a freed Christianity that will be able to serve humanity, to build civilization, to guide us into all truth. But the fight has just begun, progress is slow, orthodox holds on tenaciously, grim creed demands that the crucifixion last just a little longer, but just as sure as God reigns, old things are passing away and new things are coming. Already the domain of night is being forced, the East border is being pierced by the first rays. A new day is being born. I would strongly urge that our locals make the most of our U.F.A. Sunday. "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." Let us see if we cannot make U.F.A. Sunday serve man.

Every Member Must Help

Another year's work of the U.F.A. has passed into history. Nothing phenomenal has been done. No brilliant leadership has been developed from within. No strong guiding hand has been reached to us from without. We represent a rising of the people, the great common people, en masse, in an upward struggle. To my mind this is normal, this is healthy, this is growth and strength. Under great leadership the growth is not normal. The people become dependent on the strength of their leader, they depend on his strong arm to hold them up, on his sure hand to guide them. The leader lost, they become as sheep without a shepherd, scattered, wandering to and fro, helpless, lost. Under a normal uprising each one realizes a responsibility, and his efforts to meet it develops strength in him. Each and all learn that real strength is in mobilization, in co-operation. Developed along these lines the strength is in the mobilized body, and not in the leader. When the leader drops out the strength remains. Normal leadership has been developed in others and all that is necessary is to appoint a new leader from the ranks and go forward as before. But we should not forget that the real strength and vigor of this growth does depend on each and all. Each man in a local who takes his part in a willing, unselfish way, in the co-operative activities of the local, makes a contribution to the sum total of the strength of that local. Each man who does less than this is a drone in the hive, a load for the local to carry, and is neither developing strength in himself nor adding strength to the organization. Each local that is not keeping up its strength and giving the benefits of that strength to the provincial organization is doing less than its part in this great struggle, and whatever benefits it is getting from the organization, directly or indirectly, is gotten in a way that the local can never feel proud of.

When each man in each local is doing his part, and each local in the province is doing its part, we will have a growth in our organization in Alberta that will be normal, strong, rapid and irresistible. How easy it would then be. How hard when a few of the locals, and a few of the men in the locals, have it all to do. Another thing I want to impress on the mind of every delegate here is this, the vital necessity of giving to the U.F.A., the mother organization, the full strength of every department of our entire organization in all its activities. I have been much pained to find that in some places where co-operative activities are being carried on in commercial affairs, there is a tendency to be indifferent to the U.F.A. This is not only true of some of the co-operative elevator points, but is also true of some places where there are other co-operative societies. The idea that our local co-operative organizations are all-sufficient, and that the U.F.A. is no longer important, is a short-sighted one and entirely wrong. The farmers can never hope to accomplish their purpose until they fully mobilize their strength as a class. This can only be done thru the mother organization. Every co-operative institution we have is the product of the



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Manely Bros' Famous patented Sack Holder is an invention which will save you time, money and annoyance. This invention holds a sack better than a man.

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The Farmers' Private Secretary will be mailed free and all charges fully prepaid to anyone who will collect only two yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50, and send the money, with the name and address of the subscribers to The Guide office, or one two-year subscription at \$3.00 will earn this prize. Your own subscription will not be counted on this offer. Both subscriptions must be collected from others. Mail your subscriptions to—CIRCULATION DEPT.

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SASKATCHEWAN SALES

Of purchased cattle and horses, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle and Horse Breeders Associations will be held next spring as follows:

Auction Sales of Cattle, Regina, March 14; Saskatoon, March 21.
Auction Sales of Horses, Regina, March 15; Saskatoon, March 22.

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE FEB. 20th, 1917

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THE "IDEAL" EAR BUTTON.

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U.F.A., and every one of them needs her protection. It is not so much because of the rank ingratitude of these local organizations for deserting the mother who has brought them into being that I appeal to you, but I rather appeal to you to rally to her support, because in her, and in her alone, are the elements of strength that will be sufficient to protect your own local efforts and to build up a class solidarity sufficient to protect all our interests and accomplish the things that every self-respecting farmer should want to accomplish. Isolated local development alone means selfishness and weakness. Local development, coupled with loyal support of the central organization, means mobilization, co-operation, growth, strength, success.

Inter-Class Co-operation

This is the day of class co-operation. Class co-operation means inter-class competition. In this competition of class against class ours is the losing class at every turn, because we are the least organized, the least co-operative, consequently the weakest. Before we can hope to hold our own in this struggle we will have to bring our full strength, thoroughly organized, to bear in the protection of our rights. When this strength is fully mobilized it will be irresistible. It is feared by some that when we get this power we will use it to wrong other classes. We will have no objections to all the classes without sin casting all the stones they desire. But suppose we have nobler desires, loftier ideals, and we cultivate an ambition to readjust all class relationships on the broad basis of justice and fairness, ay, even on the basis of unselfish inter-class co-operation, and I believe this is the very noblest ambition we can possibly have. What then? We will still need the full strength of all our forces to carry forward this work, for it will take a greater power than the world has ever known to force readjustments along these untried lines.

I have an abiding faith that the United Farmers are going to follow these high ideals, and I have a lively hope that, as their organization grows and their consciousness of strength and influence develops, they will receive their strength as a deep responsibility to a higher, unseen, guiding hand, and will use that strength, not selfishly but unselfishly in the defence of the rights of all and for the spoilation of none. The highest ambition I have for our organization is that it may develop along the lines of safety and sanity, that we may hold to a steady determination to go forward unwaveringly in our efforts till the door of hope and opportunity is as wide open to the farmers as to any class in the world, that we may zealously cultivate unselfish co-operation, that we may learn to treat fairly and justly every man and every class that is giving a useful service to society. Our motto should be, every farmer in Alberta doing his duty to his local and every local doing its duty to the mother organization.

Need Never Greater

Many of the U.F.A. members, as well as many of the sons of U.F.A. members, are at the front giving or offering their lives in defence of national freedom. That this freedom will be preserved, no one doubts. But that the rights of the people of Canada, especially of Western Canada, will be preserved and respected is not so clear. There are many indications that the passions and prejudices of the people are going to be appealed to in new ways, in order to turn them from clear thinking in regard to their own interests.

We will be appealed to in the name of patriotism to adopt policies that will be dangerous to our own best interests, as well as to the best interests of the country at large. There has never been a time when the farmers of Canada had more need for unprejudiced, clear-headed thinking than they will have after the war. Our organization will have great need of the full strength of the farmers and farm women, the full strength of their best thought, backed by their co-operative actions, to meet the requirements of these times. If with minds free from prejudice and passion, forgetting the past and look-

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JAN. 9, 1917

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EIGHTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,500,000 Reserve Fund, \$12,000,000

PROFIT AND LOSS	
Balance Dec. 31st, 1915.....	\$396,114 99
Net profits for year, losses by bad debts estimated and provided for.....	1,252,038 96
	<u>\$1,648,153 95</u>
Dividends for year at 14%.....	\$910,000 00
War Tax on Circulation to December 30th, 1916.....	65,000 00
Contributions to Canadian Patriotic, British Red Cross, and Sailor's Relief Funds.....	38,500 00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.....	50,000 00
Balance carried forward December 30th, 1916.....	584,653 95
	<u>\$1,648,153 95</u>
RESERVE FUND	
Balance December 31st, 1915.....	\$12,000,000 00
Balance forward December 30th, 1916.....	<u>\$12,000,000 00</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 30th, 1916

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 6,500,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	12,000,000 00
Balance of Profits, as per Profit and Loss Account.....	584,653 95
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	228,399 50
	<u>\$19,313,053 45</u>
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	7,945,081 48
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$21,278,801 64
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date.....	66,546,078 30
	<u>87,824,879 94</u>
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	201,504 12
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	17,673 61
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	759,246 33
	<u>96,748,785 48</u>
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....	559,888 39
	<u>\$116,621,727 32</u>
ASSETS	
Current Coin.....	\$7,187,031 00
Dominion Notes.....	10,330,227 25
Notes of other Banks.....	1,225,083 06
Cheques on other Banks.....	5,420,061 87
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom, and sterling exchange.....	3,556,059 50
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	3,286,375 77
	<u>31,013,838 45</u>
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	2,000,000 00
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value.....	3,110,743 20
Canadian municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	10,569,067 35
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value.....	4,767,081 57
Demand loans in Canada secured by grain and other staple commodities.....	7,793,853 21
Call and demand loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	7,791,173 57
	<u>67,045,757 35</u>
Call and demand loans in Canada secured by bonds, debentures and stocks.....	4,519,455 77
	<u>71,565,213 12</u>
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the circulation fund.....	350,867 09
Loans to governments and municipalities.....	163,543 41
Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	34,930,637 41
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	5,909,224 01
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	559,888 39
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for.....	103,089 44
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	2,637,306 66
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	326,250 00
Other assets not included in the foregoing.....	65,730 79
	<u>\$116,621,727 32</u>

CHARLES ARCHIBALD, Vice-President. H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the books and accounts of The Bank of Nova Scotia at its Chief office and have been furnished with certified copies from the Branches, and we find that the statement of Liabilities and Assets at December 30th, 1916, is in accordance therewith. The Bank's loans, assets and the securities and cash on hand at the Chief office and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank were verified by us at the close of business December 30th, 1916, and its additions we visited the Chief office and by us at the close of business December 30th, 1916, and we verified the securities and found them to be in accordance with the books. We have obtained all information and explanations required, and all to be in agreement with the books. We have obtained all information and explanations required, and all to be in agreement with the books. We have obtained all information and explanations required, and all to be in agreement with the books. And we certify that the above statement of Liabilities and Assets as at December 30th, 1916, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. E. BRODIE, C.A. Auditor.
D. M. McCLELLAND, C.A. Auditor.
of the firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co.

Toronto, Canada, 19th January, 1917.

ing steadfastly to the future, building for a greater Canada and a freer people, we can guide our organization safely thru this trying period, protecting our interests, developing our strength and influence, and maintaining our high ideals, we will have justified our existence and will have crossed the rubicon of our career.

U.F.A. Secretary's Report

Continued from Page 9

many occasions when the sole comfort I have had has been the thought that perhaps I have been able to do some little thing, as one of the cogs in our organization, to make Alberta a better province, to make Canada a better nation, and the world a better place to live in. An ideal without an idea is like an army without ammunition, and an idea without an ideal is as the sun in eclipse. If you and I can grasp the idea that we were placed on this earth with one big duty to perform, and that to make it a place where all can share in its beauties and the good things that it has to give to us, we will have found that which will guide us in perfect safety over the road which lies before us. It may not be permitted to you and I that we should follow those who have gone across the seas to fight for an ideal, but who shall say that we at home have less responsibility than they? Democracy—the real democracy—is waging a fight at home today that will be no less far-reaching in its results than the most stupendous war the world has ever seen. If we cannot fight in defence of the right abroad, we have that privilege at home. There is your ideal. Make the U.F.A. your idea, and may neither we nor the Allies forget in the hour of victory the great principles for which we fight.

Rural Banking Credits

Continued from Page 8

Credits for Mixed Farming

Now, however, take the example of William Brown, who at the commencement of a season is in the following position:—

ASSETS	
Good accounts.....	\$ 210
Grain for Sale.....	660
	<u>870</u>
LIABILITIES	
Owing bank.....	\$ 600
Mortgage interest.....	80
Implement notes due.....	110
	<u>790</u>
Floating debts.....	200
Implement notes not yet due.....	1,000
Mortgage.....	4,560
	<u>5,760</u>
Surplus.....	4,560
	<u>\$6,550</u>

His position is better than John Smith's only to the extent of a few hundred dollars worth of cattle. He is building up his small herd of cattle and could not sell them without injuring his earning power, but this readily saleable asset would be available as security for the bank should he have a crop failure and it therefore became necessary to re-stake him. Moreover, the possession of some stock is an insurance against crop failure from frost, rust, hail, etc., since in the event of such kinds of disaster he can salvage his crops by feeding the damaged grain. The history of bank losses reveals very few bad debts with men raising some stock, and it is a fact that the most prosperous districts in the West are those where stock-raising prevails. Consequently William Brown would be ranked by a bank as a first rate credit risk—better even than Thomas Jones, though the latter would be better able to pay his debts promptly—and he would have no difficulty in obtaining all the credit that he could use profit-

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ably in developing a well-balanced farming operation.

I wish to dwell on this last statement in the hope that it will arrest the attention of some farmers in livestock districts who have not gone into stock but would like to do so. The possession of even the beginnings of a holding of stock—cattle, sheep or hogs—greatly enhances the credit of a farmer with his bank, a fact that every country bank manager in districts suited to stock should lose no opportunity to bring home to his farmer borrowers.

The foregoing illustrations relate only to quarter-section men. A half-section man would require a credit twice as large, and he should have no difficulty in obtaining it provided his liabilities were not proportionately heavier. This would mean, in the case of John Smith above mentioned, that with a half-section he would need to possess a somewhat larger equipment, an equity of about \$2,000 in the additional quarter-section, and altogether \$2,500 or so more capital.

While the average grain grower is not as good a risk for bank credit as the average mixed farmer, a first class grain grower can obtain banking credit almost as readily as a first class stockman. In any of the purely grain growing districts of the west the man who always maintains an approved proportion of his land in summerfallow, does his cultivation promptly and well, uses only the best of seed, and exercises an intelligent thrift, can always command all the banking credit he really needs—assuming that his financial position is not less favorable than that shown in the foregoing illustrations.

Loans To Buy Livestock

The banks have been accused of retarding the development of the western livestock industry by their unwillingness to give credit to farmers to buy stock. How this belief ever came, to have wide acceptance is beyond my understanding. The farmer, owning livestock, or even wishing to own stock, has always been viewed with special appreciation by banks as far back as I can remember. In 19 cases out of 20 a farmer's desire to buy stock is evidence of more than average industry, and creates a strong presumption in favor of his being a desirable credit risk. To my knowledge some of the banks have for several years been systematically canvassing good grain farmer customers in stock districts in an effort to get them started in livestock; and while the conversion of grain growers to mixed farmers has been a disappointingly slow process, I emphatically declare that this has not been because of any unwillingness of the banks to furnish credit to any men at all worthy of credit.

Because prior to the 1915 amendment to the Bank Act, banks were not permitted to take security on livestock for loans to farmers, it is true that they were hampered a good deal in granting credits to buy stock. There were many honest and industrious farmers to whom banks could not safely extend unsecured livestock credits, because of the risk of numerous outside creditors jumping in with exceptions and collecting their claims out of stock purchased with bank loans. But now that banks can take security for their loans on the borrower's livestock, many intelligent and industrious farmers are able to get credit for livestock purposes notwithstanding that their financial position is somewhat difficult one.

There are two classes of livestock credits: (1) To purchase hogs, sheep and feeder cattle—quick maturing animals which become marketable within 12 to 18 months; and (2) breeder cattle, which involve carrying loans for 2 to 3 years until the young stock mature.

The first class has always been regarded as banking business of a highly desirable kind, and there has never been any lack of credit therefor. As to the second class, while it was not formerly regarded as the proper function of a Canadian bank to grant credits for a longer period than 12 to 18 months, in view of the needs of the western livestock industry the banks have declared it to be their policy to make loans to farmers for the purchase of breeding cattle, and, subject to res-

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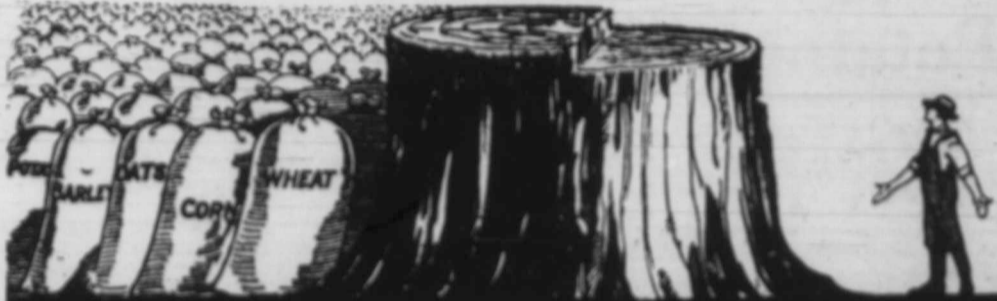
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JAN. 8, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
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It gives you a giant's power. A little push of a few pounds on the handle gives a pull of tons on the stump.

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Abraham Lincoln was asked how long a man's legs should be and he replied, "they should be long enough to reach the ground—and no longer." An engine should weigh enough to do its work—and no more. Years ago it was necessary to cast engine parts very large and heavy, with heavy base and fly-wheel, or the violent explosions and fast and slow speeds of the old-style engine would tear it to pieces.

Six years ago the Cushman Motor Works designed a new type of farm engine weighing about one-fifth as much per H. P. as other farm engines, but so well built, balanced and governed that it ran more steadily and quietly than a farm engine was ever known to run. Some people laughed, and said that an engine weighing only 190 lbs. must be a toy, but when they saw the Cushman at work beside heavy engines weighing five or six times as much, they realized that weight does not mean power, and that the Cushman is a giant in power for its size.

Cushman Light Weight Engines

40 to 60 Pounds per Horse Power

4 H. P. Weighs Only 190 lbs. 15 H. P. Weighs Only 780 lbs.
8 H. P. Weighs Only 320 lbs. 20 H. P. Weighs Only 1200 lbs.

Cushman Engines have Throttle Governor and Schebler Carburetor, insuring regular speed even on jobs of irregular loads, like sawing. Their perfect balance also helps to make them steady, insuring unusual durability and freedom from engine trouble.



4 H. P.

The 4 H. P. and the 8 H. P. are mounted on trucks, if desired, and may be pulled around by hand. These are very useful engines, as besides doing all work heavy engines do, they may be attached to machines in the field, as 4 H. P. on grain and corn binders and 8 H. P. on hay balers. All engines over 4 H. P. are double cylinder, which means steadier power.

The Cushman is not a cheap engine, but it is cheap in the long run. Engine Book free.

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8 H.P. 2 Cylinder

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How much does it weigh? If it weighs more than 60 lbs. per horsepower, why?
Is it throttle governed? A throttle governor insures steady, quiet economical power.

Registered Seed Potatoes

The famous "TABLE TALK" Variety

"Table Talk" is one of the very best potatoes grown in Canada for general use. The first seed was brought into the country in 1907 by a Scotch immigrant and grown on the Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alta., where it gave splendid results. Since then it has been grown on all the experimental farms thruout Canada and invariably has been a big cropper. It is a white potato, smooth, with shallow eyes and an excellent keeper. As a table potato it has no superior, and it always brings a good price on the market.

We have secured about 60 bushels of these excellent potatoes. They have been grown under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and are registered as Elite Stock seed, which means that they are of the very choicest and best quality of hand selected seed. Every tuber is perfect, none of them weigh more than six ounces nor less than three ounces, and are absolutely free from all spots, scabs or diseases of any kind. It is impossible to get better seed potatoes. Any person who secures any of these potatoes will be entitled to use them as foundation stock for producing registered seed and can join the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Just as with registered seed grain, there is going to be a big demand in the future for registered seed potatoes, because registered seed can always be relied upon to be the choicest.

These potatoes are put up in sacks containing 1 1/2 bushels each. One bushel and a half of this seed, if properly cared for, will produce, under ordinary circumstances, a crop of from 30 to 40 bushels and in the second year will provide a large quantity of registered seed for sale that will bring very much above the average price for seed potatoes.

We have only 40 sacks of these potatoes so that there will only be an opportunity for 40 people to get them and there are no other registered "Table Talk" potatoes in Western Canada. We are going to give away these sacks of potatoes to any person who will collect subscriptions to The Guide in their own community. Any person who will collect four yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) at \$1.50 each and send the \$6.00 cash to The Guide office will be entitled to one sack of registered "Table Talk" potatoes containing 1 1/2 bushels, absolutely free. The subscriptions may be all sent at one time or at different times, provided that when they are sent in it is explained that they are to count towards seed potatoes. The potatoes will be shipped just as soon as it is safe, and in plenty of time for seeding. Address all correspondence to—

The Circulation Department

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

sonable conditions, to grant renewals permitting young animals to be carried to maturity.

Unfortunately, the amendment to the Bank Act requires that security for loans made against livestock shall be in the form of a chattel mortgage, and this requirement operates to deter a good many farmers from taking livestock credits. In the Western States it is the established custom for farmers to give chattel mortgage security for livestock loans, but the average Canadian farmer has a horror of a chattel mortgage. Moreover, the cost of drawing and registering a chattel mortgage is usually \$7 or \$8, which is an almost prohibitive charge for small loans. There is no reason why this security should not be taken in the form of a simple lien or pledge which a bank manager could fill up without charge and which could be registered at a charge of twenty-five cents, as in the case of lien notes. It is altogether probable that if the farmers asked for this change in the Bank Act the government would make it, and the remedy is therefore in their own hands.

Since the foregoing paragraphs were written I have read published statements of two western livestock authorities reiterating the old charge that farmers are unable to borrow from the banks to buy livestock, and one of these gentlemen advocates the formation of livestock loan companies similar to those existing in the United States. I therefore wish to emphasize what is said above by adding that I have yet to learn of a single case of a competent and industrious farmer being refused credit by a bank for livestock purposes, in circumstances where any fair minded man would say that the applicant was entitled to the credit asked.

The United States livestock loan companies do not make long term loans for breeding stock, but only for the purchase of feeders to be finished for market—six months' paper possibly renewable for a further six months. Large numbers of United States farmers specialize in buying from breeders animals requiring feeding over only one season to be ready for market. Our western farmers are only beginning to go into this business, which is the sole explanation for the fact that our banks have not until recently made many loans for this purpose. Had there been any demand for this kind of accommodation, it is safe to say that the amendment to the Bank Act relating to livestock would have been passed sooner than it was.

The actual fact is that some of the banks have been begging farmers to take credit for livestock. During the past year on the initiative of the banks, an arrangement was entered into with the Dominion Livestock Commissioner whereby the banks conducted an organized campaign to interest their farmer customers in the purchase of feeders. The result has been extremely gratifying, but I need not go into the facts here, as the statistics of the Winnipeg stock yards tell the story.

Not only have our banks always looked with high favor on loans to buy feeder stock, but, as already indicated, they stand prepared to do what the United States livestock loan companies do not do, namely: make long term loans for breeding stock. A livestock loan company would therefore be as a fifth wheel to a coach. How could such an organization lend money over the thousands of square miles in the prairie provinces without duplicating at great cost the machinery which our banks already possess?

It is said against our country bank managers that they are not livestock experts, but it might as well be argued that a bank manager must be an expert in steel in order to lend to a steel manufacturing company, as that because a country manager is not a stock expert he is therefore not qualified to lend a few hundred dollars for livestock buying to a farmer customer whose affairs are well known to him. As a matter of fact, however, the average western country bank manager has good general information in livestock matters, and practically every such manager is in touch with the gov-

ernment livestock departments and is able and willing to obtain for his farmer customers any information which they may seek.

Advances Against Grain

Until quite recent years the aim of almost all farmers in the West was to market their grain at the earliest possible date after harvest, and to get the year's indebtedness settled up. In these circumstances little or no objection was ever raised to the principle of a clean-up of bank borrowings by the end of the year or shortly thereafter. Now, however, that Canada has attained the position of the world's fourth largest wheat producer, and the marketing of its surplus has become an important factor in the world's markets, it is obvious that western farmers—and incidentally Canada as a whole—would profit largely if farmers' deliveries could be regulated so as to be spread more evenly over the period between harvest and harvest. Recognizing this fact, it is now the policy of the banks as far as possible to finance their farmer customers so as to facilitate a gradual marketing of the grain.

Every case, however, must be dealt with on its own merits. For example, a farmer whose financial position is a difficult one and who is in danger of being harassed by outside creditors, could scarcely expect that his banker would permit him to delay delivering his grain to the elevator. Once delivery has been made, however, and elevator receipts given to the bank as security, he would be entitled to the same consideration as the man who is not harassed by creditors and whom the bank is willing to carry against the security of grain in his own granary.

The Homesteader

I have been asked: What about the homesteader's claims to banking credit? The answer is simply that, until he obtains his patent, he has nothing on which banking credit could be based.

The position of the homesteader is a particularly difficult one, but it could only be made less difficult by government action, and I am of opinion that it would be in the interests of the community that some such action should be taken. At present the homesteader must put in three years' work on the land before getting title, and many of those who have pulled thru owe their success to the good nature of the storekeeper, a condition of affairs which on the whole has been costly to the latter. The man who succeeds in sticking for three years can mortgage his land for about enough to clean up his debts, but his task would be much easier and he would be able to do more and better work on his land if he could borrow at the end of each of the first and second years one-third of the amount which he can now borrow after three years.

Only the Dominion government could step into this breach. The government could afford to make advances to homesteaders based on the acreage broken each year and the quality of the work of breaking and cultivating. There would doubtless be an occasional loss made thru inspectors passing slipshod work, but the gain to the country from a system which would enable a lot of good men to get well started might be expected to far outweigh losses. Proposals for assistance of this character to returned soldiers are viewed with favor, but it is not clear that it could be more safely extended to men who have gravitated to the land of their own accord?

I wish to make it clear that while credit for the industrious homesteader is an urgent necessity, it is entirely out of the question that the banks should extend it—unless the government would protect the banks by a charge on the homestead land.

Farming Methods

While, as already indicated, character is the first essential to banking credit, it is also an essential in the case of a farmer that he should cultivate his land according to approved methods. If he does not do this, an intelligent banker will not give him credit, because under the climatic conditions existing in the prairie provinces the man who does not cultivate well is doomed to certain failure.

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This book is just what the farmers of Western Canada have been looking for. It gives the most important provisions of the federal laws of Canada and especially of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is written in simple every-day language so that the reader can easily understand it. There is a lot of time and money lost because farmers are not sufficiently familiar with their legal rights and the proper methods of redress, and it costs money to consult a lawyer on every little bit of legal information that is often required. This book will not make a lawyer out of a farmer, but it will help to protect him against sharp practice and keep him out of law suits. The regular price of the Canadian Lawyer is \$2.00, but The Guide will send it free and postage prepaid to anyone who will collect two subscriptions, new or renewal, to The Guide at \$1.50 each and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office; or one two-year subscription at \$3.00 will earn this book, but your own subscription will not count.

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tempting to "teach farmers how to farm." If the charge had been that they have endeavored to teach some farmers how not to farm, there would have been some ground for it. Among the thousands of settlers in the West there are innumerable men of intelligence and industry who are in need of some guidance in the fundamentals of prairie tillage. What should be the relation of the country bank manager towards such men? Should he simply refuse to give them credit because they have not yet learned what methods are necessary to success under western conditions of soil and climate? Or ought he to interest himself in the farming problems of such men and seek to obtain for them the information of which they stand in need?

So long as there are settlers of limited experience on the land there will be need of the farmer-banker—the country bank manager who will actively interest himself in disseminating the best information available as to tillage methods which ensure success. As a mere lender of the banks' money he must make good farming methods a condition of credit. As a banker, however, he should recognize a broader obligation; he should not only help to procure for the intelligent and industrious new settlers the information they need with reference to tillage methods, but encourage such men who are aiming to do good work by extending them what credit their position warrants. And it is with this ideal in view that the leading banks with western country branches are training their country managers—systematically and with infinite pains.

Let there be no doubt on this point: That a farmer whose farming methods are slack is going to find it increasingly difficult to get banking credit, while the man who is doing high class work on his land and giving evidences of thrift such as are to be found, for example, in the possession of a vegetable garden, some poultry, a milch cow, and at least enough stock for his own meat supply, will find that his credit at the bank will grow as his needs grow.

Handicaps to Credit

In extending credit to farmers in the West the banks meet two difficulties which deserve special mention, namely, the exemption laws and the excessive land liabilities under which many farmers labor.

Exemption Laws.—The intention of the exemption laws is a good one, i.e., to obviate the possibility of a farmer who has the capacity for success being forced by a rapacious creditor to sacrifice his land or a part of his necessary equipment to pay debts which he could pay in time from the earnings of his farm. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the Exemptions Act necessarily operates to curtail the credit of farmers with the banks.

An indolent and incompetent farmer is doomed to certain failure, and when a bank makes the mistake of lending to such a man on a quarter-section, and it subsequently turns out that he is dishonest as well as incompetent, a loss is practically assured because of the exemption laws. It is not in the general interest that such a man should be kept on the land, and his farming assets ought to be available to pay his debts, but an act designed to afford reasonable protection to honest and deserving men renders it possible for many rogues to cheat their creditors. This fact necessitates banks being extraordinarily careful in giving credit to farmers who possess nothing but exemptions.

In Saskatchewan a law was passed in 1915 to prevent a farmer from even giving mortgage security on exempt chattels. Consequently, no matter how much a bank might be disposed to re-stake a quarter-section man whose position had been rendered difficult by a crop failure, it could not afford to take the risk of largely increasing its debt. In the other two provinces the bank can take security for the old debt and stake the borrower without security for another season without putting itself in any worse position and yet give itself and the borrower a chance to recover. This being impossible in Saskatchewan, the average quarter-section farmer is now practically shut off from

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SEED FOR HALF ACRE FREE

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Circulation Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers

The Secret of Successful Mixed Farming is Pure Water

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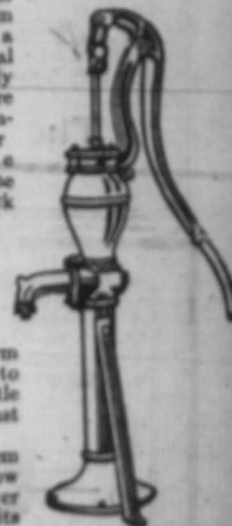
Hoosier Pumps are the best that money can buy. We would not handle them if they were not. Our stock is full with every style. They are too many to enumerate. Here are a few only:—Windmill Lift Pump—Windmill Force Pump—Double Acting Hand Force Pump—Open Top Hand Lift Pump (anti-freezing)—Kitchen Pumps, etc. Fill in coupon stating kind of pump you want, tear off and mail to us today. You shall have full particulars per return.

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Farmers' Financial Directory

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bank credit unless he can get a responsible endorser.

All such legislation seriously curtails farmers' banking credit and tends to increase interest rates.

Excessive Land Liabilities—Very many farmers have assumed heavy liabilities in the purchase of more land than they can cultivate really well. This is a condition fatal to credit from a bank. A well worked half-section is more profitable than a well worked quarter-section. On the other hand, a well worked quarter-section is safe, while a poorly worked half spells failure and quick failure under the burden of a heavy liability on purchase account.

Under the labor conditions prevailing in the West a half-section is regarded by bankers as the limit of land which a farmer without a grown-up son can hope to farm efficiently, and a man who attempts to operate a section or more depending on casual labor is gambling on the weather. Farmers would be well advised to consult their bankers before buying more land on a small payment down.

To be Concluded next week

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

The eighty-fifth annual report of the Bank of Nova Scotia for the year ending, December 31, 1916, shows the bank in a strong position. Profits increased about \$35,000 during the year, and totalled \$1,252,038. The payment of the usual dividend of 14 per cent. absorbed \$910,000, \$50,000 was set aside for the officers' pension fund, \$38,500 for the various patriotic funds, and a war tax of \$65,000 on the bank's note circulation was paid. The balance brought forward was \$584,654. Deposits show an increase of over 11 millions, and now total \$87,826,000. Of the total liabilities to the public of about 96 1/2 millions, about 18 per cent. is carried in Dominion notes and specie, and the addition to the amounts due by other banks brings the proportion up to 36 per cent. Adding to this the investments in various securities and demand loans a total of equal to 74 per cent. of the liabilities of this bank to other than its shareholders is immediately realizable.

BANK OF HAMILTON

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Bank of Hamilton for the year ending, November 30, 1916 was held at the head office on Monday, January 15, 1917. A very satisfactory statement was presented, total assets of \$57,163,344.46 being shown. Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued on deposits, rebate on current discounts, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, were \$442,525.69. Adding to this the balance carried forward from the previous year of \$175,821.53, total profits for 1916 amount to \$618,347.22. This has been disbursed as follows:—Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent, \$360,000; pension fund, \$18,790.65 made up of the annual assessment of \$8,790.65 and a special contribution of \$10,000; war tax on bank note circulation, \$30,000 and balance carried forward of \$209,556.57. Deposits, both non-interest bearing and interest bearing, amount to \$45,398,174.06.

Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 11

then issued seemed to have been entirely ignored.

In 1915 the livestock department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company had shipped 141 cars, worth \$405,800; in 1916, 628 cars, worth \$878,000; and in four months since September, 1916, 3348 cars, worth \$421,000.

In two months at Edmonton 69 cars, worth over \$80,000, were handled. This made a total since the department was opened of 1,949 cars, worth \$2,135,000, and made up of 114,200 hogs, 9,500 cattle and 2,915 sheep. During the past summer the possibility of using a plant located in East Calgary as an abattoir had been investigated, but nothing was done. In conclusion the committee recommended that the new amalgamated company, The United Grain Growers Ltd., if it is consummated, should be

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asked to take this question up at the earliest possible moment so that they will be in a position to undertake this most important work on behalf of the farmers of Western Canada.

On Tuesday night 800 delegates visited the University of Alberta, where a reception was tendered them. A number of excellent addresses on the relation of the University to the farmer were given by officials of the university, government departments and delegate officials. Lucid demonstrations of the work carried on were given by the students in different departments.

Discussion Finance Committee Report

Wednesday morning opened with the presentation of the finance committee report by C. Rice-Jones, and lively discussion followed. The report is given in full on another page. Vice-president S. S. Dunham, Lethbridge, fully agreed with the suggestion of the committee on the necessity of raising more revenue and the methods of doing it. With the recommendation that this money be spent on a legal department such as proposed, he did not agree. The keeping of a lawyer for advising the Elevator Company and for the advising of the U.F.A. in a general way was perfectly feasible. A man to give general advice to U.F.A. would not be worth more than \$500 per year. The educational work recommended would not be much or expensive. The recommendation to retain counsel to draft legislation before presenting to the legislature was good, but this was the work of the attorney-general's department, and if he did not perform such he should be turned out. General business organizations retained counsel to promote class legislation in their special favor, something the farmers should never do. The idea of examining legislation after it was passed to see if it would be harmful or not was rather absurd since the harmful effects would be apparent soon enough anyway. The idea of examining court decisions, however, was good, and regularly practiced by corporation lawyers.

The answering of enquiries to the central office would not be expensive in any case, and as for helping needy settlers, as suggested, the scheme was impracticable. Too much exact knowledge was necessary in this, as in the diagnosis of disease by doctors, to render a full and dependable answer possible. If such were possible, the legal profession would be centralized—"Timothy Eatonized." Mr. Dunham quoted practical examples to bear out his contentions. Such would be handy where a man lived near a city, but not equal justice to the man far away. He believed as an arbitrator on questions of fact that farmers were better arbitrators than any lawyer ever could be. It would be impossible for any one lawyer to specialize on all the branches of law affecting farmers, as farmers were not a corporation, and there was not enough brains in any lawyer's head to do this. He emphasized the necessity of making a success of all the U.F.A. undertook and the lines of least resistance should be followed first.

Lawyer Badly Needed

C. F. Brown, Calgary, thought that if the farmers had had a lawyer to help frame many bills there would not have been so many loop holes in them. It was imperative that some trained man be kept to watch amendments with hooks on them. If a good lawyer, in whom the farmers had confidence, were hired, many cases of litigation could be avoided. Lawyers made it their special business to take cases for fees as their living depended on it.

J. Weir, Parkland, thought the attorney-general's department was only too glad to have the farmers bring up half-baked legislation so holes could be punched in it. They should have a lawyer in whom they could put confidence for, win or lose, legal business was a losing game anyway.

W. S. Henry, Bow Island, thought that a lawyer for the watching of laws, such as writs for seizing property before the time limit expired, and many others would be common sense. Such a lawyer could give advice to all farmers, and the words, "needy farmers who otherwise could not afford to pay solici-

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA. OCTOBER 7th, 1916.



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THINK of what it means to have a tractor with renewable inner cylinder walls. With an Avery tractor if your cylinders become worn or scored all you have to do is to put in new inner walls. But with all other tractors you must have your old cylinders re-bored and fitted with oversize pistons and rings or buy complete new cylinders, either of which is very expensive and causes serious loss of time.

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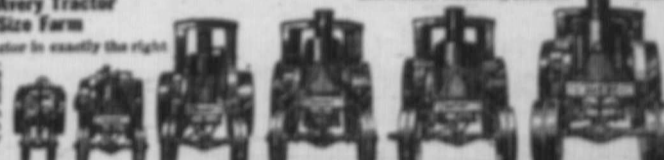
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Avery Tractors are the only ones having a standardized design—they are the only ones built in five sizes all of the same design.

There's a Size Avery Tractor to Fit Every Size Farm

There's an Avery Tractor in exactly the right size to fit your size farm. There are five regular sizes—4-1/2, 5-1/2, 6-1/2, 7-1/2 and 8-1/2 H. P. and a special model 8-1/2 H. P. You can also get an Avery Plow in a size to fit any size Avery



Tractor and an Avery Separator in a size to fit any Avery Tractor from 5 1/2 to 8 1/2 H. P. We will also begin marketing this spring our new Two Row Motor Cultivator.

There's real service behind Avery Tractors. They have a design that's fully tested and stands up, it's the new experiment— they're built in our great large factory—we have our own branch houses, located at convenient points, where we carry complete repair stocks and maintain a force of trained service men.

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There is no longer any question about the wisdom of tractor farming. It's only a question of getting the right tractor. Get all the facts about the Avery Bull Dog Line. Our new 1917 Catalog has a tractor plowing and tractor threshing scene in natural colors on the cover, with

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45th Annual Statement

For the Year Ending November 30th, 1916

Bank of Hamilton

As submitted to the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting held at the Head Office of the Bank at Hamilton, on Monday, January 15th, 1917.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SIR JOHN HENDRIE, K.C.M.G., President
 CYRUS A. BIRGE, Vice-President
 C. G. DALTON ROBT. HOBSON W. E. PHIN
 I. PITBLADO, K.G. J. TURNBULL W. A. WOOD
 J. P. BELL, General Manager

Profit and Loss Account

Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, 30th Nov., 1915	\$175,521.53
Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1916, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued on deposits, rebate on current discounts, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	442,525.69
	\$618,347.22
Appropriated as follows:	
Four quarterly dividends, in all 12%	\$360,000.00
Pension Fund, Annual Assessment	\$ 8,790.65
Special Contribution	10,000.00
	18,790.65
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	30,000.00
	403,790.65
Balance of Profits carried forward	\$209,556.57

General Statement

LIABILITIES	
To the Public:	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$ 4,409,351.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$10,927,818.79
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	34,470,355.27
	45,398,174.06
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	31,799.58
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	604,135.42
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	119,730.83
	\$50,563,190.89
To the Shareholders:	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 3,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$ 3,300,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	209,556.57
	\$ 3,509,556.57
Dividend No. 110, payable 1st December, 1916	90,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed	597.00
	\$ 3,600,153.57
	\$57,163,344.46
ASSETS	
Current Coin	\$ 860,142.93
Dominion Government Notes	4,462,261.00
	\$ 5,322,403.93
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	1,500,000.00
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	157,800.00
Notes of other Banks	437,555.00
Cheques on other Banks	2,337,085.36
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	119,399.63
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	439,409.74
	\$10,312,953.66
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	569,458.46
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign, and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian	6,635,336.88
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	641,982.10
Call and Short loans (not exceeding thirty days) in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	3,844,635.08
	\$22,004,366.18
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	31,995,961.60
Real Estate, other than Bank Premises	485,600.86
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	178,194.68
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	3,042,595.55
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	336,889.76
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	119,730.83
	\$57,163,344.46

JOHN S. HENDRIE, President. J. P. BELL, General Manager.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

In accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:—
 We have examined the above Balance Sheet, with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the transactions which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.
 We have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office and at several of the principal branches during the current year, as well as on November 30th, 1916, and have found that they agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto.
 In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.
 C. S. SCOTT, Auditors.
 E. S. READ, Chartered Accountants.
 Hamilton, 18th December, 1916.

tors' fees" should be struck out. This, as an amendment, carried.
 P. Baker thought it was illegal to divert insurance fees, as suggested in the report. C. Rice-Jones said the idea was for the central secretary to take the provincial agency and appoint local secretaries as local agents. P. P. Woodbridge said the insurance would permit the commission to be put into the treasury at least of incorporated locals, but would not be given as rebates to the policy holders, as otherwise cheap companies would offer big rebates. This would much swell the local funds.
 H. Greenfield, Westlock, thought the idea of having a lawyer was a most excellent one, as he had often brought proposed legislation before legislatures and realized such a need. J. Jensen, Innisfail, thought Mr. Woodbridge had not given exactly the proper impression regarding rebates, and this should be further investigated. James Miner, distinctly opposed the idea of raising the membership fees, but thought more energy and assistance should be put into the locals. J. C. Buckley, Gleichen, thought the finding of the practicability of the recommendations must be worked out thru the committee.

Membership Fees Discussed

C. Rice-Jones said the committee had consulted with Mr. Wood and Mr. Woodbridge on all the recommendations. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers had a special lawyer for two years and had found the arrangement very useful. Legal work should only be worked into very gradually. He knew where lawyers from small towns had come to Calgary and issued sixty writs on one day against farmers. Few farmers went into a lawyer's office in a small town without getting into a lawsuit. P. P. Woodbridge said the only idea was to have the executive go forward and work these resolutions out as best they could, thereby discovering the practicability of the various clauses. The matter of raising the membership fees should be voted on by all locals and the results turned in to central. The report was adopted.
 Mr. Kenny, president of the Alberta Federation of Labor, brought greetings from that body and showed the trend of sympathy existent between it and the United Farmers. Just before the adjournment for noon, H. W. Wood was unanimously re-elected with a burst of enthusiasm rarely seen in any farmers' convention in all of Western Canada.

Crerar Talks on Citizenship

The Wednesday evening session listened to addresses from T. A. Crerar, president of The Grain Growers' Grain Company and W. Sanford Evans, chairman of the Georgian Bay Canal Commission. Mr. Crerar recalled some of the early history of the U.F.A. and paid a high tribute to the great growth and magnificent membership it presented today. The farmers' organizations of the three provinces had now a membership of approximately 60,000 all raised in less than ten years. It was impossible to estimate the strength and power of such organizations, not only in improving their own condition but in developing the National life of the whole country. A great responsibility must be assumed. There was a grave danger of becoming too materialistic and forgetting the most important thing, the creation and development of a higher citizenship. While legislatures were too frequently corrupt in their methods, they were nevertheless a true reflection of the people they represented. Not only too many politicians but too many average citizens had too small an appreciation of their duty in the state. Service should be the great guiding principle. The claims at present made by much of the electorate in a patronage and subscription way from candidates distinctly made for lessened efficiency and also corruption.
 Said Mr. Crerar: "If we are going to have purity in government and the efforts of our law makers characterized by high purpose and high endeavor in the public interest they have got to have the support of the common people who send them there and they must realize they can bank on it." For twenty years, he asserted, the mainspring of federal legislation had been expediency rather than right. The railways should be taken over by the government and

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the iniquitous system of raids on the public treasury by railway promoters put a stop to. Mr. Crerar made a strong plea for the conservation of our National resources, the elimination of such pitiless exploitation as we have been subjected to during the last few years, and with it much of the danger of developing landlord and tenant classes such as was on the increase in Iowa, Illinois and Manitoba.

Strong emphasis was laid on the necessity of adequately caring for all returned soldiers. The pension list would be enormous. To carry the burdens already incurred here and the past war burdens necessitated the greatest development possible of agriculture, and such could never come until a larger measure of trade freedom was secured. The farmer should not be so handicapped for the raw materials of production as was now heaped on him by the customs tariff. Enlarged markets were necessary, for in the after-war competition we could not possibly have too many markets in which to sell our agricultural products.

Marketing of Grain

W. Sanford Evans illustrated his lecture on the marketing of grain by the use of lantern slides and charts. He emphasized the necessity of the greatest possible production of farm crops this year to assist in the war. The relation of price to supply and demand of wheat was shown, methods of carrying on marketing operations, the influence of ocean freight rates and many other factors were discussed. Canada was now one of the greatest of exporting nations.

New Rural Credits Bill

Most of the morning session on Thursday was taken up with a lucid explanation by Hon. C. R. Mitchell, provincial treasurer, and a discussion on the rural credits bill to be brought before the next session of the provincial legislature. Mr. Mitchell said conferences had been held with the government officials in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Different conditions gave rise to different requirements, so the proposed bill differed from some others. The municipal organization in Alberta would almost preclude a system like Manitoba, even if such were desirable. The two great requirements were, a lowering and standardization of interest rates and long term payments on the amortization plan. The act would be administered by a board of three or five men and the actual business carried on by a salaried commissioner, who would be the mainspring of the whole organization. The board would be paid only for meetings and travelling expenses. The plan is to have representation on this board from the U.F.A. and the Association of Local Municipalities. Thus the main farmers' organizations would be adequately represented. Thirty years is to be the length of mortgages, with the privilege of repayment any time after five years, and such should be encouraged. Thus long and short term mortgages both were virtually supplied. Money would be loaned at the cost of securing it plus one per cent. to cover the cost of administration and help supply a reserve to cover possible temporary losses. The business must be carried on broad principles. Such a thing as intimidation of any sort would not be possible on account of the credits board being a government institution, since the whole credit of the province will be pledged. Money would be borrowed on the world's markets at the lowest possible rate by the issue of bonds which might run 10, 20 or 30 years, or any other time, depending on the condition of the money markets at the time the money would be needed. If this money could be secured at 5 per cent. and duly allowing for the one per cent. margin for expense, \$1,000 with interest could be repaid in 30 years by equal annual payments of \$72.65. If money cost 5 1/2 per cent., \$76.57 would be the annual payment. Loans would be made on land, to buy livestock, for putting up buildings or other real improvements that will enhance the productivity of land. Loans would be made up to 50 per cent. of the security. Money would be loaned for productive purposes only or to those with all

arrangements made for going on the land immediately. Mr. Mitchell thought it might be advisable to cut down the size of maximum loans below that of \$10,000 now set in Manitoba, as with smaller loans more farmers could be served and more farmers are needed.

Repayments as Sinking Fund

Repayments on farmers' mortgages would be put in a sinking fund or re-invested in farm mortgages without the issue of further bonds as such repayments came in. The power to issue bonds will lie with the board. Such would be signed by the officials of the board, guaranteed by the province, and the mortgages received would be hypothecated as further security. Mr. Mitchell did not expect the new board would occupy the whole loan field. In 1914 there was \$67,000,000 out on loan in the province. The only aim is to regulate the interest rate and methods of loan companies in handling the public. A loaning business might be done of two or three million dollars yearly. He did not think the co-operative principle as planned in the United States was applicable here to a degree sufficient to answer the country's needs yet. Mr. Mitchell invited the U.F.A. directorate to fully discuss the bill with the government.

A lively discussion followed. A delegate wanted to know regarding the availability of loans for clearing existing mortgages, but Mr. Mitchell said such could not be done. Loans to homesteaders would be practically impossible while all homestead rights and natural resources remained with the Dominion government. In any case it would be almost impossible, but if any efficient system were put in by the federal government, Mr. Mitchell believed the province would be glad to amalgamate or drop completely its system. If it were found the margin of one per cent. were too much, the difference would come back to the people. Following the discussion the following resolution was adopted:

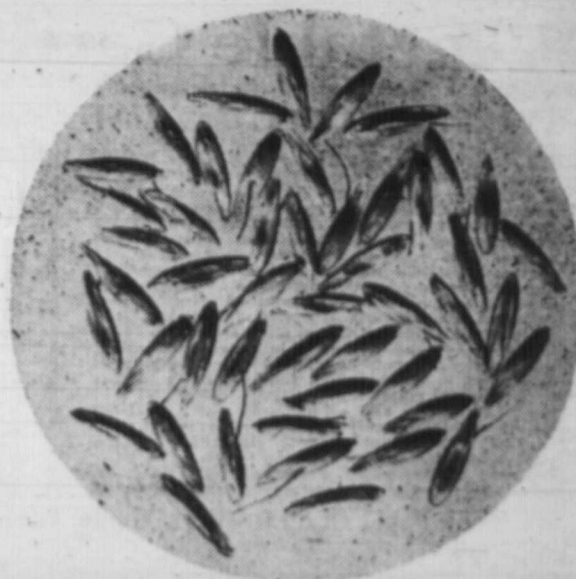
Resolved, that this convention endorse the principle of the measure providing for long term agricultural credit which has been worked out by the three western provincial governments and outlined to us by Hon. C. R. Mitchell, and further that our board of directors be instructed to keep in touch with the provincial government with a view to seeing that the measure is made as broad as possible in its scope. Further, we request that the government be requested to defer issuing writs for an election until the board has had a reasonable time for consideration and made such investigations as necessary.

Sister Delegates Speak

Greetings and the best wishes of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were conveyed by President J. A. Maharg. Mr. Maharg congratulated the U.F.A. on its great progress. He believed it might soon overtake even Saskatchewan. He strongly emphasized the necessity of close provincial sympathy and co-operation in reaching the common ideals of the great farmers' movement. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, explained how that body was made up, and what a power it can be in consolidating the grain growers' movement and being united pressure to bear in the proper quarters for accomplishing the greatest results. The movement that swept over Western Canada would not stop there, but ultimately would be carried into the other provinces and a program of organization and education pushed that must ultimately secure a larger measure of justice and equality for farmers and make of all Canada a better place in which to live.

T. Abriel, president of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association invited the president or other members of the U.F.A. to meetings of his association and to B.C. at any time they could come to study fruit growing conditions. He explained why B.C. fruit growers appealed for added protection on fruit, but the as well presented as a protectionist argument can be it did not sink into the delegates, who have too well learned what a little nibble from all the various tentacles of the scorpion of protection means to them. Mr. Abriel, however, struck a responsive

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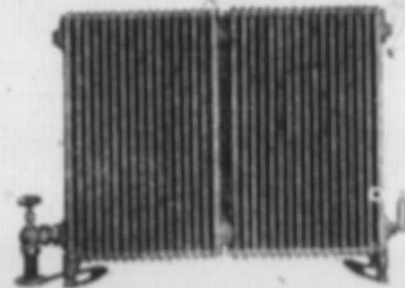
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and sympathetic chord when he expressed the desirability of all the farmers in Canada getting together and studying their mutual difficulties and attempting to alleviate by common action all such difficulties as they could.

A. E. Ottowell, secretary of the Extension Department of Alberta University asked the delegates, and thru them, all the farmers of the province, to make as full use as possible of that department of the university. He was ready to give all the information on any subject that he could possibly secure for merely writing his office at the University at Edmonton for it.

An invitation was extended by the city of Calgary to hold the 1918 convention in that city.

Annual Banquet

On Thursday evening the second annual banquet of the association and a most successful one, was held. Approximately 400 crowded the banquet room of the Macdonald hotel, the largest number that ever attended such a banquet in Canada. President Wood presided and a large number of stirring speeches were delivered on the toast list. Fervid patriotic appeals characterized many of them. Dr. R. Magill responded to the toast "Our Dominion." He laid great emphasis on our plans for the future. A mighty wave of re-construction was rolling over the countries at war, a re-construction of laws and institutions inspired by duty and united service. We had every reason to feel proud of our men and our finance but unless 25 years hence one could feel equally proud of the inner reconstruction of Canada's laws, institutions and customs, the fibre of our political, social, moral, religious and intellectual life will not have been strengthened as it should and we will not have answered the greatest call of service and the war will have been largely in vain.

Dr. Tory, president of the University, proposed in a speech of the greatest fervor and patriotism the toast to "Our Members Overseas." Lieut. Clifford Kelly responded in a thrilling, inspiring and wonderfully descriptive but modest talk on the experience of trench life as he saw it on the Somme front until wounded last summer. He even enhanced the interesting nature of his story by putting on a gas mask.

Hon. C. E. Mitchell spoke for the Premier and appealed for greater personal sacrifices for the prosecution of the war and a larger assumption of our responsibilities to those dependent on us thru it. "Our Cities" was responded to by Mayor Henry, of Edmonton. He believed the cities of Alberta were passing thru a beneficial, even tho trying, time. He appealed for greater community co-operation, and welcomed future conventions of the U.F.A.

"The Organized Farmers" was well and ably responded to by J. A. Maharg, of Saskatchewan, R. McKenzie, Winnipeg, Geo. F. Chipman and C. Rice Jones, of Calgary. F. M. Black, President Calgary Board of Trade and T. Abriel, British Columbia, responded to "Our Guests." The toast to the ladies was handled to everybody's taste by Rev. Dr. McQueen and Hon. Wilfrid Gariepy.

A novel and constructive feature of this year's election for vice-president was the use of a ballot in the same manner as proposed under the system of Proportional Representation, frequently advocated by farmers' organizations for governmental elections. It worked out most satisfactorily. Only one ballot out of 616 was spoiled and it was plain to the scrutineers that the delegates knew what they were doing in using the new method. The convention unanimously approved of the system.

A large number of amendments to the constitution were proposed and a half day set aside in which the whole constitution was taken up and amended where such was the wish of the convention.

SEVIGNY RE-ELECTED

Montreal, Jan. 28.—After one of the most bitter political contests ever witnessed in a Dominion by-election, Hon. Albert Sevigny, the new minister of inland revenue in the Borden cabinet, was re-elected on Saturday in Dorchester

county by a majority of about 250 over his Liberal opponent, Lucien Cannon, ex-M.P.P., from the same constituency. The generally accepted estimate of Mr. Sevigny's majority is 244, but other tabulations give him 276.

GETTING EGGS IN WINTER

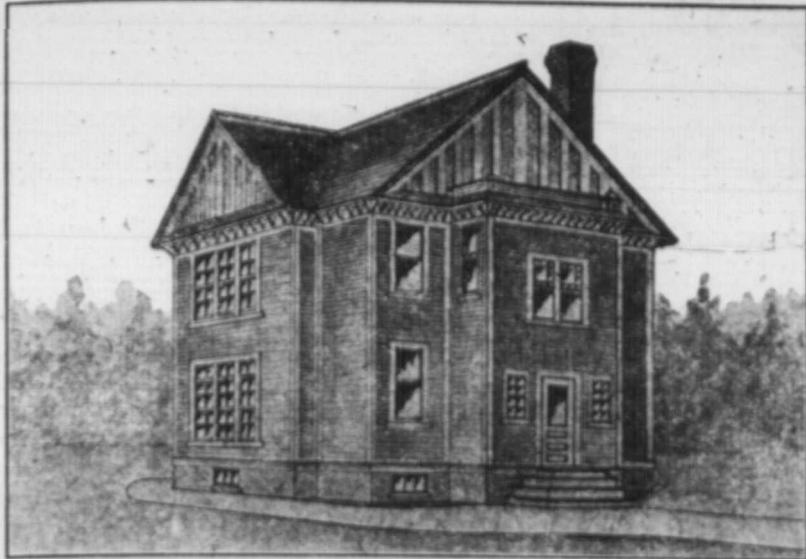
Eggs are higher at present, and will be higher still, than ever they have been before at this season of the year, and to solve the problem of producing winter eggs will be more profitable than ever to those who succeed in their endeavors. The outstanding feature this winter is the high price of feed stuffs, which require careful handling to be profitable to the fullest extent.

Have you ever considered that a flock of hens cost a certain amount to feed during a winter and that it is the little extra care and attention to their comfort and feeding that repays the carrying cost and provides the profit? It is simply a matter of dotting the i's—the difference between a complete and an incomplete job. In other words, to keep hens and feed them simply because they are hens and will lay some eggs for you some time along about next March or April is about equal to keeping a cow and breeding her every other year.

If you have not enough room for all your hens, sell some off. A hen must not be in over-crowded quarters. Keep only the younger hens and pullets. A few hens properly cared for is vastly superior to many hens neglected. First of all the house must be light and well ventilated and above all things dry. Draughts must be guarded against to prevent catarrh and roup. A sick hen does not lay eggs, more especially in a Western winter. A good plan is to have the south aspect consist of half glass and half cotton, thus supplying sun, light and fresh air. Before putting hens in winter quarters they should be thoroughly dusted with some good insecticide. A hen bothered with lice will not lay. Of course the house must be clean as well. A dust bath consisting of dry earth and ashes with some lice powder mixed in helps to a great extent to keep the birds clean. The bath should be in a little boarded-off portion to be kept free from litter and for preference in a sunny spot.

Grain is abnormally high, wheat especially so, and more economical rations may be substituted to a great extent. Whereas in my experience good wheat supplies the best grain for poultry, shorts and bran, which have not advanced proportionately as much, can be used a great deal in the form of dry mashes and supplies a good substitute for the whole wheat. Barley can be used sparingly and oats fed in larger quantities than usual to replace wheat. Whatever whole grain is fed should be buried in deep clean straw, forcing the hens to take exercise in feeding. Exercise is a very necessary factor in egg production, a mopy, disinterested hen never lays in the winter. Warm all grain and mashes in cold weather, taking also the chill off their drinking water. Green food in some form or other is very essential and can be supplied in the form of cabbage, beets, mangels and turnips. These forms of green food can be suspended above the floor in order to make the hens jump for their food—more exercise. Sprouted oats make the very best of green food for hens; everyone should sprout some oats for their hens. Warm mashes mixed with boiled potato peelings and scraps should be fed in the morning; now again a little cayenne may be added to the mash. A feed of whole grain should be given as the last meal of the day. It is better to furnish the hens with mash in the morning for the reason that the birds are hungry at that time and something that can be readily assimilated by their systems quickly is better. Milk is very good for carrying hens and will largely take the place of meat in their rations. Oyster shell, charcoal and gravel grit must be provided; laying hens need these. To sum up, for hens to lay in the winter proper food and food accessories must be provided, regular hours for feeding, the same care given to their comfort and their quarters that is bestowed on other farm stock, a suitable house and do not over-feed.—Mrs. A. W., Lashburn, Sask.

Food that will produce the greatest number of eggs is the cheapest at any price. Cheap food cannot be estimated by the price paid for it.



A Community School

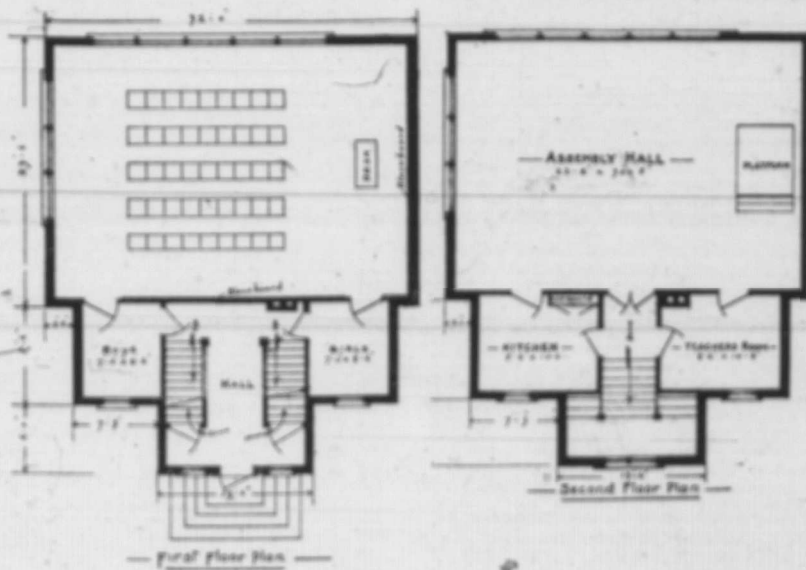
A Building that will Serve both as Schoolhouse and Community Center

It was not with the needs of juvenile education alone in mind that this building was designed for the use of rural school boards. The Guide has always been deeply interested in promoting the community spirit in rural districts, and the natural focus for that community life is the public school building. So this one-roomed school was designed with a hall which is accessible from the vestibule, making it possible for meetings to be held in the building without interfering in any way with the school proper.

This was done because the school room is not a suitable place for such gatherings. All but the larger desks are thoroughly uncomfortable for adults to sit in and the school books are apt to get lost or destroyed. But the greatest objection to using the school room for public gatherings is the hopelessly dirty condition in which it is almost invariably left. Cake and pie plastered about

of refreshments. As it was necessary to economize space as much as possible this kitchen is very tiny but there is a built-in cupboard between it and the hall, and above the lower part of this cupboard is a counter where trays can be filled, for the waiters to carry away, without entering the kitchen at all. It is thought that this one feature will add greatly to the convenience of serving refreshments to large gatherings.

In order, too, that this hall may not be altogether waste space except on such special occasions, this cupboard has been built to open both ways, so that it can be fitted out with domestic science equipment and used in the teaching of this subject, or the holding of public demonstrations. At the other end of the hall is a similar cupboard planned to hold tools and supplies for manual training, and there is a closet at this end of the room where the benches can be piled when not in use.



the room and mixed with tobacco juice, is not a very inspiring sight for the teacher and pupils, in the cold grey dawn of the morning after.

Hall for Meeting

So a hall has been added with a kitchen at the end for the preparation

It is planned to have sanitary closets in the basement, to which separate entrances have been arranged.

Equipped with good blackboards, individual desks, a full set of maps and globes and a first class library this would make a model school building for any rural community.

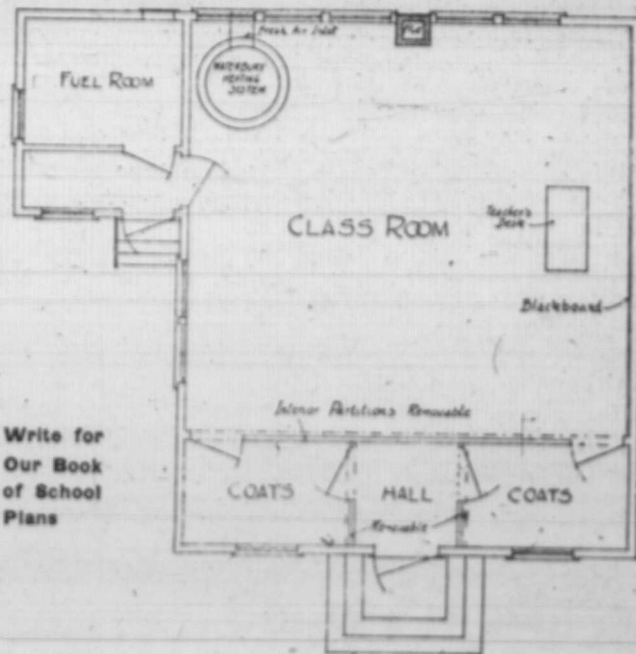
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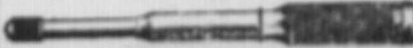
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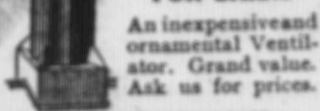
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FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Seventy-eight out of eighty municipalities in Ontario voted recently in favor of the control and extension of hydro-electric current. Hamilton and Goderich turned down the by-law, the former by a small majority and the latter by 61.

The question answered so strongly in the affirmative was: "Are you in favor of having the municipality develop or acquire thru the Hydro-electric Power Commission of Ontario whatever works may be required for the supply of electric energy or power in addition to such electric power as is already obtained under the existing contract with the Hydro-electric Power Commission of Ontario?"

An authority on the power question and public ownership says the overwhelming affirmative will enable the Ontario Government to get back to the right policy on the question of Niagara power development. This authority says that while Premier Hearst was ill and unable to rule his political household, Messrs. Lucas, McGarry and other members of the Ontario ministry decided to clip Sir Adam Beck's wings by undertaking the proposed power development at Queenstown Heights as a provincial public work, which when completed might or might not be handed over to the Hydro-electric Commission to operate.

The municipalities of the Niagara Power Union promptly protested. They pointed out that the government had merely acted as banker for the public power distribution system, and had not guaranteed the bond issue until amply protected by the municipalities. Had any loss occurred it would have fallen entirely on the various cities, towns and townships that had made contracts with the Hydro-electric Commission. The ownership of the system was vested in the commission as trustee for the municipalities whose patronage made the system possible. All profits were to be used to reduce the cost of light and power.

The demand was made that the principle which had worked so well in the public power transmission system be applied to the production of power. The representatives of the municipalities interested declared that they were willing to take the risks involved in ownership, and desired that nothing be done which might lead to the spreading of the impression that the province desired to make profit out of the generation and sale of electric energy to the municipalities.

Premier Hearst, who understood well why direct development by the province had been proposed, agreed to make the change desired by the municipalities if the electors by their votes showed that they favored it. The electors in the district served by Niagara power were advised to vote at the election in favor of the principle of municipal rather than provincial ownership of the Queenstown generating plant, and they did so vote.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Practical Building Hints

Continued from Page 15

around as well as at the junction of wall and floor. The mixture should be not less than one part cement to six parts gravel. In addition cement waterproofing should be used in proportions as given by the manufacturers both in the concrete and finishing coat. The forms will be constructed as before mentioned, but the brace wire is omitted. Support the outside forms against the foundation wall. The inside forms can be braced against each other. Overflow pipes to be placed at suitable height as work proceeds.

When all excavating for sewer pipes, drains, etc., is completed, and all traps and catch basins are in position, level off the ground and cover with 3 inches gravel and tamp well. Mix concrete in same manner as for wall. Allow proper fall to catch basin so floor will drain after being washed down. The finish coat to be mixed in proportions of one part cement to two parts clean, sharp sand, and applied evenly to thickness specified and trowelled smooth with iron trowel. There are several patent floor hardeners to be obtained to mix with the finishing coat. These make a very hard and durable surface which is easy to keep clean.

In order for a hen to pay her board, she must lay not less than fifty eggs. The busy hen consumes more food than the idle one, but she makes up for it by a better egg record.

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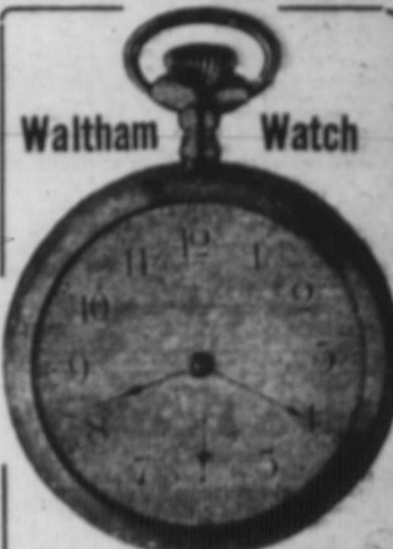
Farmers' Tanning Guide

Contains all the quick ways of tanning, from twenty minutes to six weeks. Gives all the simplest methods that can be followed by an inexperienced person. Farmers' boys can tan cat, dog, wolf, badger and sheep skins, for making robes, mats and saddles for family and neighbors. Subjects discussed: Tanning for skins, sheep, dog, wolf and badger skins. Tanning calf skins, mink, etc. Deer skins, sheep skins for mats, wood-chest skins with and without the hair, rabbit skins, etc. How to make rubber water-proofing for boots, axle grease, tins for tanning. How to color glove leather. Tanning leather. To loosen fur, hair or wool. Tanning harness leather, resole, deer skins for gloves and graining, and other skins for various purposes. 25¢ Postpaid

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Did you ever think the debtor and creditor laws were unfair to the farmer? 'Caraus Ager' in 'The Farmer and The Interest' makes it clear not only that they are unfair, but he tells you just how and why they are unfair—and then he tells you how to make them fair. 75¢ post paid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.



This watch is made by the famous Waltham Watch Company. It has a heavy nickel case, screw front and back. It is a stem-winder, a very reliable time keeper, and is constructed for hard usage. This watch would cost you \$7.50 to buy at your jeweller. It will be sent free and postage prepaid to anyone who will collect seven subscriptions—new or renewal—to The Guide at \$1.50, and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. Fill in the reservation coupon below and we will put one of these watches aside for you. We will also send you the necessary supplies and instructions for taking subscriptions.

COUPON The Grain Growers' Guide Jan. 31, 1917 Please reserve for me one of your heavy nickel Waltham Watches, and send me supplies and instructions for securing the same subscriptions necessary to earn this price.

Name P. S. From

Women's President's Address

Following is Mrs. Walter Parly's First Annual Report as President of the United Farm Women



For Health and Recreation

Bring your winter ills, especially your rheumatic ones, here. Take that much needed rest in this beautiful, salubrious spot.

Harrison Hot Springs

Only 70 miles from Vancouver, in the heart of the mountains, on the shores of a lake 40 miles long. Mild, salubrious climate, temperature of sulphur and potash springs 150 degrees.

Write for analysis and descriptive booklet, rates, etc.

St. Alice Hotel

Harrison Hot Springs - B.C. Get off at Agassiz on the C.P.R. Main Line. Buses meet every train.

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Practical, portable, light, safe, sure and always ready. A full sized sturdy lamp which can be used in the house, around the house or in the barn. Nothing to get out of order. Batteries last four to six months. New ones can be obtained anywhere. 8 1/2 ins. in height, can be carried by handle or bail.

This lamp will be sent free and express prepaid to anyone who will collect four yearly subscriptions, new or renewal to The Guide, at \$1.50 each, and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office, or if you can collect a two-year subscription at \$3.00 it will count the same as two one-year subscriptions at \$1.50, but your own subscription will not count.

Send your subscriptions to The Circulation Department.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG MAN.

Live Poultry

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HENS	15c
YOUNG ROOSTERS 2 1/2 lbs. up, in good condition	16c
OLD ROOSTERS	15c
DUCKS	17c
GESE	17c
TURKEYS	20c

All prices live weight l.b. Winnipeg. Guaranteed for 15 days from date of this issue. Write us today for crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements, then make crates yourself—save time in shipping and crate charges out.

Terms: Cash, Bank Money Order on receipt of goods

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co. WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens (any size)	14 1/2c
Fat Hens (5 lbs. up)	16c
Ducks	17c
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Young Roosters (in good condition)	15c

These prices l.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for you. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment. We are also buying dressed poultry.

Royal Produce & Trading Co. 87 Albert St., Winnipeg

I have the honor to submit to you my first annual report as President of the United Farm Women. The past year has been marked by a steady growth; the number of locals has more than doubled, and the membership of the older locals has largely increased. There is not the slightest doubt that our numbers would have increased still more, were it not for the efforts our farm women are making in patriotic work; many feel that they must devote their small amount of leisure to the great purpose as long as the war lasts. In many cases also the women have been called on to do extra work on the farm, on account of the shortage of labor; this situation is likely to be intensified during the coming year, if the farms are still allowed to remain the happy hunting ground of the recruiting officer. The people in the cities who are concerned over the high cost of living should recognize the fact that the constant drain of necessary labor from the farms is likely to accentuate this problem by lessening production.

Recognition of Work

Our growth has not been in membership alone, but also in recognition. At the commencement of the year, altho nominally a part of the U.F.A. organization, we seemed to have very little connection with it. This situation, during 1916, has been completely changed, your Executive having been invited on several occasions to attend the Board meetings of the men's organization, and your President having been given a place on the Resolution Committee which met early in December. In the revised draft of the U.F.A. Constitution you will find that in Section 6, which defines the Central Board, the Executive of the Women's Section is given a permanent place on the Board of the Association; also that the President of the Women's Section is given a place on the Executive of the Association, thus keeping us in constant touch with the organization as a whole. I think we may also claim to have received recognition from the outside as a potential force for good in the life of the rural districts. Letters in my files show interest and sympathy from many sources, and from British Columbia we have been asked for information as to starting a similar organization.

With the passing of the Equal Franchise Bill the necessity of mobilizing the strength and voting power of the farm women became very apparent; also the fact that the logical place for the farm women to work for the betterment of rural conditions was in the same organization as the farm men. Many have not, up to the present, realized this fact, but I feel convinced that they will do so more and more as time goes on. Having received the provincial franchise, we must now help forward the suffrage movement to the best of our ability, until the women of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are able to exercise the full privilege of their citizenship, not only in the provincial but in federal affairs.

Work During Summer

In February, being to my great regret unable to attend the convention of the W.G.C. in Saskatoon as fraternal delegate, your Vice-President took my place, and had a most interesting and enjoyable experience. She came back filled with admiration for our sister organization, and the great work they were doing. In March I was invited to attend the convention of the Women's Institutes in Edmonton as fraternal delegate, and while there, thru the kindness of the superintendent, was given a seat in the speaker's gallery for the second reading of the Equal Franchise Bill, an historic episode I wish you could have shared with me. In June your President and Secretary were invited to attend the first meeting of the Provincial Laws Committee, formed by the local Councils of Women in Alberta. At this meeting it was pointed out that the farm women of the province should be represented on this committee, and I had the honor to be made first vice-chairman. Your secretary was also given a place on the committee. Amongst the bills which this committee is preparing to present to the legislature is one asking for equal par-

ental rights, and another on equal property rights for married women. During the summer I visited several clubs and organized some new ones, and had hoped to do considerable more of this work, if illness had not interfered with my plans. During December I visited some other points, and was asked to speak at the U.F.A. District Convention at Ponoka, which I hope has led to the formation of at least two other locals.

In August I was invited to speak at the Conference for the Rural Leadership at the University of Alberta. I hope that if this conference is repeated this year, as I understand it is to be, that many of you will make an effort to attend, for it proved most helpful to our work, and was in every way an inspiration. I think I may fairly say that at every point visited thruout the year the greatest encouragement has been received and a keen interest shown in our organization. That it has proved the help and stimulus to farm women which we hoped it might have been shown by our correspondence with women in every part of the province. The most important question taken up by your Executive was that of medical aid for the rural districts. Early in the year I asked the co-operation of the U.F.A. Executive on this subject, and thru Mr. Wood was put in touch with the President of the Rural Municipalities Association.

Rural Medical Aid

This organization has for some time been investigating this problem and have secured considerable data as to conditions in the country districts. At my request a meeting of the three Executives was arranged for at Edmonton in August, and the resolution which has been submitted to the convention was drawn up. In October a committee consisting of the presidents of the three organizations presented this resolution to the premier; it was received with a full acknowledgment of the necessity for some action being taken, but no definite promise. The next session may see something further done about it. I should like to see this meeting formulate some definite policy for our future work. We may not be able to accomplish all we set out to do, but we can at least educate public opinion on what ought to be done, and public opinion is a very powerful weapon, before which even politicians have been known to give way.

The questions that seem most vital to this country are medical aid and the improvement of the rural school. For this latter we want the women's vote in the election of trustees, and women on the school board. Above all, we must work for a higher standard of business and political morality, which last will never be achieved until we destroy, root and branch, the whole system of patronage, which spreads its malignant tentacles thru every fibre of our national life. In all these questions our enfranchisement will count for much, and I feel sure that every thinking woman will use her vote, not for party or personal interests, but for the betterment of her country.

Appreciate Secretary's Work

The thanks of this meeting are due to the various officers of the Central Board, whose courtesy and help have been the greatest encouragement, and especially to the Secretary, Mr. Woodbridge, who has been untiring in his efforts to aid your executive in every possible way. I should also like this meeting to place on record its appreciation of the work of our Secretary-Treasurer, who I much regret is unable to be present. Our organization owes more than it perhaps realizes to her devoted and unselfish labor on its behalf. I know that you will all join with me in hoping that it will not be very long before we are fortunate enough to see her back on the Board of the association.

The coming year will, I hope, see a great development in our work. May I ask the delegates, when they return to their various locals, to impress upon their members that as an organization we stand or fall according to the interests and efforts put forth by each individual member. Your executive are here to do your bidding, but they are busy farm

Continued on Page 35

Big Money in Running Water

Let us start you in a business that will make you from \$15 to \$50 a day when farm work is slack. Other men have done it for years with an **Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine**

Same rig borers through any soil at rate of 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. One team hauls and operates machine. Engine power if wanted. Easy to operate—no experts needed.

Small investment; easy terms. Many machines pay for fuel in a few weeks work.

There is a big demand for wells to water stock and for irrigation. Write for free illustrated circular showing different styles. **Lisa Manufacturing Co.** Box 900, Clarinda, Iowa

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All Fancy Colors—Large Pieces—Just what you need for making Crayon, Cushions, etc. Large parcel 10c, or 5 for 25c. We pay postage. Order now and receive our catalog free. **UNITED SALES CO.** Dept. 4, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

5,000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA

The public will welcome the new issue for 1917 of "5,000 Facts About Canada," the popular and valuable cyclopaedia of Canadian dates, compiled by Frank Veigh, of Toronto, the well-known writer and lecturer on the Dominion. This "hardy annual" is a revelation in concrete form of the wonderful growth of this country despite war conditions. Fifty chapters are devoted a piece to every phase of our national life, from Agriculture to the Yukon, while several chapters occupy the whole of high value.

This index will give you a striking idea of the wide range of contents in this unique Cyclopaedia of Canada: Advantages, Agricultural, Alberta, Area, Banking, British Columbia, Building, Canada's Coasts, Cities, Climate, C.N.R., Coal, C.P.R., Customs Revenue, Dairy, Education, Electrical Development, Financial, Fisheries, Forestry, Forest Revenue, G.T.R., Immigration, Indians, Insurance, Labor, Livestock, Macmillan, Manufacturing, Maps, Marine and Cabins, Maritime Provinces, Militia and Defense, Mining, Miscellaneous, Montreal, Municipal, National Parks, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Peace River, Population, Post-offices, Prince Edward Island, Provinces, Pulpwood, Quebec, Railways, Religion, Saskatchewan, Seniors, Telegraphs, Temperance, Timber, Toronto, Trade, United Kingdom, Trade, United States, Trade, Vancouver and Victoria, War Facts, Water Power, etc., Western Canada, Wheat, Winnipeg, Year's Story in Statistics, Yukon.

We will send a copy of this valuable book to any address for 25 cents post-paid.—Book Department, **Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.**

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned will be received at this office until 4 p.m. on Monday, February 12, 1917, for the supply of: "Brooms and Brushes," "Chain," "Coal," "Hardware," "Hose," "Oils and Greases," "Packing," "Paint and Paint Oils," "Mandrel Rope," "Wire Rope" and "Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings" for the requirements of the Departmental Dredging Plant in Manitoba during the fiscal year 1917-18.

Each tender must be sent in a separate envelope and endorsed: "Tender for Hardware, Manitoba," "Tender for Chain, Manitoba," etc., etc., as the case may be.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. These forms can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of the Acting District Engineer, 702 Notre Dame Investment Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works for amount stated in form of tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract, if the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, January 17, 1917.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Women's Secretary's Report

An Inspiration for the United Farm Women of Alberta by their Secretary,
Mrs. Leona R. Barritt

It gives me great pleasure to submit to you my report as secretary for the year 1916. The associations with the various clubs have been extremely pleasant ones, and many of my correspondents seem personal friends.

I have been much gratified with the regularity of the reports, generally speaking. A very few, after writing once, have dropped out of my ken, but great credit is due the majority of the secretaries, who, with little leisure, took the trouble to write excellent reports. Time and again my heart has been cheered and the day made brighter and my work lighter by the good news that some club was proving a real blessing to its members and the community, socially and educationally; and when I got inquiries, as I did almost every week, regarding the legal status of the women of this province in some connection, my heart said "Amen," for at last it looked as if women were beginning to think.

Encouragements and Disappointments

Now, in looking over the reports that have recently come in, I am struck with the small average attendance in many places compared with the total membership. In only one place was the average attendance greater than the list of members. The reasons given are long distances apart, cold and broken weather, small children, and in some cases ignorance of the real objects of the U.F.W.A. and general lack of interest. With the three former I can sympathize, but with the latter—well, I'll come to that later.

Listen to this:—

What is your total paid up membership? 15. What is your average attendance? 6. About what proportion of the total number of women in your district who could make it possible to attend are interested in the U.F.W.A.? A minority. How much money did your club raise during the year for the following purposes: Red Cross, Belgian Relief and Patriotic Fund? \$39. What other work have you done for the Red Cross (sewing, knitting, etc.)? Nothing. What nationality are your members principally? British and American. What subjects have you taken up at your meetings? None. What special effort have you made to interest your young people? None. What are the chief difficulties you find in carrying on your work successfully? Lack of interest.

And this:—

About what proportion of the total number of women in your district who could make it possible to attend are interested in the U.F.W.A.? Twenty per cent. How much money did your club raise during the year for the following purposes: Red Cross, Belgian Relief and Patriotic Fund? None. What other work have you done for the Red Cross (sewing, knitting, etc.)? Nothing. What nationality are your members principally? Canadian. What subjects have you taken up at your meetings? No regular program—caking and preserving. What special effort have you made to interest your young people? None.

Contrast with these Namaka with a membership of 18 raising \$1,700 for Red Cross and making 500 garments; Hiddleva's raising between \$300 and \$400 and sewing and knitting continually; Sunnyvale with a membership of 23, representing five sparsely-settled school districts, contributing \$180; Loverna, with all its women interested, and that all, 11 only, raising \$174 by a chicken supper. I could mention many more—Fairdome Valley, Rathwell, McCafferty, Alix—in fact, in just a few to our work I must say that the two first quoted are unique. Surprising amounts of money have been raised and sacrifice in time and labor is evident in almost every report. In many cases where there is no separate U.F.A. Red Cross branch our members have joined the nearest one and contribute to it. Besides some of the clubs are keeping a Belgian family, some contributing each month a stated sum toward Belgian relief and some others supporting a prisoner of war.

Increased Membership

In respect to our growth, the number of our clubs have more than doubled since last year. We have now fifty active, and when Patriotic work ceases to bring

women together we expect to see a great increase in the number of our clubs. To this end we look for assistance to our men's locals, who are only now waking to the fact that their utmost is only one-half the potentiality of this movement; we supply the other.

In regard to subjects discussed I am glad to see such topics as Pure Food, Citizenship, Legal Status of Women in Canada, Teaching Nature's Truths to Children, and such well-correlated subjects under Home Nursing as Invalid Cookery, First Aid and Children's Accidents and Children's Diseases. Gardening, both flower and vegetable, and the raising of poultry have had their share of attention also.

Prepare Six Months Ahead

As we have elsewhere insisted, try to prepare a program for at least six months ahead. Miss Montgomery's "Study Outlines," of which you will hear later, will be invaluable to you in suggested topics. But I should advise some play too, so don't neglect your occasional purely social afternoon and your joint meeting with the U.F.A. Try to get in touch with national and international woman movements thru such a club magazine as the Woman's Century, the organ of the Canadian National Council of Women. Our principle of co-operation must extend, if it is to be effective, beyond the bounds of our own province and be linked up with women's efforts the world over. Your provincial organization has already made a step in this direction.

As far as possible try to hold your meetings in some centre, and have as many districts represented in your club as you conveniently can. This increased membership gives added interest and helps overcome any little frictions that exist locally. It also gives a greater variety of talent to choose from. Get outside speakers occasionally and share them with your men's union. You will be surprised how much the little touch of the outside world of affairs will help you both.

Interest in Young People

A pleasing feature of the year's work has been the interest shown by many of the clubs in the young people. This year we hope for closer co-operation with the Department of Agriculture in regard to boys' and girls' clubs and with the Department of Education in regard to school fairs and field day sports. A beginning was made last year and from it we expect much. In this connection a very gratifying report has come from Rathwell-McLeod. The U.F.A. and U.F.W. together purchased tennis and croquet sets for the young people and had the grounds open for play each evening in the summer. Besides, the older people made a point of meeting with them once a week, which was wholesome for both. Now follow that up with an open-air skating rink in winter, and take the trouble to have some good hot coffee and sandwiches occasionally and a song or two before they disband and you'll be doing a work which angels cannot.

Rest-rooms have been established in various centres during the year, and commendable work has been done in that respect by our women. As time goes on we hope to see one wherever women must drive to do shopping or otherwise meet for business.

Woman's Responsibility

Now, ladies, one thing I want you to know is that our work is arousing interest in Conservative Eastern Canada. The day the Woman Grain Growers of Saskatchewan came together and organized as part of the farmers' movement was an epoch making day in the records of feminine effort. I am sorry that we cannot claim precedence, but it was the sense of the same need that led us to investigate their work, with the result that we have the United Farm Women of Alberta today, and British Columbia is following. Never has such an opportunity been presented to the women of any country as to the newly-enfranchised women of this, the newest province of the Dominion. God pity the woman so dull of intellect who can see only in this farm woman movement the desire to escape from home for a few hours fortnightly or monthly in order to see her



You'll Have Eggs to Hunt Winter as well as Summer

If you feed Royal Purple Poultry Specific to your hens. It contains all the necessary elements to keep laying hens healthy, and at the same time assists them in digesting all the food taken into the system. Keeps them active, vigorous, and makes them lay.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Is manufactured from roots, herbs, minerals, etc., practically what the fowl find during the summer months. It is therefore a perfect substitute for you to feed your hens to make them produce eggs. Don't experiment—Royal Purple goods are guaranteed. A 25c. package lasts 25 hens 35 days—less than 1c. per day.

Your money back if it does not produce the eggs, when used according to directions.

Mr. J. Brandon, Ayr, Ont., writes as follows: "Kindly send me one of your booklets. We didn't have an egg all winter until we started using your 'Royal Purple' Poultry Specific, and it is the best thing I have ever used. We are getting eleven to twelve eggs per day now on account of feeding them the right food."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific is put up in 25 and 50c. packages, also \$1.50 and \$5.00 tins. Secure them from our dealer in your town.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Company, Limited
London - Canada

FREE BOOK
We will send you our 80-page book, describing all the common diseases of stock and poultry also how to build hen houses, and explains how to raise calves without milk.



Let your scales, tell! Let your record sheet tell!

Royal Purple Stock Specific will increase the flow of milk per cow from 3 to 5 lbs. per day during the winter months. It will enable you to fatten your steers and hogs a month earlier, thereby saving a month's feed and labor.

T. G. Belamy, Toledo, Ont., states: "I have used a part of a package of your Royal Purple Stock Specific. I fed it to one cow according to directions. She gained six lbs. of milk while using part of a package. The rest of my herd reduced in milk while this one gained. I consider it has no equal."

Royal Purple Stock Specific

Good for horses, cattle sheep and swine. Royal Purple Stock Specific assists stock in securing all the nourishment there is in the food they consume. If you are feeding heavily for milk, or fattening stock, it assists them in digesting and assimilating all the food eaten instead of voiding it in an unused condition.

Royal Purple Stock Specific is purely a digester and blood purifier. It will improve the condition of ANY run-down animal on your farm. This is our guarantee, and we will refund the money paid for it, should you fail to get results. If you have a poor, miserable, run-down, hide-bound horse in your possession, try it on him first and be convinced.

Robt. Cochran, Stella, Ont., states: "I had a cow in very poor condition. I was induced by those who told me to try your Royal Purple Stock Specific. In less than a week I found marked improvement, and I know I would have lost the use of her milk all summer had I not fed it. She is now in good condition. I also used your Royal Purple Poultry Specific for my fowl with equally good results."

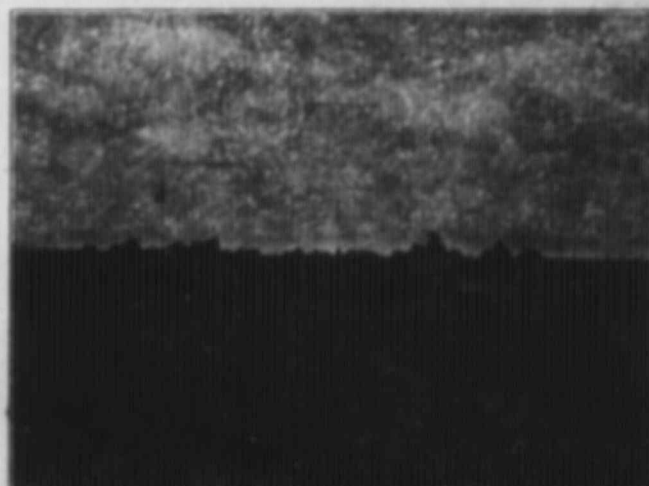
Royal Purple Stock Specific is put up in 50c. packages, also \$1.50 and \$5.00 air-tight tins.

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FREE BOOK
Write for FREE booklet on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells how to raise calves without milk, and how to build hen houses.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers

SHETLANDS FOR THE CHILDREN



SHETLANDS GRAZING ON OUR RANCH
150 imported and Canadian-bred Shetland Ponies, carefully trained to harness or saddle, gentle and tractable. During February and March we shall be shipping a number of our best ponies to central points in the West for the convenience of prospective purchasers.

W. J. McCALLUM, Cecil Hotel, BRANDON, MAN.
OF BRAMPTON, ONT.

Columbia February Records



New Columbia List an Instrumental Triumph

THE most brilliant names in the instrumental field distinguish this month's list of Columbia Records: the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, with Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries"; Pablo Casals, with Schumann's "Abendlied"; Josef Hofmann, with Paderewski's "Minuet in G"; Kathleen Parlow, with the "Cavalleria Rusticana" Intermezzo; and Eddy Brown, with Massenet's "Elegie."

New Records for February on sale
January 20th

Among the sixteen popular recordings, Al Jolson is again the headliner, singing "A Broken Doll" from "London Taps," the big hit from abroad which is also recorded as a fox-trot in this month's list of eight dance records.

A Few of the Song-Hits and Dances Listed:

- A 2148** Honolulu, America Loves You. (We've Got to Hand It to You.) Knickerbocker Quartette. 10-inch 85c
- A 2151** On the Sandwich Isles. Knickerbocker Quartette. 10-inch 85c
- A 2151** 'Twas Only An Irishman's Dream. Empire Trio. Yaddie, Kaddie, Kiddie, Kaddie, Koo. Knickerbocker Quartette. 10-inch 85c
- A 5914** My Lonely Lola Lo. (Murphy, Lange & Solman), Medley Fox-Trot, introducing, 1—"When Evening Shadows Fall," (Polla); 2—"On the Arm of the Old Arm Chair" (Lange). Prince's Band. 12-inch \$1.25
- A 5918** Dance of the Dolls. (Ager.) Fox-Trot. Prince's Band. 12-inch \$1.25
- A 5918** Muriel Waltz. Prince's Orchestra. 12-inch \$1.25
- A 5918** Betty. Betty Waltz. Prince's Orchestra. 12-inch \$1.25

Then there is a wonderful choral recording of the second-act finale of "La Traviata," the initial recordings of James Harrod, tenor, two monumental hymns, Charles Harrison in two songs of the heart, light orchestral selections and overtures, marimba and accordion-banjo novelties, and even two story-records for the children to make this interesting list complete. Whatever your tastes, you'll be sure to enjoy a visit to your dealer's today!

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC

RECORDS

THESE DEALERS WILL SUPPLY YOU

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WINNIPEG CANADA

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neighbors, and God pity the province or state where such women form the majority. Today she has a weapon powerful for good or ill in her hands, whether she wants it or not, will use it or not, does not lessen her responsibility. It is there, there to be used if she will for the economic advantage and the better care and education of her children; there also, if she will, for a clean civic and national life. Moreover, she touches international affairs also. An uprising in an island of the sea can take her boy from her home and the body on which God knows she paid the first and every succeeding cost, yield up its spirit in unspeakable agony on the field of battle. Is that a concern of hers, think you, and think you it is to the credit of any one of us that we live our days in cow-like contentment, deluding ourselves that we are very superior because we stay at home religiously and wash our dishes and get our husband's meals on time while some other woman, to whom home may be even more of an ideal, goes out with perhaps a great grief tugging at her heart strings to try to make conditions better for us and our children?

Sacrifice of Some

That is what we women who, animated by a high ideal, organize a little local club in order that we may bring strength to a great movement, are striving to do. That is the reason we brave a thermometer of 45° below zero for a twenty-five mile drive to catch a train going to convention. Pity, pity the small soul and the ignoble conception that sees only desire for change and self-glorification as the motive. There was a time when a farm woman might consider herself justified in being immersed body and soul in the daily round, but that day has vanished, and if another generation sees the same corrupt public life that we witness today, and sees the outbreak of another world war with its unspeakable misery and crime, then the indifferent woman may consider herself equally guilty with the politician and the world-disturber. We women are not fighting for better things alone. We have behind us the finest body of organized men in the province. If we fail them, then our blood and our children's blood will be upon our own heads.

In conclusion, let me say that I thank you all for your loyalty to me. It has been a pleasure to work with both boards and in many ways I regret severing my connection with you. In the year that has gone your sympathy with me in a deep personal sorrow meant more to me as my co-workers than the expressions of personal friends. I expect to follow with much interest the progress of the year, and for each and all I wish it to be exceedingly happy and successful.

LEONA R. BARRITT.

Women's President's Address

Continued from Page 36

women like yourselves and need your whole-hearted encouragement and your best efforts. We have neither the leisure nor the physical strength to play the whole game alone, but need the most loyal and unselfish team work from every member. Given that, we may look forward to making our organization the power for usefulness and service in the life of the country which it aims to be. On the agenda you will find resolutions dealing with matters of very great importance. May I ask that the delegates give the questions their best thought and attention.

Every year, as it passes, makes me feel more strongly that we in this new country bear on our shoulders the most overwhelming responsibility. We are building the structure of our nation from the foundation stone. We have the opportunity to make it what we will, for here we have no ancient traditions or barriers to obstruct our plans. Each one of us is getting some stone in its place. Are we laying them true and straight, good, honest, rock moulded and chiselled with our best endeavor, or are we to our everlasting shame, building with the old veneers and shams, a whitened sepulchre in which to bury our highest visions?

Never wash duck eggs, or the oily, greasy covering on the outside of the shell will be removed, and they will spoil quickly.

Egg production is often checked by changing the hens to a new coop.

Columbia Agents in Alberta:

D. J. Young & Co.

Calgary, Alta.

Everything in the Columbia line

Kodaks Photographic Supplies

Printing and Developing done promptly at reasonable prices

A Good Watch at a Reasonable Price

Our new 1916-17 Catalogue is now ready for delivery, and will be mailed free upon receipt of your name and address. You will be pleased with the clear, exact illustrations of the actual goods we offer you, and you will find the prices reasonable, considering the high quality of goods we sell. We quote here one item from our Watch Department, Page 32 of this Catalogue:

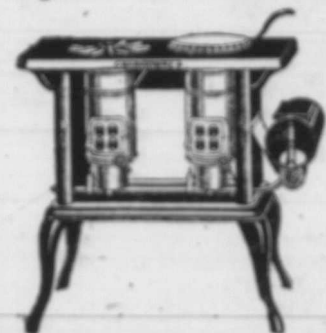
No. 3202A—18 Size Gentleman's Watch, Fortune Quality, Gold Filled Case, Open Face Screw Front and Bark, Plain, Engine Turned, or Engraved Pattern, 15 Jewel Waltham Movement. . . . \$10.25

The above prices include all transportation charges, and the watch is guaranteed to be a satisfactory timepiece or money refunded. Let us have your name for our Mailing List.

D. E. Black & Co. Ltd., Jewelers
Herald Building Calgary, Alta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

IN WINTER Prepare for Summer



Cooking with a wood or coal stove in the summer is not pleasant work. With this oil stove you can avoid this drudgery. The Perfection Stove is now used in thousands of homes and its efficiency has been proven. It is free from the objectionable features which are often found in coal oil stoves. In a Perfection stove the oil is kept in a reservoir, which is so constructed that a uniform supply flows automatically to the wick as it is required. The stove is safeguarded against smoking or smelling by the long chimney. The chimney is located right above the lighted burner, and it provides chambers in which a high temperature is reached, which entirely consumes every atom of vapor or gas generated by the burning fuel. The burner is furnished with a circular wick affixed to a metal carrier. Used with care, one of these wicks will last a full season, and new wicks can be procured from any dealer for 20 cents, and are easily and quickly inserted.

This stove has two burners, is 30 inches high, and the top dimensions are 14x27 1/2 inches. It will be sent free (with wicks and carriers) and freight prepaid to anyone who will collect twelve new or renewal subscriptions to The Grain Growers' Guide, and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. If you can collect any two-year subscriptions at \$3.00, we will allow them to count the same as two one-year subscriptions, but your own subscription will not count.

Write your name and address plainly on the coupon, mail to us and we will reserve one of these splendid stoves for you and send you instructions and material for taking subscriptions.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Jan. 31, 1917

I would like to earn one of your Perfection Oil Stoves. Please reserve one for me and send me the necessary supplies and instructions for taking subscriptions.

Name
P. O.
Prov.



They Melt



in the Mouth

You'll get a new idea of how good soda biscuit can be, with your first bite of

Som-Mor Biscuit

Plain or Salted. In Packages only

Try our COCOANUT WAFERS

They are dainty and delicious for afternoon tea. Packages only.



North-West Biscuit Co., Limited EDMONTON - ALTA.



"I earn \$2 a day at home"

You may say that, too - if you want more income. Easy to learn. Steady work at home the year round. Write to Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co. Ltd. Dept. 104F, 117 College St., Toronto.

10 CENTS WORTH



KEROSENE

of common ordinary

300 Candle Power

Moore Light Co. Moore Light Building Regina, Sask.

PLAN YOUR GARDEN NOW

Advertisement for garden planning services by Fayden Co., featuring illustrations of various plants and vegetables.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women's Clubs

Call To Convention

There is a cordial welcome extended to any woman who cares to attend the Convention of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The sessions beginning February 13 will be held in the beautiful St. Andrew's Church, Moose Jaw. We are certain that this year we will surpass the other conventions held by the Women's section, not only in attendance but in real worth of addresses and resolutions. Lectures that are worthy of going across the province to hear and worth while sessions are promised for the delegates. The few addresses will be important ones but resolutions bearing on the welfare of the farm home will be the main feature of the convention.

A few of the resolutions that have been sent in bear on the matters of help in the home; standardized grading of eggs; municipal hospitals; the school curriculum; special study of public affairs in locals; returned soldiers; federal franchise for women, etc. The feeling of fraternity among those in attendance at the convention is one of the attractions about such a gathering. There is real pleasure in meeting members among these ranks of progressive workers. As pleasant as it is to have a new dress for such a time as a convention; yet these days of war prevent any such an expenditure. Others will be in their last year's dress, so do not let the lack of a new one deter anyone from coming. The business will be interspersed by municipal items. Social civic affairs, as well as a short play by members of a local association, will rob the sessions of a monotonous moment. Try and come. We want all who are interested in the possibilities of organized effort toward a higher type of citizenship.

ERMA STOCKING,

Provincial Secretary.

CONVENTION PENNANTS

Circular letters have been sent to all associations and women's section from the central office announcing the competition for a prize for the best banner brought to the provincial convention. Transfers can be obtained from central, that enable the members to embroider or paint the association's emblem on their pennant. An attractive result can be obtained from the use of the sheaf of wheat that comprises the emblem together with the name of the association, and a motto if desired. Apart from winning the prize, every association should have such a banner hung in their meeting place or social centre. The sight of several hundred banners placed in the convention hall will be worth seeing. The time to make one will be well spent. The slogan of commerce, these days is "Advertise" and we say to Grain Grower members: "Advertise your Association or Women's Section at the Provincial Convention."

Resolutions

Even a very small organization will not be long at work before they find that the public welfare can be improved by a change in the established order of things. The feeling is usually expressed in the form of a resolution. We hope that our associations, however small or young they may be, will express their ideas on social welfare in the form of resolutions to be presented at the provincial convention.

Such information regarding their desires will be reshaped by the Resolution Committee at Convention. The members therefore need not be anxious over the special wording of a resolution providing they have expressed their desires in a way that will not be misunderstood. Please send such resolutions as soon as possible to Miss Erma Stocking, Provincial Secretary, W.S.G.G.A., Delisle, Sask.

Special Study Notes

Gratifying results can be reported of the commencement of the work of the Special Study Committee appointed by the executive of the Grain Growers' Association. A circular which was issued to locals asking the members to

Painless Dentistry

Entrance Changed from Portage Avenue to Smith Street. Take the Elevator at Smith Street Entrance to Dr. Robinson's Dental Specialist

I am the originator of the celebrated Whalebone Plate. When made by me it represents a distinct advance beyond anything previously offered to the public. The teeth are so natural in appearance that detection is impossible.

Have You Tried One of My Sets of Celebrated Whalebone Plates?

What It Means to You

The celebrated Whalebone Plate, the great discovery that has stood the test for years. The lightest, strongest and best plate known; fits any mouth; never drops; no noise when chewing; nearer natural formation of mouth than any artificial plate known; bites corn off the cob; is clean; no bad taste in the mouth. Guaranteed for 20 years. Worth \$25.00. Our price \$10.00.



New System Teeth Without Plates

I make a specialty of gold and porcelain bridge work. This is without doubt the most beautiful and lasting work known to dental science. Spaces where one or more teeth have been lost, we replace to look so natural that detection is impossible. Ask to see sample of this beautiful work. I guarantee my work, not alone against breakage, but satisfaction for 20 years. My personal attention given all work; honest methods. Written guarantee with all work. Price \$7.00 per tooth.

Over Birks' Jewelry Store. Portage Avenue and Smith Street

Teeth Without Plates at Prices Within the Reach of All

All languages spoken. Free examination. All work guaranteed for 20 years. Oxygenated gas for painless operations. Easy, sweet and harmless as the sleep of Nature. Somniform Anesthesia quick and pleasant. Lady attendants. I have testimonials from doctors, lawyers, merchants and leading men as to my painless methods. High class work and courteous treatment.

Bonapital visitors should carefully note our address. We have made full arrangements to promptly serve all who may call upon us.

DR. ROBINSON, Dental Specialist

Office Hours, 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Over Birks', cor. Portage and Smith Winnipeg, Man. Phone Main 1121

SEEDS

GROW PRIZE-WINNING STOCK

We specialize in seeds for the production of vegetables and flowers for exhibition. Do not fail to send for our FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG of Seeds, Flowering Plants and Nursery Stock.

A. PIKE & CO. 10,048 JASPER AVE., EDMONTON, ALTA.

Pure SWEATER FREE



Notice the attractive weave and stylish design of this sweater. It is made of pure English wool and in the manufacture of it there was no joining nor cutting. It is woven continuously throughout. This is not one of the sweaters which are commonly called pure wool, but which in reality are half cotton. We guarantee this sweater to contain nothing but the very purest of wool. It is a garment which you will be pleased to use on any occasion and is just the thing for the cold winter days. You will find that it will give lasting service as its wearing qualities are of the best.

We are giving one of these beautiful sweater coats absolutely free and all transportation charges fully prepaid to anyone who will collect only six yearly subscriptions to The Guide. (new or renewed) at \$1.50 and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. If you want one to send in your reservation coupon immediately as the demand for them is very keen and we have only a limited stock. We are supplying these sweaters in any ladies' size and in the following colors: Emerald Green, Cardinal Red and Royal Blue. Mail your coupon today.

COUPON

January 31, 1917.

Please reserve for me one of your pure wool sweaters, and send me supplies and instructions necessary to collect the six yearly subscriptions necessary to secure this prize.

Name _____ Post Office _____ Province _____

"Couldn't fool Grandma on Molasses"

She knew flavour and food value. Nothing but rich **British West Indies Molasses** for her Gingerbread, Ginger Snaps, Molasses Cookies, Brown Bread, Baked Beans and that smacking Candy she used to make. No thin, watery syrups, or pale molasses for her. *She knew.*



Gingerbread BRAND Molasses

"THE KIND GRANDMA USED"

Real Molasses—not a makeshift—for your cooking. Put up right, too—in lever top cans Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 10. No solder—it burns molasses and gives a scorched taste.

GRANDMA'S WAY OF MAKING

Gingerbread and all sorts of homey, delicious Cakes, Candies and other Goodies—that you can make at little cost—told in detail in our new Cook Book. Sent free. Write today for a copy.

THE DOMINION MOLASSES CO. LIMITED, HALIFAX, N. S.

Packers of "Gingerbread" brand for cooking purposes and "Domolco" for table use. The finest of them all.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

Direct from the nets to the consumer. Our catalogue will be ready 1st November. Your address on a post card will bring it.

DAVIS PRODUCE CO., Box 203, The Pas, Manitoba

\$16⁹⁵ Sent on Trial Upward American Cream SEPARATOR

Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies investigating our wonderful offer; a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator only \$16.95. Skims warm or cold milk thoroughly. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from picture, which illustrates our low priced, large capacity machines. Bowl is a sanitary marvel, and embodies our latest improvements. Our Absolute Guarantee Protects You. Besides wonderfully low prices and generous trial terms, our offer includes our

Easy Monthly Payment Plan

Whether dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalogue SENT FREE on request, is a most complete, elaborate and interesting book on cream separators. Learn how an American Separator may pay for itself while in use.

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont. Write today for catalog and see our big money saving proposition.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1210, Bainbridge, New York



A Beautiful Lamp

Handsomely decorated parlor or sitting room Coal Oil Lamp, fitted with No. "B" burner and chimney, shade and bowl made of specially treated glass, artistically decorated in a number of beautiful colored designs; twenty-one inches high, mounted on polished brass, a very handsome ornament as well as a useful article. This beautiful prize will be given free and express charges fully prepaid to anyone who will collect only four yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide, at \$1.50 each, and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office.

ACT NOW!

As we have only a limited number of these lamps those who wish to secure one must act in their reservation at once. Fill out the coupon below, mail to The Guide office, and full particulars and instructions will be sent you.

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide Jan. 31, 1917
Winnipeg

Please reserve for me one of your beautiful parlor lamps and send me full supplies and instructions for collecting the four yearly subscriptions necessary to secure this prize.

Name

Post Office

Province

co-operate with the Special Study Committee have brought answers that show a keen desire among progressive locals to keep in touch with the public affairs that relate to the welfare of the Dominion. The platform adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture is recommended by the Provincial Committee for study among the locals. Containing, as it does clauses relating to Taxation, Government Ownership of Public Resources and Public Utilities, the Patronage System, etc., it will occasion interesting discussions. References regarding information to be obtained on these public questions is sent out to all asking for such help in their study course. It is recommended that books for a community library be purchased as soon as the funds of the Association permit. These books will relate to political economy and economic questions that the citizen should be familiar with.

ERMA STOCKING.

Prov. Sec. Special Study Committee.

United Farmers of Alberta Financial Statement

Statement of receipts and disbursements for the twelve months ending December 31, 1916.

Disbursements	
Office Salaries	\$3,681.25
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary	\$1,860.00
Office Staff	1,821.25
	\$3,681.25
Printing and Advertising	2,944.70
Organizers' and Officers' Traveling Expenses	3,912.50
Organizers' Expenses	989.53
Officers' Expenses	2,922.97
	\$3,912.50
Convention Expenses	792.01
Postage and Exchange	565.16
Office Rent, Light, Heat, etc.	738.00
Furniture and Fixtures Purchased	146.48
Multigraphing and Multigraph Supplies	61.83
Office Expenses	533.80
Stationery and Office Supplies	278.90
Telegraph and Telephone	143.90
Secretary's Bond	10.00
Riverside Laundry	8.00
Legal and Auditing Fees	75.00
Subscriptions to Daily Newspaper	18.00
	\$533.80
Supplies for Local Unions	224.14
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,998.47
Women's Auxiliaries	500.00
A. P. Patrick (Maps)	15.00
Freight and Expenses (Supplies, etc.)	31.92
H. Pollard (Photos)	95.40
McDermid Engraving	3.00
Milton Lackie (Buttons)	228.00
Quick Print (Paper)	898.90
H. Findlay (Advertising Commission)	125.00
Christmas Presents	25.00
City of Calgary (Business Tax)	31.32
Western Canada Livestock Union	25.00
Sundries	21.93
	\$1,998.47
Cash on Hand and in Bank	376.98
	\$15,975.32
Receipts	
Cash on Hand and in Bank, Jan. 1, 1916	\$ 322.66
Membership Fees	7,046.41
Ordinary Members	\$1,542.41
Junior and Lady Members	451.00
Members at Large	5.00
Life Members	48.00
	\$7,046.41
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,265.17
Sale of Tickets for Banquet	478.75
Legal Advice	22.50
Sale of Posters	5.00
Board of Trade Comm.	5.15
Exchange	3.80
Albertan Publishing Co. (Sale of Paper)	500.00
Sundry	5.87
Canadian Council of Agriculture (Rebate Officers' Expenses)	244.40
	\$1,265.17
Sale of Buttons, Stationery, etc.	2,512.93
Buttons	315.97
Stationery	728.05
Cash Books	214.10
Multigraph Sales	179.63
Advertising	1,091.75
Photos	73.43
	\$2,512.93
Grant and Subscriptions	4,328.15
Department of Agriculture	2,000.00
Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co.	1,080.00
Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.	750.00
Unions (Organization Fund, etc.)	478.15
City of Calgary	100.00
	\$4,328.15
Cash Received on Loan, Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company	500.00
Balance Carried Forward	376.98
	\$15,975.32



GOLD DUST

The Busy Cleaner

The complete confidence that millions of housewives place in Gold Dust has been won by merit alone. It makes dish-washing and all other cleaning and brightening easy.

Order it from your grocer now. Simple directions on package.

For sale in ten-cent and larger packages.

THE W. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY LIMITED MONTREAL



Made in Canada

Alberta's Pioneer Jewellers
Established in 1886

Jackson Bros.

Jewellers, Expert Watch-makers and Opticians

9962 Jasper Ave., Edmonton

Marriage Licenses Issued
Phone 1747

Protect Your Teeth

FURTHER neglect may cause you all kinds of suffering and ill-health.

IT is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days.

TAKE advantage of our long experience and let us end your teeth troubles at least expense.



Our Prices:

Bridge Work, per tooth... \$ 5.00

Gold Crowns (22K)... 8.00

Whalebone Vulcanite Plates... 10.00

If your false teeth do not fit see us—we know how to make perfect plates.

If you break a plate our Emergency Department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

Dr. Parsons

McGroery Bldg. Postage Ave.

WINNIPEG

Over O. T. P. Ry. Office

Apparent ter fairies in large number in answer. I haven't that in so many that sometimes of the best indeed it is haps in a will reprint them.

I fancy to find wh peared in time to ti written by

I am a win one of three year bucking h home. Al noon I put to rake up from the raking for of the ho and pulled held on to the team was stack the team him to sto around a dropped a from the r not get hu quite a fe badly. W they have

Grainla

TI

One da coming b egg-shell was a part for the ne top of a t the nest climb up feet from very lar talons. I beat him

I want home to dinner w see the r and we t So we w tree. In back. H had with back, car the ai free w In the o one dead had five gophers. and put with dov as big as very ligh above hi feathers. weeks an and took day fort family. your clu button.

Tofeld,

Once of kitten a big w were; T They could see They who can One d and near Her mot picked b play for

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WINTER FAIRY STORIES

Apparently there is no scarcity of winter fairies in this country, judging by the large number of letters that have come in answer to the fairy story contest.

I haven't read them yet, but I am sure that in so large a number there will be many that are well worth reading. I sometimes wish I had made a collection of the best stories of each contest, and indeed it isn't too late to do it yet. Perhaps in a special number some time we will reprint a very choice collection of them.

I fancy everyone would be surprised to find what excellent stories have appeared in the Young Canada Club from time to time, and nearly all of them written by little country boys and girls.

DIXIE PATTON.

A RUNAWAY

I am a new writer and would like to win one of your maple leaf pins. About three years ago my father and I were bucking hay about a mile away from home. About three o'clock in the afternoon I put my team on the rake and began to rake up the loose hay that had fallen from the bucking pole. I had been raking for about half an hour when one of the horses stepped in a badger hole and pulled one rein out of my hand. I held on to the other rein and that pulled the team around in a circle. My father was stacking about three rods away, but the team was going the wrong way for him to stop them. After they had gone around about four times the tongue dropped down and they broke loose from the rake. I fell off the seat but did not get hurt much. The team went thru quite a few fences, but did not get cut badly. We have the same team yet and they have run away twice since then.

RAYMOND KEMMIS.

Grainland, Alta. Age 14.

THE HORNED EAGLES

One day when my brother and I were coming home thru the wood, I found an egg-shell on the ground. I thought it was a partridge egg and we looked around for the nest. At last I discovered in the top of a tree a very large nest. I thought the nest was deserted and decided to climb up to it. When I was about three feet from the nest, I was attacked by a very large bird with fierce beak and talons. I grabbed a limb of the tree and beat him off.

I wasn't long getting down and running home to tell mother the story. After dinner we took an axe and went up to see the nest. The bird wasn't in sight and we thought the nest was deserted. So we went to work and cut down the tree. In the meantime the bird came back. He swooped down at a puppy we had with us and picked him up by the back, carried him three or four feet in the air and let him drop. Just as the tree was falling the female bird flew out. In the nest we found two young eagles, one dead, the other alive. For food they had five rabbits, three mice and some gophers. We took the live one home and put him in a box. He was covered with down, all but his wings. He was as big as a good sized rooster, but was very light. He also had two horns just above his eyes. These horns were stiff feathers. I had him more than two weeks and one night the old eagle came and took it away. I was sorry from that day forth for disturbing the poor eagle family. As this is my first letter to your club, I am in hopes to receive a button.

ROGER RAY.

Tofield, Alta. Age 13.

SNOWBALL'S FAMILY

Once upon a time there was a family of kittens. Their mother was Snowball, a big white pussy. The kittens' names were; Tabby, Bessy, Blacky and Muff. They lived up in the hay loft where they could see the cattle eating the hay.

They had a very dear young mistress who came and fed them every day.

One day Muff fell down from the loft and nearly got trampled on by the horses. Her mother dashed down after her and picked her up. She was not let out to play for three days. Then she was very

careful not to fall down again. They all grew up and were given away to other children.

BINA LILLIAN BROWN.

Invermay, Sask. Age 12.

A PET CANARY

Once we had a pet canary and it was very tame. He would sit on the table and eat bread-crumbs, but would not go into the butter. At night he would sit in the flower-pot. We did not have any wall-paper on the wall yet. There was only cheese-cloth. He would catch all the flies in the house. One day mamma left the door open and he flew out. He flew down to the barn, but he came back into the house. He would perch on the back of the chair and sing. One day our cat came into the house and caught the bird. Then I dug a little grave for it.

ELLA B. HAMANN.

Craik, Sask. Age 9.

BOB AND I

I am going to tell you some of the good times my little chum and I have. His name is Bobbie and he is a day older than I am. We live just across the road from each other, we play horse and have teams of light and heavy horses. When I go to see him I take one of my teams and help-plow and harrow, and he brings his team back. We have saddle horses too and hunt and go for the cattle on horseback. We have some empty stables to play in and we build all kinds of buildings for our horses. Now if any of you little boys want to know what to get for a good horse, ask your mamma for an old broomstick.

When my grandpa lived on the farm he had a very knowing old horse called Clyde. He would go to the granary and knock on a loose board and eat the oats as they fell out, and when he would see grandpa coming he would run away. I would like a button if you give buttons.

RAYMOND MENEER.

Age 6.

A COYOTE

One day my brother was away. When he came home he had a coyote. We put it in a small box at first, then after a while we made a pen for it and put it in that. We gave it gophers to eat and milk to drink and it seemed to be quite contented. My brother and I went out one day to get some rabbits for it. We had the luck of getting two. When we brought them home we hung them up in a tree close beside the pen. The coyote could not get at them without jumping, so he jumped up and pulled them both down and took them in his pen.

After a while my brother shot it, skinned it and gave the money to the Red Cross Fund.

RUSSEL WINDRUM.

Prosperity, Sask. Age 11.

A YOUNG BIRD

My youngest sister and I used to take turns in riding after the cattle at night.

One night I went after the cattle. When I was going along the road with the cattle I saw a hollow tree in the bush. I thought there might be a bird's nest in it so I went into the bush. I tapped the tree with a stick and I heard a hissing noise inside. I stayed there for quite a while trying to make the bird fly out so I could see it, but it stayed in. After a while I made up my mind to go home and get my sister to go out with me, so I went on home.

After I got home we went out and tried to push the tree over and make it land on the ground in a way that wouldn't disturb the nest, but it didn't land that way. The old bird flew out and it looked like a meadow-lark. When we looked in the nest we saw a young bird almost as big as the old one and four or five little white eggs. We thought the old bird would be apt to neglect the young one after its nest was broken down so we took it home. My pigeons had a nest and I gave it to them. They claimed it, but it knew that they weren't its parents and it wouldn't take food from them. When we came home from school one day it was out of the nest and nearly dead. We got worms and fed it, but it died in a day or two.

IRENE STEELE.

EATON'S

A Wild Animal Menagerie

Is one of the Big Features at Eaton's for the Season of the Winnipeg Bouspiel and Patriotic Winter Sports Tournament.

FEW CIRCUSES CARRY A LARGER MENAGERIE than the one that is being brought to Eaton's as a feature of the Bouspiel and Winter Sports Tournament.

This menagerie is made up of magnificent animals. All specially selected for this exhibit, including a cage of five lions and a riding elephant.

It is an exhibit that will have special interest for women. And won't the children be delighted to see it! As a natural history exhibit, too, it will prove highly educational and instructive.

There will be in all eighteen cages and exhibits, made up as follows

- Cage containing 5 Lions
- Cage containing African Lioness
- Cage containing Tiger
- Cage containing Leopard
- Cage containing Leopardess
- Cage containing Jaguar
- Cage containing White-tailed Deer
- Cage containing Zebra
- Cage containing Black Fallow Deer
- Cage containing Raccoons
- Cage containing White Fallow Deer
- Cage containing One Brown Bear
- Cage containing Sable Deer or Anadark
- Cage containing Wild Boar
- Alta Pit containing Llama
- Pit containing Kangaroo
- Pit containing 3 Cub Bears
- Pit containing Ornamental Fauna

This menagerie will be located on the Sixth Floor. Visitors from out of town will be welcome to see it—and as often as they desire No charge will be made.

The menagerie in itself is worth coming miles to see. Every animal is a magnificent specimen of its kind, and in perfect health and condition.

By all means come and bring the family

T. EATON CO.
WINNIPEG CANADA

IF YOU HAVE SOME SPARE TIME which you want to convert into Dollars, write us and we will tell you how to do it.—Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Pure Bred Hogs, Free



Here is a chance for any boy to get a start in raising pure-bred hogs without one cent of cost, and we believe that not only the boys but the grown ups too will be interested in this offer.

The Guide is anxious to encourage the boys on the farm to take an interest in Pure Bred Livestock. A bunch of well bred hogs, when properly taken care of, will bring good returns. No expensive equipment is required to start into the hog business on a small scale. There is always a demand for pure bred breeding stock, and one litter from a good sow will pay many times for the work and money expended.

The Guide will give away absolutely free an eight weeks old pure bred Sow or Boar. These pure-bred animals will be selected from the very best stock in Western Canada and will be ready for shipment on June 1st. A hog of either sex will be given to anyone who will collect eighteen yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50 each, and send the money collected, and the names and addresses of the subscribers, to The Guide office. You can have your choice of the following breeds.

Berkshire, Yorkshire, Duroc Jersey and Poland China

Make Your Reservation—NOW!

Collect your first yearly subscription at once and send it to The Guide office, together with the coupon, filled in plainly with your name and address. We will then enter your reservation for the prize you have chosen (but reservations positively cannot be made without your first subscription). We will also send you full instructions and materials for taking the other subscriptions required. These need not all be sent in at one time, send them in as you collect them.

Get your reservation and first subscription in at once and make an early start towards securing one of these pure bred hogs. Remember every hog is of the very best breeding and a pedigree will be furnished with each animal.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

I would like to earn one of your pure bred hogs, and am sending you herewith my first subscription and \$1.50 to apply on same. Please send me full instructions and materials for taking the other subscriptions required.

Name

Post Office

Province

Sow or Boar

Berkshire Poland China

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Make a cross in the space about to specify the sex and breed which you have chosen.

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Lea & Perrins
 The
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It goes further and adds more to the
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The Noble Foundation Ltd., Nobleford, Alta., who in 1916 beat the world's Record with 1,000 acres of wheat averaging 34 bus. 23 lbs. to the acre, is prepared to sell a quantity of its Marquis wheat and American White Banner oats for seed. This grain has been raised from seed sown on acre plots and never seeded on anything but clean summer-fallow, so that the purity is of the highest standard. Price on carload lots Marquis, 20 per cent. over track price No. 2 Northern at Nobleford, Alta., which is 15 4-10c below Winnipeg. Banner oats, 85c per bushel, F.O.B. Nobleford, Alta. Write—

Noble Foundation Limited
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Meats---With Variations

Bread may be the staff of life, but meat surely follows a close second, and in a country where the thermometer runs as low as it does in this one, meat is almost an essential. We derive a large part of the proteids so necessary in the building of muscle and tissue in the human body from meat, and the fat supplies the "heat food."

Different cuts of meat require different methods of cooking to bring about the best results. Parts of the animal toughened by use or motion, such as the round or the shoulder, require moist heat to soften the fibre and connective tissue. If meat is to be used for broth it should be put on in cold water and brought slowly to the boiling point; this draws out the juice and makes the broth much more nutritious and tasty. If the meat is to be boiled and served with vegetables, keep the juice in the meat by plunging the meat in boiling water. Let the water boil for a few minutes then gradually lower the temperature and let the meat cook at a gentle simmer. Meat that is boiled too fast is tough and tasteless. A fireless cooker is a fine thing to cook tough ends of meat in, and one does not have to shift the meat from the front to the back of the range every few minutes. If the soapstone used in the cooker is hot and the meat boiling when it is put in it will stay near the boiling point for several hours and come out deliciously tender.

The better cuts of meat, such as rib, sirloin or potterhouse, are best when roasted. Have the oven very hot when the meat goes in, or the juice will escape and much of the nourishment as well as the flavor of the meat be lost. A good roast put in a cold oven and slowly heated is about as tasteless as a piece of meat taken from a pot of broth.

The cooking of steak is an art. There are two ways that give excellent results, "dry panning" and broiling. To "dry pan" a steak, have the pan piping hot, grease slightly by rubbing the pan with a bit of suet, put in the steak and sear quickly, turn and sear the other side, keep turning every ten seconds for the first few minutes, then not so often. If you like your meat rare, a very few minutes suffice for the cooking. On no account leave the steak in the pan until it is hard and dry.

There is nothing much better in the culinary line than a properly broiled steak. A fire of red hot coals is the best thing to broil steak over. Sear quickly on both sides, and keep turning often enough to keep the steak from burning. Season with pepper and salt, add a little butter and serve.

Beef Roll

It is wonderful how really edible and delicious a bit of tough meat may be made if it is properly cooked and served. Beef roll is best made from round steak.

- 1 lb. lean beef
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon onion juice
- 1 cup bread crumbs
- A pinch of pepper
- 1 egg

Run the meat thru the meat chopper, add the dry bread crumbs, the seasoning and egg. Mix well and form into a roll, wrap in oiled paper, put in a baking pan with half a cup of hot water, and bake for three-quarters of an hour, basting two or three times over the paper. Serve with brown or tomato sauce. To get onion juice, cut an onion across and scrape the surface dry, cut again and repeat the operation.

English Meat Balls

- 1/2 lb. lean meat
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon grated onion
- A dash of pepper

Put the meat thru the chopper, season, mix well and form into balls a little larger than English walnuts. Put in a baking pan and cover with a pint of strained stewed tomatoes. Place in a hot oven and cook for thirty minutes, turning the balls once or twice.

Baked Ham

Baked ham is a change and if the ham is not too salt and is cooked in a very slow oven it is pretty sure to be good.

- 6 or 8 lbs. of smoked ham
- 1/4 lb. peanut-butter
- 4 bay leaves
- 6 pieces celery, or 1 teaspoonful celery seed
- Whole cloves

Soak ham overnight, drain and bring to boiling-point. Remove skin, dot over with peanut-butter, stick in a generous number of cloves and place fat side up in the roasting pan. Put a little more peanut-butter in the pan together with the celery and bay-leaves, and put to

cook in a hot oven. Reduce the heat after a few moments, put a little water in the dripping-pan, and roast slowly for three hours. Serve with a sauce made of the drippings in the pan. The peanut-butter gives a flavor like that of the hams from the peanut-fed hogs of West Virginia.

Brown Stew of Beef

- 2 lbs. of beef
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1 teaspoon kitchen bouquet (if you have it)
- 1 small carrot
- 1 bay leaf
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 ounces suet
- 1 pint stock
- 1 onion
- 1 saltspoon pepper

Cut the meat into cubes, roll them in a tablespoon flour, put the suet into the saucepan and shake it over the fire until it is well melted. Remove the crackling and put in the meat, shake each piece until it is brown or until the outside is sufficiently seared to retain the juices. Draw the meat to one side of the fry pan, add the other tablespoon of flour to the fat in the bottom of the pan, mix and add the stock. Stir until boiling, add the carrot, cover the pan and set it where it will simmer for one and a half hours or until the meat is tender. Ten minutes before serving add the dumpling.

Dumpling

Dumpling is better made without any shortening, then if it cannot be served as soon as cooked it is not so liable to fall. If you have not milk, water will do to mix the batter.

- 1 quart of flour
- 3 heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoonful of salt
- Sweet milk

Add the baking powder and salt to the flour and sift four times. Stir in enough sweet milk to make a batter thicker than for cake, but not as stiff as can be mixed. Drop by spoonfuls over the top of the boiling chicken, veal or beef. There should be broth enough to cook up around the dumplings, but never to cover them. If there is too much broth in the kettle, take out a bowlful and return it after the dumplings are done. After adding the dumplings boil for half an hour, and do not lift the kettle cover until the half hour is nearly up.

Quick Beef a la Mode

- 2 lbs. round of beef
- 2 medium sized onions
- 1/4 cupful butter or beef dripping
- 2 teaspoonfuls salt
- 1 teaspoonful pepper
- 4 cloves
- 2 tablespoonfuls flour
- 1 pint stewed tomatoes

Slice onions and cook till yellowed in the fat. Add the cloves and the beef cut in cubes, and fry till browned. Then add a pint of boiling water, the tomatoes and seasoning, and simmer for an hour and a half. When ready to serve, thicken the gravy with the flour moistened in a little cold water.

Fried Chicken

There is no disputing the fact that fried chicken is good. The chicken must be young. Milk fed chickens are best for frying. Clean, singe, disjoint and cut two young chickens in pieces for serving. Plunge into cold water and drain, but do not wipe. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and coat thickly with flour, having as much flour adhere to chicken as is possible. Cut one pound fat salt pork in small pieces of uniform size and fry out in an iron frying pan. Cook chicken very slowly in fat until tender and well browned, turning frequently. Arrange on hot platter and pour around the following sauce: Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add three tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one cupful of milk. Bring to the boiling point, let boil one minute and season with one-half teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of pepper; then add one-half cupful of cream.

Fried Fowl

Fried fowl is by no means as good as fried chicken, but it is a very savory dish just the same. Steam the fowl or cook in a fireless cooker for three or four hours or until tender. Then follow directions for fried chicken. I usually make a gravy in the pan in which the fowl has been fried by adding some of the stock in which the fowl has been cooked and seasoning according to taste. A little Worcester sauce or celery salt adds to the flavor. Pour over the chicken and serve.

The Country Cook.

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Resolutions at Edmonton Convention

Continued from Page 17

money must be levied to set aside a substantial reserve and place the scheme on as safe a basis as private companies. The matter was referred to the executive to work out in conjunction with the rural municipalities. Another resolution insisting that standard hail insurance policies and forms be required was carried. A resolution from Locals No. 175 and No. 210 asking amendments in the Land Titles Act to remedy existing injustice, whereby a writ of execution against one party, attaches against the property of all other individuals of the same name, was covered by an amendment asked for by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and Commerce. The convention endorsed this proposed amendment.

Make Small Debt Collection Easier

A resolution from Fairgrove Local requested the Provincial Government to simplify the procedure in the collection of small debts, as the practice now followed entails unnecessary hardship and expense to farmers. This met with the approval of the convention.

In view of the fact that writs for the seizure of property in execution of a judgment against a debtor may be issued immediately after the rendering of judgment and prior to the expiration of the period for appealing to a higher court, the convention asked for an order from the government delaying the issue of the writs or seizure of property after a judgment against a debtor has been given until the expiration of a period during which an appeal can be made to a higher court. It was claimed that the issuance of writs immediately after rendering a judgment is unnecessary, and adds materially to defendants' costs.

The executive was asked to use its influence with the implement companies to secure, if possible, a more adequate supply of repairs in stock at the local implement agencies throughout the province during the busy seasons of seeding and harvesting.

The government was requested by resolution from Kinsella Local to turn all wild land taxes, which at present goes into central government treasury, over to the municipality or Local Improvement districts within which the tax is collected and that this money be expended in the improvement of roads in such districts.

The provincial government was requested to amend the machinery act to prevent the forced collection of machinery notes before December 1st of the year in which such notes are made.

Bounty On Coyotes

The old question of a bounty on coyotes was again brought up and withstood the usual amount of discussion. Men who had suffered severe losses thru having large numbers of sheep killed by coyotes were particularly insistent that something should be done to get rid of this pest. There was not sufficient inducement at present. Others thought that the value of the skins was a sufficient remuneration for killing coyotes and that hunting parties should be organized to run them down. The discussion ended by asking for a bounty for coyotes killed during the breeding season.

The Dominion government was requested to enact more stringent regulations governing the sale of seed grain. It was asserted that Section 2A of the regulations made by the Governor-in-Council allows too great a proportion of noxious weeds to be sold as pure seed, as defined in Section 6 of the Seed Control Act. This encourages vendors of so-called pure seeds in palming off impure seeds on the public. It was asked that Section 2 be struck out.

The fact that the farmers realize fully that the present parcels post system in Canada insofar as it serves as a check on the Express Companies is a farce, was shown by a resolution from Craigmyle Local requesting a decided improvement in this service. Something closer to the system enjoyed by the people of the United States was what Canada should be given.

In view of the penalties inflicted on shippers who hold up and delay freight cars whereas the railways can carry

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You will need a Light Tractor this year. You know what is required in a Light Tractor to make it successful. Come to Winnipeg and see the Sterling Tractor made; see every part that goes into it; see it tested; see it working. We will pay the expenses of every purchaser from his home town to Winnipeg, and all his hotel expenses in Winnipeg for one week. That will give him time to thoroughly satisfy himself as to its powers and merits. That will give him a Free Course of Instruction in its care and operation. Come to Winnipeg while the Bonspiel and Patriotic Winter Sports Tournament is on. That will give you a good opportunity to investigate the Sterling Tractor. It is a tractor proposition that will appeal to you in every way—the tractor is right, the price is right, the expense-paying offer is worth while, and, moreover, repair parts (the bug-bear of all foreign built machines) can always be obtained from the factory on the shortest notice.

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this on with impunity it was requested by the convention that reciprocal demurrage laws be instituted and enforced. Copies of this resolution are to be sent to the Grain Growers' Association in Manitoba and Saskatchewan to the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Boards of Trade of the principle western cities.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture was requested to increase the fee for taking up bulls or stallions running at large from \$5.00 to \$25.00 as the present sum is not sufficient to cover the expense.

A resolution from Fairgrove Local asking that Pitt Cattle Guards be substituted for those in use at the present time was amended to include such amendments to the Railway Act as are now before the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It was particularly requested that these amendments be enacted at the coming sessions of the Federal Legislature.

Nexsmith Local introduced a resolution requesting the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments of Alberta and British Columbia to co-operate at the earliest possible date in securing a western outlet for the Grand Prairie, and Peace River Country.

Delegate Adair of Grand Prairie stated that there are at present 4,000 land slings in the Grand Prairie Districts

alone and west of there, another 4,000; 250 cars of produce were shipped out of the country last year.

A resolution asking for government operation of coal mines pending a settlement of disputes between operators and employees was carried.

Suppression of the Liquor Traffic

Two resolutions on the suppression of the liquor traffic were adopted unanimously. The first was: "Whereas the intention of the people of this province as expressed in the liquor vote of 1915 has not been carried out, it is requested that the Government take steps at the coming session to provide for the fullest possible suppression of this traffic." The second was "whereas it is difficult for the province to fully suppress the liquor traffic on account of its limited powers, that the Federal Government be requested at the present session to prohibit the manufacture in Canada or the importation into Canada of all liquors and that a referendum be taken after the war on this question."

The much discussed question of denatured alcohol was introduced again by resolution which called attention to the present high prices of coal oil and gasoline and asked the Dominion Government to allow the manufacture of denatured alcohol without internal revenue.

The Dominion Government was also requested to enact legislation requiring that the composition of manufactured stock foods be definitely stated by the vendor.

It was felt that the fullest service due Western Canada from the present Railway Commission had not been forthcoming and if something better could not be obtained another Commission should be instituted for the special service of the western public.

Grading at Calgary Below Mark

The convention asked that Government Grain Inspection and weighing facilities be supplied in the City of Lethbridge, for the benefit of the farmers in Southern Alberta. It was stated by W. A. Hamilton of Lethbridge, that in 1915, 30,000,000 bushels out of the total Alberta crop of 90,000,000 passed thru the city of Lethbridge. E. J. Fream did not think such a proposition was feasible or would give any service worth while unless terminal facilities were provided at Lethbridge. A very important point brought out by a large number of delegates who have shipped their grain via the Calgary terminal was that they were unable to secure as high a grade by shipping that way as by sending direct to Winnipeg or Fort William. Practically always they got a lower grade at Cal-

gary and there seems to exist a strong prejudice against shipping thru that terminal. The convention backed the request. It was also requested by resolution that every railroad should allow suitable scales to be erected on the platform or ground adjacent thereto for weighing and shipping purposes.

S. S. Dunham called attention to the fact that the amendments to the Bank Act which had been secured on request of the United Farmers of Alberta last year were not working out to the greatest advantage because chattel mortgage security was required on bank loans. Many farmers had a strong prejudice against putting any of their stock under chattel mortgage and would prefer not to buy more stock if forced to give such security for it.

The request of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association asking for the retention of the Mounted Police to enforce the law in all rural districts was fully endorsed by the U.F.A.

Referred to Executive

Enough resolutions were referred to the executive to keep them well out of mischief during all of 1917. Here are some of them:—

Leifh Union requested a modification of the rules governing the issue of an Engineer's Certificate for operating Steam Tractors. They wanted something similar to that in Manitoba allowing farmers to run a steam engine without an Engineer's Certificate. One delegate thought that when farmers are granted certificates more or less indiscriminately as might be the case that every Tom, Dick and Harry would be running an engine and the idea of "Safety First" would be practically eliminated.

It was the opinion of the convention that Justices of the Peace were unduly prejudiced against farmers when it came to legal actions with hired men and it was left to the executive to consider with the Government the Master and Servants Act in order to give strict equality in this matter.

Autumn Leaf Local moved that a Municipality be given a power by legislature to drain water from public highways by the most natural water course and that underground drains be laid where open drains would damage property. President Wood stated that he scarcely regarded this as feasible because underground drains had not been a success in this country on account of the peculiar subsoil.

Compulsory distribution of Gopher poison was referred to the executive. A resolution from Gleichen Local asking for an amendment to the Irrigation Act regulating increases in the charge for water rental went to the executive.

The same was done with the resolution asking for reduced freight rates on stable manure in order that more of this might be hauled from the cities out to the farms.

Mrs. Graham of Tring spoke to a resolution asking for the opening up of the North Saskatchewan River for transportation purposes. The executive will have to deal with this.

A large number of late resolutions referred to the executive were these:—

- (1) Coaldale Local advocated a public campaign fund drawn from the general revenue of the Province or Dominion which both political parties would have equal access. (2) Urging rigid inspection and restrictions by the Provincial Government of Alberta against the importation of animals afflicted with tuberculosis. (3) Urging the extension of the time limit for farmers loading grain cars. (4) Requesting the Provincial Government to furnish seed to needy

farmers on credit. (5) Endorsing the Chataqua and requesting that the executive supervise its introduction in Alberta. (6) Asking that the Provincial law be made to comply with requirements of the Dominion Forestry Service regarding protection from forest fires. (7) Requesting the assistance of the association in having local blacksmith shops keep open on Saturday afternoon. (8) Advocating a change in the present standard grades of wheat.

DR. JAMIESON'S ADDRESS

Dr. Jamieson, in his address before the women's section of the U.F.A. claimed that if he were not permitted to deviate from the subject laid down for him, "Co-operation Between the People and the Provincial Health Department," there would be no address to make since at the present there is practically no co-operation. He said that while each individual was very keenly interested in his own health and that of his family, there was very little concern for the health of the community and the nation.

The speaker dealt with the subject of disease in three age periods, from birth to school age; from school age to fifteen years and from fifteen to forty-five.

In the province of Alberta in one year there were 305 children stillborn, 13,452 living births and 1,283 deaths of children under one year of age. Many of the deaths of children before and after birth might have been prevented if the mother had had the proper knowledge of how to care for herself and the child.

Dr. Jamieson said that infantile death rate was the most sensitive index of the health of the community. In Alberta, which was practically a rural community, the infant death rate was 95 per thousand, whereas it was generally recognized that if the death rate was above 50 per thousand the children were not being given a fair chance. To show the seriousness of the condition in Alberta he pointed out that the death rate in New York City was only 98 per thousand.

One of the greatest contributory causes to this loss of life was the improper feeding of children, chiefly due to dirty milk. As many as 17,000,000 germs had been found in fifteen drops of milk examined by himself, as provincial bacteriologist. A secondary cause was the prevalence of communicable diseases, such as whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria. He said that the first two of these diseases caused more deaths among infants than the last two, and that the very greatest precaution should be taken against their spreading among children.

Since medical inspection of schools became general in the cities, the average city child was in better health than the country child. It has been found that thirty-five out of every fifty school children had some curable physical defect, which medical inspection of schools would bring to light. It would cost each farmer only a few cents a year to have it in his school district and the value to the children would be very great.

In the period of middle life Dr. Jamieson attempted to deal with only one disease, consumption, and gave some startling figures to show the lack of equipment for dealing with this scourge. He estimated that at least 2,000 people in the province were affected. There was one sanitarium with twenty beds which were always full, some were in the isolation hospitals, some in the general hospitals and the rest were going about among the people and were a menace to the community in which they lived.

Mrs. McClung's Address

So many men wished to share the pleasure of the women in hearing Mrs. McClung that it was decided to have the women's convention move into the general convention to listen to this address.

Mrs. McClung spoke on women as the healers or binders-up in the community or state. She said that women had been discovered since the war began. They had always known they were there and were a national asset, but now the politicians had discovered them to be a war asset.

Woman was naturally, she said, the healer, the constructive force in civilization. Man was inclined to be destructive, and while it was this destructive force in man's character that made him the pioneer and the builder of great works, it needed in national life the modifying influence of women as healers. The cause of the war was that the world was suffering from too much masculinity.

She said that this war had brought us a new set of difficulties to face, and the problems were so complex that sometimes one's brain seemed to skid, and a good chain to put upon it at such times was love. It was easy to feel exasperation with people who differed from one in these times, and it was a good thing on such occasions to put on the brake of love.

Mrs. McClung made a strong plea for free medical attendance for the most remote settler, and an equally forceful protest against the patronage system.

She spoke at some length upon the matter of the Women's Co-operative Farm which some of the leaders in Alberta are trying to have established where women prisoners can be sent to reform and learn some useful occupation, instead of taking a post-graduate course in vice in some jail.

In conclusion, Mrs. McClung protested against military training in the schools. She said that she believed that the seeds of the present war were sown in the Prussian victory of 1870 and she thought it necessary that the people here should be watchful lest the victory for which we hoped and prayed should establish the same military spirit in our midst. We must never forget, she said, that we are to keep alight the fires of love, kindness and international good will.

She quoted a very offensive poem translated from the German language, full of anticipated gloating over victory, but she reminded her hearers that it was our habit to sing: "Confound their knavish tricks, etc." and "Britannia Rules the Waves." Why, she asked, should Britannia rule the waves, and declared that for her part she believed they should be free to all. She was willing that our boys should shed their young blood to bring this war to a successful conclusion but she was not willing that they should have died in vain.

U.F.A. DIRECTORS' REPORT

Eleven meetings were held during the year of the Executive Committee and four of the Board of Directors. The expense of getting together such a large directorate must result ultimately in placing more authority in the hands of the executive. It was recommended that the president of the U.F.W.A. be added to the executive, and that the three members of the women's executive be added to the board of directors.

A recommendation was made that the place of the annual convention be the city where the central office was located, which would now be Calgary.

Amendments to the constitution were proposed because the amendments which the old original constitution had resulted in an overlapping and consequent have been added from year to year to confusion of authority in some instances. The increasing tendency on the part of the locals, both those that were incorporated and those that are not, to engage in trading activities, to build halls, and to engage in co-operative work generally, not to mention the growth of the district associations, practically none of which work had been recognized in the old constitution, made it necessary in the best interests of all parties that provision should be made for these activities. The advent and rapid growth of the women's section, the necessity for closer co-operation between the two bodies, was another point which had to be taken into consideration. The Directors endeavored to incorporate these phases of the work into the new constitution without losing sight of, or interfering with, the old basic features which have played such a prominent part in the work of the organization to date.

The linking up of the commercial organizations, The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, as later approved by the convention, was recommended for most favorable consideration by the board of directors. The

scheme of rural municipal hospital, so fully endorsed by the convention, had been carefully considered by the executive and directors throughout the year.

Relation to Women's Institutes

A grant of \$500 had been made by the board to assist in carrying on the work of the Women's Section. Grants given to the women's section during the past two years had been more than repaid. The directorate called attention to the false impression some were spreading that the system of women's institutes promoted by the provincial Department of Agriculture was practically identical with the U.F.W.A. The institutes are incorporated under a special act of the Provincial Legislature, which makes them essentially a departmental affair, with the Minister of Agriculture in supreme control, with power to create or destroy at his will. It is worth noting also that any property or goods which the institute accumulates during its existence, on dissolution from any cause, becomes the property of the department, and any balance left after all liabilities have been paid, belongs to the government. The Board which supervises the work of the institutes is purely advisory in character, and so far as the Directors were able to ascertain, it in no way interferes with the main features of the act, which vest supreme control in the person of the Minister of Agriculture. The board felt that these facts should be laid before the members, so that the true conditions may be known to them. There was no desire to belittle the work that the institutes are capable of doing, and the work that the institutes have accomplished in Ontario was duly recognized, but it was felt with the supreme control of these organizations vested in a minister of the government in power, they are not organized in accord with western ideas, or that in this province, where women have the vote, that they are any more suitable for the women than they would be for the men. Attention was called to this significant fact, also, that with the change of government in British Columbia, and the advent of equal suffrage in that province, the institutes are being cast to one side, as foreign to a real democracy, and the movement for an independent organization which will enjoy free speech and free thought, subject only to its own limitations, has sprung up and will undoubtedly be consummated with a constitution similar to the U.F.A., at a series of meetings to be held in B.C. this coming month.

Sale of Stock in Alberta

Affiliation with the Western Canada Livestock Union had been continued in 1916.

The executive entered into an agreement with the Calgary Branch of the Hudson's Bay Co., for the purchase of groceries and provisions by local unions and co-operative associations at wholesale prices. Had this met with success, the plan would have been extended, but such did not happen, and the matter was pushed no further. An agreement was made with the Edmonton Cold Storage Co. whereby the company offered special terms to the U.F.A. unions and members in the storage and sale of their goods. A bond for the protection of those members using space is being arranged for and will be held by the Department of Agriculture.

Attention was called to the fact that under the law creating the Public Utilities Commission passed at the last session of the provincial legislature, no company, whether incorporated within the province or not, is allowed to sell stock in the province until it has been duly licensed by the Public Utilities Board. Every farmer, for his own protection, should demand of canvassers, this license.

Request was made early last spring by the Legion of Frontiersmen at Calgary for the co-operation of the U.F.A. in forming local units at country points, preferably as mounted infantry. The matter was turned over to a special committee, but serious trouble in the governing council of the Legion, and the almost complete enlistment of the Calgary command for overseas service left the proposition under a big handicap, especially in the south. A number of units had been organized in the north, however.

Pending the proposed amalgamation

Wheat—D trading, mostly an increase of in all markets in Europe. Winnipeg Market of export interest Oats and l of oats futures

Table with columns for Wheat, Oats, and other commodities, listing prices for various dates from January 23 to January 29, and weekly and yearly averages.

Table with columns for No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, listing prices for various items.

LIVED

Table with columns for Choice steers, Best butchers, Fair to good, Good to choice, Medium to common, Common to canners, Good to cho, Fair to good, Best cask, Best butchers, Common to fair to good, Fair to good, Best milkers, Fair milkers, listing prices for various livestock.

COUNTS

Table with columns for Choice h, watered, Light hogs, Heavy sows, Stags, Sheep, Choice lam, Best milkers, listing prices for various livestock.

MARK

Table with columns for Dress, Spring ch, Wool, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, listing prices for various commodities.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 29, 1917)

Wheat—During the first four days of the past week prices were fairly steady, with a light volume of trading, mostly professionals. On Friday, the news that the Canadian government's revised figures showed an increase of sixty million bushels in the production of the last two years caused aggressive selling pressure in all markets. There were also reports that further developments would occur which might lead to peace in Europe. The result was a sharp break in prices on both Friday and Saturday and at the close on Saturday Winnipeg May wheat was twelve and one-quarter cents below the close of the previous week-end. Lack of export interest continues on account of the transportation difficulties.

Oats and barley prices were influenced by the decline in wheat. There has been some good buying of oats futures, but just enough to hold prices fairly steady. The trade in barley has been light.

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
January 23	183	180	
January 24	184	181	141
January 25	184	181	143
January 26	179	176	140
January 27	174	171	138
January 29	171	168	137
Week ago	186	183	
Year ago	132	131	
Oats—			
January 23	60 1/2	60 1/2	
January 24	61	60	
January 25	61	60	
January 26	59	59	
January 27	58 1/2	58	
January 29	57 1/2	56 1/2	
Week ago	60	59	
Year ago	50	50	
Flax—			
January 23	27 1/2		
January 24	27 1/2		
January 25	27 1/2		
January 26	27 1/2		
January 27	27 1/2		
January 29	27 1/2		
Week ago	27 1/2		
Year ago	22 1/2		

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$1 87
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	2 81
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 76
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 77
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 car	1 81

Sample barley, 1 car	92
Sample barley, 1 car	1 01
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2 93 1/2
No. 1 flax, 40 bu., to arrive	2 94
No. 1 flax, 200 bu., to arrive	2 93
No. 1 flax, 1 car, to arrive	2 92 1/2

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, January 25, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	545,689.40	28,768.20	2,044,116.40
"	Oats	160,897.32	2,451.16	532,972.15
"	Barley	9,149.08		26,714.27
"	Flax	13,452.54	1,013.20	62,314.34
Moose Jaw	Wheat	429,293.30	36,086.00	1,658,962.50
"	Oats	85,972.02		380,359.24
"	Barley	4,415.13	1,682.24	9,544.47
"	Flax	20,407.41	1,160.50	70,662.53

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Jan. 27, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.68	\$1.95
2 Nor. wheat	1.65	1.81
3 Nor. wheat	1.60	1.77
3 white oats	.52	.54
Barley	70-90	80-122
Flax, No. 1	2.63	2.94

Futures:—
May wheat 1.74 | 1.77
July wheat 1.71 | 1.71

Thursday, 30 cents higher than they ever went previous to this week.

Sheep and lamb prices are reflecting the limited receipts. Values are steadily moving upward. Choice fat lambs are selling at \$13.50 to \$13.75, the latter price having been paid for some extra choice lambs on two occasions.

Nearly feed lots have been drawn on liberally by packers this week for killing material. While receipts on the face of the records appear to have been heavy, the bulk of them were destined to eastern points and did not aid local packers much. The trade does not look for much increase in supplies during the remainder of the winter.

Winnipeg, Jan. 24.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for the past week as follows: Cattle, 1,585; calves, 68; sheep and lambs, 47; hogs, 8,000.

Receipts of Cattle continue light and quality very plain. The market is very strong for cattle good enough to kill with best fat steers selling from \$9.00 to \$9.50. We could make more for a real good car of steers. The medium to good kind are quotable from \$8.50 to \$8.75. Good fat killing heifers will bring up to \$8.50 with fat cows up to \$7.50. Trade on oxen and bulls is also strong. We have sold good quality oxen and bulls up to \$7.50. The steerer and feeder trade is a little better, good broody kind selling from \$6.50 to \$6.75. Trade on milkers and springers continues slow. We look for cattle values to continue strong.

Calves—Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$8.50; common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00.

Sheep and Lambs—There is an excellent demand for good quality lambs from \$11.75 to \$12.25, and good quality sheep from \$8.50 to \$9.25.

Hogs—The hog market was flat Friday last, but closed Saturday at \$13.00. Trade opened Monday this week at \$13.00, holding steady Tuesday, advancing Wednesday to \$13.25. There was a decidedly easier feeling the balance of the week, hogs declining to \$13.00 Thursday and closing Friday at \$12.85.

Calgary, Jan. 27.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports this week's Alberta stockyard receipts as follows: Horses, 473; cattle, 554; hogs, 2,791; sheep, 311. This week a year ago was: Horses, 473; sheep, 745; hogs, 2,036; sheep, none.

The fat steer market strengthened from \$6.50, and odd steers of good quality were making \$8.50; \$9.25 for good medium cattle; \$7.50 for common cattle. The medium to good kind of hogs is a wide spread between the price for choice and common cattle. Common half fat steers of ordinary quality making \$7.00 to \$7.50. The price of feeder and stocker steers ranged around \$6.75 to \$7.00. Heifers \$7.50 to \$7.75 on their light winter weight.

PACKERS OPENED THE WEEK'S MARKET BIDDING at \$13.00, and the market closed weak at \$12.00, due to Winnipeg and Toronto markets breaking badly on hogs, Thursday and Friday. Thursday's hogs sold here for \$13.25, which is a price record. We look for lower prices on hogs, as the market is due for a slight break which will only be temporary. (Top prices for hogs and cattle this week a year ago, \$9.25 and \$7.50 respectively). Estimates of packers and other direct shippers we sold 14 per cent of the cattle and 33 per cent of the hogs on the market. Altogether we handled 1,400 hogs at Calgary this week.

LIVESTOCK IN UNITED STATES
The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, from reports of its correspondents and agents, makes the following estimates of livestock on farms and ranges of the United States, January 1, 1917 (1916 figures revised):

In numbers, horses have decreased 35,000; mules increased 45,000; milch cows increased 600,000; other cattle increased 1,037,000; sheep decreased 142,000; swine decreased 715,000.

In average value per head, horses increased \$1.24; mules increased \$4.40; milch cows increased \$5.74; other cattle increased \$2.35; sheep increased \$1.97; swine increased \$1.33.

The total value on January 1, 1917, of all animals enumerated above was \$8,096,000,000, as compared with \$8,020,670,000 on January 1, 1916, an increase of \$75,330,000, or 11.6 per cent.

LIVESTOCK SHIPPING
The following figures trace the growth and work of the Livestock Shipping Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company since 1914:

Year	Cows	Hogs	Cattle	Sheep	Value
1914	181	11,000			\$190,000.00
1915	753	36,000	1129	908	400,000.74
1916	628	30,224	2345	650	678,042.78

1917—
4 cows 248 10,798 3146 1386 480,737.12
2 hogs 870 1869 55 80,148.97
mutton

1940 114,126 5515 2915 \$2,134,729.95

HIDE PRICES
Great salted hides 25 lbs. and up are quoted at 20 cents for No. 1 and green salted hides tanned are 18 cents. Green or frozen hides are 18 cents. No. 2 grades are 1 cent less in each case. All frozen hides are subject to 1 lb. dockage and green salted hides to 2 lbs. dock.

FLOUR LOWERS
Following a decline in the wheat market Saturday, flour dropped 40 cents a barrel in Winnipeg. The prices of the top grades are now \$4.50 per 50-lb. sack.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	Jan. 27	Year Ago	Jan. 25	Jan. 27	Jan. 25	Jan. 25
Cattle	\$ 03-9 50	\$ 03-9 50	10 00-10 50	8 75-9 50	10 75-11 80	9 75-10 75
Choice steers	8 50-9 00	7 25-7 50	8 75-9 50	8 50-8 75	10 00-10 75	8 75-9 75
Best butcher steers	8 50-9 00	7 00-7 25	7 00-7 50	7 00-8 00	7 75-10 00	6 50-8 75
Fair to good butcher steers	6 75-7 50	5 75-6 25	7 00-7 75	6 50-7 00	8 25-9 50	7 75-9 00
Good to choice fat cows	5 50-6 50	5 25-5 50	6 00-6 50	5 25-6 25	6 50-8 25	7 00-7 75
Medium to good cows	4 00-5 00	3 50-4 00	5 00-5 50	4 50-5 25	5 40-6 35	6 25-7 00
Common cows	3 75-4 25	4 25-4 75	4 25-4 75	3 00-3 50	4 75-5 35	5 00-5 75
Janvrs	7 50-8 50	6 00-6 50	7 00-7 50	7 25-7 50	8 00-10 75	7 75-9 00
Good to choice heifers	6 00-7 00	4 50-6 00	6 00-6 50	6 00-7 25	5 50-8 00	7 00-7 75
Fair to good heifers	6 50-7 00		5 75-6 25			
Best csm	6 00-7 50	5 00-5 25	7 50-8 50	5 25-5 50	7 75-8 75	7 00-7 75
Best butcher bulls	4 75-5 75	4 25-4 75	5 00-5 50	4 25-5 25	5 75-7 50	6 25-7 00
Common to bologna bulls	6 00-6 75	3 25-5 50	6 75-7 25	6 50-6 75	7 00-8 75	7 00-8 50
Fair to good feeder steers	6 00-6 75	5 00-5 25	6 25-6 60	6 50-6 75	5 75-7 50	6 25-7 00
Fair to good stocker steers						
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$85	\$65-\$80	\$80-\$100	\$95-\$100		\$65-\$80
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75		\$50-\$65
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$12 85	\$9 10	14 00-14 25	\$12 75	11 00-11 30	10 75-11 30
Light hogs	\$5 50-9 50		12 25		10 50-11 10	9 00-9 25
Heavy sows	\$5 00	8 25-7 00	9 50		10 75-11 00	8 00-8 25
Stags	5 50-6 00	\$1 50				
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	11 75-12 25	\$5 50	14 00-15 00	\$12 00	14 00-14 40	11 00-13 50
Best killing sheep	8 50-9 25	6 00-6 50	9 50-10 00		9 75-12 10	6 50-9 50

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Regina	Saskatoon
	Jan. 29	Year Ago	Jan. 15	Jan. 25	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	35c	24c-26c	40c-45c	35c-37c	35c	25c
Eggs (per doz.)						
New laid	50c	35c-40c	65c		50c	40c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new		60c	\$2 10	60c-65c	80c	50c
Milk and Cream						
Best cream (per lb. fat)	50c	40c				
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	43c	37c				
Dressed Poultry						
Spring chickens	20c	17c	20c-22c	20c-22c	30c	
Fow	17c	15c-14c	16c-18c	16c-18c	15c-14c	
Ducks	20c	15c	21c-23c	17c-18c	20c	
Geese	18c	15c	19c-21c	17c-18c	18c	
Turkeys	22c	19c	30c-35c	20c-25c	25c	
Hay (per ton)		No. 1's		No. 1's	No. 1's	No. 1's
No. 2 Upland		\$14		\$14		\$10 00
No. 2 Timothy	\$12	\$16	\$13-\$15	\$14		
No. 2 Midland		\$12				

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from January 23 to 29 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						Feed	OATS						BARLEY			FLAX		
	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'		3CW	3CW	Ex 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1NW	3CW	Ref.
Jan 23	174	174	170	127	136	104	91	50	54	55	53	52	98	92	79	79	262	290	242
24	179	175	171	128	137	106	93	57	55	55	54	53	98	92	79	79	262	290	242
25	179	175	171	128	137	106	93	57	55	55	54	53	98	92	80	80	262	290	242
26	174	171	166	123	132	101	90	54	52	52	51	50	98	90	79	79	262	290	242
27	166	165	160	118	127	96	87	52	51	51	50	49	98	90	79	79	262	290	242
28	165	162	157	115	124	94	85	52	51	51	50	49	98	90	79	79	262	290	242
Week ago	160	177	172	109	107			50	54	54	52	52	98	92	79	79	264	281	244
Year ago	127	125	123	118	111	104	94	46	44	44	43	42	60	65	55	55	215	212	

The Genesis of the Pork Barrel

By W. W. SMITH

Now it came to pass in those days when the voice of the auto siren and of Billy Sunday were not heard in the land, that men came from Britain and from the land of France and from yet other lands afar off and dwelt within the coasts of Canada.

And they and their children and their children's children dwelt in the land and possessed it after the colonization companies had been bought off, after many score years of great toil. And the people worshipped at the altar of the god which is called Natural Resources.

But it was so that, in the fullness of time, the people forgot the god of their fathers and went worrying after the gods of other nations, even after that one which is called High Tariff. And when the rulers of the land saw this they laughed within their hearts, for they were exceeding glad.

And to please the people, and moreover their own hearts, they builded a god, even High Tariff, and set it up within their coasts. And the frame thereof was of seasoned oak and the veneer of beaten brass, so that it stands to this day; for in those days there was not any manner of patronage system whatsoever in public works.

And they set the god up in their midst so that all who entered into the land should bow their heads to the image and sacrifice thereto day and night.

And it was so that as often as a citizen of the land would go to the city, which is called Toronto, to buy for himself a shirt of the value of so many measures of wheat, he must needs deliver up yet other measures as an offering. And when he did not possess the other measures he was wont to forego the shirt. And he wot not the reason of the high cost of his living, so that he said within his heart, "The merchant is a crook." And it came to be a saying in the land that the middle-man must go.

And people do like things in these days, for when one nation is at war with another and bread becometh exceedingly scarce, do they not break the windows of the shopkeeper and smite him with many bricks?

And the thing which they had set up found favor with the rulers, for they said among themselves: "Behold how the people pay much tribute into the treasury and wot not what they pay." And they laughed at the joke which they had made, for their hearts were light by reason of the easy forthcoming of the shekels.

And there were in the land in those days Infant Industries, which profited exceedingly by reason of the favor of the god High Tariff, so that they grew apace, like unto a civil service list. And in the fullness of time they spread themselves out over the land like unto a broody hen, and possessed it. And they also made as if they possessed the people and their rulers, and everything which was upon the face of the land and in the waters under the earth.

And it was so that a certain poor man whose name was legion dwelt in the land; and he had six sons and six daughters, and all of them were young and possessed of great appetites after the manner of their kind.

And as often as the poor man bought for his twelve children the sugar which they would eat he must needs pay into the treasury one penny for every pound. And at divers times they were wont to go exceedingly light on the sugar. And as often as he would buy hats for their heads and shoes for their feet he must needs pay tribute to the treasury; so that his tribute was many-fold that of the rich man who possessed no little ones save the poodle which his wife cherished in her bosom.

And the name of this thing is Tariff Taxation.

And when the poor man had heard the counsel of one Theodore, the son of Roosevelt, he laughed it to scorn, saying, "Behold, the rich man, my neighbor, is he not more fortunate than I, who have blessed my country by reason of my many children?" But he knew not that the tariff deals lightly with

the bachelor, the childless and the race suicide, for he was not a man of great learning.

And it came to pass that the Tariff found yet greater favor in the eyes of the rulers, for the treasury became full to overflowing, so that there was gold and to spare for all the wonderful works which they did.

For they spent of the gold of the treasury in many strange ways, and the fragments which fell from the counting table would fill twelve baskets every so often. And the dogs gathered of these fragments, and because they ran at the heels of their masters, the politicians, they were called heblers.

And at divers times the people tried to drive them away, even after the manner of Royal Commissions, but as a dog returneth to its vomit, so did the heblers return to gather of the fragments.

And these things are called graft, and the records of it fill the daily scrolls to overflowing, so that the chronicles of the law-making and of the war are crowded even into the south-west corner of the back page.

And the rulers built docks at Winnipeg and at Regina, where is Wascana Lake, and at Edmonton of Alberta, and lighthouses they built at divers places where there were found wells of water, and harbors dredged they at whatsoever city had a pull by reason of the sitting member. And they did many other wonderful works which were sorely needed, even as the family cow needeth a third horn in her business. And there was found a place in the national service for the son of every man who had failed not to mark his ballot aright and was not afflicted with the palsy, which is called shyness.

And by reason of the Tariff was there found gold for all of these things, and enough to spare for a new post office at Gopher Flats, when the people of that city shall have left off pursuing after a false party.

And the people were mightily pleased with these things which the rulers did for them, for they wist not that the price thereof came from their own scrip. But they made as if to believe that the rulers mint the money from the silvery phrases which proceed from the lips of the spellbinders which are at Ottawa.

And this manner of pleasing the people is likened unto a pork barrel, inasmuch as it holdeth much that is fat picking.

But there were not wanting men who saw evil in the Tariff and in the pork barrel which it begot. And these men raised their voices against these things, saying: "Behold how much treasure is wasted. Woe to those rulers who after the manner of Direct Taxation would take one-quarter fold of the sum which is now spent in riotous works. For there would ascend to the heavens a howl such as a man maketh when his favorite corn has been trodden underfoot of men, and the pork barrel would be broken asunder like unto a dry reed."

But the people hearkened not unto them, but clamored the louder for the post offices and the other public works which the barrel containeth.

And the rulers were wise unto their day, and they said within their hearts: "Do not these things please the people back home more than wise laws?" And it became a saying at the bustings: "Behold I get you such and such a thing."

And the people strove mightily to keep themselves solid with that party which keepeth the barrel in charge.

And by reason of these things the nation set at naught those things which maketh great, so that after a manner its progress was like unto that of a tortoise which lacketh ambition and suffereth much from gout.

And all these things are very much so to this day.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The following resolution re National Government was passed by the Winnipeg recognized organizing capacity where-
Whereas, victory in the war is not

only vital to Canada as a nation, but to each individual thereof.

And whereas, the urgent task of the administration of the Dominion of Canada at the present moment is to complete and make even more effective the mobilization of all our resources, men, women, money and material.

And whereas, the Canadian club of Winnipeg is of the firm belief that the determination of the Canadian people to carry on the war to victory and to bear the strain, however prolonged and however exhausting, will be strengthened and shown by the reorganization of the administration as far as practicable on the lines which have been followed by the mother country.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the club respectfully urges the right honorable the prime minister.

(1) To reorganize the administration along national lines, by including men of recognized organizing capacity wherever they may be found, irrespective of party affiliations or parliamentary experience.

(2) To give adequate representation in such reorganization to all classes of the nation who are contributing to the desired result.

(3) Following the example of Great Britain, to concentrate the executive authority in a war council of a few members.

Be it further resolved, that in the opinion of the club the reorganization can and should be carried out without an appeal to the electors.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the right honorable the Prime Minister.

U.F.A. Directors' Report

Continued from Page 44

of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., the directors felt that the creation of necessary machinery for aiding the work of co-operative trading of local unions should be held over. The new company would be able to greatly assist this work by business experience and perhaps also by strong financial backing.

The change of attitude on the part of banking and mortgage interests as well as others toward the association was noted. The European war had necessitated many changes of ideas. The recent increased prosperity of the farmer made some look at him again as the chief carrier of the after-war debt, but there was a big opportunity here for self-assertion not only in farmers' interests, but in the interests of the people of Canada generally.

Appreciation of the co-operation of the boards of other farmers' organizations during the past year was expressed.

JACK LONDON

Jack London, tramp, sailor, miner, journalist and author, recently died in California in his forty-first year. London was probably one of the best known short story writers on the American continent. As a lad he ran away from college and went to Klondyke, then went to sea before the mast, became a seal hunter, tramped thru Canada and the United States studying sociological and economic conditions, acted as war correspondent in the Russian-Japanese War, went into journalism, and finally settled down as an author. What he didn't know about the great outdoors and the sordid side of life was hardly worth knowing. His writings are characterized by directness and force, and thru all his books runs a sympathetic strain for the under dog. Some of his best known books are, "The Call of the Wild," "The Sea Wolf," and "John Barleycorn." He has written nearly a score of novels, as well as a great many short stories for magazines.

WORKING WITH A WILL

We are not sent into the world to do anything into which we cannot put our hearts. We have certain work to do for our bread, and that is to be done strenuously; other work to do for our delight, and that is to be done heartily; neither is to be done by halves and shifts, but with a will; and what is not worth this effort is not to be done at all.—Ruskin.

CATTLE FEEDING LESSONS

Steers that are full-fed from birth should not be held beyond twenty or twenty-two months of age, because there is a decided falling off in the rate of gain. After this age the carcasses are overdone, there is an undue waste of excess fat and the gain in weight in proportion to feed consumed is much reduced as well as the gain per day per steer. These are the results secured in a recent test at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station in which some steers were full-fed while others received much less feed.

The steers which received feed insufficient for the greatest growth were most affected by such ailments as indigestion and pink eye, and their sickness was more likely to result in death. In fact, among more than a hundred steers in the experiments, all the losses except one were among the low-fed animals.

Steers fed for long periods such as three years and a half on feed insufficient for the greatest growth, did not seem to be able to digest their feed and to make good gains when later put on full feed. Even a steer whose growth was greatly retarded for only one year never equalled in weight a steer of the same age which had been full-fed from birth, altho when put back on full feed he made very profitable gains and developed a very choice carcass of beef. These results do not disagree with the common observation that thin steers often make the most profitable gains. Such feeders have usually not been starved so long or so steadily. They have usually had bulky feed which kept up the stomach capacity even tho it didn't furnish a great deal of nourishment, and were very likely to have at least occasional large quantities of good nutritious feed, while the steers in the test were kept regularly on small quantities of food for long periods so that they seemed to lose the capacity to eat and digest as large quantities as they must handle to make the most profitable gains.

Thrifty yearlings put on feed that is not sufficient, even to keep up the body weight they already have, continue to grow in height and framework even when made to lose half a pound a day. Measurements of the skeletons did not indicate any decrease in the rate of growth for several months. Even when these animals were using the body fat to supplement the lack of feed there was a very noticeable addition of fat in the skeleton. Only when approximately all the fat was taken from the soft parts did the animals begin to draw on the fat in the skeleton to maintain existence.

The most economical choice beef resulted from the use of a feeder weighing about 750 pounds so fed as to make a gain of 500 pounds. Such a steer will probably not quite top the market, but he should make the greatest possible profit to the feeder and furnish an economical carcass for the butcher and the housewife and meat of a quality to please the most exacting. The carcasses show that of this 500 pound gain 38 per cent. is water, 49 per cent. fat and 12 per cent. protein. When similar steers were fattened until they had gained another 500 pounds, or gone from 1,250 pounds to 1,750 pounds, the carcasses were much overdone and the second 500 pounds was 76 per cent. fat, 18 per cent. water and 5 per cent. protein.—P. F. Trowbridge, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$5,172.50
K. C. Wallock, Sask.	2.50
Balmer G. G. Assn., Fernon, Sask.	27.00
Joe. Wall, Lenora, Man.	15.00
Ladies of Smiley G. G. Assn., Smiley, Sask.	25.00
Methodist Ladies' Aid, Eye Hill, Alta.	25.00
Men and Women Grain Growers of Fertile, Sask.	21.00
Joe. Handwick, Nessett, Man.	5.00
John G. Handwick, Nessett, Man.	1.00
Albert E. Handwick, Nessett, Man.	2.25
Mrs. A. T. Patterson, Newdale, Man.	9.50
Wm. Carr, Watrous, Sask.	5.00
Margaret Averill, Clan William, Man.	3.00
Molly Averill, Clan William, Man.	1.50
Steve Averill, Clan William, Man.	1.50
Lily Averill, Clan William, Man.	1.50
Total	\$5,341.27

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$2,467.50
K. C. Wallock, Sask.	2.50
Children of the Kasimif, Alta., School District No. 1941	2.50
"Walker Trio" of Rosemead, Alta.	5.00
Total	\$2,477.50

FREE REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT FREE

Cash \$500 Prizes

In the history of Western Canada there never was a keener demand for high class wheat, oats and barley than there is today. Farmers are realizing that the very best seed is the cheapest and most profitable to sow. Under normal conditions the difference between the best seed and ordinary seed means an increasing yield of from three to five bushels per acre on wheat, six to eight on barley and twelve to fifteen on oats. Not only is the yield greater, the sample is superior, the grade better and the price higher. Another advantage is that the man who sows choice seed will cultivate more carefully. High class seed is a money making proposition.

The Grain Growers' Guide has searched the Prairie Provinces and purchased the best Marquis wheat, Fife wheat, Banner oats, Victory oats and O.A.C. 21 barley that is grown in this country. All of it has been grown under the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. There is no better seed. We have enough of this seed to sow 1,000 acres and we are giving it away to our readers. In addition, The Grain Growers' Grain Company is donating \$500 in cash prizes to those who produce the best half bushel from the seed which The Guide supplies.

Pure Registered Seed \$500 in Prizes Terms of Competition

Comparatively few farmers realize what registered seed means. The only institution in Canada which can register seed is the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, with head office at Ottawa. The Association was organized by Dr. J. W. Robertson, the famous agricultural expert, and its Board of Directors comprises leading agricultural experts and farmers all over Canada. It is not a government institution, but is controlled entirely by its members, and its sole object is to produce high class seed.

It costs absolutely nothing for any farmer to join the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Under the rules and regulations of this Association the growing crops of the members are inspected after threshing, the seed is cleaned and re-cleaned and is again inspected as it is being put into the sacks. If it passes this final inspection the sacks are then sealed by the Association inspector and cannot be opened until they are used for seed.

Registered seed means that the seed is absolutely pure in variety and contains no admixtures of any other grain whatever. It is absolutely free from seeds of every noxious weed. It is plump, free from frost, and must germinate 95 per cent., altho most of it germinates 100 per cent. There is no better seed in the world.

This is the kind of seed The Guide has purchased for distribution and any Guide reader can secure this seed and enter the competition.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg is assisting The Grain Growers' Guide in this campaign for the production of pure seed by donating \$500 in cash to be given as prizes absolutely free and without any reservation to those who produce the best results from the seed distributed by The Grain Growers' Guide. The following are the cash prizes:

	For Wheat.	For Oats.	For Barley.
1st Prize	\$100	\$40	\$25
2nd "	50	20	15
3rd "	25	12	10
4th "	20	8	7
5th "	15	5	5
6th "	13	4	4
7th "	12	4	3
8th "	10	3	2
9th "	10	3	2
10th "	8	2	2
11th "	8	2	2
12th "	7	2	—
13th "	6	—	—
14th "	5	—	—
15th "	5	—	—
16th "	5	—	—
17th "	5	—	—
18th "	4	—	—
19th "	3	—	—
20th "	3	—	—
Total	\$315	\$105	\$80

The Grain Growers' Guide will hold a Seed Fair in Winnipeg, in November, 1917, at which every person who earns one or more sacks of The Guide's pure seed will be entitled to enter the competition for the \$500 in cash prizes. Each competitor must send one-half bushel of The Guide's pure seed and a small sheaf of the same grain. We expect to have at least 1,000 entries, which will make it by far the largest seed fair ever held in Western Canada.

The Guide has been very fortunate in securing as judges George Seris, Chief Grain Inspector for the Dominion Government, Winnipeg; Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., and Prof. T. J. Harrison, of Manitoba Agricultural College. The men who win the first prizes at The Grain Growers' Guide Seed Fair in November, 1917, will stand pretty close to Seager Wheeler as producers of the world's best seed and will be able to get a higher price for their seed grain than ordinary producers.

The pure registered seed which The Grain Growers' Guide is distributing is put up in sacks containing a quantity suitable to seed one-quarter of an acre. The wheat and oats are put up in 20 lb. sacks and the barley in 24 lb. sacks. Formerly we restricted this distribution to four sacks to any one person. We have decided, however, to throw it open and allow any person to earn as many sacks as they wish while the supply of seed lasts. The terms of the competition are as follows:

- 1—Any person who will collect two subscriptions to The Guide, new or renewal, at \$1.50 each, and forward the \$3.00 to The Guide office, will receive free of charge one sack of either variety of wheat, oats or barley described on this page.
- 2—Any person may earn as many sacks of these grains as they desire. For every three sacks that are earned The Guide will donate a fourth sack without charge.
- 3—Any number of members of the same family may enter and earn this grain on equal terms, but every person who enters must be a paid-in-advance subscriber to The Guide or a member of a family where there is a paid-in-advance subscriber.
- 4—No person will be allowed to forward his own subscription and count the same towards earning a sack of grain.
- 5—All seed will be shipped in plenty of time for seeding and each person who earns any of this seed will be provided with instructions for taking care of it and will also be assisted to become a member of the C.S.G.A. The Guide is very anxious to increase the membership in the C.S.G.A. as it will be a paying proposition to every member who joins.
- 6—In case our supply of registered seed is not equal to the demand we will supply the purest, cleanest and best seed of guaranteed high quality that can be found and every person will be entitled to enter the \$500 prize competition. Our supply of registered seed, however, is still sufficient for a considerable number of entries.

IMPORTANT

If you want to get a start in producing the best wheat, oats and barley grown in the world, collect one subscription to The Guide and mail it at once, together with the coupon on this page. Full supplies will then be sent to you for taking subscriptions and you may earn as much of this seed as you would like to have while the supply lasts. Owing to the limit in quantity, however, we have decided not to accept any more reservations unless they are accompanied by one subscription. Collect your subscription today and make your reservation and we will hold the seed for you until you collect the balance of the subscriptions.

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Jan. 31, 1917.

Gentlemen—Herewith is one subscription to The Guide, which I have authorized. Please reserve for me the number of sacks of the different varieties of your pure seed as indicated below and send at once complete details of competition and regulations necessary for taking subscriptions.

..... 20 lb. sacks of Fife Wheat and 20 lb. sacks of Marquis Wheat
 20 lb. sacks of Banner Oats and 20 lb. sacks of Victory Oats
 24 lb. sacks of O.A.C. 21 Barley

In order to entitle me to this grain free and also to enter into the \$500 Prize Competition, I will send you the necessary subscription to The Guide at \$1.50 each before March 1st.

Name

P. O.

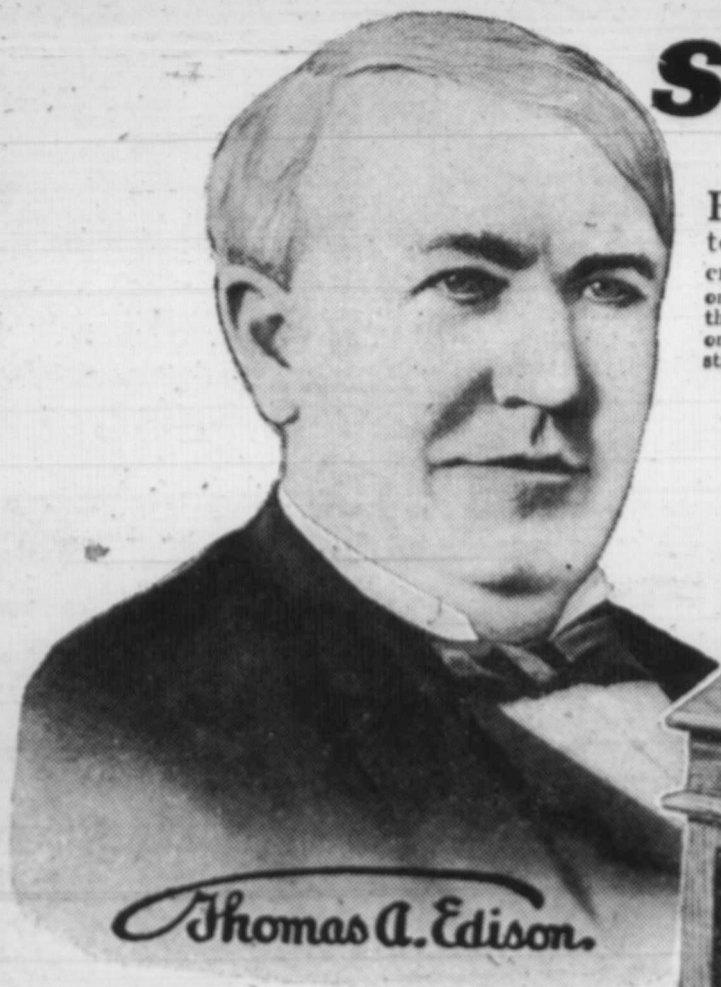
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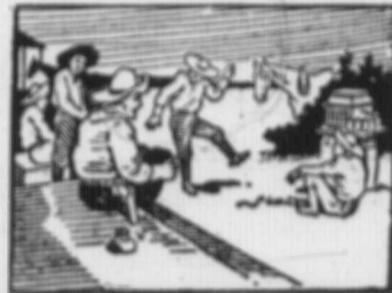
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Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison makes this possible, for it sends to you the greatest home entertainment. It will mean more than entertainment and enjoyment, more than an hour of amusement, yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.



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