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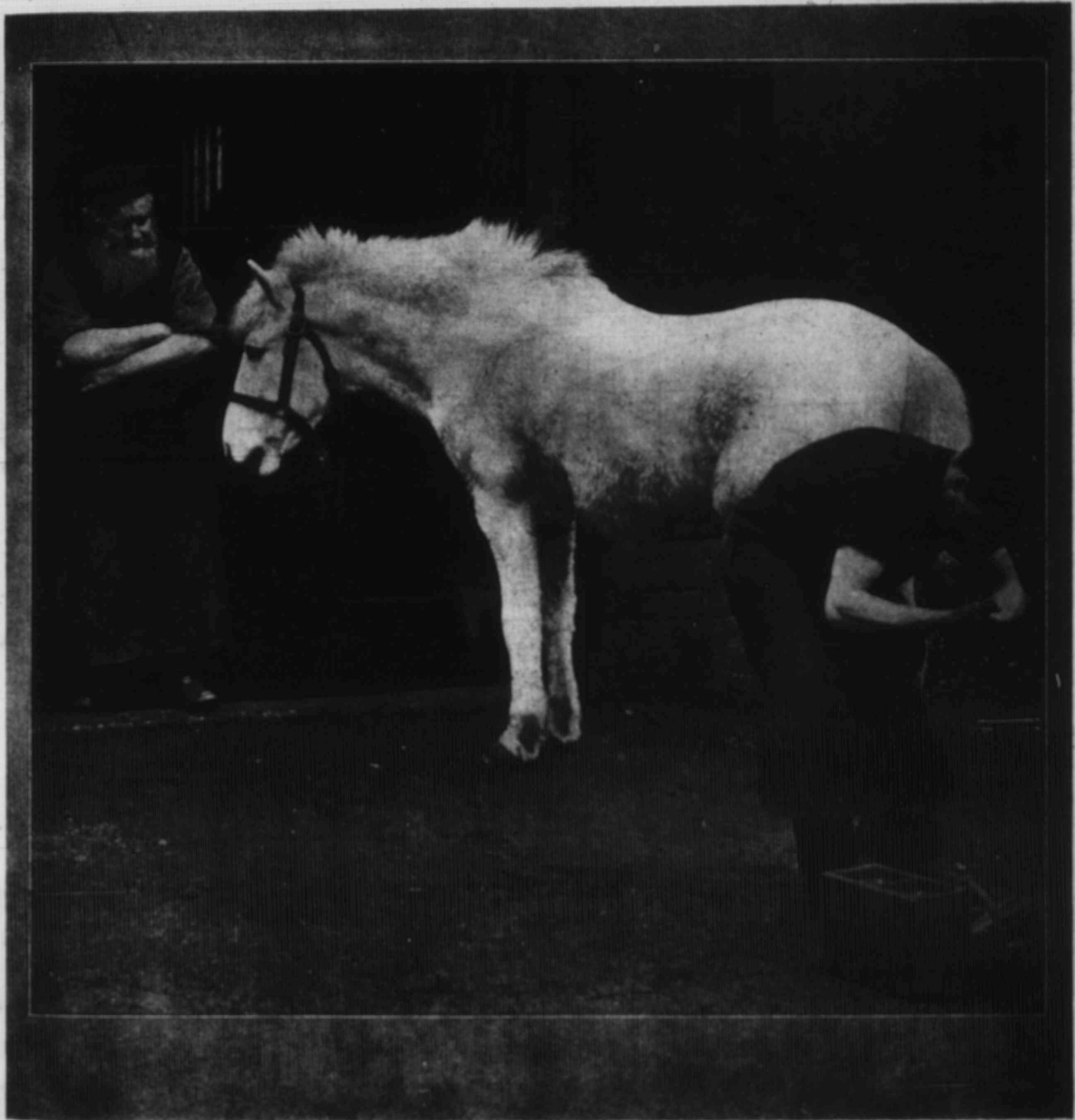
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

November 29, 1916

\$1.00 per Year



THE VILLAGE SMITHY

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A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your renewal is due. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal, bank or express money order. Mail your \$1.50 today.

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.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
 Associate Editors: Ernest J. Trott and E. A. Weir
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Commercial display—20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—16—cents per agate line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue. No discount 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 reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



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New system Teeth, without plates; crowns, inlays, all kinds of fillings; extractions or any other form of work performed for you by the most up-to-date methods. Samples of our work shown and estimates given upon request.

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We Solicit Difficult Cases Where Others Have Failed

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In Choosing Life Insurance

Look at the cost—not only the first cost, the present premium, but the Cost in the long run, taking the profits into consideration.

On both counts it will be found that no policies cost so little as those of The Great-West Life.

Premiums are lower, and profit returns higher than obtainable elsewhere. The reasons are—the high rate of interest earned on the Company's investments—a favorable mortality—and low cost of business.

Ask for information.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

DEPT. I.

Head Office - Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN'S ANNUAL SUCCESS

The full board of directors, 207 official delegates and 43 visitors were in attendance at the City Hall, Regina, when the sixth general meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Ltd. convened at 10 a.m. on November 22, 1916. The chair was taken by J. A. Maharg, who since the inception of the company has been its president.

The directors' report, indicating marked progress along every line, was presented by Mr. Maharg, who moved its adoption. In seconding the motion, Hon. George Langley, vice-president, said he was moved by a peculiar feeling. "I was one of the forefathers of this institution. Handling in one year nearly 45 million bushels of grain by a company only five years old represents a miracle of growth. We used to think only of the policy of the company; now we have a two-fold thing to think of, namely, the normal operations of the company and its policy. The miracle would be a catastrophe if we overlooked the policy side of the institution. The success of this institution depends upon the fidelity of its patrons, and the fidelity of its patrons depends very largely upon the institution deserving their fidelity."

Profits Half Million

The company's net profits for the year ended July 31, 1916, were \$557,795.71. A cash dividend of 8 per cent. on all shares allotted prior to April 1, 1916, has been paid, and after placing 50 per cent. of the remaining profits in elevator reserve account (in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation) the shareholders adopted the recommendation of the directors and added the sum of \$6.00 per share to the paid-up portion of all shares allotted prior to April 1, 1916. The small balance of profits still remaining, \$6,866.67, was placed in reserve account. The vice-president pointed out that bearing in mind the immense quantity of grain handled, the profits, tho seeming large, are really very small.

Under the company's Act of Incorporation three directors retire annually, James Robinson, W. C. Mills and J. B. Musselman, the three retiring directors, were re-elected to serve for a further term of three years. Owing to the position he is now filling with the government, Mr. Dunning felt it was advisable for him to retire from the directorate and with great regret his resignation was accepted. John Evans, of Nutana was elected to serve for Mr. Dunning's unexpired term of one year.

Thanks to Dunning

"I felt it my duty to go," said Mr. Dunning, referring to the work he had taken up with the Provincial Government. "I would not have considered leaving this company unless I had been absolutely sure that the institution had reached a point at which it could get along without me. If you believe I succeeded as your general manager it is consistent with that belief that you also believe I have built an institution which can go on without me. Mr. Riddell is every whit as able to successfully manage this company as I have been. I came to the company when it was only a name, and it is now an institution which is being copied in the four corners of the earth. I want to thank the delegates and shareholders for their treatment of me."

Mr. Dunning has no longer any official connection with the company and keen regret was felt that this should be so.

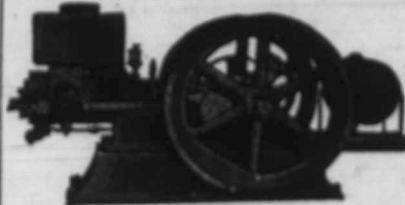
Continued on Page 27

Now a Dependable Cream Separator

It gets all the cream and will give you years of satisfaction. Increased efficiency is assured with the Perforated Distributing and Equalizing Sleeve, as found in

Red Star Cream Separator

It distributes all the milk equally between the discs, making each disc do its full share of work—thus every particle of cream is separated.



One of your neighbors owns a Waterloo Boy. Ask him if he would part with it.

The Waterloo Boy

Gasoline or Kerosene Engine is doing the hard work every day of the year for hundreds of Western farmers. Every owner is a booster. Sizes from 1 1/2 H.P. to 24 H.P. Guaranteed for 5 years against defective workmanship.



Gasoline Engine and Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

Now is the time to think of Christmas Giving. You can choose nothing more practical or acceptable than gifts of

Fairweather's Fine Furs

There's no guess work in purchasing such a gift in the mail-order way! You are assured of entire satisfaction in anything you purchase—or the return of your money, and we pay all express charges. All orders attended to the day they are received, and sent C.O.D., subject to your approval if you so desire.

Note These Exceptional Values

- Black Wolf Sets—Shawl Stole shaped deep around neck, over shoulders and down back with long front tabs finished on ends with tails. Large pillow Muff, trimmed with head, tail and paws. **\$45.00**
- Mongolian Wolf Sets—In inexpensive sets, make a very durable wearing fur in black. One animal effect Stole, curved neck, finished with head, tail and paws. Large square Pillow Muff to match. **\$17.50**
- American Opossum Sets—Scarfs in two skin animal effect, head and tail crossed at back, finished with head, tail and paws on ends. Fancy Pillow Muff to match. **\$28.50**
- Wolf Sets—Large one skin animal neckpiece, finished with head, large heavy brush and paws. Large Pillow Muff to match. **\$28.50**
- Mink Marmot Coats—Extra durable quality, full straight skirts, 42 to 50 inches long, deep shawl collar and cuffs, lining of good quality satin to match. All sizes. **\$75.00**
- Ladies' Beaver Coats—Beautiful selected dark skins, perfectly matched with deep square roll collar and deep cuffs, lining of dark and light brown satin. **\$250.00 to \$300.00**

Ladies' Muskrat Coats—A most fashionable cut, with full loose back, large square collar, also notch, and long shawl collar, lining of heavy **\$50.00 to \$125.00** satin to match.

Ladies' Raccoon Coat—These coats are made from picked skins, well matched, full furred, and dark in color. The full fur shirt and the large comfortable collars make these garments the height of fashion, as well as the necessities of comfort. A very special line, in all sizes and lengths, 42 and 45 inches. **\$150.00**

Hudson Coats—Skins of heavy fine silky fur, every appearance of Hudson Seal, only heavier in fur, lengths from 34 to 50 inches, with new shawl collar, or collar and yoke. Lining fine quality silk to **\$95.00 to \$175.00** match.

Men's Raccoon Coats—A very complete assortment in all sizes, made from selected skins, well matched and uniform in stripes and color, with large shawl collar. **\$75.00 to \$150.00**

OUR GUARANTEE assures every purchaser of absolute satisfaction. Only the fact that Fairweather Furs are the best your money can buy, enables us to make it so strong.

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Dept. C.

Winnipeg



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December Records

Now on Sale



Christmas without music—music new and music old—simply wouldn't be Christmas—now, would it? The Columbia December Record list is a revelation of what Columbia art accomplishes in holiday entertainment.

CHRISTMAS RECORDS
Oh! Come All Ye Faithful Mark! The Herald Angels Sing
Oh! Holy Night Star of Bethlehem
The Toy Parade The Dolly Dances
Christmas Bells Christmas Melodies
Clever Fairy Story Recitations
Dashing dance airs for holiday merriment

Hipolito Lazaro

The Supreme Tenor, sings two great arias from "Rigoletto" and "Tosca."

Leon Rothier

Metropolitan Bass, delivers the magnificent "Marcello's" Air.

Graham Marr

America's foremost Baritone, sings the "Stein Song" and "Brown October Air."

Weber and Fields

The inimitable pair, in two screamingly funny vaudeville sketches.

Lucy Gates

American Soprano Prima-Donna, delights with two joyous bird-airs.

Pablo Casals

Greatest of Cellists, plays two masterpieces by Haydn and Bach.

Al Jolson

The most popular blackface Comedian, sings a typical Jolson hit.

Then there is an array of song-successes, with "Love Me at Twilight," the hit of "Step This Way," ten great dance records; Tschaiakowsky's "1812 Overture," played by the band of H. M. Grenadier Guards; four orchestral overtures; records by Creator's Band; the "Scheherazade" suite in the Ballet Russe series; records in native Gaelic; first recordings by the Musical Art Society of New York under the personal direction of Frank Damrosch; trios, vocal and violin solos; marimba, accordion and celesta novelties.

A Columbia treat awaits you at your dealers today!

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month

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DOMESTIC SERVANT WANTED
Capable general servant is wanted immediately by family in Winnipeg consisting of parents and two small children. Must be capable of doing ordinary plain cooking and help care for children. English speaking only acceptable. Wages \$20 per month with increase if service satisfactory. Good home where servant will be well treated. Apply with references. Mrs. A.B.C., 118 Chestnut Street, Winnipeg.

Farmers' Letter File
SAVES TIME AND MONEY

Thirty-nine farmers out of every hundred lose money at some time because they have not kept copies of their business letters or have lost the receipts for bills they have paid. When you ship grain, produce or livestock or order supplies of any kind by letter, it is important that you keep an EXACT copy of the letter you write. Every secretary of a Farmers' Association, school board or any business organization should have a FARMERS' LETTER FILE and keep his correspondence in proper shape. It will save several times its cost in every future year. The Farmers' Letter File contains pockets for all the letters of the alphabet. Letters you receive and copies of letters you send, as well as your receipts, can thus be filed alphabetically and be found in an instant whenever you want them. This file is 11 1/2 inches by 12 inches, and will accommodate letters of any size up to 12 inches by 12 inches. When closed the file is 1 1/2 inches thick and opens like an accordion so that it will hold 1,000 letters. Will last twenty years. With each file six sheets of "Manifold" Carbon Paper, for taking copies of letters with pen or pencil; also six "Manifold" Pens, made especially for writing letters of which carbon copies are to be taken. All Complete with instructions for use \$1.00 mailed postpaid for.....

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GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

We Want Every Man Who Sees This Advertisement to Send for Our Catalog

You do not have to buy unless our catalog convinces you that our prices cannot be equalled anywhere.

\$7.50 Dark Tweed Suit
Post Paid Pencil Stripes

Order by 143921
Finely Finished Smart Appearance

Well made in attractive three-button, single-breasted sack style, lined throughout with a good twill lining. The vest is single-breasted, medium high. Trousers are nicely made and finished with side buckles and belt loops. Sizes 36 to 44 inches chest measure. \$7.50 Price postpaid.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 29th, 1916

COST OF LIVING PROBE

The Dominion Government has passed an Order-in-Council giving wide powers to the Minister of Labor for investigating the cost of living. Under the new order the minister may demand detailed information from those who are dealing in the necessities of life, by which they must state the quantity they hold, the actual cost, the price at which they have sold it, or at which they propose to sell it. If, after receiving these reports, the minister deems it necessary to make further investigation, he has the power to enter the premises and examine all books and documents and take evidence under oath. The same Order-in-Council gives every city, town and municipality power to demand the same information from dealers within their boundaries. The information is then forwarded to the Minister of Labor who goes into it in the same manner in which he will examine the reports secured by himself direct. He may proceed to examine further, either on the basis of his own reports or from the reports secured thru any city, town or municipality. If, after he has completed his examination, he finds that any of these dealers, whether wholesalers, jobbers or retailers, or manufacturers are holding the necessities of life at higher prices than are "reasonable and just" the minister may then arrange for prosecution. This is done by turning the whole case over to the Attorney-General of the province in which the offense was committed, and the Attorney-General then enters prosecution in the ordinary way. Any person found guilty may be fined any amount up to \$5,000, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or is subject to both punishments.

Special provisions are made in the Order-in-Council that the new regulation does not apply in any way to farmers or others who may hold the products grown on their own land. It is also specially provided that manufacturers shall not be under obligation to sell to those who are not accustomed to purchase from manufacturers, nor shall any person be obliged to sell otherwise than in accordance with the ordinary course of business.

If the Dominion Government really wants to reduce the cost of living, it should remove some of those special laws made for the express purpose of creating combines and increasing the cost of living. There is a protective tariff on pretty nearly everything we buy and the manufacturer in nearly every case increases the price of his product by the amount of the tariff tax. In fact, that is what the tariff tax is intended to do, as Sir George Foster expressly stated in the House of Commons. Thus the government on the one hand passes a law for the purpose of creating combines and increasing the cost of living, and on the other hand makes provisions to punish those who do exactly what the law intended they should do.

Except in isolated cases it is doubtful if this new regulation will accomplish much. What we need at Ottawa is a strong hand to take hold of the situation as the British government has done and prevent a handful of people from cornering the necessities of life and robbing their fellow-men. There is a way to do it and the British government has found it, but the British government wouldn't do it in any such round about method as that adopted by the Canadian government.

PROTECTION AND CANNED GOODS

Quotations for canned goods recently announced indicate advances of about 100 per cent. on tomatoes, corn and pumpkin as compared with a year ago. There are also material advances on other lines. There has of

course been reduced output which is partly responsible for the advances just mentioned. It has been estimated that the Canadian supply of tomatoes will be only 25 per cent., corn 50 per cent. and pumpkin between 25 and 30 per cent. of that anticipated. The canners have an advantage in respect to the rising cost of materials. Supplies bought at lower prices will show favorable returns and this applies to cans, labels, sugar, etc., bought before the advance. The statement of "carried-over" stocks of the Dominion canners from last year also showed some \$2,427,000 worth on hand.

The rewards of good business acumen ought to be rendered to the canners the same as to any other individual or corporation, but the position of the canning industry at the present time is one that takes some supreme efforts at justification. Those who can justify it have a conscience easily satisfied. When the people of Canada are making the loudest wails ever heard over the country as a whole against the rising cost of food products they tacitly submit to a duty of 1½ cents a pound on these canned products, including the weight of cans, nails, box, etc. Today Canadian cities are importing various kinds of canned goods from United States. Tomatoes are being brought into Winnipeg from Baltimore, Maryland, and the duty on every case of 24 cans (total weight 66-70 lbs.) is approximately one dollar or four cents per can. Furthermore, these tomatoes are being sold cheaper than the product of the Canadian canning combine. The Financial Post of Toronto says:—

"Thru the operation of Canadian Canners (the holding company of the different canning interests) the Canadian situation is well in hand as regards price maintenance, and as prices are also high in the United States and duties and freight must be added, competition from that quarter is not to be seriously feared."

This is the state of affairs existent while Canadian consumers ask for relief and demand commissions of investigation. Meantime the Dominion Government makes a law against combines that from a practical standpoint is unlikely to bring relief. The remedy is simple. Knock off the tariff tax.

HONESTY IS REWARDED

To those who have been more or less familiar with the magnificent work done in the past ten years by Ben Lindsay, the famous judge of the Juvenile Court of Denver, Colorado, it will be a great satisfaction to know that he was again elected to office two weeks ago. The big interests and the crooked politicians have been combined against Judge Lindsay for many years because he has the habit of telling the truth without fear or favor and of handing out even-handed justice from his court. Every time, however, the people who know Judge Lindsay and who believe in him, have stood by him, and in this last election he had an unprecedented majority of 10,000 votes. There is a great awakening going on in the United States, and real democracy is growing rapidly. If we had a few men of the type of Judge Lindsay in Canada it would help amazingly to clean up our public life.

WELL-MERITED RECOGNITION

At the close of the Convention of the Western Livestock Union in Calgary last week, Miss E. Cora Hind, agricultural and commercial editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, was presented by the convention with an illuminated address and a purse containing \$1,300 in gold as a recognition of her long and faithful services in the interests of the livestock industry. As agricultural editor of the foremost daily newspaper in the West, Miss

Hind occupies a unique position. That her labors for the advancement of livestock interests have been recognized in such a tangible way is a tribute not only to Miss Hind's personal work, but is also a recognition that women are capable of performing efficiently duties hitherto monopolized by men. Miss Hind has not only aided the livestock industry, but in her long and busy newspaper career has had no small part in removing the prejudices and discriminations against her sex which have long existed in the industrial and commercial world.

MUNICIPAL PLAN IS SOUND

A section of the small press of Saskatchewan is casting slurs and insinuations against the operations and officers of the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Commission. Fortunately such have little weight with thinking men. The Saskatchewan commission is based on right principles and is bound to succeed when properly supported. It has been estimated that all the line companies operating in that province last year averaged total losses of \$40,000 each. They also had to pay their usual salaries and expenses and were able to pick and choose whom they would and whom they would not insure. None of them are in the business for their health and what they lost this year the farmers have already paid for or will pay for in added premiums or by cutting out insurance still more in areas where needed most. The Municipal Hail Insurance plan is sound. A committee has now been appointed to arrange a plan for the payment in full of all losses this year. It is clearly up to all Grain Growers in the province of Saskatchewan to support Municipal Hail Insurance more strongly than ever before and to disregard the petty insinuations indulged in here and there by friends of monopoly.

MAGILL GOES TO EXCHANGE

Grain growers will regret to learn that Dr. Robert Magill, Chairman of the Canada Grain Commission, has accepted the secretaryship of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. In four years as chief commissioner, Dr. Magill has earned and held the confidence of the grain growers, whose interests for the first time received the consideration warranted. If Dr. Magill in his position as arbitrator between the growers and the dealers gave justice to the growers it is evident also that the dealers harbor no ill feelings against him. It is not only for his ability to perform the secretarial duties that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has engaged Dr. Magill. The Grain Exchange has a laudable ambition to win the confidence of, and become popular among the farmers whose grain maintains the Exchange and its members. There is no essential reason why an institution like the Grain Exchange should not be of equal value to both producer and dealer and hold the confidence of both.

The Exchange is a necessary factor in marketing the crop, but its functions have at times been diverted from their proper course. The result has been antagonism and distrust on the part of the grain growers, which was undoubtedly bitter for some years, but happily has improved much recently. It is very unfortunate that the government should lose the services of Dr. Magill, but he will still be in a position to render great service to all factors in the grain trade. The government will have a great task to find a capable successor.

If you are interested in growing one acre of pure registered seed, you can get the seed free. Read about it on page 17.

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CO LIMITED CANADA
WANTED
r File
\$1.00
Tweed
\$7.50
NADA
NIPEG

FARMERS RULE A STATE

An outstanding example of the power possessed by farmers when thoroughly and efficiently organized is furnished by the results of the recent elections in the State of North Dakota. In March, 1915, the Nonpartizan League was organized, the plan followed being for a canvasser to visit every individual farmer within a definite territory. In this way the entire state was covered. The program was a progressive one, advocating state terminal elevators, flour mills, stockyards, packing houses, cold storage plants, state hail insurance, exemption of farm improvements from taxation, state inspection of dockage and grading and rural credit banks operated at cost. The league formed was politically nonpartizan and it endorsed only such candidates for office as its executive knew to be wholeheartedly in favor of the league's program. It was evident from the result of the primaries that the farmers' candidate for governor, Lynn J. Frazier would be elected, but the chances of the other league candidates were matters of doubt. Election results, however, show that the farmers swept the state. Farmers' candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state auditor, attorney-general, commissioner of insurance, commissioner of agriculture, the three members of the railroad commission, superintendent of public instruction and the three supreme court judges were elected, in most cases with overwhelming majorities. Eighty per cent. of the voters in North Dakota are farmers. There is good reason to believe that they can quite successfully administer the affairs of the state. If the farmers' candidates elected remain true to their progressive program they should retain the support of the electorate and their state cannot help but prosper. Western Canadian farmers might follow the example set by brother farmers across the line with a program suited to our needs. Proper,

organization and united action would create a force that would be felt thruout the whole Dominion.

In connection with paying off mortgages a number of inquiries have reached The Guide as to the status of a renewal contract. The Federal Interest Act provides that if a mortgage has run for five years a farmer may pay it off with a three months' bonus of interest regardless of the term of the mortgage. If, however, the mortgage has been renewed, it is then on the same basis of a new mortgage and the renewal must run for five years before it can be paid off on the same terms.

A great loss to the forces of democracy occurred on November 4, when the death occurred at Washington, D.C. of Henry George, Jr. after a lingering illness. He was a very strong supporter of the policy of his famous father, Henry George, and did all in his power to restore to mankind their birthright, the land. Henry George, Jr. was a successful author and had served with distinction as a member of Congress.

It is the duty of all good citizens in Saskatchewan, men and women, to see that the remaining twenty liquor dispensaries are banished from the province. The vote will be taken on Monday, December 11. United action will win. Do your part.

One of the chief factors directly affecting the high cost of living is railroad freight rates. Just as the president of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario said last year: "When the transportation companies receive fifteen cents more for carrying a barrel of apples 146 miles than the grower receives for the fruit, it is evident there is something wrong with the transportation and marketing systems."

Be careful to sign your name and give your address when writing letters. We have had several important letters recently reach The Guide office where the writer has forgotten either to sign his name or to give his post office address and in each case we have been unable to reply to the letter, while the writer no doubt is wondering why the reply is not forthcoming.

If a country becomes wealthy by trading with itself and restricting foreign trade, Germany ought to be getting richer every day from such a thorough application of "protection."

It is said \$100,000,000 worth of grains are annually used in distilleries of United States, and that if the grain thus used were turned into the food market, a shortage would not exist such as is putting prices so high now.

Do the high tariff imperialists think the British taxpayer should shut himself out from world's markets for our benefit?

It will soon be time to organize a debating society in your community. Make "Free Trade" a leading subject.

Over 80,000 acres of land extra were brought under cultivation in Ireland last year. A good deal of this was seeded to flax.

Russian statisticians estimate that if Russia fights again in ten years after this war that she will have an army of 30,000,000 infantry with all the varied equipment that must go with such a huge host.

Find out, if you can, what the experimental farm in your province has been discovering this year that would be useful to you.



SINKING FAST—NO REGRETS

Every vote will be needed to complete the downfall of King Booze in Saskatchewan, on Monday, December 11.

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Saskatchewan Co-operative Annual

Directors report a profit of \$757,000 on year's operations

At the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. held in Regina on November 22, the board of directors presented the following report:—

The report which your board of directors submit for your consideration in connection with the fifth year's business of the company, for the season ended July 31, 1916, deals with the exceptionally good crop of 1915. It has now been amply demonstrated that our system of co-operative elevators can successfully cope with the conditions arising in a phenomenally good crop year, as well as with those of a poor year. The last report dealt with the latter conditions.

It is a matter of history by this time that the 1915 crop was unusual in several ways—for high yield, for high average grade and for high prices, all of which greatly benefitted the farming community and the country generally. In the 1915-1916 grain season, ending with August, approximately 211,000,000 bushels of wheat and 59,000,000 bushels of oats, barley and flax were shipped from this province. All who had to do with the handling of this crop found their facilities taxed to the limit, the country elevators, the railways, the terminals and the Great Lakes freighters; while coupled with these difficulties was the pressing labor problem. Our average handling per elevator was 170,000 bushels, which is 68,000 bushels higher than our best previous record. The Cabri elevator heads the list, showing a handling of 520,000 bushels of grain. The cost of handling grain thru our elevators was lower than in any previous year. This is entirely attributable to the large volume handled, and the saving effected thereby is reflected in the profits for the period.

Operating Department

During the 1915-1916 grain season the company handled a grand total of 43,198,000 bushels of grain, of which 4,109,000 bushels were loaded over the platform and 39,089,000 bushels passed thru our 230 elevators, the latter amount being three million bushels more than the combined handling thru our elevators during our three first seasons. Eight of the new houses constructed in the spring and early summer of 1916 were opened for business as soon as complete, as it was apparent there was sufficient grain unmarketed in these districts to justify this procedure. The call for recruits in the service of the Empire, and consequent general scarcity of help, made it difficult to secure and retain a sufficient number of experienced operators. The company's policy of training its own assistants to become operators continues, and the number of operators in our employ who have seen service only with this company increases yearly.

Stocktaking at the close of the business year was a task of real magnitude. An accurate yearly valuation of stocks by means of a careful weigh-up and grading is essential. The balance sheet shows our grain stocks on July 31, 1916, to be valued at \$1,724,020.69. When it is remembered that these "cut-offs" are all taken by the traveling superintendents, who have an average of 23 elevators to look after, and that every bushel of grain in the elevators has to be weighed up by them, some appreciation is gained of the work involved. The securing of cars prior to the weigh-up was another factor to be considered. The greatest care, however, was exercised in prosecuting this work, to ascertain in what districts there was most grain yet to be marketed, so that such points might be weighed up last, and the elevator closed for the shortest possible period.

Construction Department

Twenty-seven new elevators were built during the 1916 building season, and one was purchased. Crews were employed for a period of six months, and the work was carried on expeditiously despite unfavorable weather. With the result that every new elevator was completed in time for the new crop season. There is considerable work to be done during the year in maintaining so large a system of elevators in a good state of repair, and much of the time of our chief engineer and the employees of the construction department is devoted to this work.

The work of the organization and share department is constantly increasing with the growth of the com-

pany. Nearly 200 applications for organization were received, and from among these 30 new locals were organized, making 260 in all, with 18,077 shareholders, holding an aggregate of 47,178 shares.

During the year your directors instituted a publicity department, thru which shareholders are kept in touch with matters affecting the company's interests and development. The Co-operative News is issued bi-monthly, and since last April has been sent regularly to all shareholders. A further amount of publicity has been secured thru the medium of special issues of agricultural and financial journals.

Commission Department

The commission department at Winnipeg handled 39,674,000 bushels of grain, which included the com-

periods ended July 31, 1915, and July 31, 1916.

A cash dividend of 8 per cent. on capital paid up on all shares allotted before April 1, 1916, was declared by your board of directors out of the above profits, and has been sent to each shareholder. Your directors will submit to this meeting their recommendations for the disposal of the balance of the surplus.

The very large business handled during the year entailed a heavy pressure of work upon all our employees, and this condition was accentuated at the Regina and Winnipeg offices by the unavoidable shortage of experienced help. The employees having responded cheerfully to these demands, it was decided that our appreciation should be extended to them in the form of financial consideration. Towards the close of the business year a bonus was therefore paid to all deserving employees.

Terminal Elevator

Your directors were instructed by the last annual meeting to carefully consider the advisability of erecting a terminal elevator at the head of the Great Lakes. They decided that the time had come for such a move, and as a result of their decision a site was secured at Fort Arthur, Ontario, and the building of a terminal of 2,500,000 bushels capacity was commenced on July 3 last. The elevator will have a storage tank capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, and the workhouse capacity will be 500,000 bushels. Additional units to provide a total storage up to 16,000,000 bushels can be added as required. The workhouse is designed to accommodate a storage capacity of 8,000,000 bushels. C. D. Howe, chief engineer of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, is the consulting, designing and supervising engineer. The foundation work is nearly complete, the Barnett-McQueen Company, of Fort William, having been awarded this contract as well as the contract for the elevator building, which is to be ready for service by September 1, 1917. The estimated cost of the whole undertaking is \$1,225,000, which is being financed from funds in the hands of the Company. It is our largest single undertaking to date, and would not have been possible but for the policy which has been followed of creating reserves for future development.

The "Hybrid" Ticket

Early in the year a protest was lodged with the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada against the use of the subject-to-grade-and-dockage, or "hybrid" ticket. This is too lengthy a matter to be dealt with in a few sentences, but our attitude has been fully explained in The Co-operative News. We believe that the discussion of this question has revealed a root evil of the grain trade. The claim was made by the North West Grain Dealers' Association, representing the line elevator companies, that farmers' grain stored in country elevators under this ticket becomes the property of the company storing it, to be dealt with as it sees fit. To this view we are very strongly opposed and do not believe it is in accord with the provisions of The Canada Grain Act. A ruling by the department of justice is being awaited with interest.

The minutes of the fifth annual meeting record that the directors were asked to give careful consideration to the question of the federation of the farmers' business organizations of Western Canada, but to take no definite action without consulting with this annual meeting. Reports appeared in the press during October stating that a plan for amalgamation had been consummated, but so far as your company is concerned, no such action has been taken.

The Present Crop Year

The crop of the present year is a more difficult one to handle than the crop of last year because of its greater variety of grades. The farmer is receiving good prices, but threshing has been delayed by bad weather and a lack of help. It is too early to anticipate what volume of business the company will handle, but rusted, hulled and dried out areas are more and more offset by the loyal support we receive and the good yields in other localities.

Continued on Page 27

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JULY 31, 1916

ASSETS		
Fixed Assets:		
Elevators		\$1,861,072.66
Cost of Construction to Date	\$2,024,272.66	
Less Depreciation	163,200.00	
Terminal Elevator Site and Construction		64,932.98
Freehold Lands and Office Building		119,615.37
Cost, to Date	\$ 123,515.37	
Less Depreciation Office Building	4,000.00	
Office Furniture and Fixtures		\$ 24,246.62
Less Depreciation	15,045.85	
Investments		9,200.77
		11,200.00
Current Assets:		
Stocks as per Schedule		1,732,141.79
Grain	\$1,724,020.69	
Stationery	8,121.10	
Cash at Banks, Locals' Paymasters and Office		66,926.72
Bills Receivable		1,584.79
Accounts Receivable		7,862.54
Advances on Bills of Lading		530,476.70
Deferred Charges:		
Unexpired Insurance and Telegraphic Service, etc.		14,205.36
		\$4,419,219.91
LIABILITIES		
Liabilities to the Government of Saskatchewan:		
Government of Saskatchewan		\$1,639,267.77
Loans	\$1,568,604.71	
Interest Accrued	70,663.06	
Liabilities to the Dominion Government:		
Business Profits War Tax, Provision for		199,479.39
Liabilities to the Public:		
Accounts Payable		74,116.81
Outstanding Cash Grain Tickets and Settlements		982,298.75
Taxes Accrued		14,758.33
Liabilities to the Shareholders:		
Share Capital Authorized	\$2,500,000.00	
Share Capital Subscribed	2,358,900.00	
47,178 shares at \$50.00 each		
Share Capital Paid up		\$ 594,329.50
At 1st April, 1916		
8,139 shares at \$18.50	\$ 150,571.50	
15,619 shares at 15.50	242,094.50	
9,918 shares at 12.50	123,975.00	
4,718 shares at 9.50	44,821.00	
3,049 shares at 7.50	22,867.50	
41,443		
Additional shares at July 31, 1916:		
5,753 shares at \$7.50	43,012.50	
47,178		
Unclaimed Dividends		1,317.52
Reserves		322,973.63
Elevator Reserve	\$ 317,214.68	
Reserve Account	5,758.95	
Profit for year ended July 31, 1916, (after providing for Business Profits for War Tax) brought down		557,795.71
		\$4,419,219.91

I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited for the financial period ended July 31, 1916, and hereby certify that in my opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs. The Grain Stocks shown on the Balance Sheet have been certified as correct by the General Superintendent of the Operating Department and counterchecked by the General Manager. All my requirements as Auditor have been complied with.

G. L. HOPKINS,
Provincial Auditor.

pany's purchased grain, 93 per cent. of all farmers' grain stored in our elevators and 3,287 cars which were loaded over the platform. The number of platform-loaded cars consigned to the commission department is on the increase. These facts constitute a gratifying feature of this report.

Balance Sheet and Dividend

A copy of the balance sheet and the profit and loss account, setting forth the financial position of the company as at July 31, 1916, certified by the provincial auditor, has been sent to each shareholder. The profit for the year amounts to \$757,275.10. From this amount provision has been made for the payment of the Dominion government business profits war tax. This tax is assessable at the rate of 25 per cent. of all profits in excess of 7 per cent. on capital invested, including reserves, and is collectable on the profits of three annual financial periods. The amount provided, \$199,479.39, represents tax payable for the two

Co-operation in Ireland

VI.—Miscellaneous Co-operative Societies - Egg Marketing—Bacon Curing—The Flax Industry

By L. Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien

Besides its work of organizing the business side of farming in Ireland in its main aspects of dairying and tillage, the co-operative movement set itself to develop many minor rural industries, as well as to improve industries, which tho not minor in their nature were undeveloped in the country. These latter undeveloped industries were flax growing and bacon curing, while the minor industries were poultry keeping and egg production, bee-keeping, fruit growing and such home industries as knitting, lace making and the weaving of homespun tweeds. The work was a very large one to undertake because of the backward con-



Paddy Gallagher, a young native who promoted co-operation. This is his first co-operative store.

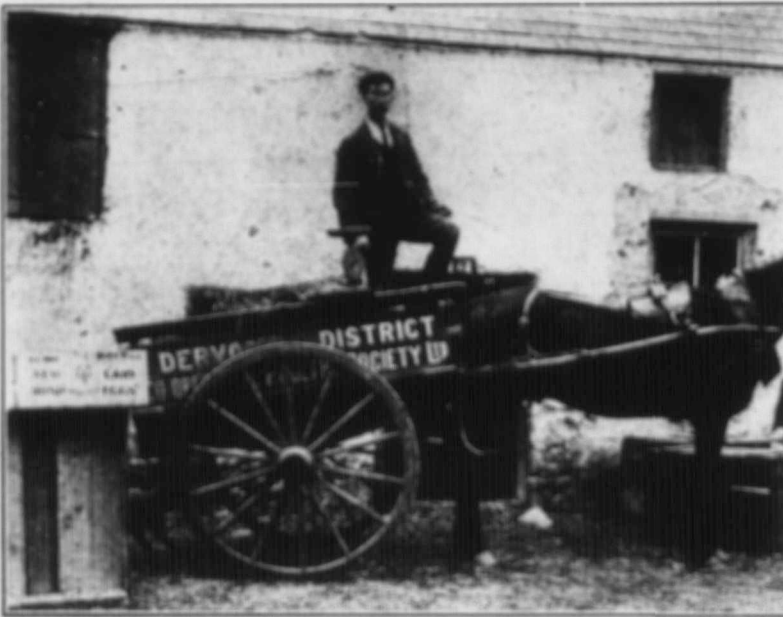
dition of all these businesses and the difficulty of getting the people engaged in them to make an effort to improve themselves. Moreover there was not only the difficulty of marketing to be surmounted, but there was the difficulty of improving methods of production, so that if the co-operative movement cannot point to a success as great in this part of its work as it can in other departments such as the production and marketing of butter, it is to be remembered that the difficulties were greater and the problem not quite so urgent. The difficulties were accentuated by the fact that the Organization Society had, on account of a lack of funds, to concentrate on the main part of its program, and consequently was not able to devote all the attention which would have been necessary to make these other societies succeed as well as the creameries and agricultural societies. There was another factor in the situation to which we must allude. In such branches of work as flax growing and poultry keeping technical instruction was as necessary as business instruction, and much work of this kind was done in the days when the I.A.O.S. began its work. On the establishment, after the recess committee, of the Government Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, the Organization Society naturally looked to the department to impart technical instruction, while the society organized the growers and poultry keepers in co-operative societies. When the unfortunate anti-co-operative policy of the department estranged the two bodies, the resulting lack of co-ordination seriously injured the work of both and made it increasingly difficult for the I.A.O.S. to carry out the policy which it had outlined in the beginning.

Handling the Egg Problem

At the beginning of the co-operative movement in Ireland the poultry and egg industry, which might have been a great subsidiary source of wealth for the agricultural population, was utterly neglected and unorganized. The English market, which was the natural market for Irish eggs, was flooded by Danish and Russian importations and the Irish egg was regarded as the worst on the market. The reason was not far to seek. Irish eggs were sent to market ungraded, badly packed, of uncertain age and dirty. It was not regarded as important by the poultry-keeper that it should be marketed with care. The agricultural laborer's wife

regarded the eggs produced by her fowls as a source of a small revenue gained by selling them to "higgiers" or itinerant buyers who gave her a very small price for what she had. She would gather one or two eggs and put them by her until she had collected a dozen or so and would then dispose of them to the "higgler." Sometimes indeed she was very glad to exchange them—at, it need hardly be said, a very unjust rate of exchange—for tea or sugar from the local trader. Nothing could have been more uneconomic and wasteful. The Irish Agricultural Organization Society attacked the problem on its two sides, production and marketing, taking marketing of course first. As early as 1898 three poultry societies were established in Nenagh, Cratloe and Moneygall. The method adopted by the I.A.O.S. was to get the egg suppliers to bring their eggs to their society just as the milk suppliers do to the creamery. The suppliers were paid in cash, not by the number of eggs as heretofore, but by weight and quality. This reform not only aimed at standardizing grades of eggs, but by showing the people by practical experience the value of a heavier egg than they had, it taught them a lesson in egg production and made them more ready to study the problem of keeping the breed of fowl best suited to egg production. The problem had become fairly urgent, for the year before the egg merchants in Glasgow and Liverpool had circularized the Irish egg shippers that they would not handle eggs for them unless they were clean, fresh, graded and packed in non-returnable boxes after the continental method. The societies enabled the hen-wife to get over her difficulty of holding up eggs. Under the new system she could be assured of her eggs being immediately bought by her society when they were perfectly fresh.

The next step taken by the Organization Society was to engage the services of a Danish poultry expert. His duty was to teach the societies Danish methods of selecting, grading and packing eggs. The improvement manifested in that part of the egg trade done by the societies had striking testimony borne to it by the fact that a merchant in South Wales who received a consignment of eggs from a society in the South of Ireland wrote to say that he had asked for Irish eggs and had got Danish. He could not believe that the familiar signs of ungraded, badly packed and dirty eggs could be eradicated from any part of Ireland and thought that someone was playing him a practical joke. The obvious step to take after this was to register a trade mark for the eggs handled by the co-operative societies and this the Organization Society at once proceeded to do. Meanwhile the creameries also took up the egg question and many of them added to their work the business of buying eggs from their members by weight and grading, then packing and marketing them.



Shawn Dervah District Poultry Society's egg collecting wagon.

Improving the Poultry

It was a more difficult matter to deal with the question of marketing poultry. The Irish fowl was not selected for table purposes; the same haphazard methods prevailed here as in the other departments of our agricultural economy. The fowl were not fattened in Ireland, but a great number of them found their way to English fatteners who crammed them and sold them at good prices—the profit remaining in their

own pockets. The fatteners in England carry on a great part of their work in Surrey and the adjoining counties and the name "Surrey fowl" has come to be the recognized name for the best class of fattened table poultry. Leaflets were issued by the I.A.O.S. calling attention to the advisability of keeping a good class of table fowl and giving practical advice in the matter of the selection of breeds. At the same time the advantages to the poultry-keeper of fattening his own fowl in his own society were dwelt upon. The aim kept before the poultry societies was to act as centres for the egg business and at the same time to



Paddy Gallagher in the door of the present co-operative store at Dungleigh.

buy poultry in a "store" condition from their members and to fatten, kill and truss the fowl for the market. Another object put before them was that each society should keep a poultry farm for stock and thus maintain an influence on the breed of birds in the country. The work, however, of organizing these societies was very slow. It is difficult to get the agricultural laborers to combine and still more difficult to get their wives to do so. The ground, however, has been well prepared and when the Organization Society has its financial position on a broader basis it will be able to devote itself increasingly to the problem of co-operating the laborer. The number of actual poultry societies is only 18 with a turnover of £25,000 (\$316,300), but this figure does not include the trade done by creameries which is getting larger every year. If the egg and poultry industry in Ireland were properly developed along the line laid down by the I.A.O.S. a very substantial increase in rural prosperity, particularly amongst the farm laboring classes, would result.

Saving on Flax Scutching

Another important question which engaged the attention of the I.A.O.S. in its beginning days was that of a more remunerative cultivation of flax for the Irish market. The problem here again was partly a technical question of production and partly one of marketing collectively. The I.A.O.S. attacked both problems. It had to get the growers to adopt more up-to-date methods and to study the systems of their continental rivals and it had to get them organized into societies to own their own scutching mill and to save the tow for themselves. In 1901 a conference was held between representatives of the growers and of the spinning firms who produce the Irish linen which is so famous throughout the world. As a result of this conference five societies of growers were formed and a special organizer appointed. Let us illustrate by the example of one society (that at Dunboe) the line on which the new method worked. At the commencement of the scutching season this society rented a scutching mill. Forty-seven tons of flax were scutched and the average price realized was £3 6s. 10d. (\$16.24) per hundredweight. The amount spent in wages was £185 15s. (\$903). The tow which was saved and sold was £82 7s. 6d. (\$400).

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The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUBS

The day when Bobby was given a pig and permitted to claim ownership in it only until killing or selling time is passing. One reason for this is that pa's pig is no longer good enough for Bobby, it being patently and irretrievably a grade pig.

Bobby belonging, at twelve years of age, to the new order of things, goes in for thoroughbred stock thru the boys' and girls' club and becomes an independent owner and producer on his own account. Likewise in growing wheat or potatoes or in raising poultry, only the best stock and the most scientific methods of care and cultivation enable the small farmer to compete for the prize. So he carries on his own little industry apart from and quite independently of his father, and if the father is a wise and sympathetic man this industry will be made a tether to keep him on the farm. If he is not, it may become a bone of contention between them.

An especially wise parent will not leave it to chance to bring a boys' and girls' club to the district, but will be up and doing in that direction himself. He will invite the very willing help and co-operation of the extension department of the agricultural college and enlist the sympathy and co-operation of all the young people in the district so that when summer comes again there may be a flourishing organization of ambitious young farmers.

A little sympathy all along the way will bear fruit. Above all, when the golden harvest is transformed into actual clinking coin will the wise parent make it a point to keep hands off? That is the most difficult thing of all to do. Only a few parents are mean enough to confiscate the money for their own purposes, but most will want to hurry it away to the bank, or they may leave something in the way of clothing, which they could perfectly well provide, to be bought with these first precious earnings.

But money in the bank means nothing to very young people, except so much money lost. To them the only joy in earning money is to be able to spend it as they please. They will most certainly please to do some things that are foolish and ill-advised, and it will require great determination on the part of the parent to keep from commenting unfavorably upon the investment after it is made; but in spending, as in everything else, we learn to do by doing. While a little pleasant advice and suggestion may be given, nothing should be insisted upon.

Above all, when Bobby has spent his substance in such riotous living as appeals to ten or twelve year olds and has come to feed upon the husks of disappointment, it isn't necessary to point the moral and adorn the tale with the proverbial, "I told you so." Even the adult, with his self-assurance and conceit, is better not to have it rubbed in when he has been particularly unwise and has come to grief, but with Bobby, a little cheap family ridicule may kill his desire ever to engage in such an enterprise again.

So here's to the new co-operation between young and old, between adult and child.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

COLDS

We have a curious trick of mistaking our enemy. We are always spanking the wrong boy. Neither eloquence nor evidence can shake our profound conviction that the coughs and colds, bronchitis and pneumonia, which follow in the train of winter, are due solely and exclusively to the cold, to the wintry blasts and chilly sheets of the season.

As a matter of actual fact, cold has just about as much to do with winter diseases as thunder has with souring milk—which everybody used to believe. Its sole function is to drive people indoors, where the bugs and bacilli of our previous sore throats and sniffles which have followed us into shelter can get at 'em. They have taken root at once and make themselves even more thoroughly at home than we are.

Brave the cold by going freely out of doors and facing gladly the brisk, frosty air, and you can defy the pneumonia devil and all his works. Keep up the fires within and the frosts without won't hurt you. Open your windows and open your mouth and take all the gods will send you. A man's foes are literally they of his own household, the crops of bugs which he has carefully collected and protected under his sheltering roof, and food and fresh air are our best defences against them.

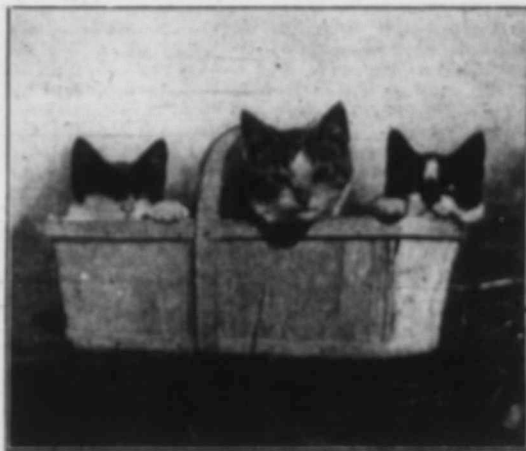
Anthropologists tell us that the first houses inhabited by man were originally built as tombs, into which he crept for shelter after the ghosts had had time to move out. And from the way in which the vast majority of human habitations today are ventilated, or rather unventilated, one can readily believe it. As every oldest inhabitant knows, some of them are haunted yet. Certain it is that the more time a man spends in his made-over tomb, the sooner he will get to his final one.

Once get clearly in mind that an unventilated, un-sunned room is as full of disease germs as a hen house is of fleas, and you will begin to appreciate the importance of open windows and frequent excursions into the open air. Indoors would not be so bad if it were not for the bad company that we have to keep there.

Most of our houses, old ones especially, are full of the realest kinds of spooks—"boogers that will git you, ef you don't Watch Out!"

Why have we become possessed by such a horror of winter, such a vivid and abject dread of admitting its frosty air into our houses? Largely because until less than a century ago our means of defence and protection against the winter's cold were so pitifully feeble and inadequate. In the bad old days which we look back to so fondly and idiotically with regret and longing, houses were damp, drafty, badly built, badly ventilated, and not only badly heated, but incapable of being made comfortably warm with any window open. As one of our leading sociologists has graphically expressed it: "In the eighteenth century in Europe nine-tenths of the population never had quite all they could eat in the course of their whole lives, and never were comfortably warm day or night from the first of November to the first of May." With such ancestral memories as this imprinted upon our nervous systems is it any wonder that we dread the cold and shiver at the mere thought of a draft?

Fortunately, this attitude is for the most of us a thing of the past now, and soon will become so for the entire community. With steam or furnace heating, which for the first time in the history of the race enables us to make our houses thoroughly warm and comfortable from top to bottom, with abundance of food the year 'round and famines a thing of the past, with windows which will open at a touch and will keep out the air when closed instead of permitting it to leak and dribble in all the time, we can defy the winter's terror and get over our obsession of dread of fresh air. It will not be long now before houses



A BASKETFUL OF MISCHIEF

will be heated and supplied with hot water from some central station, as they are now with gas, electricity and cold water, and to require anyone to inhale a house or apartment or room that is not thoroughly and adequately warmed, at the price of the present rental, will be considered a thing uncivilized.

When all houses are heated, when all individuals are fed, as the more fortunate are now, the terrors of winter will become a thing of the past and our heaviest mortality of the whole year from pneumonia, from phthisis and other plagues of foul air will be practically wiped out, and the death rate will fall to the same level as it does in the healthful, open summer.

The first requisite for good ventilation in the winter is a square-shouldered, able-bodied, thirty horse-power heating plant, thoroughly competent to heat every nook and corner of the house and keep it warm, dry and comfortable even in the severest weather. One house and one room can always be depended upon to be full of foul air in the winter, and that is the house that has no furnace, or steam heat, and the room which the furnace will not warm. No old-fashioned house is, ever was, or ever can be, properly ventilated in cold weather.

There is no hygienic merit or even penitential virtue in goose-flesh, or cold feet, or blue noses and chilly fingers. To be healthy the human animal must be warm, and comfortably warm at that, and the nearer the temperature surrounding our bodies can approach to sixty-five degrees the better off we shall be from every possible point of view. The man in the street and the woman in the kitchen are perfectly right when they insist that they will be warm at all hazards, come what may of it. The price of fresh air in winter must be paid in fuel and in food. There never yet has been invented a decent healthful system of ventilation in cold weather that was economical of fuel. The wider open you throw your windows and doors, the warmer and dryer you must keep your walls and floors. With a thoroughly warm, dry floor under your feet it is astonishing what an amount of fresh coolness and how brisk a circulation of cold, dry air you can not only stand, but actually enjoy, especially if you are well fed.

Notwithstanding all the denunciations which have been heaped upon our furnace-heated houses, with

their kiln-dried air and the fearful degeneracy of our lungs and nervous systems which they are causing, modern methods of house heating have done more to lower the death rate than any other single advance, except the increased abundance of food and control of contagious diseases. The actual temperature of air is a matter of comparatively little importance; ten degrees hotter or twenty degrees colder makes relatively little difference; the main thing to be considered is its purity and the condition of the individuals who breathe it.—By Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in Good Housekeeping.

SUITABLE ASSORTMENT

If there is one thing that annoys and distresses a mother more than another, it is friction between her children. No mother can hope to be entirely free from this sort of trouble, but she may hope, by proper assorting, to reduce it to a negligible quantity.

Even in families where as little children the youngsters have been harmonious in their relations, there is bound to come a time later, particularly in a family of boys, where trivial disputes will breed a commotion—doubtless rather refreshing to the boys, but horrifying to the mother. And it is on such occasions that the practice of resorting to a family will work admirably towards the restoration of peace and harmony.

To give an illustration: The mother of eight healthy, good-natured boys had been singularly free from the trials arising from their quarreling with one another. She had started out to make them play peaceably together and they did. The two older boys were especially devoted to each other, always together and sharing everything to the admiration of all beholders.

With such a brood, altho the mother insisted on each boy sleeping alone, each two boys occupied a room together. When the older boys were fourteen and fifteen the trouble began. A noisy scrimmage when they got up in the morning or after they started for bed called for attention with disheartening frequency. Loud uncomplimentary remarks, followed by indignant retorts, began to be common where all noise heretofore had been of the good-natured variety. The mother was very much distressed; theories, training, hopes and experience seemed to her to be tumbling down around her with a dull thud.

Then she rose to the occasion and reassorted her family. She "did over" two bedrooms, established an older boy in each with his choice of a little boy as roommate. Each little boy was given his half of the room, with his own chair, table, bookcase and his proper allotment of bureau drawers and closet hooks.

The older boys, rather proud of this new office of mentor, showed a surprising interest, each in having his own satellite prompt and clean at meals. The mother smiled to herself may a night as she heard the flood of information being poured from the big cup into the little cup in the rooms on each side of her own. It worked well for more than a year; then signs of dissatisfaction became apparent.

The little boys, their first pride somewhat abated, began to play tricks and meddle—with resulting chastisements from their senior roommates.

The mother was ready this time before any disagreeable habits had been formed. She again reassorted. She tried the two older boys together, once more, as roommates. They were sixteen and seventeen and the grown-up way in which they pooled their effects and interests, and the unalloyed satisfaction they took in again rooming together was both a joy and a confirmation of the wisdom of her plan.

And now the law of suitable assortment, in little affairs and big, is her chief reliance for the promotion of peace and harmony in her family.—Jessie Wright Whitecombe, in The Mothers' Magazine.

ECONOMY OF TIME AND ENERGY

People who are responsible for the running of machinery make a study of economy of motion, saving time and increasing efficiency, and this is part of the business of housekeeping. The large kitchen is out of date. The ideal is the kitchenette with range, sink and table within arm's reach from a central point. It is worth while experimenting with the ordinary household processes so as to perform them with as few motions as possible. Keep platters, vegetable dishes, plates which must be heated, in the kitchen. Have the butler's pantry so located that it is a passage way from the kitchen to the dining room. A wheeled table for removing dishes from the dining room to the kitchen saves many steps.

Efficiency is increased by lessening fatigue.—Keith's Magazine.

THE REAL STORY OF THE EARLY WORM

"Yes, dad," said the up-to-date youth flippantly, "that's a very nice story about the early bird and the worm, but it seems to me that the worm didn't get much by rising early."

"I am informed," said the father, "that the worm had not been to bed at all, but was just returning home from the night before."

CONVENTION AT EDMONTON

The regular fall meeting of the full board of directors of the U.F.A. was held in the central office, commencing on Monday, November 13 and lasting the full week. All members of the board were present except E. E. Sparks, of Jenner. The executive of the U.F.W.A., consisting of Mrs. Parlyby, Mrs. Barrett and Mrs. Spencer, were also in attendance. The dates for the next annual convention were fixed as January 23, 24, 25, 26, 1917, and the place of the convention is to be Edmonton. The revised constitution as drafted by the secretary was considered, clause by clause, and with the adoption of a number of suggestions was officially accepted and necessary instructions given to forward same to all our unions. The new draft is practically the same as our present constitution, but has been reclassified into distinct sections and a number of new sections covering the latest developments in the organization have been added. The principal object of the revision was to make it clearer and less confusing. The board endorsed the principle of a uniform contract for use between farmer and employee and also instructed the secretary to investigate as to the feasibility of establishing a uniform standard policy by hail and fire insurance companies operating in the province.

The board adjourned for two days in order to attend the annual meeting of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, which was being held in the city. Two propositions, one in regard to a mutual fire insurance company and the other on a wholesale supply house, were discussed and special committees appointed to look into same and report. The fire insurance committee reported before the close of the session, and the matter will be brought before the annual convention in detail. The matter of the wholesale supply house will also likely be dealt with in the same manner. The special committee to report on the question of the marketing and selling of farm produce gave a preliminary report which will likely be merged into that of the committee on the wholesale supply house. The meeting finally adjourned on Saturday afternoon.

RESOLUTION RE DR. MAGILL

At the fall meeting of the board of directors of the U.F.A. the question of the offer made by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to Doctor Magill was discussed and the general opinion seemed to be that from the farmers' point of view particularly, Doctor Magill had shown a very evident desire to fill his position without bias and with absolute fairness. The following resolution was thereupon passed unanimously:

"Whereas it has been reported that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange have offered Doctor Magill, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, a large salary to forsake his present position and act as secretary of the exchange; and,

"Whereas we have absolute confidence in the strict integrity and outstanding ability of Doctor Magill and feel that he has in his present position shown himself absolutely fair minded in all of his dealings with all interests.

"Therefore be it resolved that we most earnestly request Doctor Magill to refuse the offer of the Grain Exchange and retain his present position as chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, and

"Be it further resolved that we advise the government that we consider Doctor Magill essential to his present office and that we request the government to allow no financial consideration to stand in the way of retaining Doctor Magill as chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners."

A copy of this resolution to be sent to Dr. Magill, Sir Robert Borden, premier, and Hon. Geo. Foster. Any of our unions who desire to do so might pass a resolution in similar terms and forward to the respective parties as has the central office.

GENERAL REPORT

The following report was submitted by the secretary:

I beg to submit the following report in regard to the general work of the association to October 31, 1916. The total membership to date is 11,811, of which number 11,038 are men and 700 women. We have 623 unions on our list of which number 538 have reported this year. Of

this number 95 have been organized since January 1, and of the 85 which we have not yet heard from, probably 40 per cent. will report before December 31. These figures in regard to locals do not include locals of the women's section which are 43 in number. We have on our records 18 district associations or groups of affiliated unions who have come together for trading purposes. So far as I am able to ascertain there are 22 district associations or unions who have incorporated under the Co-operative Trading Societies Act, most of them using the standard by-laws which I have been sending out from this office for their guidance. The principal reason for recommending these by-laws is that all unions or district associations incorporating under same will be on a standard plan, with only minor differences if any. This should be of considerable help to them in the development of their work whether they merely help each other in an advisory capacity or in actual business co-operation with each other. The development in all parts of the province of this phase of the association work should, I think, receive closer attention than it has hitherto done from this board, and it is most desirable that the development of the trading propensities in local districts should not in any way be allowed to interfere with the membership or interest taken in the general work of the U.F.A., a thing that has happened in three or four cases where locals were allowed to go ahead without any assistance or recognition from the central office. So far, there has been no instance of any falling off in districts where the central office has made an effort to assist them in doing the work that they have decided to undertake. After watching this phase of the work closely for some time, I am convinced that this development is a natural one, and that if given proper recognition and guidance from our central office it can be developed as a medium for strengthening the whole association, not only in membership, but as a practical means for drawing the various units of the organization closely together and insuring a more effective working machine.

In our present constitution only a casual reference is made to the district association idea and they are given practically no recognition when organized. In the new constitution it is desirable that they should be officially recognized and given some status in the organization and be required to perform certain duties to the central, such as reporting, etc. from time to time, the same as the local unions do. At the present time none of these associations report direct and such statistics as I have been able to give have been secured in an indirect manner.

Report on Eastern Trip

Arrangements having been completed by the Elevator Co. for the president and myself to attend the joint meeting of the Elevator Co. and Grain Growers' Grain Co. boards in Winnipeg at their expense, I undertook that journey and a report on same has been published in The Guide. The trip was arranged at a few days notice and the possibility or advisability of going further east did not come up for consideration by anyone until just as we were starting on the trip, when it was learned that we would be going as far as Fort William. It then occurred to me that good work might possibly be done in the East at small expense by taking a few days extra and leaving the party at Fort William on a round trip to Montreal. As a result of inquiries and information gathered at Winnipeg, I submitted the proposition to the president and Rice Sheppard, both of whom were with the party, and after discussion as to the possibility of securing Eastern advertising for our annual report, and different work in other directions, it was decided that the trip should be made. I therefore left the party at Fort William and continued alone to Toronto. There, in addition to the advertising work, I spent a considerable time at the headquarters of the Ontario Farmers' Organizations. I found that both the United Farmers of Ontario and their Co-operative

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Trading Association had been passing thru trying times, but both are now in better shape than they have ever been before. I found J. J. Morrison, their secretary, on the job as usual, and there is no doubt that without him the whole movement down there would have fallen to pieces. I found a very evident desire, not only at Toronto, but at every point where I met the more progressive element, for more practical assistance from the West. In their commercial department the Ontario Farmers are extremely desirous of getting closely together with a view to effecting an interchange of produce. There is a great market there, particularly this year, for potatoes and feed grain, but they on their part are acting for a majority of the apple growers in Ontario. I do not think that I need go into details as to the possibility of an exchange of produce between Ontario and the West.

West Leads the East

The chief demand in which we are interested, however, for Western assistance came from the progressive element in the East, which is working for improved economic and political conditions. They claim that such help as they have had in the nature of public addresses delivered by Mr. Crerar and others connected with our movement have done untold good, and there certainly is no room for doubt as to the truth of the statement previously reported to us that the East is looking to the West for a lead in this matter. Not only was I assured of this by Mr. Morrison and the other officers of the Farmers' Organization, but the same sentiments were expressed by a number of men well known in public life whom I met at other stages of the trip. The Ontario farmers expressed a very strong desire that our president should be with them at their annual meeting in February next and that he should stay for a series of half a dozen addresses or so, which they would arrange for him at prominent centres in Ontario. They expect to have other Western men with them at the same time, who would also take part in the series of meetings which they are desirous of holding immediately following their convention. The officers of the Citizens' Forum at Ottawa were also particularly anxious to secure Mr. Wood as their speaker for one of their meetings this winter, and I believe he has received a formal invitation since. The Canadian Club, Montreal, has also honored us with a request for an address by him if the opportunity offers.

I may say right here that I was extremely gratified to find how much attention our association here in Alberta was attracting in the East. Much may be traced to the work of the Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture, but the credit for the special attention being paid to the U.F.A. is entirely due to the work of our president.

PROVIDING WATER SUPPLIES

The following extract from a Lethbridge paper was read at the recent meeting of the board of directors of the U.F.A., and it was moved, seconded and carried:—"That this board of directors of the U.F.A. call the attention of the Federal and Provincial Governments to the memorandum as read, and, further, that we ask that this matter be dealt with without delay."

The provision of water supplies for farm use in Southern Alberta becomes daily of greater importance. The president of the Board of Trade has on several occasions during the past three years mentioned this matter in public, and on his suggestion the Dominion Government caused geological surveys for well waters to be made over a wide area in 1915. The Dominion Government is now causing test holes for artesian waters to be bored in three districts in the southern part of this province, and it is hoped that these will prove the presence of artesian well waters over a considerable area. The officers of the Geological Survey, however, are not able to hold out much hope of

finding adequate well waters over the very large areas that are not in the artesian water basin; and these artesian waters lie at such depths that the cost of drilling is very heavy, say \$4,000 to \$5,000 per well. It will therefore readily be understood that unless some cheaper process of drilling is discovered, the progress of finding and making use of this artesian water will be slow.

At a meeting of the Lethbridge Board of Trade on October 26 last attention was drawn to the importance of adequate water supplies for successful farming operations and the pressing need for some definite policy being outlined to ensure the provision of a plentiful and permanent supply. During discussion the president, G. R. Marnoch, said:—

"It is evident that many of the farmers in Southern Alberta are investing some of the large profits that they have made from grain growing in the purchase of livestock. The last two seasons have brought heavy rainfalls, and the question of water supply has not recently been much in evidence. We know, however, of the detriment to livestock in the dry years of 1910 and 1914 from the lack of water. I venture to say that the subject of water supplies for livestock has not hitherto received adequate attention, and we must look forward to times of drouth and do what we can to provide against them. Our laws with regard to the use of water diverted from our rivers for irrigation purposes have been carefully designed; but so far as I know, absolutely nothing has been done to conserve approaches to our rivers and streams and lakes and coulees for the use of the people as a whole. Riparian rights have been alienated wholesale from the government and now lie practically all in private owners' hands. The Canadian Pacific Railway has pursued a wise policy in reserving a neutral zone on the borders of a part of the Chin Coulee reservoir; but in other parts of the coulee which might be filled with water I do not think that such reservations have been made.

"It is, I think, high time that the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government should collaborate on a plan for expropriating land for practical approaches to river, lake and coulee waters in Southern Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan; and such lands as are not at present alienated should be held by the government for the use of the farmers and the people generally. It is true that the road allowances appear to provide such approaches; but we all know that these road allowances very often run up to precipices or impassable coulees. What is required is a system of really approachable roads and adequate reservations of lands along water fronts, so that animals may find sanctuary in times of drouth."

This matter is of particular interest to our unions in the south eastern section of the province, also in the Grande Prairie and Peace River districts. Local unions and district associations in these areas pay particular attention to the article and support same by resolutions passed by themselves as the men on the spot.

WINTERING HORSES CHEAPLY

An experiment was started at the Cap Rouge Station of the experimental farms branch, Ottawa, in 1911, and has been continued during five consecutive winters, with mares and geldings, some nervous, others quiet, aged five to eighteen years to gather data on cheap winter rations for horses. It has been found that they fared well on a daily ration of one pound of mixed hay, one pound cut straw, and one pound carrots or swedes for each one hundred pounds of their weight. Not only did they gain an average of twenty-nine pounds during the five months of the test, but they showed, the following season, that they had lost no vitality nor energy. The work was gradually cut down, also the feed from November 1 until November 15, when the animals under test were placed in box stalls. They never went out during the winter, with the exception of an occasional drive of a mile or so. On April 15, easy jobs were given to them and a small quantity of concentrates was allowed, until by May 1 they could be under harness ten hours a day and were on full feed. These are important points not to be forgotten; to lower and raise the ration little by little, and to leave the horses practically idle. Horses in low condition, due to a hard season's work, should be fed up to their normal weight before being left aside for the winter.

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DISTRICT MEETINGS

District meetings are essential to the progress of our organization. In them are gathered together the representatives of the various local branches for the purpose of perfecting a line of concerted action that will bring about the best possible state of efficiency in all our local associations. District requirements are studied in these meetings and matters generally which should be placed before the Central board or the annual convention and there discussed and put into proper form. It is very important that we have full representation at the district meetings. The district meetings held at this time of the year deal particularly with the state of the work in the district. They see that provision is made for proper advertising and carrying thru successfully of the annual meetings in each local association, plan the district organization and educational winter campaign, and nominate one or more persons for the office of district director, which nomination or nominations are sent forward to the annual convention to be dealt with there. Following is a list of district meetings, notices of which have been sent in to the Central office for publication in the Manitoba section of The Guide.

R. C. H.

NEEPAWA DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Grain Growers of the Neepawa district will meet in convention in Gladstone on Thursday, December 7. A first class program is in process of preparation. Three things will have special prominence, the Tariff question, the Work of the Women and the Development of the District. Several speakers from outside the local organization are being secured and a number of our best workers will lead the discussion. There will be some things said worth while hearing. The branches are urged to take steps to secure a large attendance. We want this to be the best yet. If every branch within twenty-five miles of Gladstone sends six and the other branches three delegates each, it will be a success. That will take a little effort on the part of the officers, but it will be well worth while. Be there in good time in the afternoon and arrange to stay for the evening meeting. Bring your note book and pencil and take home something to stir up those who cannot attend. Remember the place and date—Gladstone, Thursday, December 7.

W. R. WOOD,

District Secretary.

SWAN VALLEY DISTRICT

The Swan Valley District Association are holding their annual district convention in Kenville on Tuesday, December 12, commencing at 2 o'clock. Good speakers will be in attendance and many important questions affecting our work will be discussed. Officers for 1917 will be elected and a director nominated at this meeting. Delegates from every branch should be in attendance at this very important meeting.

JOHN LIVESAY,

District Secretary.

SELKIRK DISTRICT'S MEETING

This annual meeting will take place in Winnipeg this year and will be held on Wednesday, November 29, at 2 p.m., in the Chambers of Commerce, Room 239. A good attendance is expected and some important business will be transacted, including election of officers for 1917 and nominations for director. Good speakers have been secured and there will be much to interest all the officers and delegates attending from the various local branches of the Selkirk district.

MARQUETTE ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Marquette District Grain Growers' Annual convention will be held in the Town Hall, Shoal Lake, on Thursday, December 7, at 2 p.m. You and your full number of delegates are requested to attend, as much important business will be before us, including Hail Insurance, Low Grade Wheat, Board of Appeal, Place of Farmers in Public Business. How to elect Farmers to Parliament, Free Trade, Public Abattoirs, Trade Questions, etc. with speakers provided for each subject. Officers for 1917 will be elected and directors nominated. A public meeting will be held in the evening at which R. C. Henders will speak on "Our Program for 1916-17 campaign—placing special emphasis on Trade Questions." Trusting that each secretary and the delegates appointed from each branch in the Mar-

quette district will be in attendance on the above date.

(Signed) BERT McLEOD, Secretary, Marquette District G.G. Assn.

RESOLUTION FROM SHOAL LAKE

"We, the Shoal Lake Grain Growers' Association, hereby wish to express our disapproval of the fiscal policy of both political parties in the Dominion House of Commons, as being contrary to the best interests of Western Canada, and as we believe it to be impractical to form a third party, we suggest that action be taken along the following lines:—

"That we use our best endeavors to ensure that none but bona-fide farmers shall be nominated as candidates at elections, and that before nomination we interview prospective candidates, pledging ourselves not to support any candidate who is not in favor of our platform as repeatedly laid down by the Brandon conventions. Also that we shall at all times support any action taken by either party which will secure such legislation as we have so often asked for at our conventions.

"That if, after a reasonable time, no such legislation is enacted, our representative shall himself introduce such measures and use his best endeavors to have the House adopt them and induce other members to support them. Failing by such action to secure such legislation, that he will resign his seat and in such case we pledge ourselves to again support him as a protest against the action of the then government, no matter which party may be in office."

Note—The above resolution was moved by W. J. Short and seconded by Frank Simpson. The above resolution will be discussed at the Marquette district convention which takes place on December 7 in the town of Shoal Lake.

TEULON CONTRIBUTION

A. D. A. Campbell, secretary of the Teulon Grain Growers' Association, called at the Central office when in the city this week and left a contribution of \$43.10, collected in their district for our Patriotic Fund.

HARMSWORTH BRANCH

A check for \$10.00 was this week forwarded by Secretary Green of the Harmsworth Grain Growers' Association as a further contribution from their branch to our Patriotic Acre Fund. We had a generous contribution from this association some time ago.

CAN YOU DO IT TOO?

Vim, gumption and enthusiasm in the local officers are more than half the secret of the success of the local branch. In conversation the other day with one of our local secretaries I learned of a plan which illustrates this truth and which I here pass on as a first class suggestion for other branches. This branch in planning for its annual meeting decided to make a real "occasion" of it. A banquet was to form an integral part of the evening's experiences. Two hints are involved in that. First, every branch that has not yet planned its annual meeting ought to be getting at it; plan your work and then work your plan for all you are worth. Second, a social gathering around a table with good things on it is a mighty good scheme for giving people a favorable impression of the movement. Then they decided that every farmer and farmer's wife within their district should be personally invited to be present at the annual meeting. Two hints are involved in that. First, the annual meeting was to be a recruiting meeting for the association. No effort was to be spared to begin the year with the largest possible membership. Second, personal invitation was to be the method. Everybody was to be given a chance at least to accept or refuse the invitation. Splendid idea! How many farmers and farmers' wives in your district have been personally pressed to get into the movement by the gateway of an Al bun-feed

Manitoba

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and a social evening, combined with the inauguration of a year's program?

Who were to invite the people? That was carefully considered. The people to be reached were judiciously divided among the directors, the ones whom each could most readily and advantageously approach being assigned to him. Two hints are involved in that. First, all the directors were given practical work to do. Have all your directors done something practically for the good of the association in the last twelve months? Second, all the people who should be members were approached along the line of least resistance, i.e., by those who would be most likely to have effective influence with them. Have you gone purposefully after the people of your neighborhood in any such fashion as that? Then also an admission fee was set for the banquet, set high enough to cover the banquet and a year's membership in the association. There are two hints involved in that. First, the "function" pays its way in the financial strength it adds to the branch. Second, the social element in it is made subservient to the increasing of the paid up membership.

The whole plan is a first class one, and it is to be hoped that many branches will follow the good example. The enthusiasm generated by the carrying out of such a plan will be a powerful agent, convincing outsiders of the practical vitality and purposefulness of the movement. There are few branches that could not make such a plan go. If your officers have the vim, gumption and enthusiasm they will get together some of these days and along some such line, or a better one if they can find it, they will plan their work, and then just as the officers of this splendidly live branch (which is situated on the southern slope of the Riding Mountains, a dozen miles north-west of the town of Neepawa), they will get out and manfully and energetically work their plan to ultimate success.

Among the officers of your branch some one must make the first move, must take the initiative. Will it be you who read? Why not?

Contributed by W. R. Wood, M.P.P.

Note—Every Grain Grower should read and then get busy on the above practical suggestion contributed by our friend, W. R. Wood, M.P.P. for Neepawa.

R. C. H.

SUGGESTIONS WANTED

If you have any suggestions to offer that will help to make our next convention (January 10-13, 1917) the largest and most successful ever held by the organized farmers, send them in early to the Central Office in order that they may be considered and if adaptable put on our program which is now under consideration. As usual the Livestock Convention precedes the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention and it is expected that there will be as many (and it is hoped more) farmers with their wives, sons and daughters in attendance than ever before. Every local branch is expected to have their delegates appointed early and a substitute provided if first choice is not able to attend. Plan to keep the above dates free and make the convention one of the brightest yet held by the organized farmers of Manitoba.

AS OTHERS SEE US

"While greatly gratified by the astonishing advance of woman suffrage in Canada, women of our country are a bit embarrassed to find that this loyal portion of the British Empire is so much quicker in giving political justice to the women than the more democratic United States. The great province of British Columbia in Western Canada has given its women the ballot by an overwhelmingly favorable referendum. This is the fourth Canadian province to enfranchise its women during the past six months. The three others are Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. British Columbia is nearly seven times as large as Wisconsin and contains a number of important and growing cities."—The Organized Farmer.

RURAL WOMAN'S DAY

These are hopeful, expectant days for the woman living in the country. Opportunities and recognition, better facilities, and equipment, co-operation from government and city organizations, are hers. Of late years the farm woman has come tremendously to the fore. Her isolation, lack of modern appliances for doing her work, and of any incentive to achieve, have all stirred legislators, social workers, and her city sisters to rouse interest in her behalf. As a result, colleges have planned house-keeping correspondence courses for her benefit, the Department of Agriculture has issued pamphlets for her use and organized canning clubs to encourage her in adopting the best methods for putting her output out for exhibition or for sale. Markets have been opened to her, and organizations are being formed to draw her nearer to the women of the villages and the towns.

Much discussion of the opportunities open to women in farming, together with reports by experts in the matter of marketing, fruit culture, vegetable raising, poultry farming, bee-keeping, and various ways of making the home earn in connection with the farm, show the attention being given to the solution of rural problems particularly as they affect the wives and daughters of our rural homes. In England, thousands of women are proving that they are capable of managing and working farms successfully (and there are some bright examples in Manitoba and the West also.) They are even taking a hand at the plow and gathering the harvests. In the United States, hundreds of women each year are entering schools for horticulture, truck gardening, dairying, etc. It is indeed the rural woman's day, and her achievements are obtaining recognition, aid, and a just reward in dollars and cents.

THE WEED PROBLEM

An unusual and rather peculiar circumstance is commented on by a prominent farmer in connection with the weed problem. A vacant farm was a few years ago covered with quack grass and was left uncultivated. Later it was noticed that the sow thistle seemed to have gotten the better of the quack grass and the latter disappeared. Now the sow thistle is getting less and less each year and much of the land is covered with native wild grasses. The fact that the sow thistle is disappearing would seem to strengthen the contention of those who claim the sow thistle will disappear in the course of time of its own accord.—Minnedosa Tribune.

DOES FARMING PAY?

"It pays the road that hauls the grain,
It pays the store that keep from rain,
It pays the agents when they sell,
It pays the insurance very well,
It pays the banks who make the loans,
It pays the man who the mortgage owns,
It pays the shops that make machines,
It pays the merchant on his liens,
It pays the federal tax and state,
It pays the trusts a good stiff rate,
It pays each one to 'beat the band,'
Except the man who works the land.
It pays the politicians too,
Who drink and cuss and smoke and chew,—
(Who pays for this?—why, me and you).
It matters not for whom we vote,
We're always sure to be the goat,
And wear last year's moth bitten coat.
One year we vote for Democrats
And next for Bull, Moose Autocrats,
And when we've tried each pirate crew,
Go back and try each one anew.
Each year we change our politics,
We get new brands of real 'gold bricks'
We always get them in the neck!
(That's why the 'rubber's' there, by heck!)
Each year we go from bad to worse,
(Just like this here club-footed verse)
Till soon we'll go from worse to hearse,
Unless our methods we reverse;
We're robbed and skinned by every schism,
Because they all spell Capitalism."

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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.

DISTRICT MEETING DATES

The following dates and places have been fixed for district meetings to be held during December, 1916:—
District No. 2 at Ogema—December 11 and 12 till noon.
District No. 15 at Shaunavon—December 13, all day.
District No. 16 at Conquest—December 5, 2 p.m. and December 6.
District No. 13 at Wilkie—December 7, 2 p.m. and December 8.
District No. 1 at Moose Jaw—December 19, 8 p.m. and December 20.
District No. 14 at Swift Current—December 21, all day.
District No. 7 at Balcarres—December 11, all day.
District No. 11 at North Battleford—December 6 and 7.
District No. 10 at Humboldt—December 8 noon to December 9 noon.
District No. 9 at Wynyard—December 14, 8 p.m. to December 15 noon.
District No. 8 at Saskatoon—December 15, 8 p.m. to December 16.

"EVERY MEMBER A LIFE MEMBER"

"Every Member a Life Member" is our slogan for the year 1916. It was our slogan at the Saskatoon convention in February last and it is our slogan still. If the Grain Growers' movement is to be a success—and it must—we must have the capital with which to make success a certainty and for that capital we have got to look to our members. It is they, and they alone, who can secure the victory over the forces arrayed against them. An ounce of self-help is worth a ton of help from any outside source. Self-help will not only secure the object we have in view, but, what is perhaps still more important, it will build up the moral fiber of our members in a way that nothing else will. The only help we ought to look for from outside sources is that they should help us to help ourselves, and with the opportunity to help ourselves to the full there is no force in Saskatchewan, or in the Dominion itself, can hold us back.

In adopting the above slogan your Central has given you the opportunity to help yourselves. With "Every Member a Life Member" there is scarcely any limit to what we can accomplish. Thru your district conventions your Central is reminding you that while organization is the gun, capital is the ammunition; "useless each without the other." What is the use of burdening ourselves with a gun of large calibre if we have no ammunition? The two must go together if we are to accomplish anything worth while.

For some little time we have perhaps eased off somewhat in our efforts along this line. During the summer months the attention of our members is very largely and necessarily taken up with their work on the farm; but the winter season is the time of the stirring in the valley of dry bones; the time when our farmers with their increasing leisure realize afresh that there are great problems pressing for solution, problems which lie at the very root of their success on the farm. It is then we hear the rattle of the dry bones as they begin to get into position. It is then we see them clothing themselves anew with living flesh; it is then these regenerated bodies begin to pulsate with new life and to renew their health and strength. The stirring has already begun and we are looking for great things before the farm again claims the most exclusive attention of our members.

We are very shortly going to issue our life membership certificate, which will be a real adornment to any home, and we want every member of our association to make up his or her mind to possess one. It will not only be an inspiration to themselves, but it will at the same time be an eloquent, if silent, missionary for our cause. Remember the slogan—"Every Member a Life Member."

S. W. Y.

DISTRICT NO. 4 MEETING

Minutes of meeting of District No. 4, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held at Y.M.C.A., Regina, on November 21, 1916.

Director R. M. Johnson took the chair and opened the meeting and after a few remarks F. M. Gates was appointed secretary. Members appointed for resolution committee were: W. B. Fryberger, Wilcox; T. G. Alcock, East View; E. W. Myers, Truax.

The chairman then called upon the delegates present to relate the experiences of their associations, which several did, one member testifying to the advantage of life membership, as it had been the means of keeping his association alive. The meeting then adjourned till 1 p.m.

Afternoon Session

Re gasoline and oil from Wilcox. Resolved: "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 commodity they use.

"Therefore be it resolved that the government be asked to enact legislation appointing inspectors to inspect gasoline fuel oil and kerosene and the proficiency or test be registered on each barrel sold, also that these inspectors be given power to enforce the giving of correct weight where these commodities are sold by the gallon."

Mr. Fryberger spoke in favor of the above resolution; Mr. Bates, Belle Plaine, seconded. After the addition of a clause including the weight it was carried.

The chairman then gave his address, which was received with applause. Mr. Alcock moved and it was unanimously agreed that visiting members be accorded the privileges of the convention. Moved and seconded and carried, that the chairman's address be adopted.

Re Hail Insurance

Resolved: That notwithstanding the inability of the Hail Insurance Commission to pay all hail losses sustained during the season of 1916 under the provisions of the act, this convention places itself on record as still favoring the co-operative principle of hail insurance embodied in the said act, but would ask that further enlargement to the Hail Insurance Act be made, making the insurance of the future positive.

Mr. Whittaker, of Wilcox, spoke in favor of above resolution; Mr. Dell, East View, seconded. This resolution was carried.

Mr. Paynter was asked to explain the question. He said: "We had a surplus for three years in full and \$554,000 till August 1. Had we had a surplus much bigger, farmers would have cried out for lower rates. We had more claims this year than in the past three and the losses were nearly twice as much as in the last three years, over \$360,000. I have felt it was up to the commission to pay in full. At the meeting of 'reeves there was a vote of 87 to 22 favoring that payment. The committee held a conference with the government, but nothing has yet been decided, tho I expect something definite and believe there will be inside a month. I am glad to see you are not calling the hail insurance system down. It has not failed any more than the companies which charge high premiums. This year it would have cost nearly 50 cents per acre to provide for losses in full. It cost \$31,000 for inspecting 20,000 quarter sections, which is less than ever before, and shows an average of about one and a half dollars per quarter section."

Mr. Myers was willing to be assessed to bear his share tho he had not been hailed, and he thought the land under crop should bear any extra expense. Mr. Hanley, Milestone: "Leave the hail insurance as it is."

Mr. Whittaker wanted the commission to provide for a future excessive loss, provide a form of insurance covering the risk by a greater rate, and take in all the land.

Mr. Barber, Belle Plaine, felt that the

commission should pay the full amount if possible.

Mr. Alcock knew the commission had not to pay in full, but the commission were trying to pay and their spirit of co-operation should be encouraged.

Mr. Paynter thought that the principle of working thru a cycle of years would bring it into true co-operation.

Mr. Musselman was in favor of making insurance positive; his opinion was that the commission should collect 40 per cent. more than the flat rate, but it must be got from the crop acreage and we must get this insurance positive before we can consider the payment of 1916 losses in full.

Mr. Dunning at this point spoke feelingly from a personal point of view and his remarks were received with applause.

Moved by Mr. Myers, Truax, seconded by Mr. Alcock, Eastview. Resolved: "That this convention favor the early bringing into operation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Associations Act."

Mr. Hawkes was in favor of the resolution being passed; he thought it was a good time to bring it up with a view of getting something done. Mr. Fryberger said if it was a good resolution then pass it that it might be tried.

Mrs. McNeale moved and it was seconded and carried, Resolved: "That we, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, set apart one Sunday annually to be known as Grain Growers' Sunday, the same to be properly observed thruout Saskatchewan."

Establish Debating Societies

Mr. Myers, of Truax, moved; Mr. Hardy, of Eyebrow, seconded. Resolved: "That this convention favor the establishment of debating societies for the study of social and civic problems." Carried.

Mr. Musselman stated that a special study committee was formed to promote the study of economics, civic affairs and literature, and branch committees were to be formed at local points to study, form libraries, file clippings, hold debates and social evenings and generally co-operate with the Central to form fresh committees, and he commended all to get down to the fundamental facts of our problems.

Mr. Maharg came in at the close of the afternoon session, but long enough to speak for a few moments. He referred to the attitude of the sister provinces to the question of the amalgamation of the co-operative organizations of the West, but he was in favor of keeping them separate.

"We must always keep alert," he said, "for there are always some people trying to upset us, particularly in the supply of our commodities. Take coal, we must get our coal in time, not just when it is wanted; take twine, we have to buy it a year in advance, not wait until prices are quoted. Annual convention meetings will be held generating at our big convention. We must look at the other side of questions and ask for nothing we would not give to the other fellow. We got good advertising thru our trainload shipment of flour this year. Ontario was surprised at it, and we must live up to the standard set or it will come back on us."

Mr. Hawkes, vice-president, was asked to take charge for nomination of district directors for 1917, when the following were nominated: Mr. Read, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Johnson. Moved and seconded that nominations close. Carried. The meeting then adjourned to meet again in the evening.

Evening Meeting

Sub-organizers appointed: Regina—Arcola—E. Hunter, Creelman; C. C. Downs, Lewvan. Soo Line—M. L. Whittaker, Wilcox; E. J. Davis, Truax; J. E. Doutre, Gravelbourg; Jas. Inman, Espanse. All re-elected. Mr. Hawkes addressed meeting on topics of general interest. Moved by Mr. Miller, of Avonlea, seconded by Mr. McDougal. "That the meeting be adjourned."

VISITING IN AEROPLANES

It is reported that flying from the trenches in France to London and back again in the same day is becoming a not uncommon experience for officers of the British Army. The story is told of how a soldier recently left the trenches in France early in the morning, took a Turkish bath in London some three and a half hours later, lunched at one of the leading hotels in the British metropolis, and returned back to the trenches in the early evening.

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RUSTED WHEAT FOR SEED
 The rust which struck the wheat crop in the eastern portion of the prairie provinces this year has so affected the quality of the grain that in many cases it is almost useless for seed purposes. The high price of market wheat, on the other hand, has reduced most of the farmers with good wheat to sell their grain at the elevators. The result is that good seed is going to be very scarce and much of the rusted grain will have to be used. The question then naturally arises, what is the value of the rusted wheat for seed purposes? By anticipation of these conditions the field husbandry department of the Manitoba Agricultural College early this fall began to investigate this problem. This article is based on the conclusions of this investigation.

Danger of Rust Infection
 To the man by the wayside it might seem that the seed from a rusted crop would infect the succeeding crop. The danger from this source, however, seems to be negligible because, first, while some rust spores may be found on the seed there is no evidence that the plant may become infected from them, and, second, even if it did the damage would be small unless there was favorable weather conditions for rust growth. The damage from this disease would seem to depend more on the weather than on the means or amount of infection. This is proven by the fact that loss from rust only happens periodically. About every six to ten years there is, as it were, an epidemic and there has never been two bad rust years in succession. Therefore, so far as loss from infection is concerned the rusted wheat can be used for seed with impunity.

Rust Resistant Strains
 Plant pathologists up to date have not discovered any means of treating the rust disease, consequently the most logical means of rust control would seem to be in the selection of rust resistant strains or varieties. This method of control in Canada has not proven very valuable because every variety of the type of wheat grown has proven equally susceptible when placed under identical conditions. Any improvement that has been made along this line seems to be more from the selection of early maturing strains or varieties than in rust resistance. It usually happens that the early crop is sufficiently matured when the rust strikes the crop to be less affected. This year the department conducted a number of co-operative experiments in testing out Red Fife and Marquis with farmers in every part of Manitoba. On every test the Marquis was not as badly affected as the Red Fife. In many cases the former gave a fair yield of medium quality wheat, while the latter was a complete failure. This was not because of a greater amount of rust resistance in the Marquis, but because it matured six to ten days earlier. On the experimental field the earlier varieties such as Prelude and Pioneer gave even better results than the Marquis. The conclusion that can be drawn from this is that the selection of the plump seed from a rusted sample may give a crop that would be freer from rust because it would be earlier. Therefore, the use of the earliest variety that in normal years will give the highest yield of the best quality is to be recommended. In Western Canada the Marquis has proven to be this variety.

Germination of Rusted Seed
 The germination tests of a large number of low grade samples have proven that even grades as low as No. 5 and No. 6 are viable. The vitality of these lower grades, however, is very weak and if sown would not produce strong plants in the field. It is thought from the result of these experiments that No. 4 could be used with a fair degree of safety for seed provided it was thoroughly cleaned to eliminate the "weak seeds." It may be possible even with the lower grades in some cases to clean up a fair sample of seed, but as a general rule it will be safer for the man with No. 5, No. 6 and feed to purchase higher grade seed.
 It might be thought that weight per measured bushel would be a reliable guide to the quality of the grain for seed. If the weight is 60 pounds per bushel or over, the possibility of the grain making seed that is of high vitality is good. If it is between 56 and 60 pounds it is likely to be fair. If it, however, is below 56 pounds it is difficult to estimate its value, for it may make good seed or not, depend

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ing on the amount of plump kernels in the samples. The size of the kernels or the number per pound is a better guide, but this is difficult to ascertain.

Seed Should be Tested

The only safe way of estimating the value of a sample for seed is to test it for germination and note its strength. The strength of the plants is of much greater importance with seed of this type than the percentage germinable. The seed can be tested by the farmer himself or sent to a seed testing laboratory, but whichever method is adopted, note more carefully the strength of the growth than the viability.

Conclusions

There is no danger of using rusted seed so far as infecting the succeeding crop is concerned. When the farmer has a good strain of an early maturing variety that will grade No. 4 or better it should be cleaned up and used. The lower grades, except in exceptional cases, should not be used for seed if higher grades can be secured. All grain should be tested for germination before being sown this year. The strength of the plants is of greater importance this year than the percentage germinable.—Prof. T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College.

The Mail Bag

TROUBLE WITH HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—The fact that the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Commission is short some \$2,100,000 of the funds necessary to meet the heavy hail losses in the province brings to a crucial point one of the most important features of co-operative work in Saskatchewan. On its successful solution depends not only the future success of the farmers in Municipal Hail Insurance, but also in other forms of co-operative enterprise. And it must be solved and solved with all possible facility for several reasons. 1—The farmers who suffered from hail a total or almost total loss (and since the municipal insurance will not cover over about 40 per cent. of this loss) will require money for seed or to provide other necessities. 2—Municipal hail insurance is fundamentally right. If this year's losses are not paid and the matter adjusted on a proper basis, there is grave danger of a failure of the system. Indeed if such is not done there seems little doubt but such municipalities would vote themselves out of the system. The scheme is sound and the only right one, when properly managed, for the province. 3—If municipal hail insurance were to fail the old companies would have complete control of the business with much higher premiums than ever before. In addition we must recognize this fact that there will be an enormous increase in the amount of insurance written in any case in Saskatchewan next year. A 90 per cent. increase for the private companies at much higher premiums if the municipal scheme went out would be nothing extraordinary. 4—The Municipal Hail Insurance Commission was asked for by the Grain Growers and a great duty devolves upon the Grain Growers in the interests of their own organization and of true co-operation as a whole to see this scheme thru to a successful conclusion. It is the first real big crisis they have gone up against and its solution will not only engender confidence within associations, but confidence and respect from without. To pay the farmers the amount of their claims means that a sum of over \$2,000,000 must be obtained. From where should it be obtained? Not from the government, because there is no reason for farmers outside of hail insurance districts altogether, and who perhaps have private insurance, being called on to stand good for such. The Municipal Hail Insurance Commission must borrow the sum themselves and to this end special legislation should be passed if necessary.

Firstly—All the municipalities which were under hail insurance this year and suffered losses, must agree to stay with it for a stated number of years, provided that all losses are paid in full. Then the proper levy should be determined in order to meet the average loss per annum over the years the insurance has been in force and as complete calculations as possible for the future based on these or other statistics available. Added to the annual levy necessary will be an additional levy for the repayment of the sum which must now be borrowed and

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Silver has advanced in price. Spring and razor steel have more than doubled in price. The cost of good combs has more than doubled. For these reasons we are forced to raise the price of the wonderful Astoria Hair Cutter, but before doing so we are going to give the readers of this paper one more chance to buy this wonderful little machine at half price—50c. The Automatic is a wonderful invention. Attachment to any comb in five seconds. Comb your hair any style you wish and the Automatic will cut it smoothly and evenly at the same time. If you can comb your own hair you can cut it in five minutes with the Automatic. Saves its cost many times in a year. The Astoria Hair Cutter is finely finished in silver and gun metal. Will last a lifetime. We have been selling the Automatic for two years and it has always given satisfaction. To those who have not yet owned one of these wonderful time and money savers, we say, do not delay any longer. Send us \$1.00, right now before it is too late. We will send you the Automatic Hair Cutter with good comb, complete and ready for instant use, for exactly half price, the price of only two hair cuts—50c—postage paid. Not more than 2 sold to any one customer.

AGENTS WANTED. Fisher-Ford Manufacturing Co. Dept. 77. BARRIE, ONT.

Your Frisky Colt

must be properly halter-broken unless you want constant trouble. A colt naturally uses a halter roughly. He will break it or pull out of it if he possibly can. Once let him get this habit and it is almost impossible to break him of it. Don't take chances which may lessen the value of your colt.

The Classic Halter as illustrated has been specially designed for colts and is a very serviceable halter. Leather parts securely riveted and electric-welded steel fittings. Price, prepaid **75c** (15c. west of Fort William.) At your dealer's or direct. Write for catalogue. It's FREE.

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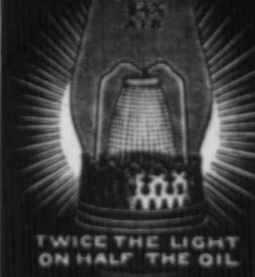
which should be spread over a number of years, say five to eight years. Thus there will be guaranteed a sum to gradually retire this loan. If six cents an acre were sufficient to meet the average annual loss, perhaps twelve cents per acre would be enough spread over a period of years to pay the loss and retire the loan. The difficulty, however, is that farmers who suffered no loss would thus be additionally taxed for the purpose of paying in full the losses of other farmers without receiving compensation and this, I readily agree, would hardly be fair. This could, however, be got over by guaranteeing to that farmer double (or some increased percentage) remuneration for loss that he may suffer under the increased rate, whereas the previous loser would only receive the same compensation as formerly. In other words, thru the introduction of the increased rate, this year's loser would be paid in full, but would only be insured for the usual \$5.00 per acre until the debt incurred this year is paid off. The non-loser in the same municipality who has to pay the double rate would be insured for \$10.00 per acre instead of \$5.00 per acre. By the accumulation of a sufficient sum in the time mentioned to pay off this debt and perhaps gather even an added surplus over a period of years, the rate of assessment could then be revised and the whole put on a new basis with the added years' experience to benefit from. Another thing which evidently needs to be made greater use of by the commission is re-insurance in other companies. There is of course a point beyond where this could not be wisely carried, but in my opinion it must become a part of any properly managed system of co-operative hail insurance in Saskatchewan, more especially if a scheme as above suggested was introduced it would undoubtedly be advisable to re-insure for an amount at least aggregating the total amount carried over the \$5.00 per acre.

H. H. HAMMER,
Manager Bank of Commerce,
Nov. 3, 1916. Elfron, Sask.

SEED GRAIN AND RELIEF
Editor, Guide:—In your issue of Oct. 18, you have an editorial, and also a letter from Dr. Roche, dealing with the Seed, Grain and Relief Advances to Settlers. While I quite agree with you as to the desirability of having these liens against land cleared up, there is a side of the question which has not yet been stated in the press to my knowledge. I think my own experience is probably typical of hundreds, so I will just briefly relate it. I came to this district in May, 1916, in company with two others. We had filed the previous fall. When we arrived on our homesteads, we found the country burnt to a cinder by a prairie fire two weeks earlier. This was literally a dark outlook. We had expected to get thru a lot of work with our horses. As it was, we had to haul oats 95 miles, and pay 60 cents per bushel for them, and as the summer was so dry all we managed was our bare duties, and putting up sod buildings. I did secure some carpenter work in the fall, which brought in \$80, but was clean broke when I left my homestead about New Year's Day. The following spring, 1911, I had a good job and was earning good wages, so did not return until July 1. I managed to break about 13 acres and work it down (I only had a poor outfit of horses), and went out again to harvest. The 10 acres broken the previous year, after neighbors' cattle had taken their toll of it, yielded 250 bushels of oats, and as I had paid for practically all the work, it hardly paid expenses. The following spring, 1912, I decided to come home to stay, and reached here the beginning of May. By doing some spring backsetting, and also breaking a little, I managed to get in about 28 acres of oats. Here is where my trouble began. One mare strayed away and was gone three months before I got track of her, another died two weeks after foaling, leaving me the foal to raise by hand, which I did till fall, and then failed to bring it thru. A hailstorm came along and took about half my crop. Eventually I threshed 600 bushels of oats, and had several loads of green feed, enough for my horses, so that I was enabled to sell several loads of hay. I also sold some straw, but by this time I had already made a few trips to the bank for accommodations. I sold my surplus oats next spring for 25 cents per bushel,

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10 Days FREE—Send No Money



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern white light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle, beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like an old lamp. Tests by Government and 24 leading Universities show that it

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon
common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, none so bright. **Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition.** Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed. \$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get some free.

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Largest Coal Oil (Kerosene) Mantle Lamp House in the World

Men With Rigs Make \$100 to \$300 Per Mo. Our trial delivery plus makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every type of rig and coal lamp house will pay for itself. One person who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 21 rigs in 10 days, and 21 rigs more, also 21 rigs more, and am now making \$100 per month." Every customer becomes a friend and helper. Complete secret. No money required. We furnish stock to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to secure an appointment and make big money in unoccupied territory. State connections, age, whether you have rig or not, whether you work some time or steady, when one starts, territory most restricted for you to take.

Horses

Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday at LAYZELL'S HORSE Repository RIVERSIDE, CALGARY.

From two to three hundred head always on hand. Owing to the large number of Ranchers leaving for the front and the closing out of a lot of the big leases, horses in Calgary are cheap. You can buy one or a carload. We have a large stock of yearlings and two-year-olds to sell in lots to suit purchaser. Horses loaded on C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P. free of charge. If you want horses come to the Recognized Horse Market of Western Canada. CORRESPONDENCE A PLEASURE. Telegraphic address: HORSES, CALGARY. Phone M 2260. P.S.—We have horses of the blocky type. If you want horses come to Calgary where they are cheap.

Winter Caught FISH

Right From Under The Ice

We like to fill home orders before booking large orders for export. NOTE that though prices have advanced, the advance is not in proportion to that in other food commodities. There is no more healthy or nutritious food than the fish native to the lakes of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

We Quote:

Large Dressed White	8 1/2 c.	Dressed Trout	9 c.
Smaller Dressed White	7 1/2 c.	Yellow Pike	8 c.
Round White	8 c.	Round Jack	5 c.
		Tulibee	5 c.
		Mullett	3 c.

FOR SHIPMENT IN CANADA ONLY

We will ship only in boxes containing 100 pounds each and we will make no charge for boxes. Order only in units of 100 pounds. We have abandoned the shipping in sacks because the fish shipped in boxes are less liable to damage and the goods arrive in better condition.

Many of our lakes do not contain all the varieties of fish, so when ordering please observe the following instructions

ORDER 100 POUNDS OF ANY VARIETY OF FISH. OR

Mixed boxes of Dressed White and Trout.
Or Round White, Jacks, Yellow, Tulibee and Mullett,
Or Dressed White, Round, Yellows, Jack and Mullett, omitting from mixed boxes any variety not required.

We have receiving and shipping stations at which we handle the fish from all principal lakes in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, thereby enabling us to fill orders from the nearest point to your home.

When ordering, if you give Post Office, Township and Range as well as Railway Station, it will help us and may save you freight. **CASH MUST ACCOMPANY** all orders, and we advise having goods shipped by freight. State whether freight or express.

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

Armstrong Trading Co.

Portage la Prairie, Man. P.O. Box 634

Three Ways To Save Money

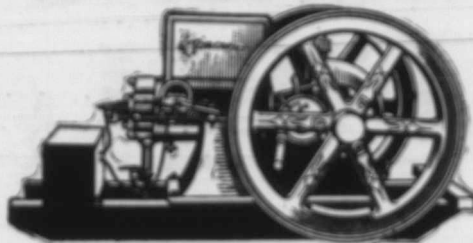
The farmer is in business to make money and every dollar saved is as good as an extra dollar earned. An Engine can do farm work that it would cost five times as much to have done by hired help. Gasoline and Coal Oil are cheaper than board and lodging for a hired man and the first cost of the engine is only as much as two or three months' wages, and the engine lasts for years and years.

1. The farmer can save money by purchasing a Toronto Engine because he can get one at a lower price than a good quality engine of equal horsepower can be bought for from any other company.
2. The second way to save money is in fuel. Toronto Engines are "small eaters" and get big power out of a small feed of gasoline or coal oil. While gasoline is up, the fact that this engine will use coal oil merits consideration.
3. The third way is very important. It is the whole argument for a Gasoline Engine, namely, the saving of time and labor which is the equivalent of real money. No more pumping water, grinding grain, chopping roots and feed, turning the separator, the churn, the grindstone, the wood saw by hand.

Toronto Engines are made of the best grade of steel and iron. They have ground cylinders, ground pistons and rings, variable speed control and other features heretofore found only on the extremely high priced outfit. Our 1 1/2 h.p., 4 h.p., 6 h.p. and 8 h.p. Engines merit special consideration as they are adapted to every requirement of farm and shop use.

If you buy an Engine, we want you to buy a Toronto Engine, but we want you to realize that the Toronto Engine is the best one to purchase. Do not fail to read our Engine Booklet. Let us send you a copy giving full particulars.

TORONTO ENGINES



Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Western Branch Ltd.
Head Office: Regina Warehouses: WINNIPEG, Regina, Calgary

The author of "The Farmer and The Interests" says: "When I homesteaded on the prairie 33 years ago, the farmer got just about half of the value of his production. If he produced \$700 worth from a quarter section of land he retained \$350. Today he retains about 35 per cent." He then gives the remedy for this condition of affairs. 75c. post paid.—Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SPECIAL OFFER

Novelty House Plants

JAP ROSES—White, Pink, Crimson. Grow from seed and bloom every ten weeks.

PIKIE PLANTS—Marvellous horticultural novelty. Grow from seed to plant in 70 days.

SHOO FLY PLANT—The "admirer." Seed \$1 with your time will not stay in the name and address and roses where it is grown. We will mail you ten plants and winter care of each.

ALL GUARANTEED WEATHER-PLANT—ACRO TO GROW

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Grain Growers' Guide



\$13.25, Duty and Carriage Paid

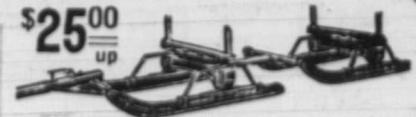
and lucky to get that much. In 1913 I sowed 10 acres of wheat, 7 of barley, and about 25 of oats. With the exception of 10 acres of breaking, and 6 of spring plowing, it was all stubbled in. I got 65 bushels of wheat, 100 of barley, and 250 of oats, and got lots of hay, of which I again sold several loads. I managed to break about 17 acres that year. In 1914, I put in 10 acres of wheat on breaking, 14 acres of barley on stubble, 20 acres of oats on breaking and spring plowing. I had got into the hog business, and had three sows farrow 25 pigs. That fall I threshed about 200 bushels of all grains, and had 22 hogs to feed off. Wheat was 85 cents and shorts were \$1.45 per hundred. The Dominion Government were going to supply us with seed, and naturally, I thought in my simple way, it would be pure, and mine was badly mixed. Oats were 53 cents a bushel, and barley not to be bought at all, so I chopped my wheat, and finished the first hogs on that. I sold four to the shipper at \$5.15 per 100 lbs, and turned around and bought feed for the others. The next batch of four I dressed and shipped to Calgary. They were light, averaging 110 pounds but they netted me about \$7.25 per 100 lbs. I kept up this performance all winter, selling hogs and buying feed, and finally, I had one sow left, my own meat supply, and was about \$30 in the hole on the hog proposition. Next thing to do was to haul that government seed. I only had 22 acres ready for wheat, 10 of summer-fallow, and 12 of breaking, as I had been working for cash the previous summer. The wheat was clean, but it did not look very good to me. However there was a slip in the bottom of each sack, saying it had passed inspection for purity (as to seeds) and germination. However, I decided I had better play safe, so I sent to Seager Wheeler for two bushels of registered Marquis, which cost me, laid down, \$3.40 per bushel. Presently the seed oats came along. The oats looked good, but there were three kinds of mustard, pig-weed, wild buckwheat, wild oats and several other weeds. Here was a problem. If we refused them, it might be too late to secure more, consequently, I took mine. I had 48 bushels, and cleaned 1 1/2 bushels of small seeds out of it. By floating it over the back of the mill twice I secured a fairly clean supply of seed, but with a small percentage of wild oats. I had saved some of my own oats, and as they were clean, I substituted them for some of the Government seed. However, the latter yielded a little better, the oats being a plumper variety. From 20 acres of wheat (government seed) I threshed 720 bushels of No. 2 wheat. The other 2 acres sown to Marquis yielded 94 bushels. I sold the "Duke's Mixture" at 93 cents on track, and sold the surplus Marquis, which showed a germination test of 99 per cent, for seed at \$1.20 and \$1.25 per bushel, according to quantity taken. I sold 650 bushels of oats at 34 cents on track, loading a car with a neighbor, as I also did my wheat. At present I have 46 acres of Marquis wheat in stock, 8 acres of barley and 30 acres of oats, and hope, if present high prices continue, to pay off most of my debts, but during the past six years I have piled up a big adverse balance, so do not expect to break quite even. However, by using good seed, improved methods and having a good percentage of summer-fallow and early breaking every year, I hope to be independent of any "doles" of such trash as the Dominion Government peddled out to us poor homesteaders in the spring of 1915.

Yours truly,
"One of the Defaulters."

Essex, Alta.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA DEAD

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria died on Tuesday, November 22. He was 86 years of age. It is believed that the Emperor's death will have little or no effect upon the general European political situation as he has been virtually a figure head so far as state matters have been concerned for a considerable time. He is succeeded by his grand nephew, Archduke Charles Francis, whose father was the Archduke Otto, a younger brother of the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand.



GALLOWAY BOB SLEIGHS

Built for Service and Durability
Well seasoned birch and maple benches and bolsters. Extra well made and strongly braced to give long life. White oak runners, well ironed and braced. Spring steel shoes. Runners 6 feet long, 5 inches deep.
SEND FOR BIG FREE BOOK
Tells all about Galloway Farm Machinery and quotes prices that will save you many dollars. Write for it to-day.
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SELL YOUR BIRDS ALIVE
NO FUSS NO WORRY
NO MESS
It will pay you best to sell alive. We offer 18c to 20c per lb., delivered Winnipeg.
Prices according to size, grade and quality. Get our circular and crates.
Shipments now being received. Other varieties of birds taken at market prices.
The W. J. Guest Fish Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry

PRICES Per Lb.

Hens	12 1/2c
Young Roosters, 1916 Hatch (3 lbs. and up, in good condition)	15 1/2c
Old Roosters	10c
Ducks	13c
Geese	18c
Turkeys	20c

These prices are for live weight, F.O.B. Winnipeg. Guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper.
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
Gold n Star Fruit and Produce Co.
Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE HENS WANTED

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Ducks 14c
Turkeys 20c
Young Roosters Best Market Price
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These prices F.O.B. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.
We are also buying Dressed Poultry.
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PAYS FOR ITSELF TEN TIMES EVERY YEAR

Make all the money you can out of your farm by doing your business right. Have copies of all your letters and keep them in a file where you can get your hand on them instantly. You can then keep your business in just as good shape as any business man in the city.

The Farmers' Private Secretary is prepared especially for farmers. Consists of One Letter File, like the picture, 11 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, with a pocket for each letter of the alphabet. This file when closed is only 1 1/2 inches thick, but it opens wide as a book and will hold 1,500 letters. Made of tough paper reinforced with linen. It will last twenty years if handled with care. Two handsome Green and Red Writing Tablets, each containing 50 sheets of ruled paper, to fit the file, with holders. One Hundred White Envelopes, six sheets "Manifold" Carbon Paper for taking copies of your letters. Six "Manifold" Pens specially made for making carbon copies of letters. One set of Instructions. Carefully packed and all charges prepaid. **\$2.00**

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GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

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the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Bands and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No wires. No lin. Durable cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. Patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.
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About of the day For Hon.

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We have this month lions from We have this year Now is U and read Anyone t Ample th horse gu

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BRANDON

Second Great Annual Combination Sale

Over 230 Head of high-class Registered Stock

- 145 Shorthorns 65 Clydesdales
- 45 Bulls and 100 Females 20 Stallions and 45 Females
- 12 Hackneys
- 1 Stallion and 11 Females
- 12 Shetland and Welsh Ponies
- 1 Stallion and 11 Females

To be held at 10 a.m. sharp in the Horse Show Building
Victoria Park, Calgary, December 15th, 1916

Terms Cash if not otherwise arranged

Contributors:

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds. Department of Natural Resources,
C.P.R. P. M. Bredt & Co., Calgary. W. S. McKinnon, Olds.

About 85 Head of High Class Registered Oxford and Shropshire Ewes and Rams

of the well-known flocks of P.M. Bredt & Co., will be sold on the
day prior to this sale in connection with the Association Sale

For catalogue write to:

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Cheap Railroad Rates. Box 2089, Calgary, Alta.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons
and Belgians

North Battleford, Saskatchewan

We have two more carloads of good Belgians and Percherons landing
this month. This will bring our number up to over 60 registered stallions
from one year up.

We have several horses that were entered in the Chicago International
this year and think we have the best horses we ever owned.

Now is the time to get a stallion, have him acclimated in your own barn
and ready for work in the Spring.

Anyone needing an exchange can be assured of a fair and honest deal.
Ample time to responsible parties. Liberal discount for cash. Every
horse guaranteed.

ASK OUR CUSTOMERS HOW WE USE THEM

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JAMES BROOKS North Battleford, Sask.
Sales Manager

SUFFOLK DOWN SHEEP

We have a few selected
rams, both shearlings and
lambs, which we are offer-
ing for sale. Also a few
shearling ewes. They are
of the very best breeding, well grown, and every one
we send out is a good individual.

Aberdeen Angus Bulls

We have a few young bulls of this breed which we are
offering. They are from ten to fourteen months old
and will sire you the steers that top the market. Write
today for price and description.

Glencarnock Stock Farms

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, Proprietor
BRANDON MANITOBA

\$100 For Half Bushel \$100 Of Wheat

\$40 For Half Bushel of Oats \$40

\$25 For Half Bushel of Barley \$25

These prizes are open to every farmer, farmer's wife, son
or daughter, in the prairie provinces. The Guide will
supply pure seed for one acre free, and whoever
produces the best half bushel will earn these
splendid cash prizes.

PURE REGISTERED SEED

The Guide has purchased a quantity of pure registered seed from the best
growers in the Prairie Provinces; all of them are members of the C.S.G.A.
and their grain is guaranteed to be pure in variety, absolutely free from
noxious weeds and testing at least 95 per cent. germination. It is high class
seed in every respect. Seed consists of Marquis wheat and Red Fife wheat
in 20 lb. sacks each; O.A.C. 21 barley in 24 lb. sacks; Victory oats and Banner
oats in 20 lb. sacks each. These are the quantities most suitable for seeding
one-quarter acre plots. One or more sacks will be given to any individual
(under conditions described on this page) absolutely free. The Grain Growers'
Guide will hold a Seed Fair in Winnipeg in November, 1917, at which every
person who gets one of these sacks may exhibit a half bushel of grain and win
the big cash prizes.

Which Is Best?

We are giving away two kinds each of wheat, oats and one of barley. It
is open to the individual to decide which is best. There are equal quantities
of Fife and Marquis wheat grown in Western Canada. Marquis has been
coming to the front very rapidly, and Seager Wheeler and Paul Gerlach
both won their world prizes with Marquis wheat. In many sections, however,
Fife wheat has been found to be more hardy and a better producer than Mar-
quis and is claimed by some to have better bread making quality. Marquis
is generally a little earlier and in the past season is claimed to have stood up
against the rust better. Both grade the same under government inspection.

O.A.C. 21, six-rowed barley, is by all odds the best barley grown in Wes-
tern Canada. Prof. Bracken, on the University Farm at Saskatoon, pro-
duced 72 bushels per acre this fall in his field of O.A.C. 21. Those who want
to grow barley profitably should get some of our registered seed.

Prof. Bracken finds Banner Oats to give best results, with Victory a close
second, while Seager Wheeler has found Victory to give best results, with
Banner next best. These are the two leading varieties of oats which have
stood the test of time. The demand for them is far greater than for any
other variety and it pay any farmer well to grow registered stock.

\$500 IN PRIZES \$500

To those who produce the best results from growing The Guide's pure seed The Grain
Growers' Grain Company has agreed to donate \$500 in cash prizes absolutely free and
without any reservation, as follows:

	For Wheat	For Oats	For Barley
1st Prize.....	\$100	\$50	\$25
2nd	50	25	12 1/2
3rd	25	12 1/2	6 1/4
4th	12 1/2	6 1/4	3 1/8
5th	6 1/4	3 1/8	1 5/16
6th	3 1/8	1 5/16	7/16
7th	1 5/16	7/16	3/8
8th	7/16	3/8	1/4
9th	3/8	1/4	1/8
10th	1/4	1/8	1/16
11th	1/8	1/16	1/32
12th	1/16	1/32	1/64
13th	1/32	1/64	1/128
14th	1/64	1/128	1/256
15th	1/128	1/256	1/512
16th	1/256	1/512	1/1024
17th	1/512	1/1024	1/2048
18th	1/1024	1/2048	1/4096
19th	1/2048	1/4096	1/8192
20th	1/4096	1/8192	1/16384
Total	\$315	\$150	\$75

The judges in this competition will be George Seale, Chief Grain Inspector for the Dom-
inion Government, of Winnipeg; Seager Wheeler, of Rosethorn, Sask., and Prof. T. J.
Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

Rules of Contest

- 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 be entitled to one sack of
either variety of wheat, oats or barley, described on this page, free of charge.
- 2.—No person may earn more than three sacks of any one variety of grain, but to
every one who earns three sacks The Guide will donate a fourth sack free of all charge.
- 3.—Any number of members of the same family may enter and earn this grain on
an equal basis.
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towards earning a sack of grain.

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We have prepared illustrated literature describing our seed and the benefits
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Any person who wants to secure it should fill in the attached coupon at once
and mail it, and by return mail full particulars and supplies will be sent.
IMPORTANT—Only paid-in-advance subscribers or a member of a house-
hold where there is a paid-in-advance subscriber will be allowed to earn this
pure seed. If, therefore, your subscription is in arrears, send in \$1.50 with
the coupon to put you in good standing.

COUPON

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. November 29, 1916.

Gentlemen:—Please reserve for me the number of sacks of the different varieties of
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20 lb. sacks of Fife Wheat..... 20 lb. sacks of Marquis Wheat..... 24 lb. sacks
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In order to entitle me to this grain free and also to enter into the \$500 Prize Competi-
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Farmers' Financial Directory

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AUCTION SALE of Beef Females and Cattle, Sheep and Swine

entered in the Fat Stock Show, 10 a.m., December 14th, in conjunction with the Fat Stock and Poultry Show, at Calgary, December 12th to 15th.

Entries for the Show close December 2nd. Catalogue of 50 beef females and 75 Oxford and Shropshire ewes and rams now ready.

Special Passenger Rates from Alberta points—single fare for return trip, good going December 11th to 14th, returning to December 18th.

E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary, Alberta Livestock Associations, Calgary.

THE COST OF WAR

The indebtedness of the seven principal nations engaged in the European war has crossed \$75,000,000,000, according to statistics prepared by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, made public recently in a special booklet on the financial aspects of the war. Mid-1914 the indebtedness of these seven nations was \$27,000,000,000.

The war is now costing \$105,000,000 every twenty-four hours, estimates the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; expenditures of the Entente Allies being fully double those of the Central Allies. Last April, when the bank undertook to make a financial analysis of the war, its calculation of daily war cost was \$90,000,000. That Europe will have expended \$75,000,000,000 directly for military operations, and that its combined direct and indirect cost will have been above \$100,000,000,000 if hostilities extend to the middle of next year, is a statement made by the bank. In making its estimate of direct military expenditure, the bank compares it with the cost of other great wars of history as follows:—

	Approximate Cost
Napoleonic Wars, 1793-1815	\$6,250,000,000
American Civil War, 1861-1864	5,000,000,000
Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1871	3,000,000,000
South African War, 1900-1902	1,250,000,000
Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905	2,500,000,000
European War, 1914-1917	75,000,000,000

Interest on debt will require the payment of \$3,800,000,000 yearly after 1917, if the war ends next year, the Mechanics and Metals Bank figures.

MOLSON'S BANK STATEMENT

The annual statement of the Molson's Bank, issued recently, is the first of the autumn bank statements and reflects in a measure the strong position of the Canadian banking fraternity. Net profits of Molson's Bank for the year ended September 30 last amounted to \$582,386 compared with \$556,193 in 1915, and \$608,186 in 1914, or at the rate of 14.6 per cent. against 13.9 per cent. in the previous year, and 15.2 per cent. in 1914. Earnings as shown were sufficient to provide \$440,000 for the usual 11 per cent. dividend, \$40,000 for the war tax on circulation, \$21,036 for pension fund, \$15,000 for relief funds, and still leave \$66,319 to be added to a profit and loss balance of \$61,300 carried forward from the previous year.

The larger liabilities to the public shown in these increases are represented on the side of assets chiefly by increases in items to be classed as liquid. Cash holdings at \$5,435,112 compare with \$4,524,149 a year ago, and in addition there is a \$500,000 deposit in the central gold reserve against excess note issue. The total of liquid assets is \$24,186,608 against \$17,408,333 a year ago, the increase being equivalent to nearly all the gain recorded in deposits.

War financing, with the extension of Canadian credits to the Imperial Government, is reflected in some of the individual increases. Under the heading of "Canadian municipal securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities, other than Canadian," there has been an increase within the year from \$1,630,942 to \$5,978,049. "Dominion and Provincial Government securities" are up from \$420,017 to \$1,573,527. Increases are also shown in balances due from outside Canada and in checks of other banks. "Railway and other bonds, etc." are lower and there has been a sharp reduction of nearly a million dollars in call loans in Canada.

Outside of these liquid items the changes are small. Contrary to the general trend of banking figures thru the year, Molson's current loans and discounts increased about \$1,150,000. Overdue debts were reduced about \$20,000.—Journal of Commerce.

NEW BRITISH BONDS POPULAR

The offering of 6 per cent. three-year exchequer bonds at par by the British Government will be on sale daily until further notice, like previous issues, and will be free of tax to foreigners. It is believed that the bonds will be well taken, the government having reduced the rate offered on yearling treasury bills to 5½ per cent. Much money hitherto subscribed to these bills will flow to the new issue of bonds, while by not making a longer dated issue the necessity is avoided of raising the rate on the old 4½ per cent. war loan, which retains the privilege of conversion into any new long loan.

Dominion of Canada War Bonds

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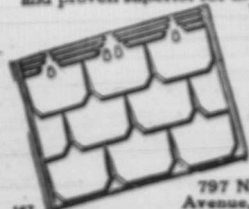
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The demand is now very heavy for BUTTER AND EGGS. Ship us your supply at once. As the weather is now cool you can ship your poultry dressed if carefully packed. It is necessary that all your poultry be fattened before shipping.

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BANK OF MONTREAL

Total assets exceeding \$365,000,000, liquid assets, close to a quarter of a billion dollars, and equal to as much as 75 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public, an increase of \$60,000,000 in total deposits are among the outstanding features of the annual statement of the Bank of Montreal for the fiscal year ended October 31, forwarded today to the shareholders.

The increase in deposits bearing interest for the year is over \$50,000,000, this account now standing at \$210,439,031, compared with \$160,277,083 at the end of last year, and increased to \$88,767,018 from \$75,745,729. This brings the total deposits up close to the \$300,000,000 mark.

The National City Bank of New York has offered a loan of \$5,000,000 at 5 1/2 per cent. to the housing committee of the Dublin corporation, which recommends the acceptance of the offer. The amount is to cover the cost of a scheme for workers' dwellings.


HUGHES-BORDEN CORRESPONDENCE

Some very interesting correspondence between Premier Borden and the ex-War Minister, Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, throws light on recent episodes in connection with the handling of Canada's fighting force. There is evidence of considerable friction in cabinet councils over militia matters. Sir Robert accuses the Minister of attempting to run the department as if it were a distinct and separate government, while Sir Sam alleges that the Premier had closed his eyes to petty intrigues and ambitions about him. The ex-War Lord uses forcible language in criticizing government commissions and says the first contingent would have been at Valcartier still if red tape had not been abandoned. He declares he was frank and loyal to the Premier at all times. In his letter of resignation of the Ministry of Militia, Sir Sam Hughes makes a strong defence of his conduct of the department since Canada started organization of her overseas forces, and says every act of his was guided by the desire to advance the welfare of the Dominion's brave soldiers. He vigorously replies to the statements in Sir Robert Borden's communication, in which the war minister is accused of attempting to run his department "as if it were a distinct and separate government." He says the Premier had agreed that orders-in-council were to be dispensed with when an emergency arose or the good of the troops was at stake, and declares that he has been always frank and loyal to his political chief. He alleges the Premier did not, as in honor bound, tell him of the proposal to put Sir George Perley in control in Great Britain. Sir Sam says he was aware of the intrigues which had been going on against him within the cabinet, and states in his letter that there is no more necessity for a minister of militia overseas than for a resident minister at Camp Hughes, Valcartier or any other training centre.

The letters of Premier Borden tell of his efforts to avoid trouble in the cabinet due to the minister of militia's high-handed acts, and says he spent much time in this employment, time which could have been used to much better advantage in other work. He reviews several incidents in which Sir Sam overstepped the bounds. Sir Sam's letter of November 1, in which he criticized government commissions, the red tape of orders-in-council, and his direct statement against Sir George Perley, led up to Sir Robert's request for his resignation. Commissions, Sir Sam said, look beautiful on paper. After referring to the Hospitals Commission, Pension Board and the National Service Commission, he says: "Everyone concerned with them knows of the absurdities therein contained."

WARN BUYERS OF BALED HAY

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture is investigating the practice of some shippers of hay of veneering or facing the bales. Veneering consists of feeding to the baling machine an occasional forkful of hay that is of higher grade than the bulk of the lot being baled and manipulating the forkful in such a way that the high grade hay covers the outside of the bale, making the bale appear to contain better hay than it actually does contain. Buyers of baled hay are warned to be on the lookout for this practice in order to avoid accepting on a cursory examination, a lower grade of hay than they intend to purchase.



The Value of Life Insurance

Lies primarily in its practicality, and secondly in its adaptability to conditions as they exist. It has proven a bulwark for many a home, has lightened the load of widows, educated children and made pleasant the declining years of many men who were unable to provide for their needs at this time of life in any other way, or who through the fickleness of fortune, lost all the other possessions they had. Life insurance relieves worry, promotes thrift, so essential in these strenuous times, and makes provision for the inevitable rainy day. Isn't it better to look ahead and provide than at a needy old age, look back and regret? If you are interested in your home, your wife, your family, and last but not least, your future, write us today, giving your age, name, address, married or single, and full particulars will be sent you of a policy best suited to your needs.

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We have a limited amount of Trust Money to lend on improved farms situated within a ten-mile radius of Elevator and Railway where the owner—not a renter—is in residence, maintaining the farm in first-class shape. We have also some excellent bargains in farms, improved and unimproved, belonging to Trust Estates under our care, which must be realized at once. Send for our lists. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. References required. Apply to

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You should be selfish enough to make yourself independent. While you are young and strong you can earn your living, but a day will come when you may find it hard. When that day comes, if you should have one of our endowment policies maturing, you would find yourself better prepared to face the world.

If you are looking out for Number One the best way you can do it is to take out an All Endowment Policy.

The kind we issue are "Good as Gold." Send us your name and address, and we will tell you about them.



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The Co-operative Community

III.—The School and the Community

By J. S. Woodsworth, Director, Bureau of Social Research

"Will you kindly send me some literature on the subject of the rural teacher being a community leader. I would like to become more efficient in service to the community in which I teach"—so writes a school teacher.

"We take rural sociology with our teachers, but we find a lack of definite information regarding social conditions in this province. It is our wish here to send the students out with a reasonable appreciation of the value of social service and with at least some knowledge which will help them to be useful in the community which they serve."—Principal of Normal School.

Service to the community—surely, a new ideal that is coming to our school teachers—the prophecy of a new type of school.



J. S. WOODSWORTH

wegian, one Dutchman, one German.

Forty-nine families—1 Canadian, 26 Ruthenian, 22 Scandinavian. Forty cannot read an English newspaper; trustees, Icelandic.

Enforcement of school attendance, supervision of the private schools, modification of the curriculum in non-English districts, English teaching for adults, consolidation of schools or at least of school boards, readjustment of authority as between local and central administration, the widening of the work of the school are questions that must be seriously faced.

Rotation of Teachers

What about the teacher? Transition is the outstanding characteristic. In Saskatchewan of 4,927 teachers employed in 1915 only 875, or about one-sixth had held their certificates over two years. In 1915 there were 536 provisionally certificated teachers registered. What permanent results can be accomplished with such casual workers? A very small percentage of the teachers have homes. In all the reports only one was mentioned who owned his own home. Only about 30 per cent. report that the teacher takes an active interest in community affairs. The curriculum cannot be discussed here. Few of the secretaries of the farmers' organizations believe that the course fits the children for rural life. Most of the schools have libraries, about one-quarter have gardens; a few report hot lunches for the children in winter; a few have some playground apparatus.

Farmers' Opinions

What do the farmers think about their schools? "I make a strong plea for better education for rural districts. Let each municipality hire a first-class teacher at a good salary; municipality to pay half and government half; to supervise and examine both teachers and scholars and teach agriculture. I need not say much on the great scope of opportunity there would be for a good man or woman in the municipality for community work as well as for school work. I am a bachelor, but I am keen on better education for farm children."

"More money for school purposes, better teachers and social leaders. School residence and club building. More frequent inspection of schools, twelve in a year instead of one."

"Teaching of agriculture in schools; night schools; medical inspection; rural mail delivery; telephone, books, pictures, lectures, domestic science, instruction in care of children. The Grain Growers in this district are developing the community spirit. The farmer's outlook has broadened considerably since organization in 1911."

"The male resident teachers take an interest in public affairs, but the most of the teachers are young girls and they are continually changing."

"So far, our attempts at benefitting the community are discouraging, and opposition to free use of school for social purposes is one that ought to be attended to. Some parents and trustees think they have a perfect right to keep their children ignorant because they are. So good luck to your efforts."

What the Teachers Think

The disabilities under which the teachers labor, as well as some excellent suggestions, are given by a number of the school teachers: "Consolidated school needed; but opposed because of the horror of any extra expense and an equal horror of any new-fangled notions." "The school was built five years ago when the district was organized and is situated on the edge of a slough. Tho it is as near the centre of the district as it could possibly be put, I consider it unhealthy for the children in the summer. The people will not agree to move it." "Distance from school and bad roads mean very irregular attendance." "School was held only nine days in January and no school



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The one big difference between the Canadian-made Phonola and the high-type imported Phonograph is the price; the Phonola costs considerably less. In other things: in the sweetness and volume of its sound; in the natural and lifelike reproduction of vocal and instrumental music; in the quality of workmanship; in general appearance and in the finish of the cabinet, the Phonola more than holds its own. Critical comparison will not only confirm what we say here, but it will also reveal certain desirable features of the Phonola which are not to be found in any other make at any price. In addition you save anywhere from ten to fifteen dollars because you pay no duty.



Model Duke \$90

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Write out instructions for your wife to follow with reference to earning an income for the support of herself and your children after your death.

After you have found out how "easy" it is to write out these instructions, figure out how "easy" it is going to be for your wife to carry them out.

The task we think will convince you that you must maintain as much life assurance as you can possibly afford in order that your family shall not be dependent upon the charity of others, if you should die.

Don't put it off. Don't say that you expect your business to be in such shape that your family will have nothing to worry about. Think of all the men who do not own \$500 in real money today who were worth thousands of dollars two years ago.

If you haven't all the life insurance you can afford write for our booklet entitled "The Creation of an Estate." It will interest you.

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Mixed Population

In the 260 mixed and foreign districts in Saskatchewan there is a population of 6,474 families. This may be classified as follows: Canadians (including English and French), 1,536; Old Country British (including English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh) and East Indian, 510; American (including American Negro and the various "hyphenated Americans"), 274; Scandinavians (Swedes, Icelanders, Norwegians, Danes, Finns), 669; Slavs (including Ruthenians, Russians, Doukhobors, Bohemians, Bulgarians, Slovaks, Serbs), 1,535; Old Country French, Belgian, Flemish and Swiss, 112; Hungarian, 72; Roumanian, 41; Jews, 125; Germans (including Mennonites), 1,560; Dutch, 19; Italian, 2; Syrian, 16; and Chinese, 3.

In the 6,474 families, 3,682 adults cannot read, English and 412 are not naturalized.

Of the school trustees 454, or about one half, are non-English and of these, 114 or 25 per cent. cannot read or write in English.

In these districts a number of children are attending private schools located in the districts or in adjoining territory. A number are not attending any school.

The following are typical mixed communities in Manitoba:—
 Forty-six families—9 Ruthenian, 16 German, 8 Bohemian, 3 Hungarian, 10 Pole; 75 per cent. adults cannot read an English newspaper; trustees, two Germans and one Ruthenian.

Twenty-four families—14 Canadian, 1 Ruthenian, 5 German, 1 French, 3 Russian. Nine adults cannot read English or French; trustees, one Canadian, one German, one Frenchman.

Eight families—1 Canadian, 1 English, 2 German, 2 Dutch, 1 Norwegian, 1 Swede. Four adults cannot read an English newspaper; trustees, one Nor-

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We are making this Special Offer to introduce these new **Holeproof Trousers** to the Farmers of Western Canada. Once worn, they are always worn for everyday use. Tough as leather, but soft and comfortable to wear, they are cut in the latest style and well tailored. Each pair carries a plain, printed guarantee that, should a hole appear within six months—

WE WILL GIVE YOU ANOTHER PAIR ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Cash must accompany all orders, including sufficient to cover postage. Approximate weight per pair, 2 lbs. Give your waist, seat and inside leg measurements.

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Read These Special Features
Heavy, high carbon steel gear shafts and bowl spindle; extra long bearings; strong sanitary bowl, does not fasten together. Oil bath lubrication. Big rotary scumbox pressed steel supply tank. Both gear shafts and both spindle bearings supported by one solid casting. Heavy sanitary towels. Low bowl speed reduces wear.

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from February until we commenced again on Easter Monday. Ages of pupils 5-12 years, so the 12 year old boy lit the fire, but as he was not able to get there before the rest of the scholars, he lit the fire while the rest stood around shivering. As there were no storm windows and four of the window lights broken, it took the place a long time to warm up. Practically no work was done until eleven o'clock. The trustees pay ten cents a morning for having the fire lit, but no one seems to think it worth ten cents to get out on a winter morning before 9.30 a.m."

"Supply the country teacher with his own lodgings in or near the school, unsatisfactory accommodation is a big drawback. For a married teacher there is no accommodation whatever in most districts. Make the teacher less dependent upon the whims of one or two farmers who cannot value with conviction, but wish everything to go as they happen to think. Or, in other words, invest the authority of engaging the teacher with a more responsible board of trustees who may deal with the teachers justly." "In this district the farmers do not take any interest in the school. There are only five families represented at school, and one of them is foreign, while just one of the trustees has children going to school." "Trustees and parents never visit the school. Children who are 14 rarely come. 'Money-making' is the end sought by everyone regardless of health or happiness, the present or the future. Trustees do not force attendance according to law. The teacher has poor co-operation. (Nine Germans, one Canadian, three Norwegians, one English and six Americans in this district)." "Linguistic teachers." "A teacher interested in agriculture who would be able to stay for a number of years." "Enforcement of compulsory education; children are kept home from ten years up. (Thirty-two Germans and one American family)."

"About 40 families in district. My home is in a nearby village, there being no house suitable for a family in the district. If I could live in the district with my family I would be more interested in its social and spiritual life. There are some children who never saw the inside of a church or meeting house, growing up practically heathens. The Roman Catholics occasionally have a visit from their priest, but no Protestant minister visits the district. I might further say that I believe it would be advisable for the government to take charge of these foreign schools, either by direct control or by central board system."

Night Schools

In Manitoba in the English speaking districts not a single night school is reported. In the mixed communities five night schools are mentioned. In a Canadian and French district the school has been maintained for two winters. In a Jewish community there was a night school for four and a half months for boys and girls who had left school from grade six or seven. In the Slavic districts there are several night schools. In one Ruthenian district 52 sessions were held. In another, teaching in English was demanded by the Ruthenian ratepayers. The school was kept open for two hours every evening.

Ten or twelve mixed or foreign districts in Saskatchewan report teaching in English for adults. In a German district a night school for three months, sixteen men attended, always willing to learn. In a district with 19 German and 5 Canadian families, night school two nights a week, 14 Germans attended. In a district largely Ruthenian, "Cannot have night school in summer; people too busy. In winter there is no suitable teacher. The teacher is giving lectures on Sunday afternoons on suitable topics." In one district composed of 14 German families, 5 Canadian families and 5 bachelors, the teacher is making the school a social centre and reading club. "There are 14 students in night school, average age of the students 33 years, some of them 47, some 22 years. One boy of 16 being unable to attend day classes in the summer is at present attending night classes. Thru the medium of the night school the teacher got acquainted with all the population in the district and thus was able to secure the co-operation of the parents to help him to make the best as to punctuality of attendance and general behavior of the children. The women had almost the only chance to see the other people in the night classes. At the beginning or at the end of the lesson teacher played on

Banking—buying and selling markets—transportation—co-operation—the ballot—rural solidarity are all scientifically treated in "The Farmer and The Interests." 75 cents post paid
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From **Toronto World** October 5 Page 6

BARN FIRES IN THE PROVINCE SERIOUS

Damage in Last Two Months Totals Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

GO TO CALL CONFERENCE

Will Discuss Cause and Prevention—Legislation is Suggested.

Barn fires to the number of 121 have been reported to Fire Marshal Heaton for the months of August and September of this year. The cost to the province is about \$300,000, of which 60 per cent. has been assumed by fire insurance companies and the remainder, \$120,000, on which there was no insurance, has been a dead loss to the farmers.

"I know that I am erring on the conservative side," said Mr. Heaton when he made the above statement yesterday. Returns for September are not complete. There is no evidence of the incendiarism suspected at one time when German interference was hinted.

Mr. Heaton plans to call a conference soon of those most heavily interested in the cause.

Practically all of which could have been prevented through the use of Pedlar's Metal Coverings

KNOWING how much depends on the safety of your crops, your cattle, your implements this year and for years to come, why continue to imperil each season's hard earnings by putting up with a barn whose roof and walls are a constant invitation to fire and lightning and flying sparks? Don't wait until legislation forces you to erect safer buildings. Re-cover your barn now with Pedlar's "George" Shingles and Pedlar's Corrugated Iron Siding. A slight expenditure now for protection would look small against the loss of your barn and its contents. And Pedlar's Shingles and Siding insure you absolute protection against fire, lightning and weather for generations.

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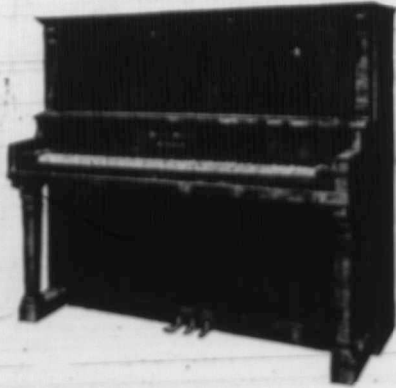
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violin, the students singing and everybody goes home in best mood. Night classes held on Tuesday and Friday for period of two and a half hours. Whole population of this district is 75 persons. As there are 13 persons in day classes and 14 in night classes, it makes a total of 27 persons. If we correct this, i.e., one boy is put twice in the register, and another is 16 years old and could not attend either night or day classes, it still makes a total of 25 persons having public instruction, one-third of the population. At present farmers have too much to do, but we still keep our classes from dying. The main purpose in classes was teaching the English language. Occasionally teacher gave some short lessons on geography of Canada and some public question as temperance reform, organization of educational or Grain Growers' Association, women's vote, responsibility of voting citizen. Short lessons were like seeds that were thrown in good soil and began to grow. Farmers have something new and of general interest to speak about."

Wider Use of Schools

In a large number of rural districts the school building is not used at all outside of school hours. In most cases it is used for occasional public meetings. According to the farmers, about 10 per cent. of the schools cannot be used for public purposes. One remarks that "it was degraded by dances last winter," and another says that the United Farmers' Association built a hall near by as the school was never available. This hall is now used for all social purposes. In most districts the school is the one institution common to all groups. Has the school yet realized its social responsibilities and opportunities?

FATTENING MANITOBA POULTRY

The poultry department of the Manitoba Agricultural College is doing a humming business this year in co-operative fattening and marketing of farmers' chickens. Last year the first attempt along this line was made and upwards of 1,600 chickens were consigned by Manitoba farmers and were crate fattened at the college. This year up to November 17 very close to 3,000 chickens and about 175 turkeys have been received, and it is expected that more than 3,000 more chickens will yet be taken in.

Tho the breeding of the stock received is fairly satisfactory, the season has been very unfavorable to the growth of the young stock. Prof. Herner reports both chickens and turkeys from 6 to 8 weeks late in their development this year. Not only were they delayed in their growth owing to climatic conditions, but the high price of grains has also resulted in many of them being very badly underfed. In consequence, the general dressed poultry market is very short of well fleshed poultry, and there is now and is bound to be a strong demand and good prices for the best quality of poultry.

Prof. Herner is looking for good prices right thru the season for top-notch stuff. Prices offered the college on November 17 on the Winnipeg market are: No. 1, milk fed, crate fattened chickens, 23 cents; No. 2, 20 cents; No. 3, 17 cents. Turkeys, 25 to 28 cents.

SEED GRAIN SCARCE

The following excerpts from a letter by one of the Dominion Seed Purchasing Commission, written after visiting Southern Central Manitoba, are of interest. He says: "On account of the high price of wheat, large acreage will be seeded to barley and oats, also in some districts considerable areas have been seeded to fall rye. Considerable quantities of good seed wheat are needed. Of course the most progressive farmers have acquired (early in the season) or have in view their seed-supply. There are others who have the means, but are putting off getting their supply for several supposed reasons, chiefly the high prices at present, and the hope of prices falling later on; procrastination is the word. There are others, again, who do not know where they are going to get their seed wheat and think they will be compelled to sow such seed as they have on hand, which is principally feed. The people generally do not as yet realize the seriousness of the situation, and things will drift along until it is too late to remedy. In view of this, I believe there will be quite large quantities of seed applied for later on, when the people more fully realize the seriousness of it all and the market becomes more steady."



"Her Eyes are Homes of Silent Prayer"
—Tennyson, In Memoriam

Beautiful Eyes

"Age cannot change nor custom stale her infinite variety." Thus wrote Shakespeare of Cleopatra, the most beautiful woman of ancient times. Caesar fell prey to her charms, and in her wondrous Egyptian eyes, Mark Antony read the secret of his destiny.

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MONTREAL



Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

SHOULD HAVE POLICE WOMEN

An important resolution passed at the 1916 convention of Women Grain Growers was as follows: "Resolved that the convention put itself on record as favoring the appointment of qualified police women in every town and city in Saskatchewan."

There is not existent in Saskatchewan even a Juvenile Court and the erring child under sixteen or the woman who has trespassed against the law receives no help from some sympathetic woman in the police force, for only men have a place on that force.

The need of a woman in such a place was shown with unquestionable force in the courts of the city of Moose Jaw some months ago. Two young girls, one barely under and one just past sixteen, in the eyes of the law were criminals and were sentenced to serve a term in the Prince Albert jail. These girls had not committed an immoral act, but had trespassed against the law. Tho they were so young, the men in charge of that court were willing to ruin the future lives of those girls by sending them to a prison.

An Equal Franchise League had shortly before this been organized in Moose Jaw, and its membership was comprised of men and women who believed in better citizenship. One of the members when she saw the statement in the papers that these girls would be sent to prison, got in touch with the executive of the league to make arrangements to protest against the decision given by the city authorities. The protest seemed at first in vain, for the magistrate showed there was no other place to send these girls for correction. Arrangements were, however, made to place the girl under sixteen in a home under the care of the Children's Aid Society of the city. They had no authority over the older girl and the magistrate held that the law was such that that girl must be sent to prison. Not at all content with such a decision, a member of the league got in touch with the Honorable Walter Scott by long distance telephone and the case was plainly stated to him. He at once agreed that prison was no place to send that young girl and promised that arrangements would be made to send her to a correction home in Winnipeg, which is under the care of the Salvation Army. Her expenses were to be borne by the Provincial Government as was the usual arrangement in such cases. The girl was finally sent to Winnipeg, and under good care and happy surroundings after only a few months she has become a well-behaved and industrious girl. She will make a useful citizen, where had it not been for the intervention of a big hearted woman, she would have had her life spoiled.

Not only is there need for a qualified police woman in every city, but our province needs a home where young people who have broken the law may be trained to become better citizens.

The above case is only one of many that the writer could cite, but the matter is one that should be the concern of all citizens who are desirous of bringing about moral and civic reforms.

ERMA STOCKING.

ENTERTAINMENT AT GUERNSEY

A fowl supper and entertainment held at Guernsey the evening of November 14 met with decided success. The Allies Women Grain Growers felt amply repaid for the trouble they had taken in arranging the concert and preparing for the supper. Over sixty dollars was cleared, a large part of which will be used for patriotic purposes. The supper proved an attraction that repaid the visitors for coming many miles to attend. After the supper hour the entertainment commenced. Mr. Mosomin, an active Grain Grower worker, acted as chairman. Songs and readings and an entertaining little play added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion. The speakers of the evening were Mrs. Wallace, district director, Sask. W.S.G.G.A.; Father Sinnott, Mr. Paulson, M.L.A., and Miss Stocking, prov. sec. W.S.G.G.A. Mrs. Wallace gave a short and excellent address regarding the work and ideals of the Women

Grain-Growers. She referred to the broadening effect upon the lives of farm women that Grain Grower work gives, and told of the pleasure created by the added sociability and the opportunity to become better acquainted with all of one's neighbors. "If a man desires to make his wife happy," she said, "he should give her a dollar and tell her to join the Women Grain Growers."

Mr. Paulson, who had been asked by the Women Grain Growers to speak to them regarding their newly acquired rights of citizenship, gave persuasive reasons why they should use their franchise to banish the dispensaries. He gave definite information regarding the qualification required of the woman voter and appealed to every citizen to use the franchise against the liquor traffic.

Father Sinnott captivated his audience by his sincere and friendly manner. He dwelt particularly upon the great work before the Women Grain Growers and the force they may become in Western life, complimenting them also upon the splendid way that they had helped in patriotic work. His address was mainly along the lines of the great need for patriotic work and appealed to the women workers to do all possible in supplying this great need.

Miss Stocking in her address on "Better Citizenship" showed how those who could not fight in the trenches must do their part in serving their country by rising to the responsibilities of true citizenship. She showed the great need of citizens taking a personal interest in public matters and making a close study of all matters relating to better government and reforms in the public life of the country. The speaker stated that people were making use of only a small part of life's possibilities when their time was devoted only to the welfare of themselves and their homes. There was a need for realizing the duty of every person in building up their community and making it a finer place because of their living in it. She showed that the most efficient way to conduct community work and the study of civic matters was with the cooperation of their neighbors thru the Grain Growers' Association.—E. A. S.

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL

In an interesting report from the Avonlea Women Grain Growers, Mrs. Holland, their secretary, states that the meetings all thru the summer have been very successful altho she has not been reporting them. The meetings have been well attended, averaging fifteen members, with a number of visitors. Avonlea finds their meetings a greater pleasure when there is a musical number or two, they also have an established practice of taking up a ten cent collection. By this means they were able to donate ten dollars to the school fair, specializing on bread and home-made candy for the girls and a milking stool and bolt box for the boys. The members have discussed medical inspection for public schools and hope to accomplish something in this line by placing the matter before the different school boards. The Avonlea Grain Growers have made a Thanksgiving festival an annual thing in their community. This year it has taken the form of a fowl supper and concert held in the hall.

PANGMAN'S TEMPERANCE WORK

From the Pangman Women Grain Growers comes the report that they are holding an entertainment at which Mrs. McNeal, district director, will give an address. The proceeds of the meeting are to be given to the Banish the Liquor League. At the last meeting of Pangman there were nineteen members present and the time was given over to the discussion of the correspondence relating to the assistance the association might give in the temperance campaign. They have made arrangements which should be accepted and acted upon by other associations, that each member shall canvass at least one other vote outside of those of the members of the association, in the interests of the temperance cause at the time of the referendum to be taken on December 11.

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I have many imitators that have located in my immediate vicinity, and envious of my success, even go so far as to tell those that visit them in mistake that they are in my office, so make no mistake.

Dr. Robinson
DENTAL SPECIALIST

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

NATURE LETTERS WELCOME

The contest is over, we are always glad to get letters from boys and girls telling us of interesting things they have seen in nature. This is not, of course, the best time of year to watch for them, but yet a great many interesting things are to be seen in the winter time. The home of the muskrat in the pond is still a very busy place, the woods still shelter some birds, the weasel and the rabbit have not gone away, and the fox and the coyote are abroad looking for food.

Boys and girls not members of the club who send a real good nature story and enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope will be sent one of the dainty little membership pins.

DIXIE PATTON.

ALBINO GOPHERS

The spring before last, when we were out about a half mile from our house, we saw some little white animals running down gopher holes. We had some string with us so we made a snare and set it at a hole where one had gone down. In a few moments he came up and we caught him. After that we got two more.

They were white or albino gophers, with pink noses, eyes and feet and exactly like other gophers except for their color.

They were very fond of milk and would leave anything else for it; they liked bread and cake almost as well and it looked funny to see them eat cake with frosting on it. They would sit up so neat, holding it in their paws, turning it round and round, eating the frosting first. They also liked green grass, oats and some kinds of weeds. We gave them dry grass to make their nest out of. They would make a nest and get inside of it so we could not see them at all. We made their cage out of a box with one side knocked off and a screen put over that. They kept chewing the screen and nearly got away several times. After we had them about a week the smallest one died. We called the largest one Bigger and the other one Digger. One day they had chewed a big hole and Digger got out. We did not see him for quite a long time, but one day we saw him. We took a snare, but we could not get him with that, so I went to the house to get a shovel to dig him out. After a lot of trouble we got him and put him back in the cage.

We soon let them both out so they could dig holes to live in, in the winter time. Digger soon disappeared, but Bigger lived in some gopher holes in the yard. Whenever he was hungry he would go and scratch on the screen and we would feed him. He came for something to eat for about a week, after that he disappeared. One day when I was outside I saw a white gopher's skin. I guess the old cat must have caught poor Bigger.

LORA HILL,

Lavoy, Alta. Age 11 years.

A FUNERAL

One night as I came home from school I saw a large ant hill on which there were a number of dead ants. The "people of the house" were running around in great confusion so I thought I would watch and see what was happening. The ants came from all over the hill and lined up in pairs. Every second pair took a corpse and the whole regiment marched on towards a gravel pit.

When one pair got tired, the next pair behind would relieve them of their burden. It happened, however, that there were some idlers among these ants. These were quickly seized and killed. A large hole was dug into which all these were put, but the ones who had died an honorable death were each buried in a separate hole.

Now I think this was a wise thing for these little insects to do, don't you?
MARGUERITE BUCHANAN,
Justice, Man. Age 14 years.

THE PARROT

One day my aunt was going to clean her stove early in the morning. On the floor was a cage with a parrot in it. She thought she would let it out before she started her work. So she took the cover off the cage and it began to whistle, "Up in the morning is not for me," which is the line of a song. My aunt laughed and went back to her work.

Not very many minutes afterwards she heard some scratching and went to see what it was. She found the parrot trying to get out of its cage. When it looked at her it seemed to say, "please I would like my breakfast." My aunt got its breakfast for it and it was contented. I would like to see this letter in print.

MAY DRUMMOND,
Age 9.

HAS MOURNFUL CRY

Last week I saw that there was a competition open to boys and girls about peculiar things in nature, so I am going to tell you the most peculiar thing that I

have ever seen. As I was walking across our pasture one day I was much surprised to find a bird sitting on one of the hills, without any shelter whatever. I could tell by her long beak and small body that she was a sort of gull. They have a cry like, "Tis-going-to-rain, 'tis-going-to-rain." I walked up to her, but she never moved from her nest.

At first I was rather afraid of her, because of her long beak. When I got up to her she was very quiet, so I lifted her up to see the nest and eggs. The nest was a round

hole in the ground, lined with grass, and in it were three eggs, about the size of a small hen egg, pointed at one end. She was so tame that I could hold her in my hand without being afraid of her pecking me. My father took a picture of her, but it was not very good, because we had not a suitable screen. This bird was much tamer than lots of domestic fowl.

ALLAN M. DIEHL,
Calendula, Alta. Age 13 years.

HASN'T PLAYED TRUANT

I like going to school because I have a lot of fun with the pupils. We play "rounder" and "hoist the sails."

I like my teachers. I can learn my lessons in a short time. I have never played truant at school yet, nor I don't think I will. I have a garden at school. I planted water-melons and onion, morning glory and sweet peas in it. I am in grade IV. One of my teachers gave me a box of paints for a neat scribbler. I am nine years old.

AMY EMERSON.

Lena, Man.

TWO BIRDS

One day I went to gather the egg from the hen house. When I went in I saw four birds and caught two of them. I put each of them under a tin can. Then I went to the barn.

In a few minutes I came back and found one tin upset and the bird gone. I looked all around but could not find it. I then went to the other tin and I thought I had one bird anyway, because it was just the way I left it. So I lifted it up carefully so that I would catch the bird as it came out, but no bird came. I looked in, but could not see any bird. I wondered how it could have got out without knocking the tin over.

THERESIA EASTWOOD,
Baikdon, Sask. Age 10.

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The fir for meat on a separ the organi that both a single so combinatio run the be was made society for various re discussed In the W attended t the memb society, in position in stock. Th its bacon t everything in trade. turnover s of £116,00 addition to utilize the

Club

Co-operation in Ireland

Continued from Page 8

which after deducting expenses of saving the tow was handed back to the growers and represented a sum of seventeen shillings (\$4.08) net per bag of flax seed sown. The ordinary price given for tow locally was ten shillings (\$2.40) so that a profit of seven shillings (\$1.68) per bag of seed sown went back into the pockets of the growers as a result of co-operative scutching.

At the same time the Organization Society arranged for technical information to be given in conjunction with the department of agriculture, and it also recommended the purchase of seed direct from Holland. The average clear gain over former methods was \$3 18s. 2d. (\$18.96) per bag, a remarkable testimony to the value of co-operation. The farmers in Ulster, where most of the flax-growing is done, are a conservative people and slow to take up a new idea. They were sceptical for example of the success of co-operative creameries and were long behind the South of Ireland farmers in taking up this method. When, however, they do come into a movement they work whole-heartedly at it. They were slow at taking up flax scutching co-operatively and have not yet been convinced of its advantages. Nevertheless progress has been made and even if the growers have not many societies, those they have have exercised a beneficial influence on the industry outside their own ranks. The number of societies at present is only ten, but there are not wanting signs that in some go ahead districts of the country the farmers are beginning to realize the advantages of the co-operative method as applied to this crop. In the South East of Ireland, at a place called Avoca in the County Wicklow, new ground has been broken and the farmers here started a society and obtained a scutching mill. The experiment is believed by the I.A.O.S. to be likely to produce far reaching results. Technical instruction is an important feature of this work. Here our societies are handicapped by the attitude of the department of agriculture towards co-operation. On the continent of Europe in flax districts instructors go round to societies instructing members how to manipulate the crop.

Freight Rates Handicap

Another difficulty is the absurd freight rates charged by Irish railways. One linen spinning firm in Belfast stated that flax could be brought from Belgium to Belfast for 26 to 28 shillings per ton, whilst from some places in Ireland it cost 45 shillings. This is a handicap from which every Irish industry suffers and it seems almost impossible to get legislation carried to remove it. At the present time altho "war prices" for flax are very high, farmers are afraid to put more land under flax because of the difficulty of getting labor to handle it.

Co-operative Bacon Curing

We now come to deal with co-operation as applied to bacon curing and to the dressed meat industry. There are two very large and successful societies engaged in this work, one at Roscrea, the other—the largest—at Wexford. Besides these there are many smaller societies, some of them working in conjunction with creameries and agricultural societies. These societies take their members' pigs, sheep and cattle, slaughter them, produce bacon and sell dressed meat. They make by-products into sausages, etc. The Wexford society is a flourishing one and does a large and increasing trade.

The first idea was to organize societies for meat and societies for bacon curing on a separate basis, but the experience of the organization has since led it to think that both objects can be carried out by a single society and that when worked in combination the two classes of business run the best chance of success. An effort was made to establish a dressed meat society for the whole of Ireland, but for various reasons which need not now be discussed the attempt came to an end. In the Wexford society meat has been attended to more than bacon curing, and the members are now, thanks to the society, in an absolutely independent position in regard to the disposal of fat stock. The society purposes to develop its bacon trade in the near future and has everything in readiness for a large increase in trade. In the last balance sheet its turnover stood at the respectable figure of £116,000 (\$364,500). The society in addition to its meat trade takes care to utilize the by-products and produces

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

FOR BREADS - CAKES
PUDDINGS - PASTRIES

YOUR neighbour,
famous for her
baking—maybe she
uses Five Roses.



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

A Made-in-Canada' Product. Saving You the Duty
Nothing will be More Appreciated
By the Family for Christmas

An All-Year-Round Gift that all the family will enjoy.

Buy From The Manufacturer

Save the 37½% duty entering into the cost of other machines—save the middleman's profit—and above all secure an honestly made Canadian product that has many new features exclusively its own. Prior to manufacturing the "Phonolian" we went very carefully into the details of over forty machines now on the market—and with our extensive experience in handling different makes arrived at an instrument that was a combination of outward beauty, tone excellence and

at a price below all others. Anticipating a heavy Christmas demand and with a view to introducing the "Phonolian" throughout the country we have placed a special price on this model shown alongside. Only one hundred machines will be available at this price. It's equal to many machines selling at \$150, but for immediate sale

\$64.75

This special price includes 30 selections of your own choice, and 2,000 needles; cabinet capacity for 100 records; piano finished in either mahogany or fumed oak.

DIMENSIONS
Height 43 inches
Width 17 inches
Depth 17 inches

Also Columbia Grafonolas on the Easiest of Terms



The "Leader" \$110



The "Jewel" \$45



The "Eclipse" \$33



The "Mignonette" \$130

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES and guarantee safe delivery of your purchase to nearest station.

Order Now for Christmas Delivery

Don't encounter disappointment in not being able to secure the particular style instrument you desire. With the approach of Christmas always comes a heavy demand. On your request we will either ship your machine at once or hold it for Christmas delivery. But avoid disappointment and order NOW.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO

333 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG.

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or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.
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KITCHENER, CANADA

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Courses combining Business, Agriculture and Farm Bookkeeping, November 14th to March 28th.

Courses combining Business or Stenography, English and Household Science or Music.

Courses qualifying for Bookkeepers and Stenographers.

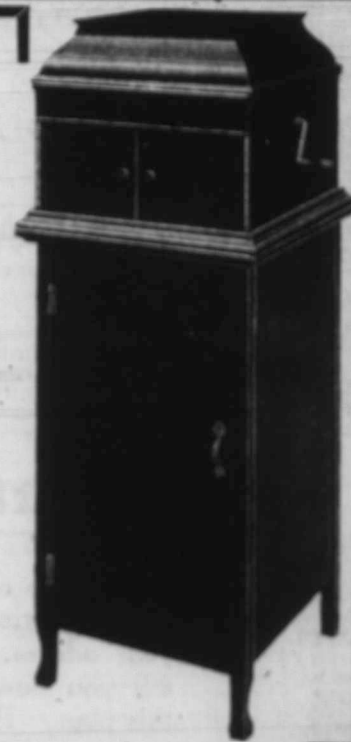
Students may Enrol at any time.

Residence accommodation for men and women. An ideal college home life with social and literary advantages. Write for information.

Business Department

Regina College

Rev. E. W. Stapleford, B.A., Pres.
O. E. Walker, O.A., Principal



\$7.75 cash
\$6 monthly

Or terms arranged to suit your convenience. Special discount for all cash.

Another Shipment of COLISEUM RECORDS

Has Just Arrived From England

65c.

The new catalogue contains the newest selections by the most favorably known Old Country stars. These Coliseum records are the equal of any ten-inch record on the market. Write for new catalogue today.

USE THIS COUPON

You might forward me further detailed information regarding phonograph advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide at #.....

Name

Address

a wise thing for
UCHANAN,
Age 14 years

OT
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Age 9

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out knock-

WOOD,
Age 10

Travel the Road of Satisfaction



When a man or a woman will sit down and write a letter stating how pleased they are with your merchandise and service, then it is pretty safe to say that you are making good.

We are making good, we are helping more people every day to real satisfaction in mail order buying.

It is easy for you to have us working for you and helping you in your purchases. Just send in an order today, our biggest help to you is the satisfactory way we do things.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

F.S. NEWMAN LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily Capacity 300 Bushels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY,
CLADSTONE, MAN.



CIGARS BY THE BOX

Satisfy your liking for a really good cigar by taking advantage of our well-known lines of high-grade cigars. Buy them by the box. It is the most expensive method of buying your cigars and ensures you a thoroughly satisfying smoke.

Per box of 25	\$2.40
Per box of 50	\$4.75
Per box of 100	\$7.25
Per box of 200	\$12.50
Per box of 500	\$28.00
Per box of 1000	\$52.00
Per box of 2000	\$98.00
Per box of 5000	\$240.00
Per box of 10000	\$475.00

Per box of 10,000 \$900.00

Our Special (Havana filled, in Sumatra wrapper) 3.00
Acme Ladies (Havana filled, in Sumatra wrapper) 3.00
T.L. (Havana filled, in Sumatra wrapper) 3.00
Club House (Havana filled, in Sumatra wrapper) 3.00
Acme Perfectos (Havana filled, in Sumatra wrapper) 1.75
Charles Chaplin (Havana filled, in Sumatra wrapper) 2.00
Alfonso Juez (near Havana), Bouquets 4.25
Alfonso Juez (near Havana), London 2.15
Alfonso Juez (near Havana), Perfectos \$2.40

187 SUTHERLAND AVE. WINNIPEG, MAN. Established 1886

Thomas Lee
Maker of High-Class Havana Cigars

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

fertilizers, refined suet, steamship soap and oleo oil. It also produces brawn, pork pies, tongues and sausages.

The bacon curing society of Roscrea in the County Tipperary is the pioneer in Ireland of this kind of work. It is not so large as the Wexford society and its chief work is in curing. The products of this society have earned distinction for their high quality. Its turnover according to the latest figures was £58,499 (\$284,685). In addition to its other work, the society utilizes its power to supply the town of Roscrea with electric light.

Some of the creameries, notably those at Achoury and Lombardstown, have added bacon curing to their other work. These societies pay good prices to the feeders and provide an excellent means of utilizing the skim milk of the district in feeding pigs. A large development of the meat and bacon industry in Ireland may be looked forward to.

Other Societies

There are many other types of society in the Irish co-operative movement. Some of these are of great importance for the future of the rural laborer and the small farmer. There are societies for bee-keepers, for tobacco-growers, for fruit-growers and some single societies of a type not likely to increase, such as a society of lime-burners in Cavan, another now ceased working in Armagh, a third in Longford. Then there are co-operative societies of homespun weavers and one society has added knitting to its work with excellent results. The bee-keeping and fruit-growing societies ought to be developed. Bee-keeping is an industry which will have a future in rural Ireland. It affords an easy form of additional revenue to the small farmer or laborer. The honey made in Ireland by these societies is now being graded under a honey control similar to the butter control that was arranged by the L.A.O.S. Unfortunately local jealousies and quarrels of a trivial nature have led to some estrangement between many of the bee-keepers and the central organizing body. These differences will in time, it is to be hoped, be composed. But at the present time the figures for the bee-keepers' work must be looked for outside the reports of the L.A.O.S.

Tobacco-growing is still in its experimental stage in Ireland and accordingly does not figure a great deal in the co-operative movement. It is worked on a state subsidy and under state inspection at present. But it is likely that it will soon emerge from this stage of development. There is a very successful co-operative society of tobacco-growers in South Wexford.

The importance of home industries in Ireland is very great. The disappearance of cottage industry consequent on the factory system of turning out work that used to be made in the houses of the people, has had the effect of causing emigration from the country and has led to overcrowding in the big towns. The phenomenon is not special to Ireland, it is observable in other countries just as much. But in Ireland less than in other countries can we afford a drain on our population. The home-spun which were formerly turned out exclusively by the cottagers are now indicated by the factories, but fortunately a demand exists for the best class of hand spun work, and the factory cannot with its machine spun yarn produce as good an article. The same is true about lace-making and knitted work. Accordingly societies of handworkers have been organized for the co-operative purchase of their materials and the co-operative sale of the finished work.

In regard to lace and in a less degree to knitting, the development of these societies has been very slow owing to the difficulty of finding a market. The L.A.O.S. did not feel that it had sufficient funds to enable it to seek markets which might exist, but which were somewhat problematical. Here again with good relations existing between the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction and the L.A.O.S. much might have been done by joint action. But the wreathed dimension stops much work that might be fruitful.

In homespun there are one or two societies in Donegal which are of great promise. One of these has secured a ready market for its product in a great London firm that supplies only a first class article.

To anyone who knows the economic conditions of the poverty-stricken districts where these industries are carried

Bob Long
UNION MADE
GLOVES OVERALLS

My Dad wears 'em

GREAT CANADIAN SUCCESS
THE UNION DAILY

Bob Long's Glove and Overalls Industry

R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
GLOVES FROM CANADA TO COCKS

London

Young Men

It will pay you again and again to become a good penman; to be able to write an intelligent letter; to master the principles of business arithmetic; to write a receipt, draft, or a promissory note; to make a transfer of negotiable paper; to write your own leases, contracts, deeds and mortgages. The success is the largest—strongest and most reliable. It trains more students annually than all competitors combined—employs countless, competent, skilled teachers. Write for information.

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CATER'S WOOD PUMPS

H. CATER
Dept. O
Write for Catalogue & Address: 1011 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in wells not more than 10 feet deep, than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's No. 730. —No. 730 easy to put in and so easy to repair. A full line of Danoline Engines, Wind-Mills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. (Manufactured by James Wood Pump Works, Ltd., London, England.)

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Saskatchewan has a building rather than a building. This is required for extension building.

It has additional rather than a building. This is required for extension building.

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on, the importance of keeping them alive is manifest. Much work of this kind might be done on the western seaboard of Ireland. Embroidery work is also done co-operatively.

There are two or three societies of fruit-growers in the country. Unfortunately they have not furnished returns adequate enough to indicate the extent of their success.

In this and our previous articles we have endeavored to cover in a brief manner the field of rural co-operation in Ireland. Great as has been the success of the movement, we look forward hopefully to increasing its success tenfold. With every obstacle in its way—the pessimists, the press and the politicians—it has slowly gained ground and consolidated its position. Looking back at the condition of the country twenty-five years ago and considering the tremendous increase in rural prosperity today, no one can fail to be struck with the very large part which the co-operative movement has played. The part which it is destined to play in the future will be still greater.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Annual

Continued from Page 7

It has been found necessary to provide additional space at the head office, and rather than add another storey to the building, which would necessitate dividing the staff, the north wall of the present building has been removed and the building extended 25 feet, thus providing the required space upon one floor.

This report would be incomplete if we made no reference to the change in



FRED W. RIDDELL
The new general manager of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company

management which has recently occurred, altho it did not take place until some time after the close of the 1915-1916 business year. The value of Hon. C. A. Dunning's services as general manager is too well known to need enlarging upon, and it was with very sincere regret that his resignation was accepted by your board, to take effect on October 31. His enthusiasm and his efficient work during the past five years have been highly appreciated. F. W. Riddell, who has rendered the company splendid service as assistant general manager, becomes general manager, and James Robinson has been appointed to take Mr. Dunning's place on the executive, with the title of executive director.

A word regarding the future. The company is firmly established in the grain business. It has the loyal support of its shareholders and it would appear that there is no limit to the possibilities of farmers' co-operation in the marketing of their grain. The establishment of the commission department in Winnipeg four years ago and the building of the terminal elevator at the present time are examples of the logical expansion which should always be kept in view. But continued progress depends mainly on the fulfilment of one primary condition, namely, the loyalty of the individual farmer to his own institution.

(Signed) J. A. Maharg, Geo. Langley, James Robinson, Chas. A. Dunning, (Executive Committee); W. C. Mills, J. B. Musselman, A. G. Hawkes, J. E. Faynter, Thos. Sales, (Directors).

War Time Economy

The International Institute of Rome, recently gave out that World's Wheat supplies, which at the present time are liberal, would, by June 1st next, be cut down to the exceedingly low visible of 46 millions. This, we presume, takes into consideration the poor crop prospects prevailing in foreign countries at the moment. It is well to remember, however, that with every increase in the value of wheat and flour the absolute necessity of wartime economy is brought home to the masses, and crusts that used to go to the chickens now make delicious bread pudding. The British government have also taken steps to enforce strict economy, and the saving no doubt will be considerable. High prices undoubtedly restrict consumption throughout the world.

Taking these circumstances into consideration, the visible on July 1st next may not be as small as anticipated. It is generally agreed, however, that unless the situation clears with regard to growing crops in the next few months the scarcity of food stuffs will become more apparent during the early summer of 1917. So, it would seem that our wheat values are not high, not low, but reasonable.

With wheat at \$2.05 and Barley at \$1.15 it is a matter of surprise to many that oats are still at 66 cents, or less than 2 cents a pound. It must be remembered, however, that oats in Canada and the U.S.A. last fall fared far better than the other cereals, and good oat crops have been our lot. The Canadian visible of November 17th is 16 millions as compared with seven millions last year. It appears just now that speculators to the south favor oats as a "buy" on account of their comparatively low cost, but oats cannot be sold to the Eastern Canadian consumer at these values. They figure that imported corn is cheaper feed. Corn values may go higher, in which case demand for oats will pick up with the resultant higher prices. Compared with wheat and barley, oats are somewhat low.

"RAVINGS"

The "Staff of Life" is getting so high that many who leaned heavily on it are making porridge and potatoes their walking stick.

Mr. Scandrett, of Keeler, is reported to have a yield of 22 1/2 bus. per acre of flax! All hail Mr. Scandrett. Congrats! When shipping we admonish you to mount a plain-clothes squad with a machine-gun on top. That flax is worth money.

Maximum price paid grower on 1916 French crop about \$1.56 per bushel; German maximum about \$1.06; Italian from \$1.70 to \$1.84; Holland about \$1.70. The 1916 crop in the two latter countries was commandeered.

Winnipeg, November 22nd, 1916.



Collecting Claims

Accidents will happen to an occasional car of grain after the shipper has sent it on its way. Isn't it comforting to have the feeling of security that comes from knowing you have billed your car to a company that has your interests at heart—one that will help you to collect the cash in case you should see fit to make a claim for loss or damage of any kind.

In twelve months, ending August 31, 1916, our Claims Department assisted those who sent cars to The G.G.G. Co. to collect \$32,421.09 on claims. If it's possible to get settlement, we can get it.

Bridgeford, Sask., Feb. 2, 1916.
"Your cheque for \$36.00 received O.K. I wish the company to know that I am very pleased with the attention given to my grain. With any other commission firm I would probably never have heard about the car leaking. When I have any more grain to ship I shall be pleased to let The G.G.G. Co. handle it for me."

Emerson, Man., Feb. 1, 1916.
"I am very pleased indeed with the settlement you have made on my behalf for shortage on my car of wheat. It is the first shortage made good to me since I started farming in Canada 7 years ago, and I have had a few shortages time and again in that time. The G.G.G. Co. certainly deserves the support of every farmer."

Livestock handled on Commission for individuals or associations

Machinery or general commodities supplied to farmers.



Branches at
SASKIA, SASK.
CALGARY, ALTA.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

Saskatchewan's Annual Success

Continued from Page 3

The feeling of the meeting found expression in the following resolution, unanimously passed, and to which Mr. Dunning replied, "I shall never forget the farmers' movement which gave me such an opportunity."

Moved by A. P. Peterson, Dundurn, seconded by John Evans, Nutana:—

"1.—That with the deepest feelings of regret we reluctantly accept Mr. Dunning's resignation from the directorate of the company.

"2.—That we hereby express our fullest appreciation of the services which he has rendered to the company from the time of its inception until the time of his resignation and especially of his unstinted devotion to the company during the years of its early struggles and that we recognize that to him more than to any other one man is attributable the splendid success which this movement has attained.

"3.—That we especially appreciate the kindly declaration to this meeting that tho he will hold no official position in the company, the benefit of his experience will at all times be available freely and without reserve to those entrusted with the management of the company's affairs.

"4.—That in the new field of public service which Mr. Dunning has seen fit to enter he will bear with him our kindest well wishes and hope that his opportunities for service to the people of this province may continue to be made the most of as in the past.

"5.—That it is hereby recommended to the board of directors that as a permanent mark of this our heartfelt appreciation of him and his work an engraved address suitably inscribed be presented to Mr. Dunning on behalf of all the shareholders of the company."

The directors recommended that the sum of \$6,000 be donated to patriotic purposes as follows:—\$2,000 each to the Provincial Red Cross Society, Patriotic Fund and Belgian Relief Fund. The delegates signified their hearty approval of these suggestions.

Ample opportunity was given during

the afternoon session for a discussion of questions of policy, resolutions from locals affecting the operation of elevators, the handling of grain, etc. The sentiment of



JAMES ROBINSON
Newly appointed executive director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company

the gathering found expression in one general resolution, to the effect that "It is the opinion of this meeting that the Government Liquor Dispensaries should be voted out of existence on December 11."

SAM HUGHES' SUCCESSOR

Hon. A. E. Kemp took the oath as Minister of Militia in succession to Gen. Sir Sam Hughes on Friday, November 24. For the present, at least, it is expected that Mr. Kemp will continue as chairman of the War Purchasing Commission.

Donkey meat is being eaten in Trieste. It costs 26 cents a pound.

TO PREVENT FIRE LOSSES

The Quebec permit law as applied to settlers in timbered districts for the prevention of fire losses says: "No person shall in the forest, or less than a mile of the forest set fire to or burn any pile of wood, branches or brushwood, or any trees, shrub or other plant, or any black loam, or light soil, or any tree trunk, or tree that has been felled, between the first of April and fifteenth of November during which time it is necessary to first obtain the written permission of any officer of the Department or a ranger." It is proposed that in the prairie provinces the permits would be issued by Dominion or Provincial officials—as the Provincial governments choose—and these officers would enforce precautions in the selection of weather, the piling of slash, and vigilance against fire contagion. The prairie provinces are being robbed of their sole stock of timber supplies by settlers' fires. Every year enhances the hazard in timbered districts. Only a Permit Law will make life and property immune. Lacking efficient control of the settlers' burning operations, there is no way to prevent a further enormous reduction of the local wood supplies on which Western settlement, industrial activity, and water powers are closely dependent. This has been the experience of British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and most of the timbered states south of the border.

FOLLOWED ORDERS

When John Blinks died suddenly his friends telephoned to the nearest florist to make a wreath. The ribbon should be extra wide, with the inscription, "Rest in Peace," on both sides, and if there was room, "We shall meet in Heaven."

The florist was away, and his new assistant handled the job. It was a startling floral piece which turned up at the funeral. The ribbon was extra wide, and bore the inscription: "Rest in peace on both sides, and if there is room we shall meet in Heaven."

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1913.
K. O.
IN, MAN.

Liberal Advances Absolute Security Top Prices

Grain Purchased on Track and
Handled on Consignment



Organized, Owned and Operated by Farmers

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Elevators: ST. BONIFACE and FORT WILLIAM
(Equipped with the most up-to-date treating and cleaning machinery)

N. M. PATERSON & CO. Ltd.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange

SHIP YOUR GRAIN

to FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR or ST. BONIFACE
making Shipping Bills read:

"Notify N. M. Paterson & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba"

WE will CHECK up GRADING etc, and ADVISE you PROMPTLY

OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE THE CUSTOMER

Liberal Advances

Good Prices

Quick Returns

Peter Jansen Co. Ltd.

Grain Commission Merchants

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO
US TO SECURE QUICK
SERVICE AND ATTEN-
TION

Write Us for our Pocket Diary
328 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

YOUR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS DE-
PENDS ON THE SERVICE YOU GET

TRY US!

The Smith Grain Co.

Grain Commission Merchants

Liberal advances made on bills of
Lading. Highest possible prices.
Prompt returns. Write us for
Daily Market Cards

460 GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

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Each of the grain companies whose announcement
appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain
Commission to handle consignments of grain from
farmers on commission. Each company is also
bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada
Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which, in the
opinion of the Canada Grain Commission, will ensure
the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped
to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertise-
ments are published in The Guide except those
licensed and bonded according to the above
provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Simpson-Hepworth Co. Ltd.

207 Grain Exchange

HAVE STOOD THE
TEST OF TIME AS
SELLING AGENTS FOR
GRAIN GROWERS

YOURS

FOR

Service and Best Results

E. J.

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Grain Merchants

675 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

WE ARE Grain Growers who have shipped to us will tell you
RELIABLE we gave them the best SATISFACTION.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.

(Try us with a car.)

Fort William Port Arthur

Send Bills to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. Liberal advances.
When Buying Flour Stipulate Royal Household

Experience and Facilities Count

Careful checking of grades, liberal advances and prompt adjustments, together
with top prices when you wish to make disposition.
See that your bills of lading read Notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited,
Winnipeg, and secure quotations from us whenever you wish to sell or give
us your handling instructions.

We will be glad to have you write us any time.

James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

GRAIN MERCHANTS.

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Established 1857. Grain Exchange, Calgary

Grain Dealers Commission Merchants Track Buyers
Licensed and Bonded

Alberta Pacific Grain Co. Limited

We solicit your consignments and ask for an oppor-
tunity to demonstrate to you our service.

LIBERAL ADVANCES CAREFUL ATTENTION
PROMPT RETURNS

Calgary, Alta. Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C.

WE BUY AND SELL GRAIN. WE DO NOT HANDLE GRAIN ON COMMISSION
DO YOUR OWN BUSINESS BE YOUR OWN AGENT
SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

Farmers Club Grain Co. Ltd.

(Licensed and Bonded as Track Buyers) and get

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LICENSED AND BONDED

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MOOSE JAW WINNIPEG SASKATOON
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Get Our Prices before Selling

Agents Wanted

where not Represented

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Merchants Grain Co. Ltd.

Fort William, Ont.

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Grades, etc. Highest Prices and
Prompt Returns.

"ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE"

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GRAIN BOUGHT
on sample, regardless of grade.
Seed Oats and Barley wanted.
What have you?
Best butcher
Fair to good
Best milkers
Fair to good
Best milkers
Fair to good
Best milkers
Fair to good

314 GRAIN EXCHANGE Write-Phone CALGARY

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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LIV

Choice steen
Best butcher
Fair to good
Good to choi
Medium to 2
Common cut
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Fair to good
Best milkers
Fair to good
Best milkers
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Best milkers
Fair to good

Choice hogs
Light hogs
Heavy sows
Stags

Sheep
Choice lambs
Best killing at

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 27, 1916)
Wheat—There were strong markets during the early half of last week...

WINNIPEG FUTURES
Wheat—Nov. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, Year ago
Oats—Nov. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, Year ago
Flax—Nov. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, Year ago

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALE
Nov. 25
No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars \$1.92
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car 1.91
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car 1.94

SAMPLE BARLEY, 1 CAR, ARRIVE
Sample barley, 1 car 98
No. 4 barley, 1 car 1.10
No. 3 barley, 1 car 1.04

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET
Liverpool, Nov. 25.—Market steady.
No. 3 Nor. Manitoba Close \$2 21; Prev. \$2 21
Cargoes (Liverpool) No. 1 Nor. Manitoba (afloat) 2.26; 2.25

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators during the week ending Wednesday, November 23, was as follows:
Saskatoon Wheat 39,458.40; Oats 14,246.16; Barley 1,133.29
Moose Jaw Wheat 89,497.50; Oats 147.21; Barley 1,786.42; Flax 63.42

STOCKS IN TERMINALS
Fort William, November 24, 1916.—1916 Wheat
This Year Last Year
1 hard 48,025.10 90,293.20
1 Nor. 823,299.50 8,221,869.30

Barley
3 C.W. 176,215.11
4 C.W. 366,246.02
Rej. 84,694.45
Feed 305,604.04
Others 121,982.31

Flaxseed
1 N.W.C. 912,547.23
2 C.W. 244,407.13
3 C.W. 27,802.32
Others 15,620.20

SHIPMENTS
Wheat 1916—Lake 4,049,870.50; 1915—Lake 9,788,382.00
Oats 1,402,006.12; 2,314,967.00
Barley 262,672.33; 196,966.00
Flax 47,600.21; 44,044.00

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY
Week ending November 24, 1916.—
Wheat Oats Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter. 14,172,716 5,476,733 1,034,742
In Vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors 6,745,543 10,173,739 536,460

The Livestock Markets

SOUTH ST. PAUL
South St. Paul, Nov. 25.—Cattle supplies have been coming in such numbers the past two weeks as to depress prices...

CALGARY
Calgary, Nov. 25.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as:

There was a wide spread between best heavy hogs and the common light droves this week owing to the predominance of the latter among arrivals. The final session witnessed sale of heavy droves often at \$9.25 to \$9.35, mixed kinds from \$9.90 to \$9.10 and light droves between \$8.50 and \$8.65, with pigs at \$7.30.

WINNIPEG
Winnipeg, Nov. 25.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards for the past week as follows:

Cash Prices Ft. William and Port Arthur from November 14 to November 20 inclusive

Table with columns for Date, WHEAT (1*, 2*, 3*, 4, 5, 6, Feed), OATS (2CW, 3CW, Ex 1F, 1Fd, 2Fd), BARLEY (No. 3, No. 4, Rej., Feed), and FLAX (1NW, 2CW, 3CW, Rej.).

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Table with columns for LIVESTOCK (Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Lambs) and COUNTRY PRODUCE (Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Dressing Poultry, Hays) across various locations like Winnipeg, Toronto, Calgary, Chicago, St. Paul, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Table comparing Winnipeg and Minneapolis prices for Cash Grain (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax) and Futures (Nov. wheat, Dec. wheat, May wheat).

Receipts of cattle the end of last week were only moderate and trade finished very strong. With moderate receipts the first of this week trade held about steady. As the week advanced with heavier supplies trade was easier with the medium cattle selling 15 to 25 cents lower.

The hog market closed the end of last week at \$10.50 for select fed and watered. Trade opened Monday this week at \$10.50, holding steady Tuesday and Wednesday at \$10.50, but declining Thursday to \$10.35, holding steady at this figure the balance of the week.

There was no change in the market for hogs all select selling for \$10.35, some selling for \$10.50 Friday. A great number of unfinished hogs are coming in and it looks like the market is going to be slumped with them.

Country Produce

Note—Prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.
Butter—The demand for A1 butter is not as good in Winnipeg as outside. The people here at present do not seem to be buying as readily as for some time past.



BLACK KNIGHT

STOVE POLISH

BLACK KNIGHT FOR A BRIGHT DAY

A PASTE
NO WASTE

F.F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA,
LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONT.

NO DUST
NO RUST

NEW STOCK AT MANITOBA COLLEGE

To anyone who visited the Manitoba Agricultural College one year ago, and again now, among other things patently plain would be an outstanding improvement in the numbers and quality of the livestock. One of the first things done was to secure a number of high grade milking cows that could supply the needs of the college, for then much of the college milk was being bought outside. This was accomplished almost immediately after Prof. F. S. Jacobs took charge of the Animal Husbandry Department. A few weeks ago two carloads of good Shorthorn, Angus and Hereford grade feeders were put in at the College. They are of the low blocky, thick type that make money. They will be used for class room purposes and later for the College dining room.

Some excellent pure breeds of the beef type have been added during the year. These included four beautiful young females from Glencarnock Farm, Brandon. A few

days ago some other pure stock, including dairy cattle and sheep arrived from Ontario. There were five Holsteins, one bull, three cows and a heifer calf. The young bull, "Forest Ridge Fayne Axie," is from the Lipset Herd, Staffordville, Ont. His sire is the great bull, "FINDERENE KING MAY FAYNE," 15780, bred by Bernhard Meyer, FINDERENE, New Jersey. This bull has at the present time two sisters by the same sire, holding world's records for yearly production. The first is "FINDERENE HOLINGEN FAYNE," that produced as a three year old, 24,612.8 lbs. of milk and 1,116.05 lbs. of butter fat, and her half sister "FINDERENE MUTUAL FAYNE," in her two year old form, gave 22,150 lbs. of milk and 960.51 butter fat.

"Forest Ridge Fayne Axie's" dam is "Axie de Kol of Riverside," she gave, when seven years old, 28.27 lbs of butter in seven days. This is the second largest record made in Canada, for a cow over ten years old. She is a half-sister of the well-

known winner at the Guelph Dairy Test, "Lady Aggie de Kol." The dam and sire's dam of this young bull, average 31.11 lbs. of butter in seven days.

"Johanna Korndyke de Kol," is one of the three head purchased from A. A. Johnson, of Staffordville. She is now running strong in the R.O.P. test, in the four year old class.

"Bell's Darkie," won third in the three year old class this year at Toronto Exhibition and second at London. "Matagorda Daisy," 27441, a grand-daughter of the great sire "King Segis," is at present running in the two year old year test and is going to give a very creditable yield. The last Holstein is a beautiful type heifer calf "FINDERENE FAYNE ROSARDEN" by "FINDERENE KING MAY FAYNE" and out of "De Kol of Rosarden." This cow has a seven day record of 24.11 lbs. of butter.

The Ayrshires were secured from A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, and J. L. Stansell of Staffordville.

"Miss Floss of Springbank," a two year old secured from Mr. Turner won second place in her class at Toronto this year. "Miss Floss" is by Mr. Turner's imported bull "Netherton King Theodore," and out of one of his best breeding cows, "White Floss." This young cow is now running in the Record of Performance Test.

J. L. Stansell supplied the young bull, "Selwood Dairy King." He is out of Mr. Stansell's best cow "Holehouse Flirt of Trout Run." "Flirt" as a two year old made a R.O.P. test of 10,228 lbs of milk and 423 lbs of fat. This year, as a mature cow, she is being tested again, and so far, has produced in eight months, nearly 12,000 lbs of milk, testing 4.3 per cent. "Selwood Dairy King" won second in a very strong class at Toronto this fall. "Selwood Carnation," a two year heifer has just recently freshened. Both her granddams have R.O.P. records of over 11,000 lbs. of milk in a year. On both sides of her pedigree she traces back to high producing stock.

A few sheep were also brought up and with the good bunch purchased this summer go to make up a much stronger lot of sheep at the College than there has been before. The students this year will have much better stock to work over, both for the study of breeds and individual excellence. The lengthening of the lectures to include Animal Husbandry thru four full years at the College will also strengthen greatly this part of the course.

CALGARY PRIZE LIST

The Prize List has just been issued for the Fat Stock Show and Auction Sale of Beef Females and Fat Stock Show, entries to be held at Calgary the 12th to 15th of December.

In the list will be found special classes for Boys and Girls. In connection with the dressed carcasses for competition there are new classes for the animals to be first shown alive under the same classification. The sheep prizes include new classes for pens of five ewes under the various breeds, and for pens of five wethers, shearing or over, pure bred or grade, the same for five grade ewes, shearing or over and under one year. The hog classes include new classes of pens of five under six months and over six months, bacon type and medium thick. Dairy Tests for cattle are also included.

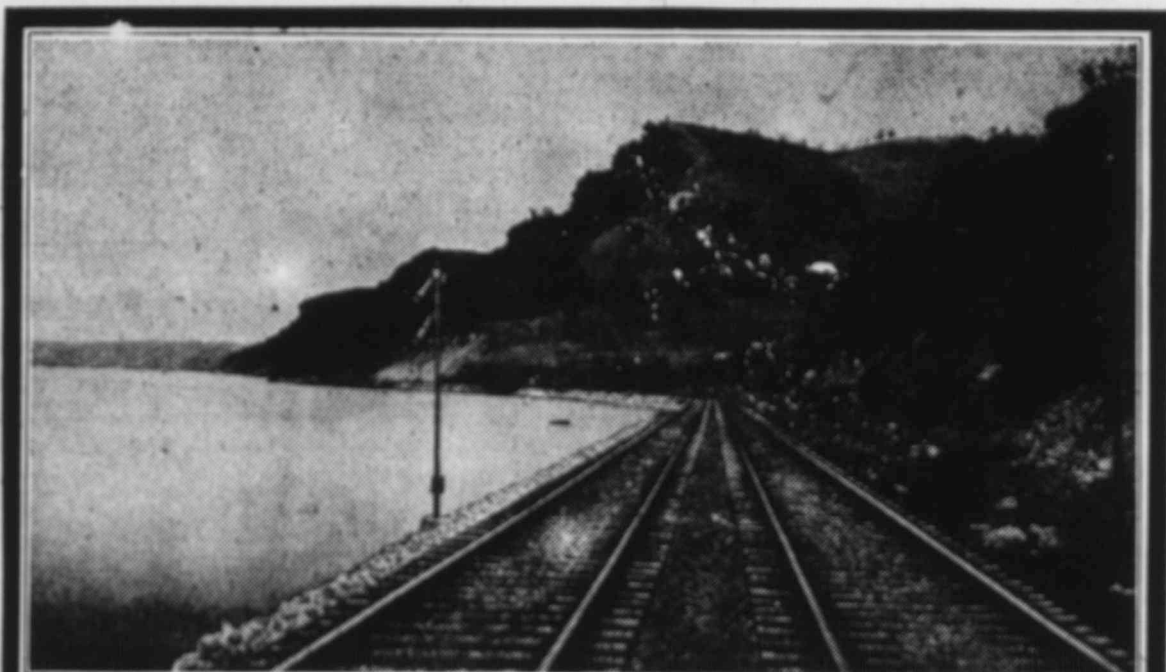
BIG COMBINATION SALE

At the Exhibition Grounds, Calgary, on December 15 at 10 a. m. a great auction sale of registered livestock will be held. The contributions to this sale are made by F. M. Bredt & Co., Calgary; the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds, Alta.; the Agricultural Branch of the Natural Resources Department, C.P.R., and W. T. McKinnon, of Olds. Over 200 head will be offered, including 65 Clydesdales, 145 Shorthorns, 12 Hackneys, and 12 Shetland and Welsh ponies.

Mr. Marshall is offering some 20 Shorthorns of good quality, three are cows with calves at foot and the balance chiefly bull calves and young heifers. The C.P.R. is contributing 12 Shorthorns, four of which are young bulls. F. M. Bredt & Co. is offering some 15 bulls and 80 females of choice breeding and merit. Bulls are of all ages, some of them sired by the champion bull "Opportunity," others by "Oak Bluff Hero" and "Oakland Star." The 80 females are of all ages. Of the young cows, which comprise many extra good ones, some are safely in calf and some have calves at foot. The champion stallion "Baron Lann" by "Baron's Pride" is among the Clydesdales contributed by Bredt & Co. There are over 60 head of females among the Clydesdales and they include many high class good breeding drafty ones. Part of the Clydesdales are offered by Mr. McKinnon, who is one of the best of the younger breeders in the West. The Shetland ponies are contributed by Bredt & Co. and Hon. Duncan Marshall. Among the Hackneys are 11 females and one stallion, the champion "Stoteman" by "Mathias."

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$7,923.29
John McLaren, Kenston, Man.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dodge, Shellbrook, Sask.	5.00
Strathmore Red Cross Auxiliary, Strathmore, Man.	25.00
Collected at "Freedoms Threshers' Dinner," Dubou, Sask.	16.50
D. McLeod, Selkirk, Man.	5.50
Ormsiston Methodist Church Ladies' Aid, Ormsiston, Sask.	25.00
Total	\$8,013.29



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SINGLE C Illustrat Man.

200 WHI and eggs white, or Reduced hens and Willows.

BROWN A cockerels Single C pullets \$1

BUFF ORF Gwyn, V.

BUFF ORF sets, \$1.5 tons \$4.0 Man.

PURE BRE for one o Perdue, S

PURE BRE first class \$2.00, M

PURE BRE for sale, of H. Hall, C

BARRED B Aristocrat bler, 2 yr \$5. Here, \$1.50 pair full grown

CHOICE B \$1.50 each

ROSE COM els, each \$

12 BUFF C each, Edi

BARRED B half price 1 Balmorie 1

DUCKS F Broun due make room

COCKERELS \$1.50 each.

M. B. TURK Regal White fine birds.

IMPROVED winging an outside, A. Stock Farm.

LONG IMPR sals, also so White Rock Man.

POLAND CHT for sale from \$15 to \$ Regal Farm.

IMPROVED Y stock: Also 1 Balmorie, Ba

REGISTERED and females, prize stock; J. W. Bailey

SOME CHOK tared Yorks prize right, A

REGISTERED lot of young each, Geo. I

REGISTERED service, good Trubane, Ma

DUBOC JERSE by \$25.00; al J. J. Kerr, Goo

PURE BRED Y E. Magan, Du

DUBOC JERSE over, both sexs Sask.

J. H. FAIRBANK or of Berkshire

REGISTERED either sex, \$20 Anop, Millet.

FOR SALE—B1 bears, some an special prices Gray, Spruce C

REGISTERED Apply to Leslie

FOR SALE—TW 3 bears, registers Marquis, Sask.

FOR SALE—TY Jersey boars.

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200 WHITE WYANDOTTES FROM STOCK and eggs direct from Guilds, pure bred and snow white, one of the best laying strains in Canada.

BROWN AND WHITE ROSE COMB LEGHORN cockerels for sale, \$1.50 and \$3.00 each; also Single Comb Buff Orpington cockerels, \$1.50; pullets \$1.00. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 47-8

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BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND PULLETS, \$1.50 each. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, toms \$4.00, hens \$3.00. T. E. Helen, Medora, Man. 47-2

FURE BRED PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE, \$2.00 for one or three for \$5.00. Mrs. A. Dreyer, Perdue, Sask. 47-2

FURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, first class birds from fine egg laying strain, \$2.50, \$2.00. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 48-2

FURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale, choice utility stock, \$2.00 each. Walter H. Hall, Ogilvie, Man. 48-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—RINGLET AND Aristocrat strain, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Bronze gobbler, 2 years old, \$3.00; young gobbler, \$2.00. Hens, \$3.00. Young pearl guinea, \$3.00. Homers, \$1.50 pair. Hen canaries, \$2.00. Belgian harvest full grown, \$1 each. H. Lee, Springdale, Sask. 48-3

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. A. J. Webber, Edling, Alta. 48-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. John Byron, Abernethy, Sask. 48-3

12 BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Edith Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 48-2

BARRED ROCKS—BEST STRAIN LAYERS, half price now. Vigorous cockerels, \$2.00 each. Balsmead Farms, Hafford, Sask. 48-2

DUCKS FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED Rouen ducks and drakes, \$1.50 each. Must make room. Reinhard Steger, Camberly, Sask. 48-2

COCKERELS—S.C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Ingie, Roblin, Man. 48-2

M. B. TURKEY TOMS \$4.00; HENS \$3.00. Royal White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00; all the birds. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 48-2

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 47-1

LONG IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR sale, also some early spring Holstein bulls and White Rock cocks. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 47-1

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, FROM IMPORTED stock; also Shorthorn cattle. Wm. S. Muir, Selkirk, Sask. 43-8

REGISTERED DUBOC JERSEY HOGS, MALES and females, pairs and trio not sold, from our nice stock; keep easy, fatten quick. Particulars, J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 48-4

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REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—AN EXCELLENT lot of young boars, five months old, at \$15.00 each. Geo. D. Lavitt, Staufer, Alta. 47-2

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REGISTERED O.C. MALES FOR SALE. Apply to Leslie Ross, Snowflake, Man. 48-2

FOR SALE—TWO SPRING POLAND CHINA & Yorks registered, \$20.00 each. H. B. Lawson, Marquis, Sask. 48-2

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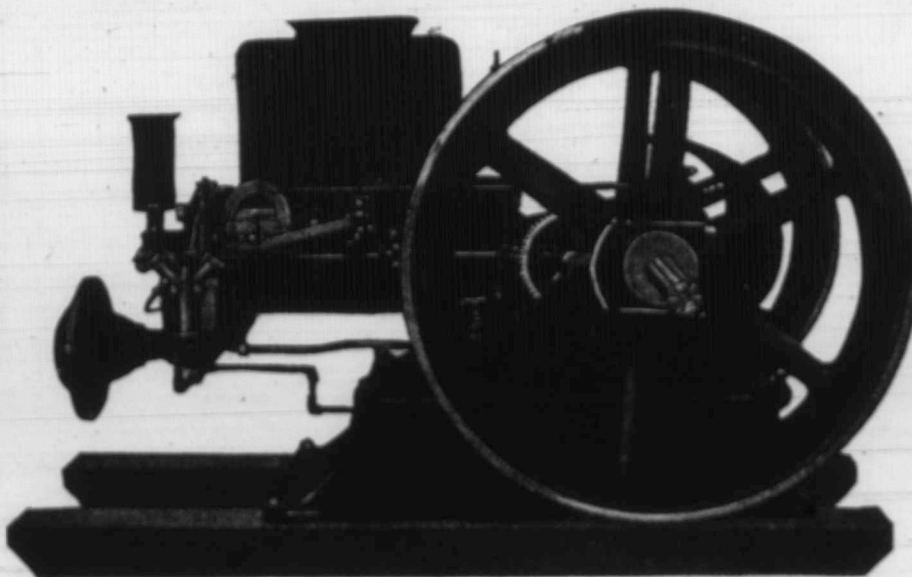
THE JUDSON THROTTLE GOVERNED KEROSENE ENGINE AT LAST A REALLY SUCCESSFUL GUARANTEED KEROSENE ENGINE

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Judson Engines use less fuel and cost less for up-keep. Enough saving in a year to pay entire engine price.

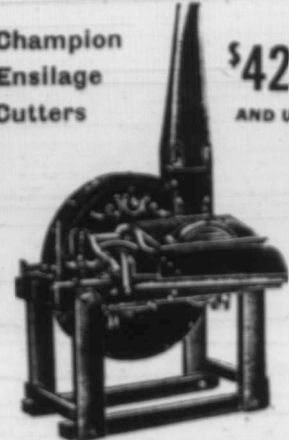
No matter what your needs, we can save you a lot of money. All sizes, 1 to 30 horse power, stationary, portable, hoisting, grain crushing and sawing outfits.

The only Genuine Coal Oil Engine made
(30 Days' Trial)



Burns Coal Oil, Gasoline or Distillate
The Best Engine Made, regardless of Name, Make or Price
Write for prices giving H.P. required
Five-Year Guarantee.

Champion Ensilage Cutters \$42.50 AND UP



Save 1/4 of Every Dollar

Grind your grain with one of our improved ball-bearing, load-down grinders, that run easy, have large capacity and will grind fine or coarse.

6 in.	\$26.50
8 in.	29.50
10 in.	35.00
12 in.	42.50

We can also furnish Roller Crushers.

A Cream Separator That Gets All The Cream

We aim to have the best Separator regardless of cost and to supply our customers at prices which are the lowest safe margin over the actual shop cost, and by avoiding all expenses of branch stores, salesmen and agents we can make a big saving for every buyer, as a comparison of our prices with others will prove. Latest edition of our catalog now ready. Send a postal card today if you have not received a copy.

250 lb. capacity	\$38.50
375 lb. capacity	48.50
500 lb. capacity	57.50
800 lb. capacity	68.00

No. 10 machine has 2 patented 20 inch knives, will cut from 2 to 5 tons dry feed, 5 to 7 tons of green fodder an hour. Power required 5 to 7 h.p. with plain table, or 7 to 10 h.p. with travelling feed table. Price with blower and plain table, \$72.50. All sizes from \$42.50 and up. Write us your requirements.

Heavy "Western" Barn Door Hangers and Track

Serviceable and Easily Applied

No. G. G. 6—Price per complete set of hangers and 6 ft. of track for 2 ft. door	\$9.00
No. G. G. 8—Price per complete set of hangers and 8 ft. of track for 4 ft. door	\$1.00
No. G. G. 16—Price for complete set of hangers and 16 ft. of track for 8 ft. door	\$1.45

RAW HIDE HALTERS

No. G. G. 3—Big Value Rawhide Halter. Extra heavy, doubled and lined, 6-ring pattern. Strap on throat latch. Price, each \$1.40

MAKE FARM LIFE A Pleasure for the Women Folks

The Cascade Power Washer, complete with ball-bearing swivel wheels, five years' guarantee, sold on a thirty days' approval test, is the washer you want. Thousands in daily use giving perfect satisfaction. Our price, only \$22.50. Only \$65.00 for the

ELGIN DOUBLE TEAM HARNESS

The greatest value ever offered at the price. Dress and Japanese trimming. Heavy belting. 1 1/2 inch, three-ply ring or straight through traces; heavy back pads and belly bands; 1 1/2 inch breast straps and martingales; 1 inch full length lines, back straps and croppers. Complete with snags, slides and spreaders. No collar. Price per set \$32.50
1 inch team lines, full 20 feet long, spread 50-lbs. Price per set \$4.75

"PREMIER" HEAVY BREECHING HARNESS \$48.50

High Grade, Custom Made, Guaranteed, Farm Harness with Breeching

This harness represents quality, the true standard of value, and is made throughout of genuine back tanned leather, all parts being exceptionally well made so that for all kinds of heavy teaming we highly recommend it.

BRIDLES—1 inch cheeks, extra strong, spotted face piece, brass mouthpiece.

LINES—Made from selected stock as softness in thickness as it is possible to get; 1 inch wide, full length and weight.

TRACES—Considered the most important part of a harness, are cut extra heavy, from selected trace stock; 1 1/2 inches wide, 6 ft., 4 in. long, with heel chains.

BELLYBANDS—Heavy belted, 1 1/2 inch.

HAMES—All steel, black, brass ball top, brass line ring, belt style, heavy same strap.

BREECHING—Heavy, belted seat, 1 1/2 inch full length layer, two loop lead-up, side straps 1 inch, with snags, lead straps 1 inch, slip straps 1 inch, double's wallaged sides on lead-up, rib straps 1 inch, running to harness through snap on pad.

BREAST STRAPS—Extra heavy, 1 1/2 inch, with roller strap.

TRIMMINGS—Black and blue, heavily japanned; brass spitting as illustrated; solid brass breeching buckles, brass knee balls and line rings.

Weight of harness packed for shipment, about 90 pounds.

G. G. 16—Premier Harness, less collar	\$48.50
G. G. 17—Same as above but with 3-Ring Breeching	\$49.75

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