

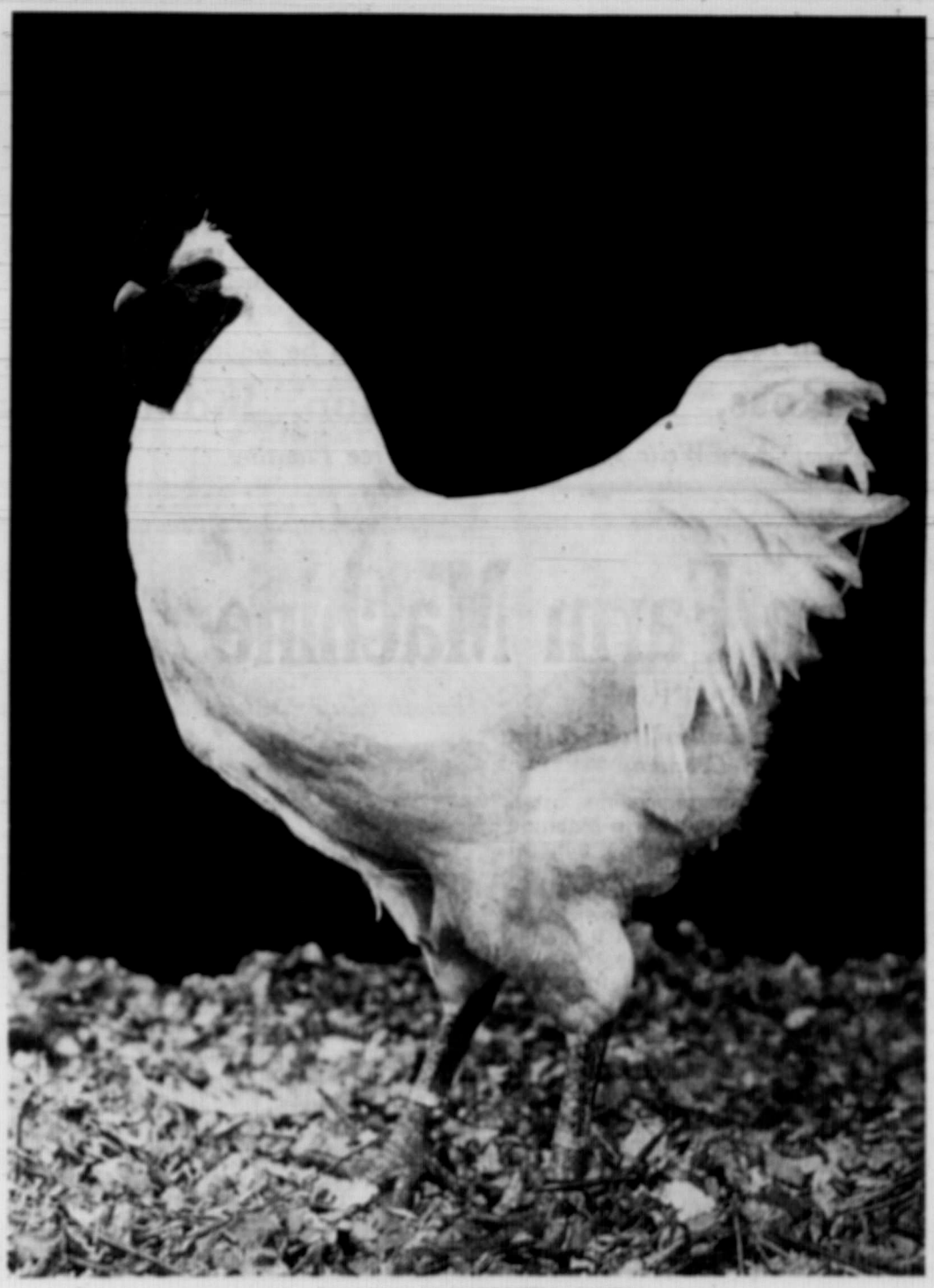
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg - Man

February 9, 1916

\$ 1.50 per Year



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Free Distribution of Trees

By the Government of Canada

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Superintendent's Residence, Nursery Station at Indian Head, 1905

MAKE
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ANY FARMER living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta can procure, **FREE OF CHARGE**, enough seedlings and cuttings of hardy forest trees to establish a good shelter-belt round his farm buildings and garden. Thousands of successful plantations have been established as a result of this distribution.

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Unusual Power and Durability Linked with Light Weight, Flexibility and Economy

It has been demonstrated on numerous occasions, often under adverse conditions, that the **Nilson Farm Machine** is by far the most advanced and up-to-date general purpose farm machine. Where other makes of tractors have failed to perform, the **Nilson Farm Machine** has pulled **four 14-inch bottom stubble gang plows** at a depth of from 5 to 7 inches in sod, and 7 to 9 inches in stubble. Besides being a farm machine, capable of doing field work in less time than heretofore, the **NILSON FARM MACHINE** is a power plant proficient to handle the operation of stationary machinery on the farm (including 32-inch separator), and, furthermore, is a road machine, which feature enables its owner to take care of his market hauling and road grading. The principle of the **NILSON FARM MACHINE** is entirely revolutionary. Unlike all other types of tractors it creates traction automatically, making it unnecessary to build a heavy weight machine in order to pull a heavy load. **The Nilson grips the ground in proportion to the size of the load or resistance.** To have discovered a way to decrease the weight of tractors one-half or more without decreasing the size of the load it will pull is the biggest thing that has happened since tractors were invented. **The Nilson does it. It is the quality Tractor with the pull.**



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A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your subscription will expire the end of this month. 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 or express money orders. 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: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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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.

Our Ottawa Letter

The Last Week in Canada's Historic Parliament Buildings—Western Grievances Discussed.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—The parliamentary week which will ever be memorable in Canadian history because of the destruction of the building in which Canada's history since confederation has been made was not marked by any events of great significance or importance. The debate on the address which had been in progress for ten days when the House met on Monday noon went on for another three days, and finally petered out just before the Wednesday adjournment. Thursday, which witnessed the last sitting of the Commons in the historic chamber, was given over to the answering of questions and the discussion of motions of private members. One of these, a resolution by Clarence Jameson, of Digby, calling for an inquiry into the cost of fish in inland markets was under way when the hand of fate intervened, and silenced forever discussion in the chamber. When the house convened on Friday in the auditorium of the National Museum, proceedings were devoted entirely to references to the catastrophe which had overtaken the nation, and a declaration by Sir Robert Borden that it was the duty of parliament to continue with the task before it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier heartily agreed.

Towards the conclusion of the debate on the address, western matters to some extent occupied the attention of the house. On Monday, W. E. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, and J. G. Turiff, of East Assiniboia, criticized the government in regard to seed grain, the commandeering of wheat and western affairs generally. Mr. Knowles opened his speech with this declaration: "I think my first words ought to be that we in the West still want free wheat and free agricultural implements." Mr. Knowles had some rather refreshing remarks to make in regard to the desirability of more independence being shown by members of the house. He agreed that to a large extent party politics should be laid aside at this juncture. "I say," continued Mr. Knowles, "it is an unfortunate thing that we have to such an extent come to be slaves to our party."

Commandeering Condemned

As to the commandeering of the wheat, Mr. Knowles said that there was no more need of commandeering it than there was of commandeering hot air in the House of Commons. Many of the farmers were holding their wheat thinking that the price would go up, but the solicitor-general came along, gave them \$1.04 and called it square. As a result the farmers lost their profit.

J. G. Turiff also dealt with the seed grain and the commandeering of wheat. In regard to the former he said that in many cases when farmers brought their wheat to the elevators they were told that they had to pay their indebtedness to the government, or a part of it, and could not sell a bushel of wheat until the demands of the government had been met. The effect of this was to put the farmer absolutely in the hands of the man in the elevator who was buying the wheat. In many cases the elevator man would declare the farmers'

Continued on Page 11



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FOUR
40 horse power
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POWER with economy of gasoline has always been a Studebaker ideal. And this car's big, 3 7/8-inch bore x 5-inch stroke motor develops and delivers FULL Forty Horse Power with a surprisingly low consumption of fuel.

It is the ideal car for the man operating a farm—big, light and sturdy and easily operated. It has room for SEVEN to ride in COMFORT. It is handsome in design and finish. It incorporates many new refinements of design such as the tank in rear with Stewart Vacuum Feed; DIVIDED and adjustable front seats; overlapping, storm-proof windshield; self-starting and lighting control and other instruments conveniently located on dash, illuminated by new indirect lighting system. And taken from any angle, it offers the BIGGEST value, dollar for dollar of the price, that the industry has ever seen.

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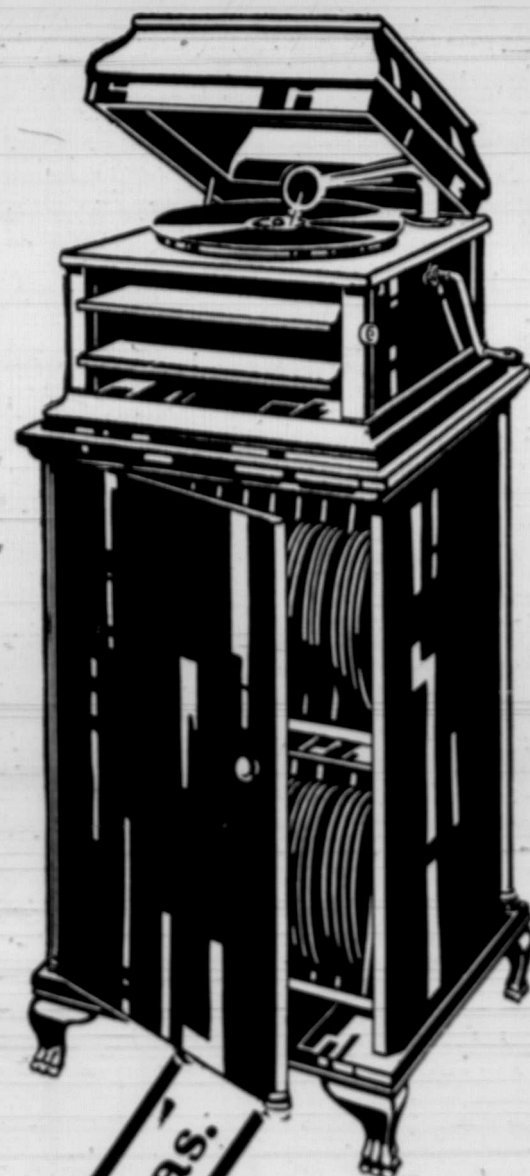
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Winnipeg Piano Co., Winnipeg

Enclosed find \$..... Please send Columbia instrument and records advertised in *The Grain Growers' Guide*. I will pay the balance as per your plan No. in this advertisement.

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Station



No Interest. No Extras.

This complete outfit with 50 selections of your own choice for

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Three Selling Plans, Choose the One That Suits You

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 9th, 1916

THE COUNTRY MERCHANT

Ever since the organized farmers made their first effort to reduce the cost of living by ordering flour, lumber and some other things by carlots there has been more or less friction between the farmers and the country retail merchants. The merchants have maintained that the farmers are taking away from them legitimate trade, and the farmers have maintained that the merchants have been charging too high prices for the services they render. The proposed tax on mail order houses inspired by the retail merchants and opposed by the farmers' forces brings to the front the present and future standing of the retail merchants in our commercial system. In the past few years we have received many letters discussing all the phases of this question. In order to get more information before the public by whom the problem must finally be solved we have decided to throw open The Guide and ask for contributions on the following subject:

The Retail Merchants in our Town

Under this subject we want to hear from men and women in every local community in the three provinces. The letters should state the general condition of the community, whether long settled or just opened up, the population of the town or village in which the merchant is located, the radius from which he draws his trade, whether there are many farmers in the district and an idea of their financial position. In a general way the letter should tell what line of business the merchant is handling, what kind of service he is giving to his customers, and whether so far as is known he has been a success or failure financially, and if possible the reason should be given. Does your merchant keep a clean and tidy store; is he courteous and obliging; does he keep a good stock and are his prices satisfactory? If there is more than one merchant in your town discuss them all and give your opinion as to whether there are too many of them for the business of the community. Is there any difference between cash and credit prices? Is there any place in town where the women may rest when on a shopping visit? Have you any suggestions which will improve the service given by your local merchant? Do you consider it necessary to have any local merchant at all in your community, or can you buy all your necessities from mail order houses or in carlots or bulk orders? If you consider that the retail merchant is necessary how can he adjust his business to fit new conditions? Do you favor having a co-operative retail store in your community, and if so, do you favor buying out your local merchant and having him act as manager of the store. These are merely some of the questions which might be discussed in this article.

Open To Merchants Also—We would like our readers to show this article to their retail merchant and ask him to write his side of the case also, and to send it to The Guide. We would like the retail merchant to tell us how he proposes to meet the new conditions and what remedies he has to suggest. He might tell us how much stock he carries and whether he is making a profit or a loss, also whether he does cash or credit business, and how the farmers pay their accounts, and what rate of interest he charges, what taxes he pays on his business and any trouble he may have with the wholesalers.

Your Confidence Respected—We would like the farmers and their wives and the merchants to write freely on this subject. We shall not publish the names for post offices, nor anything that will indicate the name of the writer either of the farmer's or the merchant's letters. We will merely indicate the section of the province and the line of railway on which the merchant is located. These articles on both sides of the question should help to put a lot of new information before the public. Every article must be accompanied by a letter giving us the name of the writer and post office address and state what section of the province and which line of railway the merchant under discussion is located upon.

We feel that this question is of sufficient importance to have a thorough discussion on it and we want our readers to write on it very fully and freely and we would like every merchant who is interested to write on it also with the same freedom. In order to encourage a large number of replies we will pay the following prizes for the best letters:

First	\$5.00
Next two	\$3.00 each
Next seven	\$2.00 each

These articles must be written on one side of the paper only and must reach The Guide not later than March the 15th. As the country merchants as a rule do not get The Guide we hope that every one of our readers interested will show this article to their merchants and ask them to write upon it.

TORONTO NEWS FOR FREE WHEAT

The editor of the Toronto News may be somewhat surprised to see the above heading, because the chief organ of the government in Toronto has not been very active of late in demanding justice for the farmers in the matter of the marketing of the wheat crop. The News, however, pronounced upon this subject over two years ago, the following appearing in its editorial columns on October 15, 1913:

Free Wheat

The Underwood tariff, provides for the free admission of wheat to American markets on condition that the Canadian duty on American wheat is abolished. No doubt the Western Grain Growers desire to have the Canadian duty removed. Probably it would be unwise to resist the demand, although it is far from certain that they will secure very substantial advantages from free access to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

For some years to come grain growing will be the chief interest of the Western country. It is not desirable that the soil should be exhausted, and it is certain that Western farmers will not devote themselves to a single crop for any long period. The grain crop of the West, however, will steadily increase and in consideration of the action of Washington, the farmers may fairly demand that the American market shall be opened. The Canadian mills, which manufacture chiefly for foreign markets, may not be greatly prejudiced, while possibly freight rates may be favorably affected.

If the trade agreement of two years ago had covered only free wheat, it is not likely that the Conservative Parliamentary party would have resisted the proposal. Removal of the duty under existing conditions involves no compact with the United States, nor any limitation of the fiscal or legislative freedom of Canada. It should be the general policy of the government to retain control of the Canadian tariff and to adjust duties as the interests of the country seem to demand. The United States, in settling the details of the Underwood tariff, has considered only the general interests of the American people. No other consideration should be influential with the Canadian Government. But reasonable assertion of the fiscal sovereignty of Canada is quite compatible with the alteration of duties in sympathy with changing conditions. The new American tariff establishes freer trade relations between ourselves and our neighbors, and it would be foolish to adhere to duties which may be safely reduced or abolished under the new relationship. It is most undesirable that any legitimate appeal from the West should be rejected or any grievance perpetuated which can be removed without endangering national interests. There is reason to think that the government does not contemplate serious tariff changes. We still have lower duties than will prevail in the United States under the measure which Congress has just adopted. Canadian manufacturers still have less protection in a country of 8,000,000 people than those of the United States enjoy in a market of 90,000,000. But since the West clearly demands free wheat, it would probably be unwise to continue the Canadian duties which prevent free shipments to American milling centres.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the market record showing the price of No. 1 Northern cash wheat on the Minneapolis and Winnipeg markets for the last day of each week for the last four years. These show that there were occasional short periods in which the price at Winnipeg was equal to or higher than that at Minneapolis. But for by far the greater part of the time Minneapolis prices have been considerably above Winnipeg and no fair minded man who has studied the question can doubt the fact that it would be an advantage to the Canadian grain grower to have access to the United States markets as well as to those on this side of the line.

OUR FINANCIAL STANDING

The readers of The Guide have always shown a keen interest in the progress and development of the paper. This interest is due to the fact that The Guide is owned and controlled by the organized farmers and is published solely for their benefit. Last year we published fully in The Guide the financial problems which were faced in the work of publication. We showed it clearly that was not possible to make the paper a success financially at a subscription price of \$1.00 per year. When these facts were placed before the three conventions the delegates unanimously approved of raising the subscription price to \$1.50. The increased price went into effect on the first of April 1915. We are glad to say that our readers have loyally supported their own paper in paying the higher price. This support is shown more clearly by the number of subscriptions received. Since the first of June up to January 15, 1916, we have received 8,345 subscriptions at the \$1.50 rate while for exactly the same period of the previous year we received only 7,258 subscriptions at the \$1.00 rate. During the same period we have received cash for subscriptions this year \$11,608.41 as against only \$6,946.53 during the same period last year. It will be seen at a glance that the increased subscription price has brought us nearly \$5,000 increase in cash, and 1,000 more subscriptions in seven and one-half months.

Our readers will also notice that there has also been a very considerable increase in the volume of advertising carried in The Guide and that the increase is growing larger every month. We are glad to state that The Guide's revenue from advertisements is also greater than for any previous year in its history. The big increase in advertising revenue is due in part to the huge crop which has given Guide readers more money to spend, and also in no small measure to the fact that Guide readers have patronized its advertisers loyally and thus the commercial world has learned that it pays to advertise in The Guide.

In pursuance of our promise when we raised the subscription price we have tried to improve The Guide in many ways during the past half year, and the many letters we have received shows us that the improvements have been appreciated. We have not by any means reached the limit of these improvements and we will continue to make The Guide better and better as we have the revenue to spend upon it. Just at present there are several thousand readers who have not sent in their renewal subscriptions. It would help us a great deal if these were sent in at once and would also save us a lot of money in sending out notices. We would urge all those who are in arrears to lend their best support by sending in their subscriptions now. And we shall be pleased as always to receive hints and suggestions on improving the paper.

A PROVINCIAL PROTECTIVE TARIFF

It is now apparent that the retail merchants have inspired the Manitoba Government to impose a special tax on mail order merchants. Last week representatives of the mail order houses and President Henders of the Grain Growers' Association interviewed Premier Norris and his cabinet and entered their protest against the proposal. At the conference Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, stated that he had consulted the Saskatchewan Government on the same question and that it was proposed in that province also to impose a tax on mail order houses as soon as they become well developed. The viewpoint expressed by Premier Norris was that the mail order houses were selling so cheaply that they were practically putting the country merchants

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out of business and destroying the village as a social centre. The tax on mail order houses was therefore intended to force them to raise their prices and thus serve the purpose of a protective tariff to the retail merchants. Later on in the interview Mr. Brown said that the proposed tax on mail order houses was so slight that they would absorb it and not increase their prices at all. If Mr. Brown is correct then the tax will be of no use whatever to retail merchants. But we can safely assume that he is not correct. In the history of commerce every such tax is passed on to the consumer, otherwise there would be no commerce. The worst feature of the proposed tax is that it brings into the provincial field the principle of the protective tariff which the organized farmers have been fighting for years and which even the members of the Manitoba Government have declared themselves opposed to. The principle of the proposed tax is vicious in the extreme and once enacted the retail merchants would succeed in having the tax increased to force up the prices charged by the mail order houses, then the retail merchants would increase their own prices and levy the extra tax upon the farmers in their community. It is exactly the same method that has been pursued by the protected manufacturers of Eastern Canada, and the people of Western Canada have suffered sufficiently from protective tariffs without having any additional burden imposed by the provincial legislature. The trouble is that the retail merchants are not as efficient as they should be and in many places there are more retail stores than are required to render the necessary service to the people of the community. A large proportion of the retail merchants of Manitoba are making money and it is up to the others to put their business into such shape that they also will make money. There is a place for the retail merchant in the com-

mercial life of the West, but he must adjust himself to conditions. When some of the retail merchants started out a few years ago to club the farmers into line they adopted the wrong attitude; the wiser retail merchants watched the trend of affairs and adjusted their business accordingly. They are still doing a large and profitable business with the farmers of their community. Others can do the same if they have ability and the will, but this is not the time to set back the progress of civilization and penalize modern business methods. It is now up to the farmers of Manitoba to take action unless they wish to have this extra tax levied upon them. The legislature is now in session to enact laws for the benefit of the people of the province. Every farmers' organization should discuss this question at once and notify Premier Norris and their local member of their view on the subject. If the farmers want to pay a special tax for the benefit of the retail merchants let the government know it and there will be plenty of taxes imposed; if the farmers don't want to pay more taxes they must act quickly or the law will be passed in another week.

WHAT WILL YOU LEARN IN 1916?

There is a saying, "Nothing is new in this world." Perhaps this is true in a sense, but it is also equally certain that individuals learn something new every day of their lives. This was forcibly brought out in the varied ideas received in response to the request for letters describing "What I learned in 1915." Every year a farmer learns something. Some of this knowledge is put to good use, the remainder is forgotten. There is a tendency during the hustle and rush of farm work in the summer months to overlook and lose much that would be helpful if put into practice in the succeeding season. Some farmers realize this and, as

a remedy, keep a diary. Notes on the farm work jotted down each day will assist in fixing certain happenings in the maker's mind and will serve from year to year as a very useful guide as to timely work which otherwise might be overlooked. If you do not keep a diary now, buy a note book at the earliest opportunity and start one. One correspondent stated that each year he made it a point to conduct some definite work of an experimental nature on his farm. This is an excellent idea and its general adoption by farmers would greatly benefit agriculture as a whole. The work taken up need not occupy too much time. Try growing a little winter rye, alfalfa or corn, or find out the difference in yield which packed and unpacked land gives or what is the value to the crop of harrowing after the grain is up. Something more than the everyday round of work will provide new interest and pleasant relaxation with the probability of material advantage being gained in the bargain. Now during the winter is time to plan to do these things. If you do not remember learning anything new in 1915, arrange to do something during the coming season which will enable you to get some new ideas in 1916.

On page 40 of this issue we announce a competition for our boy and girl readers and we are offering \$18 cash in prizes. We hope to hear from a large number of boys and girls.

The destruction of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa with the loss of six lives is a national calamity and will cost the people of this country several millions of dollars. One year of honest, economical government, however, would save more than enough to recoup the treasury for the financial loss.



FAIR GAME—WHY DOESN'T HE SHOOT?

The Farmer: Here are two fine birds, Sir Thomas, why don't you shoot them? They are larger than any you have bagged and you couldn't possibly miss them if you took a shot.
The Finance Minister: A moment of frankness. You are right, friend, and they have grown fat at the expense of the people, too. But they belong to friends of mine and my gun would be taken from me if I shot them.

What I Learned in 1915

Some valuable lessons which readers of The Guide have learned during the past season



Hampshire hogs in pasture on farm of W. J. Hoover and Sons, Bitters Lake, Alta.

MONEY VALUE OF CULTIVATION (First Prize Letter)

For several years past I have each year carried out at least one definite experiment, the object of which was to determine the best methods of cultivation applicable to my land to get the best crops economically and at the same time keep weeds well under control. This season my experiments were to determine the results obtained from additional cultivation over that usually given to fallow and spring plowing. While the abundant rains made good yields possible with relatively poor practices, in every case I found that yields were proportionate to the thoroughness of seed bed preparation. With a good precipitation and a favorable season one would naturally assume that new land with the maximum of plant food would give as good returns from breaking done in August as in June. Yet, under exactly similar conditions, June breaking plowed five inches deep, double disced twice and harrowed at once, gave almost 40 bushels per acre more than late plowed sod. I had under observation three summerfallows, all being farmed on a four-year rotation—three crops and one fallow. One was plowed three inches deep in August, harrowed once and grazed by cattle all summer. It was harrowed before and after the seeder and seemed not to need packing. The yield was 25 bushels per acre. The other two fallows were plowed five inches deep in June, harrowed three times; one field was double disced and packed in August, the other got the same treatment late in October. Both were twice harrowed and packed in the spring and each yielded 38 bushels per acre. My conclusions are that it pays to prepare a deep seed bed, cultivate at some time or other to make the soil particles fine and get the best texture possible, and then to pack the soil firm, for the best results in wheat growing.

When discussing the amount of cultivation that can be profitably put on fallow it is well to check up results to see if the operation pays. The extra work put on the two latter fields would cost at the most \$2.25 per acre, while the extra yield at 80 cents per bushel, amounts to \$10.40 per acre, a paying proposition. Had the season been unfavorable the odds would have been even more in favor of more timely and thorough methods.

In spring plowing for wheat I found that extra cultivation, especially with the harrows and corrugated packer, returned profits for the work done in each case over three times its actual cost. Parts of each field were left unpacked or received less harrowing and while the seed and rainfall were identical, germination was not as even and a deficiency could be noticed in the poorly treated plots right thru to harvest. In barley, seeded later in the season, the effect of cultivation after plowing was noticeable in the better eradication of weeds, a more even and quick germination and an earlier matured crop. No crop is so much affected as barley by a check in its growth by adverse conditions in a poorly prepared seed bed. Many crops of barley were a failure this season, the excessive heat in August, followed in two weeks by severe frost, having disastrous results and only fields sown in good time on a good seed bed proved profitable. The most valuable lesson I can deduct from the season's experiments is that if in an eminently favorable season a substantial increase in yield can be obtained from all cereal crops by timely seeding and thorough cultivation, it is safe to assume that under any other conditions the profits from such methods will be still greater.—T.W.W.

STRAW SPREADER VALUABLE (Second Prize Letter)

In the spring I was moving a straw-stack bottom (with a manure spreader), where my brother

We want to get enough material from our readers to publish a full page of farm experiences each week. There are several new ideas mentioned on this page. Do you agree with them? If not, let us have your experience along that line. We are particularly anxious to publish a large number of handy devices or new inventions for lightening or lessening work on the farm. Every reader has some new idea. Let us have it so that we may pass it along to some brother farmer. Never mind if your grammar is not perfect, we can fix that up if you send the facts. We pay for all published material at the rate of 25 cents per hundred words.

was plowing for oats, and spreading the straw on the stubble ahead of where he was plowing. There was a wheat field alongside that had been sown on spring plowing and was just showing above the ground. I thought I would like to try what effect the straw would have on the wheat crop, so I spread quite a little strip along the side and across one corner. We had an exceptionally dry summer here and the crops suffered greatly, especially on late spring plowing. I had taken note of the field at different times in passing along the road and remarked to my brother that I didn't see much difference in the crop where I had spread the straw, but when it came to harvest I was stooking that field and then I saw the difference. One could see just the line where the straw had been spread in the stubble alone, which was coarse, yellow and



Single A-type of hay house used for broad oats and pigs on the Bar U Ranch, Pekin, Alberta

sappy, while the other was fine, white and dry. The sheaves on the straw-spread ground, the not much longer, were heavy with large, well filled heads, the others were light as feathers. The only drawback was that there was some pigweed in the straw-spread ground while there was none on the other. Long straw is too bulky and doesn't spread evenly, and the ordinary manure spreader is too slow. I have thought that with a straw cutter that would cut and elevate about as fast as one man could fork the straw in, and spreaders about ten feet wide, that would hold enough cut straw to go about half a mile, it would be practicable. By using this method we would be killing two birds with one stone, conserving the moisture and putting plant food back on the land. I would like to know what you and others think of it.—J.K.D., Man.

TO CONTROL COUCH GRASS (Third Prize Letter)

The weed problem is a serious one anywhere, but a particularly serious one in Alberta, because of the moderate rainfall and early frost, which together prevent the germination of weed seeds in the fall. The difficulty is further aggravated by the fact that this is a new country and couch grass is abundant and hard to kill. Summerfallow would be a sure cure for the weed evil if well done and there were no couch grass, but if the fallow is plowed early enough to pay from a crop standpoint it will greatly increase the growth of couch grass. If there is any thing in the way of harrowing, discing or cultivating which will completely dispose of couch grass it has never come under my observation. Discing only cultivates it. I have tried many kinds of cultivation, most of which only encouraged the couch grass. This problem of how to summer fallow early enough to conserve the moisture for the next year's crop, keep the weeds down and also kill the quack grass is so difficult

that many of our farmers have given it up and say that it cannot be done. A majority think that the best that can be done is to allow the fallow land to lie without any cultivation at all till the weeds are nearly ready to seed and the grass has spent its strength in the summer growing season, and then plow just before harvest, making it an early fall plowing rather than a summer fallow. This kills a good many weeds provided you get the plowing all done before any go to seed, which is not usually the case, and the grass grows back less than when plowed earlier, yet it grows to a considerable extent.

My last year's experience was very encouraging to me. I plowed the summer fallow early with six horses on a twelve-inch gang and harrowed with two light horses along-side, so that both operations were accomplished at the same time. As the harrow caught the soil right off the moutdboard, it worked the ground up thoroughly as I had enough harrow to go over the plowing three times. This held the moisture and started the weeds. As I got over a good deal of work in a day with the eight horses, I finished the fallow early and the land plowed first was already showing a growth of small weeds. There was as yet very little show of couch grass, but by digging into the soil I could see that there soon would be. There is where I learned something about couch grass. Most of the root system of the grass had been killed by the first plowing. All that was in the upper part of the soil was dead; only that which lay between the moist subsoil and the furrow slice was beginning to grow. Here lay the difficulty of killing quack grass. The part which begins to grow is at the very bottom of the furrow, where a disk or harrow or even a duck-foot cultivator cannot readily get at it. It struck me that if the quack grass were allowed to lie on the bottom of the furrow in the well worked soil it would grow like Jonah's gourd, while if I turned it up to the top again before it got well rooted it would die, and as the grass which would go to the bottom of the furrow in the second plowing was already dead, I would be turning the proper trick on the couch grass. This would also kill the weeds. I started right in and plowed it over again. The result was beyond my greatest expectations as I had heard farmers say that they had plowed twice without killing the grass; but they did not harrow at the same time and they let it lie too long so that the grass had its new roots well started and once started they grow in cultivated soil with astonishing rapidity, but when the grass plant is first torn up and turned wrong side up, it takes it some time to recover. By plowing it again before it got started I killed both sides of the plants and, as the soil had not had time to harden so as to form chunks, the harrows dragged the roots of the grass out entirely from the upper half of the soil. There were no live roots except in this upper half, which had been the lower half of the furrow slice in the first plowing. Last year was a wet one and consequently a hard year for killing couch grass, but I killed the most of it, besides killing the weeds and holding the moisture. In a year of ordinary rainfall I believe this method would practically eradicate couch grass. At any rate it is a great improvement on any method of summer fallow which I have tried before. W.I.T., Alta.

HARROWING FOR WEED CONTROL (Special Mention)

The following experience might not be something new, but such a one might help to convince a great many farmers of the absolute necessity for

Continued on Page 33



Indian Hoeser Dicks

Back to the Land

Cause and Effect, or Why People Leave the Land and How to Bring Them Back

By D. W. Buchanan

With every recurring period of depression and accompanying increase in unemployment and poverty, a back-to-the-land agitation springs up. During the past two years unemployment has been acute in Canada. The cities particularly have been burdened in endeavoring to save large numbers of people from starving to death. It is realized in a vague sort of way that all these unemployed men might find employment upon the land. A great deal of discussion thru the press, on the platform and in other ways has been indulged in regarding a back-to-the-land movement. Many plans have been proposed for placing the unemployed upon the land; but seldom the fundamental cause of unemployment is even simply hinted at, much less anything practical proposed for overcoming the cause of unemployment and enabling the people to employ themselves upon the land. In Winnipeg, for instance, a course of 70 lectures has been inaugurated upon such topics as "the advantages of country over city life," etc. The attempt, we have been gravely told, will be made to get the people "sufficiently enthused with the idea that they really want to go back to the land."

The instruction of the people in the best methods of farming is all very good in its place, but as a means of relieving unemployment and improving the condition of the masses it is not worth taking into consideration at all. All the instruction of this nature that could possibly be done cannot have any permanent influence in relieving unemployment. Unemployment and poverty must reach acute stages with the ever-recurring periods of depression which alternate with periods of "good times." On the other hand, if those now on our farms, together with the hordes of unemployed or poorly employed in our cities, could be metamorphosed into the most skilful farmers in the world, and all placed on the land, the situation would only be aggravated rather than relieved, under existing economic conditions. The effect of putting into operation such skilful farming methods would actually be detrimental to farming interests, and would greatly increase the difficulty in the way of enabling others to become farmers. The immediate effect would be to enormously increase the value of land. Only the land owners and those who possess some special privilege would benefit. Land monopolists would certainly reap a great harvest. The greater profits from skilful methods would be absorbed by the advance in land values. The landless man would soon be in a more deplorable position than ever. The cities would soon fill up again with unemployed, and poverty, wretchedness and misery would be in increasing evidence. Progress and poverty would most surely march abreast in that mysterious way in which they have done in the past.

The fact is, we approach this much-talked-of back-to-the-land proposition in the same way that the great Tolstoi says the wealthy are willing to treat the poor—do anything for them but get off their backs. We spend vast sums in charity and philanthropy, but we deny men the opportunity to help themselves, by erecting artificial barriers between them and the only source of all employment—the land. Our churches spend many millions of dollars annually in moral, religious and charitable effort, but we seldom hear from the church any demand for the abolition of the principal cause of poverty, crime and misery. Certainly there is no organized movement within the church for social justice and equal opportunity, without which there never can be peace and prosperity for the masses and a high order of civilization. We establish agricultural colleges, experimental farms and make many other efforts for the advancement of agriculture, and then by land laws we deliberately make it as difficult as possible to get land and unprofitable, or at best, less profitable, to use it.

We are willing to do everything under the sun for those who use the land or want to use the land, except get off their backs. We will do anything but the one thing needful, namely, make it easy to get land and profit-

able to use it. Here is not only the kernel of the back-to-the-land question. It is the whole nut.

There is only one way to solve the problem, and that is to drive the exploiters off the backs of the people. We have established conditions by law which tend to force the people off the land and into the cities, as is shown by the fact that the population of the cities has tremendously outgrown the country. We have established conditions by law which make it increasingly more difficult to secure land. It is doubtful if modern history can present a more shameful record of graft and exploitation than has taken place in this country during the last thirty years in connection with the administration of the public domain. Our great resources have been literally pitchforked into the arms of monopoly. We have established conditions by law which result in robbing those who use the land of the best part of their earnings, thru the operation of vicious methods of taxation and private monopoly.

It is very nice to go to the residents of our cities and tell them of the superior advantages of country life, of the freedom and independence of the farmer. No doubt it will be possible to "sufficiently enthruse" some of the people by telling them of the joys of country life, of the delight in working near to nature. But what will happen when these citizens start in to investigate the situation? They will find that the valuable land everywhere has been monopolized. Some 100,000,000 acres of land in the three prairie provinces are held by land monopolists, while the government only holds about 30,000,000. This private monopoly of land has greatly inflated values of the accessible land. They will find that they will be obliged to go to some remote section to obtain government land, where they will be compelled to endure such hardship and privation as no one in this country should ever be called upon to endure,

and would not be obliged to endure save for the curse of land monopoly.

Or they will have the option of buying accessible land and toiling for a lifetime to pay the price and interest thereon out of their scanty earnings to the speculator who managed to grab the land and thus hold up the one who wishes to use it. The speculator has not, of course, added any value to the land. He has simply held it until increase of population and development have made it valuable. What is his gain is altogether loss to others. There is nothing in the nature of giving service for service in holding land idle. It is entirely a case of getting something for nothing.

By the time the "sufficiently enthused" ones have investigated the question of obtaining land, it is likely that their enthusiasm will have considerably cooled. If they still persist, they will find that about everything they require for the purpose of developing the land is heavily taxed, taxed for the purpose of securing national revenue and taxed for the benefit of private monopoly. They will also find various other artificial disadvantages which space will not permit me to enumerate. They may also realize that there is no hope of securing the removal of these drawbacks, because, thru the operation of party politics, legislative bodies are continually in the control of the interests for whose benefit these artificial burdens have been imposed upon the people.

The first step in endeavoring to formulate a back-to-the-land-movement as a remedy for unemployment should be to investigate the cause of unemployment. We have spent large sums advertising this country. We have advertised "free land" for everybody. Why are the people not on the land? Still more important, why are the people leaving the land? The last census showed that in the rich agricultural province of Ontario the number of farmers had actually decreased in a large number of counties. Had it not been for the increase in a few cities like Toronto, Fort William and Port Arthur the province would have shown a decrease in population. This condition has existed all over the continent in the older settled sections. The number of farmers shows a declining tendency. The land is passing into the hands of fewer and larger holders. Farm tenancy is everywhere on the increase. At the recent meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Winnipeg it was stated that 100,000 farmers had left their farms in the Province of Ontario. This represents a population of half a million. The agricultural industry, it was declared, is not profitable, of which the abandoned farms affords ample proof.

These facts should give those who talk so superlatively about planning to get people back to the land something to ponder over. Again, we say, why are the farmers leaving the land? Why is there a tendency to concentrate land in the hands of fewer owners? Why is tenancy everywhere steadily on the increase? There must be something radically wrong, and the first thing to do to encourage settlement upon the land is to remove the wrong. There are many farmers in this country who know what is wrong. There are also many men in our cities, some engaged in back-to-the-land movements, who would vigorously oppose the removal of the wrong. That wrong is based upon vicious methods of taxation which render it unprofitable to use the land. The effect of taxing other things than land values puts a premium upon land speculation, forces the land into fewer hands, and is the cause of increasing tenancy. There are only two kinds of value and only two ways of raising revenues. We have land value and labor value only, and we must tax one or the other, or both. By taxing land value we discourage speculation and make it easier to get land and profitable to use it. By taxing labor value, whether in the form of buildings, chattels, merchandise or incomes, we encourage land speculation and confiscate the earnings of those who use land. Land-speculation increases the cost of land and makes it harder to

FARMERS' BUSINESS NUMBER

On the Development of Co-operative Buying and Selling

In the near future we plan to publish a special issue of The Guide devoted entirely to the business conducted by the various farmers' organizations in the three prairie provinces. This will include the business of the big farmers' companies and associations, as well as the local associations and any other purely farmers' organizations. In order to make our Farmers' Business Number of real interest and value, we want to receive a report of the business conducted by every local group or association, or union of farmers in the three provinces. We would like to have the secretary or some other member of the association write us a short, interesting article telling us just what business the organization has been doing, what is being purchased, and how much saving has been effected by this co-operative or collective buying. If the association is incorporated that should be stated in the article, and under what Act the incorporation was made. We also want to know whether a retail store is being conducted or a wholesale warehouse, or whether supplies are simply being ordered by the cartons and handled immediately by the farmers as soon as the car arrives. We would like to know how many farmers there are in the incorporated group or the unincorporated group, and what has been the effect of this collective business on the association. We would like to know also whether non-farmers are allowed to participate in the profits, or whether they are allowed to purchase at all. We would also like to know whether any local association or group of farmers have erected Grain Growers' or community halls in which to hold their meetings. Our special number is to show the volume of business done by the organized farmers and the methods by which it is conducted and the benefits it has brought to the community. We do not put any limit on the length of the articles, but we would like them to contain all that would be of interest to farmers living in other communities. Helpful suggestions of any kind in the articles will also be welcome. The articles may be written by the secretary or any other member of any local group. Together with the article we would like to have attached on a separate sheet, a list of the names of firms from which the more important of the various supplies have been purchased. No matter how small the business that has been done, we want a report of it to publish in our Farmers' Business Number.

For the best report we will donate a cash prize of \$8.00	
For the second best.....	6.00
For the third best.....	4.00
For the fourth best.....	2.00
And for the next five.....	Each 1.00

The best report is not necessarily that which shows the largest amount of business being done. The first prize may go for a well written article, and it matters not whether the volume of business is large or small, so long as it has been well conducted and the benefit to the community has been marked. All articles for the Farmers' Business Number must reach The Guide office not later than March 11. Write on one side of the paper only. Address all contributions to:

THE EDITOR, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Winter Poultry Troubles

How to control undesirable winter habits, vice and disease of poultry

By M. C. Héner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College



PROFESSOR HENER

Nothing is more annoying or discouraging in a flock of laying hens than to find out that the eggs are eaten as fast as they are laid. Often the habit is so far advanced before you know that they are actually doing it that half a dozen or more are being eaten a day. Under such conditions immediate steps should be taken to stop it. It is caused in the first place by a lack of one or

more lines of food, and supplying these at once may prevent further spread of the vice. Usually one hen starts it, and gradually the others also learn it. Lack of oyster shell, green food or animal food may cause the trouble. Soft shelled eggs or weak shells generally start the vice, and these are due to a lack of the above foods. The first thing to do is to supply plenty of oyster shell, old mortar or pounded up crockery, which will give material for making shell. Green food comes next, as soft shelled eggs are very frequently due to a lack of this. Cabbage, mangels or sprouted oats will remedy this, and should be fed as liberal quantities. Alfalfa or clover leaves steeped in hot water and mixed in a mash will also furnish the required green food. Meat food or animal food should be quite easy to supply at this time of the year. Take the bones from butchering and pound them up and feed them. Lungs, liver, and other offal is also very good either fed raw or boiled. After furnishing all these in a ration the egg eating should be pretty well stopped, or under control, at least. All these help to make the shell harder.

Under summer conditions there is no trouble whatever with soft or weak-shelled eggs, simply because the hens get all they require running round outside. Making conditions as near like summer will generally put a stop to the trouble. Further means of prevention are darkening the nests by dropping bags down in front of them and giving the hens plenty of exercise by throwing all the grain in deep litter. If all these things fail to make a complete cure, the best remedy I know of, and one that has never yet in my experience failed to make a cure is to feed all the egg shells the hens will eat. This may be rather difficult to do, but by saving up some in the summer in case of an outbreak of this vice in the winter, they can then be fed. They should be given whole (do not crush them), so as to appear as near like the whole egg as possible. Throw down large quantities of them. Here is one place where over-feeding should be followed. The idea is to feed egg shells until the hens get sick of the sight of them. Feeding these shells along with the other things mentioned will make the quickest cure.

There may be an odd hen or two which, even under this system of cure, has the habit so thoroughly contracted that it cannot be broken. If such is the case the best thing to do is to take the culprit, and with a piece of glass pare down her bill until the blood comes. For individual cases this is the best cure, but, of course, hens treated this way will be unable to pick at any roots for a few weeks until the bill becomes hardened again. The practice of putting pepper and mustard or other ingredients in egg shells will not cure the hens of eating eggs. It is a craving for something they have not got that causes them to eat their eggs, and the cure rests largely in supplying those materials.

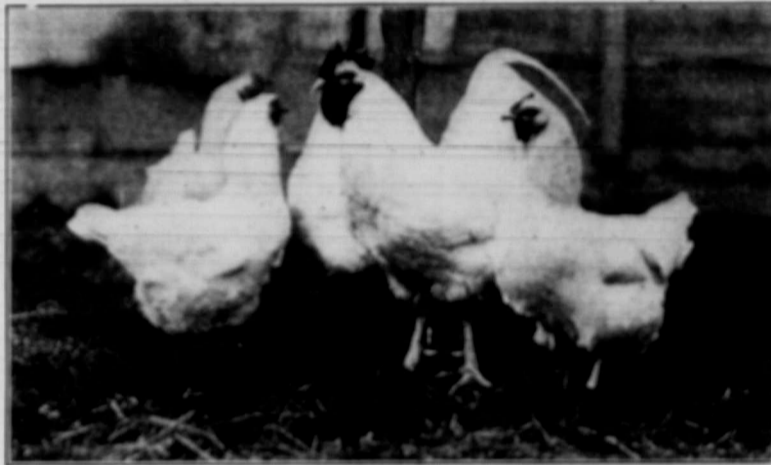
To Prevent Feather Eating

Feather eating is another vice quite common in the winter season, and especially when the birds are overcrowded. It is caused by a craving for meat food, and often develops in flocks where this is lacking. The vice is more common at the time some hens are going thru the moult. At such times the young feather quills are filled with blood and other nutritious matter, and are quite an inducement for idle hens to start the vice. Once a feather is picked out and blood drawn the vice will spread quickly. Any birds that have been badly picked should be removed as soon as the trouble is noticed, and raw meat food should be given at once. This will check the vice immediately, and by following

up liberal feeding of meat until all hens are out of the moult, but very little further trouble will be experienced. It is also important that the hens be made to work or exercise by throwing all grain in deep litter. Often at the very start when only a hen or two are addicted to the vice the bills can be pared down with a piece of glass until they bleed, and further spread be prevented in this way. When meat food is not available a little table salt should be added to the mash once a day, but the meat cure is the best.

Caring for Frozen Combs and Wattles

Frozen combs occur quite frequently, and usually we find the weaker chickens the first to have their frozen, but in the real cold weather even the stronger birds may get their combs nipped by frost. See to it that there are no strong drafts over the chickens during the day. If the house is really dry the temperature may go down a good deal lower without freezing the combs than when the house is damp and frosty. Sudden changes from warm conditions to cold are sure to be followed by frozen combs. Applying vaseline liberally on comb and wattles of any males whose combs are likely to freeze will usually help to prevent it. The application must, however, be repeated every few days, and



A Healthy Pair of White Plymouth Rocks

even then the chances are the combs may be slightly touched. While frozen combs may inconvenience the bird for a week or so, still, if not too great an area is frozen, the bird will be all right for breeding purposes afterwards, as the effects under such conditions are only temporary. Permanent injury usually follows a badly frozen comb.

A frozen comb may be thawed out by rubbing with snow. Applying equal parts of glycerine, vaseline and sweet oil will relieve the bird somewhat. This salve has a healing effect, and should be applied as soon as the frozen comb is detected. It is practically impossible to save the entire comb of a bird after it has been frozen. Usually a part of the points or spikes will turn dark in color and later on shrivel up and drop off.

It is more difficult to treat frozen wattles than frozen combs. These are usually the result of birds drinking water or milk out of drinking vessels, and in dipping down for the drink the wattles are dipped into the liquid which afterwards freezes, causing the bird considerable pain and inconvenience. The same salve should be applied after the wattles have been thawed out, and if considerable swelling follows, the parts should be lanced and the liquid pressed out. Dress the wound afterwards with carbolated vaseline. I would recommend giving the male birds only snow to eat instead of water or milk to drink.

Treatment of Colds

Colds are quite common in the winter, and generally they can be traced to overcrowding, draughts, or damp houses. At the first sign of sneezing, coughing or rattling in the throat you should look about for the reason.

First remove the cause. Overcrowding can easily be prevented by killing off some of the weak, sickly and immature chickens early in the fall. Such chickens always huddle in the corner, become overheated and colds and disease follow. Usually they are not worth keeping. Some of the best ones might be taken and fattened for a few weeks and then sold. On any farm there are always sure to be some of this class of chickens, and they generally are the disease breeders, too; so get rid of them as quickly as possible. Drafts can be checked by having the building in good repair and having sufficient protection on the north side. It is almost impossible to get an otherwise damp house dry at this time of the year. Taking out one window and putting in a frame, first tacking a bran bag on it, will work wonders in a damp and frosty house. This allows for a steady interchange of fresh dry air from outside for impure damp air inside. Having done these things proceed with flock treatment. Give the whole flock a little coal oil in the drinking water, just sufficient to form a thin film on the surface. A teaspoonful of carbolic acid to a pail of drinking water is also very good for flock treatment. Besides having the same effect as the coal oil it also disinfects. Potassium permanganate, as much as will stay on a five-cent piece, to a pail of water will also help in checking further spread. If you notice any birds specially with discharges from the nostrils and coughing and sneezing it might be well to inject a little coal oil into the nostrils with a fountain pen filler. There is no danger of killing the bird, so give a liberal injection. Washing the head in a one per cent solution of carbolic acid or rubbing carbolated vaseline over the face, into the eyes and in the throat are all good things to use for individual treatment. Hydrogen peroxide rubbed over the face, in the eyes and throat is also a good treatment.

Watch a Cold Carefully

These treatments refer specially to colds in the early stages—the later stages are termed roup, and I would advise but very little in the way of individual treatment unless a bird is specially valuable. Kill off any specimens that are badly affected with colds or any that are so far gone as to have badly swollen eyes, wheezing and pus or scab formation in the throat. Such birds are not worth treating. Once a cold breaks out it is worth your while to keep a close watch for further developments, because it often takes only a few days for bad cases of roup to develop. If the whole flock seems to be affected with colds you can be sure that the trouble is due to the conditions under which the birds are housed, and these should be remedied. Follow up also with feeding the whole flock Epsom salts in the soft mash at the rate of one pound to every hundred hens once a week for a month or so. If roup should have developed you will be able to detect it by the peculiar offensive smell or odor, and an odd hen or two may be noticed gasping for breath or opening and closing its

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Tumor with hard, cheesy centre.



Wattle nearly closed.

Eye watery and beginning to close.

Filices mass over mouth and tongue and protruding. DIPHTHERITIC ROUP OR CANKER (After Redback)

The Country Homemakers

By a strange coincidence it was two years, to a day, from the first performance of the Woman's Parliament of Manitoba. When the performers in that province looked out over the sea of faces and laid bare to that vast audience the absurdities of woman's position in regard to the government of the country they little dreamed that two years from that night they would be full-fledged citizens of Manitoba.

THE CONCLUSION OF A BIG STRUGGLE

Britain. Granting, as you say, that a married man's life has been enriched by having a home, wife and children, I must still maintain that your ideas on this are not fair to the married woman, and in particular a lesser degree to the married man. Taking the majority of the people from whom are drawn the men who are forming the ranks in Britain's army, there are mighty few married women with other furs or the slightest notion of a household. If after this war there are a lot of women compelled to remain single and support themselves, it is not better than having an army of married women supporting themselves and a family too! It is a poor specimen of a single woman who cannot keep above the bread line if she is strong and healthy, and if she is not the latter she has no bustle getting married. At the same time it is mighty hard for a married woman with a family to keep clear of the bread line, state aid and voluntary charity thrown in. The married man may have gone home building for his own pleasure, and he may have raised—or be in the process of raising—children for his own pleasure, but each child is a woman of Manitoba had a womanly life there.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago the Icelandic women of Manitoba had a womanly life there. In March, 1912, Mrs. A. V. Thomas gathered a few women together in her home to discuss with them the advisability of organizing some society in the interests of woman standing at the door of the booth and dis-tributing literature, were regarded as curious movement was colossal. The women and men and women in regard to the suffrage years ago, the ignorance of both society was the holding of a suffrage booth at the Stampede. At that time, only two men and a half ago, the ignorance of both years ago, the ignorance of both men and women in regard to the suffrage event marks the changing of woman suffrage from a mere academic question to a live issue in Manitoba.

The next great landmark in the campaign was the Woman's Parliament, immediately following the last suffrage delegation to the Hobin government. Partly because it was presented at the psychological moment, and partly that the novelty of putting men, for one night, under the disabilities to which women were constantly subjected in undertaking was a tremendous success. It added immeasurably to the prestige of the movement.

The last milestone was the brilliant work of the women, and particularly of Mrs. McLaughlin, during the political campaign in the summer of 1914. It was these brilliant episodes, these high lights of publicity which caught the imagination of the public, were long drawn stretches of tedious detail and drudgery of which the public had no conception, but upon which the whole foundation of the movement rested. Indeed, if there is any lesson to be learned from the women of Manitoba for the less fortunate provinces of Canada, it is the lesson of getting a great body of people working in this reform. Every such movement will have its outstanding women, who by their force of character and platform ability will make a magnificent contribution to the cause. All honor to them. But there is here a large body of quiet women who who act like a key upon the solid mass of public opinion. There should be no thought as to which is the greater, the person who has the public opinion, or the person who has the public opinion.

CONCEPTION PRINCIPLE RIGHT

FRANCIS MARION BEYON

Dear Madam:—Your article in the *Country Homemakers' Guide* of January 25, 1916, has been most interesting to me. I have read it with much interest and I am glad to hear of your success in any great movement. I think the work of the woman is complementary and I think that the groups of isolated workers into a powerful movement stands quietly in the background of the womanly conversation from the platform of the womanly. The person who has the public opinion, or the person who has the public opinion.

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYON

Foreign substances in the ear are almost always introduced by the child himself. Try to teach him better. There are three types of objects which a child may get into his ear by intention or accident. Hard, heavy objects, such as cherry stones, beads or shoe buttons; soft, heavy objects, such as peas or beans, whose softness allows them to swell; and light weight objects, such as small bugs or insects which will not swell. For extracting the first type case, with any type of object, use tweezers or forceps, or go poking at it, for you are very likely to push it in farther and make it more difficult to remove.



THIS IS THE WAY TO BE PREPARING THE CHILD FROM

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE EAR

When a child has the nosebleed, in his on his back, raise his hands above his head and stuff cotton under his upper lip. Ice-cold compresses on the forehead, over his nose and at the back of the neck are also effective. If these measures do not stop the bleeding, pack the nostrils with sterilized gauze or absorbent cotton. Do not make the mistake of allowing the child to hang his head over a basin. This induces nosebleed instead of controlling it. If your child has nosebleed frequently, your physician should know of it.

MISCONCEPTIONS

Misconceptions in babies are often the result of overfeeding. Frequent drinks of cool boiled water between feedings are the best preventive measure. If the child becomes fat more than a short time, place a few grains of granulated sugar on the end of the tongue and let them dissolve slowly. The relief from this simple measure is generally prompt.

A PROBLEM IN DECORATION

Dear Miss Reynold:—Would you kindly, then the Homemakers page, give us some ideas that would be helpful in choosing linoleum and paper for our dining-room, which we have to do over. It is a room we have found very hard to decorate. The room is 11 by 12 feet, but is not square, as there are corners taken off it. The woodwork is painted straw color, and as there are four doors, two windows and wainscoting, it makes a good deal of woodwork. It is a room where there is not a great deal of light, at least not in winter. The windows are in the south and the west, but there is a porch over the west end. However, in summer it is bright enough, as the front door opens into it. The stair-furniture is in golden oak, and our curtains white with side curtains. The windows are not large enough to permit side curtains.

AN INTERESTED READER

I think the best choice of wall paper for your room is a tan oriental paper, which, being plain, will modify the broken effect of the walls due to the many openings. It will also make a good background for your furniture.

Answer

Must you use linoleum on your dining-room floor? If it is in at all good condition it would look no much better and handsomer stained and waxed and covered with a few rugs in shades of brown to harmonize with the walls. However, if linoleum is the only choice, I should recommend a lawn colored matted design as being in the best taste in a room of this kind. P. M. H.

Britain's Fight for Democracy

IV.—The Position in Canada

By J. A. Stevenson

Let us turn from the contemplation of Britain to our own hearthstone. Before this war began, Canada was visited by a widespread commercial depression. An air of Dutch courage was being sustained with difficulty by the press and public. But in their heart of hearts men knew that the great Canadian boom was over for the time being and the country must get down to business. It was beginning to be driven home that all was not well with the fiscal and economic regime of the Dominion and that fortuitous circumstances had largely contributed to the phenomenal development of the past fifteen years. We were preparing to set our house in order rather clumsily but with good heart and determination. We thought it possible to regain prosperity with the old furniture and had decided to keep it and merely repaint our house outside. Then came the war and the deluge. Widespread economic and social movements usually have their source beneath the threshold of public consciousness. They are rarely created by any one mind or special circumstances. The ideas take root simultaneously and often unconsciously in many minds and their development is gradually forwarded by those of the community to whom has been given the faculty of expression by the written or spoken word. There is subconsciously springing up in the minds of our citizens a sure and steady conviction that there is an urgent necessity upon the Canadian people, as soon as peace is declared, to begin a process of spring cleaning in their own household with a cheerful heart. Since the time of confederation, the railway magnates, the manufacturers and financiers have shaped the destinies of the Dominion for their own particular benefit, with the politicians as their pliant tools. On the other side stand the great working masses of the community; the farmers and workers of the towns, who constitute the backbone of the Canadian people. In ordinary times the financiers and politicians believed, and made others believe, that their exploits, abilities and ideas alone were responsible for the prosperity of the country and its successful activities. In times like the present, they stand discovered as mere accessories to the workers and producers—often not ornamental accessories. We have been wearied by vast tables of immigration figures and statistics of material progress, until they have become oppressive to our eyes and meanwhile a Canadian civilization was creeping into existence full of many virtues, but teeming with many blemishes. The workers of the town and country were already, when war broke out feeling the same acute indignation and discontent with their destinies as their brethren in Great Britain. The war has served to accentuate this deep-rooted spirit of revolt against the social and political system of the Dominion and far and wide goes up the cry for stern remedies.

The People Betrayed

The sources of our extensive troubles and the inherent unsoundness of our economic position beneath a crust of apparent advancement are easy to trace. They have their rise in one common fountain, the deplorable debasement of our political life and national standards; but separate themselves into four distinct streams, all turbid and polluted by the original corruption: (a) the wanton alienation of public resources for the benefit of private and often most unworthy individuals; (b) the manipulation of a bad fiscal system for the benefit of a favored class of interests; (c) the incredibly foolish extravagance of our railway program, and (d) the wanton fever of real estate speculation, a sad symptom of widespread lust for money, which has lately demoralized our national life. If we had enjoyed at Ottawa since 1890 the services of a series of high-minded, independent statesmen and had been able to elect public spirited, disinterested members for even half of our constituencies, we would not, as we have done, have lost vast and valuable tracts of the public domain to the pilfering hands of greedy partisans, we would have avoided the great tariff betrayal of 1896, with its evil economic results and disastrous effect upon our political morale, we would have

escaped the ruinous financial adventures which have made the C.N.R. and G.T.P. railways perpetual supplicants to the treasury and national pensioners, and we would have secured sane legislation, which by the timely taxation of land values would have curbed the worst excesses of land speculation and diverted to the public use a goodly share of the unearned increment which has flowed into private pockets for the encouragement of foolish social follies and the generation of class cleavages and economic inequalities.

Germany, Britain and Canada

In Germany we see a country where the state is all powerful, but its machinery is continually used for the benefit of the mass of the community; in Britain on the other hand we have an individualist society where the state was slowly extending its activities for the amelioration of the lot of the under-dog, but in Canada we have a system where the whole machinery of the state is perpetually employed to promote the special interests of a limited class, who are frankly contemptuous of the common weal.

The Civil Service

Politicians, however, are not indispensable to a country, and often a sorry curse; they are much less important to our welfare and prosperity than



THE SINKING OF THE ANCONA

No more brutal crime has been committed by the Trenches than the sinking of the Italian emigrant vessel Ancona, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on November 7, when 176 persons—mostly women and children—were lost. Not content with torpedoing the ship, the pirates fired upon the boat as they were pulling away, and returned with brutal taunts and gestures when the people implored for mercy. A number of United States citizens were aboard, and the incident was the subject of a number of notes which passed between President Wilson and the Austrian government.

an honest and efficient civil service and in the dearth of the latter lies one of our greatest weaknesses. The Laurier government made a notable advance when it removed the inside service at Ottawa from political control, but the Borden regime has seen a sad relapse into the old ruts of patronage and political favoritism. There are many devoted public servants in Canada, but it is a sad fact that the interests, ambitions and activities of large elements in our various civil services are devoted not to the provision of sound and capable administration but to the maintenance in office of the particular set of politicians who compassed their appointment. Political service has come to be the sole criterion of merit and the appointment of ex-criminals has not been unknown. And as long as this unhappy state of affairs prevails there can be little hope either of good government or prosperity for the Dominion.

To Restore Prosperity

It is obvious that to promote the restoration of prosperity the state must increase its activities in many directions and incline to Collectivist policies. But any increase in collective state action may prove an expensive and dangerous experiment unless it is preceded by a wholesale reform of the civil service which will provide us with a trained, efficient and honest race of public officials. It is not realized on this continent to what an extent the real governance of European countries is in the hands of a permanent non-political civil service, who remain at their posts while politicians and parties come and go. But civil service reform requires in turn another prelude, a wholesale regeneration of our existing politics, which seem now to have plumbed the lowest depths of degradation

and incapacity. Not that high-minded, disinterested men are wholly absent from our political life, but they are few and far between and have either become soured with unavailing struggles for the right or silently succumbed to the noxious atmosphere around and relapsed into coma. Of our representatives some are vile, some humorous and others merely pathetic in their stupidity; of some it is impossible to speak or write with moderation, so brazen and vicious in its results is their rascality; of many more it may be urged that their colorless inanity defies either criticism or appreciation. The whole atmosphere of Ottawa is dreary and depressing to any patriot's soul. The corridors of parliament seem to reek of jobbery and intrigue. In her capital Canada possesses an Augean stable, the like of which Washington never owned.

The Plutocrats' Ideal

And whence comes the reason for this sorry state of affairs? As Edward Porritt recently assured readers of *The Guide*, few countries are endowed nominally with such excellent machinery for the expression of the will of a democracy, but still political democracy in Canada remains a glorious farce, whose tragedies are only made tolerable by its comedies. What or who are the obstacles? They are to be found in the class whom H. G. Wells calls the stupidly and obstinately rich. Our plutocratic cliques do not want a better class of politicians, who would be apt to command popular respect and organize public resistance to their selfishness; they do not desire a more efficient civil service, who might in time invade their lucrative preserves. As the possibilities of personal financial aggrandisement grew with the Dominion's expansion, the motives for corruption increased apace till today the control of "big business" over politics has become complete and all-powerful. Garrisons are maintained in both parties and there is no lack of willing henchmen for it is now an accepted truth that the road to office commences with the backing of finance and the backers mark out very clearly the aspirant's path. As a result the politicians have been used for years as pliant tools to strengthen the grip upon the country of a class of financiers and manufacturers for whose welfare a mysterious Providence seemed to have made them responsible. That the farmers should desire better conditions and should agitate for better markets, a freer flow of capital and co-operative organizations, is, in the eyes of the Ottawa politicians and their masters, the first of forbidden sins. The only form of prosperity which the average Canadian millionaire or politician is able to conceive or tolerate is that of prosperous manufacturers, middlemen, financial magnates and railway officials, lording it over inefficient, unorganized farmers struggling under a grievous burden of debt. We should have to turn to Prussia to find a parallel to find so much political power controlled by a small minority as the plutocrats of Canada have acquired.

The Worship of Wealth

Their designs and ideals are not only a fatal barrier to the revival of economic prosperity but a standing menace to a sane and healthy civilization just as much as any tribe of Prussian Junkers. But that this limited class should acquire so much power in our commonwealth is largely the fault of the citizens of Canada themselves and the false life-values which they have adopted. For the past decade we Canadians have done sedulous homage to the glistening glories of wealth; we have allowed and encouraged ourselves to admire a fellow-being merely because he was rich. Therefore were we bidden look up to him; and why, often, was he rich—because he had been born with anti-social instincts. We have not been encouraged to examine whether an individual was an honorable man or a good citizen. The tradition of personal service associated with the best aristocracies has meant little or nothing to our Canadian Divs, who rarely rise above the bourgeois level of outlook. The possession of riches, often acquired

Continued on Page 27

Making Poultry Pay

Experiences from readers who are making money from poultry on their farms

GOOD PROFIT FROM HENS

(First Prize Article)

I find that to make a success of poultry raising the breed kept is not nearly so important as the strain. Of course your market will determine whether you shall keep non-weight, general purpose, or heavy-weight fowl. Better results are usually obtained from your favorite breed. Personally I keep Barred Rocks and find that they answer the purpose of a general purpose hen very well. All chicks are hatched by the hen. A spare building, such as can usually be found on any farm, is an ideal place to set "Biddy." The clucking hen should always be removed to her new quarters at night, and if kept covered for the first few days, from ten to a dozen may be placed together. Before setting the hen should be dusted with some good brand of insect powder and I find it a good plan to place one or two moth balls in the nest. While sitting the hens are fed wheat and oats, some green feed, and always have plenty of coarse gravel, clean water and a good dust bath. After hatching the chicks are removed to a warm, sunny shed. They are not fed anything for thirty-six hours, then they are given hard-boiled eggs and gradually changed to oatmeal, stale bread crumbs and wheat. When from a week to ten days old they are removed to coops in the open. Then they are given a free run on an open pasture of alfalfa and prairie, fed with twice a day with other grain from the farm for variety, given plenty of water, and milk, if available. The youngsters are left in these coops till early fall, when the pullets are put into laying quarters and the cockerels enclosed in a pen and fattened as the market demands and sold dressed or alive for breeding. When the pullets are separated from the cockerels they are fed wheat, with other grain as a change. All grain is fed in a deep litter or scattered outside on the ground. Green feeds, such as swede turnips, mangels, etc., are fed in winter, also beef scrap, about ten pounds per week to seventy-five laying hens and twenty pounds of roots daily. Hens older than one year are never kept over, and most of the yearlings are disposed of.

Sell To Private Customers

All male birds are confined all the year except in the breeding pen. No fertile eggs are sold for commercial use. We sell all our poultry products to private customers, and, by giving them nothing but first class stuff, we are able to obtain better than market price. All eggs are stamped the day they are gathered. No dirty or unsightly eggs are marketed. They are put up in cartons holding one dozen, each having our name and address on it. Birds for killing are fattened for ten to twenty days on oatmeal, middlings, and milk. We market our product weekly and orders are taken for dressed fowl to be delivered the following week. Birds are starved twenty-four hours before they are killed, then are bled thru the side of the throat and put beyond feeling by piercing the brain. They are plucked immediately. As soon as plucked they are put in a shaping trough and left till chilled. The tips of the wings, head and feet are left on.

The cost for feed used on the farm for poultry, including laying hens, raising young chickens, fattening, etc., is:

Wheat, 150 bus. at 90c.	\$135.00
Middlings, 3,000 lbs.	30.00
Oatmeal, 500 lbs., about	8.00
Roots, 3,000 lbs.	30.00
Beef Scrap, 300 lbs.	6.00
Milk	10.00

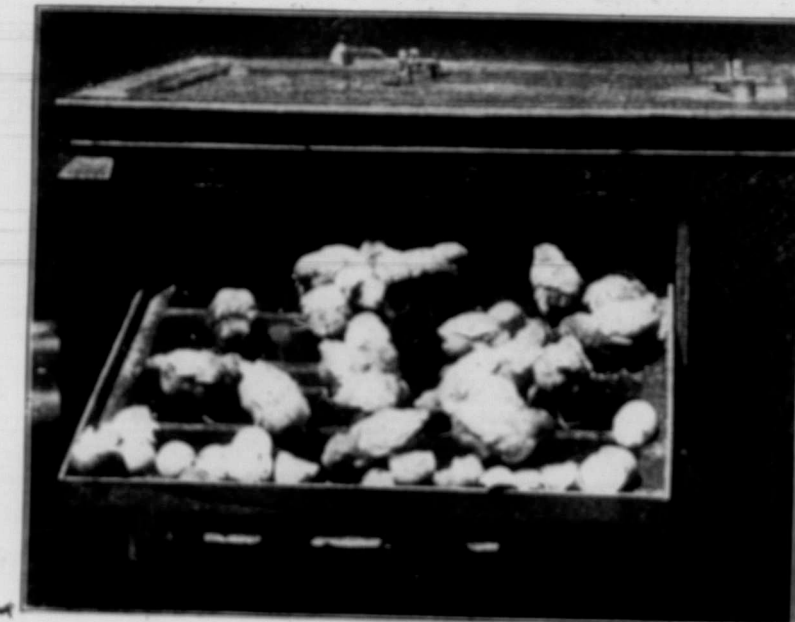
Total \$219.00

Receipts for the year are as follows:

Eggs—average price per dozen 31c. Sold 624 dozen at 31c per doz.	\$193.44
Dressed sales show 923 pounds of chicken and fowl—average price 25c per lb.	230.75
11 Cockerels as breeders, at \$2.50 each	27.50

Total value of sales for 1915 \$451.69

Thus, deducting the cost of feed, \$219, profit was \$232.69, besides supplying a family of six with eggs and meat. I consider that a profit of a dollar and fifty cents a head may be made from the laying hens and about 50 cents a head from the young fowl. Cockerels for breeding purposes turn a profit of \$2.00 each.



THE FOSTER MOTHER

in a coop and fed before giving her the chicks. She is kept in the coop till the chicks are a month old. For the first few days after hatching they are fed about six times a day, with rolled oats, supplying a little wheat to the mother during this time. Care should be taken to keep coop clean. See that the chicks have free access to small grit and fresh water. When the chicks are a month old the hen can be let out every day and fed morning and night, with small wheat. We sell our old hens alive and have obtained an average price of 12 cents per pound. Spring chickens we sell dressed and average 15 cents per pound. Eggs we generally trade to the storekeeper, altho some are sold to private customers.

Good Profits Made

That a good profit can be made by rearing poultry will be seen by the following statement:

Number of fowls kept	40
Eggs laid during year	370 doz.
Receipts—	
By sale of eggs	\$43.00
By sale of hens	6.16
By sale of chickens	4.28

Value of eggs consumed by own household	30.00
Do, chickens	17.00
	47.00

Cost of feed during year	\$100.44
	30.00

Credit balance of 70.44

AN ORDINARY FARM FLOCK

(Second Prize Article)

I believe it is advisable to keep two breeds of poultry, and I prefer the Plymouth Rock and the Buff Orpington. The Rocks are good for egg production. The Orpingtons are good for setting purposes as they are very quiet and do not object to being handled. They also make splendid table birds. Without putting them up to fatten they will weigh from 5 to 7 lbs. when dressed.

During the winter months we feed wheat for the morning meal. At noon some vegetable, such as turnips or potatoes and any scraps of meat, etc., from the table. At night, before roosting time, we feed barley or oats, giving a good supply of water during the day. The food can be varied, especially during the very cold weather by giving soft food for the night meal. Shorts and barley chop in equal quantities, mixed into a stiff paste, makes a good mash. We snare a rabbit, if possible, about once a week and let them have this to pick at. When feeding grain we give them one good handful for each hen. When feeding soft food, give just as much as they will eat up readily. Soft food is better fed at night, as it has a tendency to make the birds inactive if fed during the day.

The house should face the south, giving plenty of light, especially in the scratching shed. Clean out the house frequently. Keep plenty of chaffy straw on the floor of scratching shed. When feeding grain we shake the straw up well, so that chickens have to scratch vigorously for their food. When the hen brings off her brood she is placed

These results have been obtained from an ordinary farm flock of fowls. For the last three years we have purchased a pure bred rooster and picked out twelve of the best hens, mated them, keeping them in a pen during the breeding season, at the end of which we have either sold or killed the male bird.

One year we breed Plymouth Rock, the next Buff Orpingtons.—A.E.R., Sask.

HOW I RAN MY INCUBATOR

(First Prize Article)

The importance of correct incubation can be realized from the fact that the success or failure of a poultry plant depends upon the number of healthy, vigorous chicks that can be hatched and reared to marketable age. I use the term correct incubation advisedly because, while chicks may be coaxed to hatch, only those that "have the kick in them" when they chip the shell will ever pay for the work of rearing them.

We set our incubators in any room of the house that does not contain a heating stove, and keep a window open during the entire three weeks of incubation to ensure good ventilation. Incubator manufacturers will state the temperature at which to run their respective machines, but as a rule run at 102 deg. F. the first week and increase gradually to 103 deg. F., and the temperature may run up to 104 deg. F. during hatching. The temperature will vary rapidly at this time, due to the sudden appearance of moist chicks, but the regulator should not be changed.

If the glass becomes steamed up it is a good sign. If it requires very little heat to keep the desired temperature the last few days and the regulator requires frequent adjustment to keep down the temperature it shows that the hatch is progressing favorably. On the other hand, if the temperature shows a tendency to drop on the 19th day and the flame has to be increased to keep up the heat it shows that the chicks are dying in the shell and a record hatch need not be expected. Generally, this is no fault of the operator; the cause should be looked for in the breeding stock.

Select Average Eggs

In regard to selection of eggs, normal or average sized eggs are best. While small eggs usually hatch well they produce small chicks, which are undesirable, and very large eggs seldom hatch. After being put in the incubator the eggs are left for 48 hours and then turned twice daily until they begin to pip. In turning take out the tray and place on a table over which has been spread a blanket. Take out a few eggs and very gently roll the others around with the palm of the hand. Experience has shown that nothing is gained by turning each

egg exactly half over. Cool very little the first week; after that leave out of the incubator until the eggs feel cool but not cold when placed against the lips. It will be found that they require more cooling regularly as the hatch advances. Plenty of cooling means sturdier chicks, but they should not be cooled more than once each day.

Ventilation must be governed by the instructions of each maker. As a rule more ventilation is required as incubation advances and more is required when outside temperatures are high than when they are low. We pay no attention to the size of the air space. If proper methods are followed the air space will take care of itself.

Moisture Very Important

It has been our experience that the eggs cannot get too much moisture. We have an incubator that evaporates nearly one pint of water daily in the air chamber and the chicks compare very favorably with hen hatched. In non-moisture machines we sprinkle the eggs with warm water twice the second week and every second day the third week, provided the weather is normal. If the outside air is very damp from continued rains, less moisture is needed. We tried one machine with no moisture, and only 20 chicks hatched from 240 eggs. From the same kind and number of eggs where moisture was supplied we hatched 187 sturdy chicks. Occasionally, where the eggs are of the best a phenomenal hatch may be secured, but if the operator gets 70 chicks from each 100 eggs set thruout the season he may consider that he has done well. We have repeatedly had 13 chicks from 13 eggs set under hens, but the best

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.

THE NEW BOARD AT WORK

I am quoting on this page a number of resolutions passed by the new board of directors at their meeting on January 22, and would call your attention particularly to those in reference to organization work. All persons interested in organization work will please note that each director is responsible for, and has full control of all organization work done in his constituency, and that the proper procedure in order to secure prompt attention to your application for an organizer is to send your request to the director in charge of the constituency in which the work has to be done. The director will then arrange to undertake the work himself or appoint some responsible person to take his place.

I am also requested by the directors to ask each of our local secretaries, also any other person interested in efficient organization work on behalf of our association, to write the director of the constituency in which they live, giving them the name of any person who is, in their opinion, qualified to act as an organizer for the association. The resolutions will show that an effort is being made this year to conduct our organization work on a more efficient and more economic basis than ever before, and we ask all those who have the interests of the association at heart to assist the directors to handle this work by sending in to them the names of persons capable of doing good work in their district.

To Get Free Wheat

I would also draw your attention to the fact that the resolutions passed by the convention favoring free wheat were considered by the board of directors, and that our unions and members throughout the province were asked to pass resolutions, or write letters to the premier, Sir Robert Borden, and Sir Geo. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, asking for free wheat at this session of parliament. An official circular dealing with these various matters will be prepared and sent forward to our unions at the earliest opportunity, meanwhile we would ask that this notification be accepted as official, and that our unions and members act on these various suggestions at once.

The following items have been taken from the minutes of the meeting of the new board of directors of the U.F.A., held in the Central office on January 21, 1916:

Present—President, H. W. Wood, chairman; vice-presidents, W. D. Trego, S. S. Dunham, Rice Sheppard and Jas. Weir; directors, P. Baker, A. Rafn, E. E. Sparks, J. D. Sloane, J. W. Wood, D. Buckingham, J. L. Sparrow, Paul Madge, J. E. Hore, and A. A. Hall.

The president called on each member of the board to say a few words.

Mr. Dougall, general agricultural agent, C.P.R., was introduced, and general discussion ensued.

The president appointed S. S. Dunham and the secretary as a committee to draft a message of greeting and goodwill to the directors of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company in session, and the following resolution was adopted on motion of Messrs. Weir and Buckingham: "This board of directors, realizing the necessity of thorough understanding and confidence between it and the board of directors of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, takes great pleasure in making its first official act the sending of this greeting and message of confidence and goodwill to the members of the board of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, now in session."

At the afternoon session a general discussion on organization work took place. The secretary read a letter from J. Quinsey, asking for authority to organize, and it was resolved that the secretary be instructed to write Mr. Quinsey, advising him that the necessary authority had been granted, and

asking him to report to and work with the directors in their respective districts.

It was decided that each director be appointed organizer for his own constituency, with power to appoint sub-organizers, and that each director be required to report to the Central office at regular intervals.

Duties of Executive and Directors

Each director, if possible, was instructed to secure a general agency for the Grain Growers' Guide, also power to appoint local agents where desirable or necessary.

S. S. Dunham introduced the following resolution, which was considered clause by clause and adopted.

"Whereas it is desirable and necessary for the business of the organization to be accomplished as expeditiously and as economically as possible, and, whereas it is important that the organization and educational work be pushed forward rapidly and as much of our means as possible reserved for that purpose; therefore be it resolved:

1. That the executive committee be empowered to do the work of the directors' meeting, provided that they shall have no power to pass any measure delegated to the directors except by unanimous vote, and provided further, that any such act on the part of the executive shall be subject to review and revocation on a three-fourths vote of a directors' meeting.

2. That the duty and power of calling together the directors be left to the discretion of the president, but the full board shall be called together at least once every six months, provided also that any five of the directors shall have power thru the secretary to call a meeting at any time.

3. That any measure passed by the executive shall be reported by mail to the directors, and in case any director desires to have any matter so passed reviewed by the directors, it shall be his duty to notify the secretary within thirty days after its passage by the executive, and in case no such notice is received it shall be unnecessary to again bring the matter before the directors.

4. That in organization work each director be supreme in his own district, and any work done by members of the executive be under the direction of the director for the district, provided that any organized local may call upon and make arrangements with any member of the executive to speak or do any educational work for the union without consulting the director, but it shall be his duty to report such work to the director for the constituency in which it is done.

5. That the executive may be called together as often as the president may deem necessary.

6. That each director shall be required to make a full report of all work done, together with itemized expense account to the Central office, at least once a month, and in case the funds of the association become insufficient for the continuation of such work, the president shall notify them accordingly.

Secretary Re-appointed

P. P. Woodbridge was re-appointed secretary for the ensuing year.

Instructions were given that notices of all meetings be sent to the honorary officials.

At the evening session the secretary read a letter and resolution received from the directors of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, and a resolution was passed expressing thanks for the kindly sentiment of the resolution and accepting the invitation to arrange for joint board meetings whenever possible. A resolution was also passed expressing sympathy with the suggestion for joint organization work between our association and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company.



HOGS

Turn the by-products of the farm, such as kitchen scraps, skim milk, unsaleable grain and vegetables, gleanings in the stubble, anything in fact possessing a food value, all of which would otherwise be wasted, into

MONEY

Hogs require comparatively little care, and a herd can be started with a very small investment.

Utilizing waste products, not difficult or expensive to attend to, yielding a quick profit, a small herd of hogs is a necessary and important item in the complete equipment of every farm.

If you are thinking of starting a herd, or of increasing your present one, the bulletin prepared by the University of Saskatchewan on

Piggeries and Smokehouses for Prairie Farms

will be of material assistance. The bulletin contains simple directions covering the care of hogs and the smoking of meats, besides giving plans for the necessary buildings with complete bills of material and instructions concerning their erection.

This bulletin, or any named below, will be sent FREE on request to the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1—General Purpose Barns | 6—Piggeries and Smoke Houses |
| 2—Dairy Barns | 7—Poultry Houses |
| 3—Beef Cattle Barns | 8—Implement Sheds and Granaries |
| 4—Horse Barns | 9—Silos and Root Cellars |
| 5—Sheep Barns | 10—Farmhouses |

Service To Wood Users

The British Columbia Forest Service will be glad to furnish information concerning the uses and qualities of woods to any inquirers. Write to the British Columbia Lumber Commissioner, W. H. Houston, 303 Dominion Bldg., Regina, or the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

British Columbia Has a Wood for Every Use

Pure Bred Hereford Cattle

"The kind that make the Biggest, Choicest Steers"

BRED AND REARED on the RANGE in ALBERTA

All Willow Spring Herefords are already acclimatized and will produce the best results under Western conditions. Herd headed by the celebrated

"Beau Perfection 11th," "Drumsticks," "Governor Hadley" and "Fairfax Perfection"

The herd consists of over 500 head of splendid Herefords, many of which have won prizes in the Western show rings. I have a bunch of five yearlings and two-year-old bulls for immediate sale. All are bred from the very best Hereford blood. Any one of these bulls will make a first class herd leader. Can supply stock of both sexes, vaccinated if desired, and of all ages.

Write or FRANK COLLICUT Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, or Phone 636 Eleventh Avenue, Calgary

20 - CLYDESDALES - 20

I am in a position to offer farmers, breeders and horse associations their choice of the largest and best selection of Clydesdale Stallions to be found in Western Canada today. New importation recently arrived. Ages coming two, coming three and coming six years. Make your selection now. Terms to responsible parties. All business personally conducted. Write or call.

A. L. DOLLAR, HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

Further discussion took place with regard to organization work, and the secretary was instructed to write a letter to The Guide advising all readers of the fact that the directors had been made responsible for organization work in their own constituency, and referring enquiries in regard to this work to the director responsible. The executive was instructed to follow up and work out the details for organization work.

Committees Appointed

D. Buckingham, A. A. Hall, A. Rafn, and E. Carswell were appointed as the Pork Packing Committee for this year. E. E. Sparks, J. D. Sloane, J. E. Hore, J. W. Wood, J. L. Sparrow and P. Baker, were appointed on the Market and Transportation Committee.

The committees were given power to enlarge themselves by a majority vote of the members appointed.

The Executive Committee will be the Legislative Committee for 1916.

A resolution was passed that the Economic Commission be accepted in good faith and that arrangements be made for our Association to meet its members officially whenever possible.

Re Free Wheat

The secretary was instructed to draft a letter and send to all local secretaries calling on all our members to write to the Premier, R. L. Borden, also the Minister of Trade and Commerce asking for free wheat this session, and a night lettergram was sent to the Premier and Hon. Geo. E. Foster advising them of the resolution passed at the Convention in favor of free wheat.

The Strathcona Union resolution re natural resources (Exhibit A) was adopted by the Board and a copy sent to the Government.

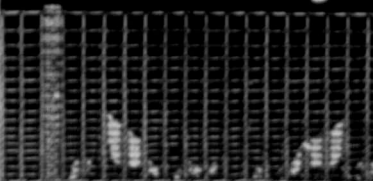
Consolidated Schools

It was decided to request the Government to amend that section of the School Ordinance relating to consolidated schools so that such school can be more easily organized.

The executive was given power to act in regard to any other resolutions left over, subject to ratification of their action at the next Board meeting.

The meeting which had commenced at 10 a.m. finally adjourned shortly after midnight.

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Saskatchewan

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

DISTRICT 14 CONVENTION

The second annual convention of District No. 14 convened in Swift Current, at 7 p.m. on January 17, 1916. There were present the president of the association, J. A. Maharg; the district director of No. 14, G. M. Morgan; Mrs. W. O. Cooper, the district director of No. 14 of the Women's Section, and between 65 and 75 delegates.

Mr. Morgan called the meeting to order at 7:45 p.m., and after making a few remarks regarding the convention and outlining the course of business, the following resolution committee was appointed: D. G. Sykes, chairman; T. R. Bolin, Fred Luman and H. K. Adams. O. G. Manwaring was elected secretary-treasurer of the convention.

Mr. Maharg addressed the meeting for the period of one hour, outlining much of the work that has been done by the association in the past, and pointing to some of the things which might be undertaken in the future.

James Robinson, director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., addressed the gathering for a few moments.

General discussion followed, the chief topic being cars, car shortage and car order books, the discussion terminating without finding a solution.

Financial Plans Approved

The convention resumed next morning at 9 a.m., and it was resolved that all visiting members of the Grain Growers' Association be given full privileges of the convention. Mayor Hutcheson addressed the delegates, and extended to them, on behalf of the city, a hearty welcome.

J. A. Maharg, the president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, gave an interesting and instructive address, outlining the proposed scheme of further financing the trading department of the association by means of life membership and debentures. The address of the president was interesting in the extreme, and was followed very closely by all delegates in attendance. At the close the following resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas we are of the opinion that the scheme, as outlined by the president, for the financing and carrying out of a province-wide organization on a strong financial foundation, by each member of the association taking out a life membership, the sum of which shall be \$12, is in the best interest of the association; therefore be it resolved that this convention place itself on record as being in favor of putting into operation immediately the scheme as outlined by Mr. Maharg.

A very hearty vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Maharg for the splendid address and volume of information imparted.

Dr. Flatt's Address

Dr. Flatt, of Tantallon, spoke at the afternoon session, and took for his subject, "Education," bringing to light many phases of our educational system which were deserving of some reform, and dealing with the "New Education," which is now growing into our educational world. Environment and all that pertains thereto was fully outlined by the speaker. Law, banking, manufacturing and transportation, all came in for a fair share of criticism by the speaker, and some very astounding facts of a detrimental nature to the welfare of the people, were brought to light, in which the majority of the delegates concurred. The doctor's address was received with rapt attention and a deafening applause accorded him as he took his seat.

Following Dr. Flatt's address, Mr. Maharg announced that some forty or fifty members had already subscribed for life memberships, and that owing to the fact that he had to take the train for the West immediately, to attend a meeting of the organized farmers of Alberta in Calgary on the 19th instant, he was unable to stay and re-

ceive any more subscriptions, but requested that those desiring such life membership should forward their names and subscriptions to J. B. Musselman, Central secretary, Moose Jaw.

Mr. Maharg was asked to convey the following message from this Convention to the Convention to be held in Calgary: "That it is the wish of this Convention that the sincerest sympathy be extended to the sister organization of farmers in Alberta, for the recent loss in the death of their late esteemed and beloved president."

Resolutions Passed

The following resolutions were discussed and carried by the Convention: That it is the opinion of this convention that Free Trade would be in the best interests of the people of this Dominion.

Whereas this Convention fully recognizes the honorable and noble tradition involved in the present voluntary system of subscriptions for patriotic purposes; and having come to the conclusion that that system could be improved upon by the introduction of a system of direct taxation to furnish sufficient funds to meet all requirements for patriotic purposes, therefore be it resolved that this Convention of organized farmers pray for the putting into operation immediately of a system of direct taxation as an improved means of paying our just debt towards the successful prosecution of this war.

Whereas there seems to be a general shortage in cars of coal, purchased by different locals; be it therefore resolved that this Convention petition the Central Association to take the necessary steps to induce the coal producers, or wholesalers, to guarantee the weights of all cars of coal sold to the different local associations.

That minutes of the meetings of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association should be published in the official organ of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, The Grain Growers' Guide.

Whereas the past few weeks have brought to light many very serious inconsistencies and abuses in connection with the administration of the Sheriff's Department in this district; be it therefore resolved that the executive of the Grain Growers' Association be instructed earnestly to press for a thorough and public examination into the whole of the administration of the said Sheriff's Department.

Women's Section

Mrs. W. O. Cooper, organizer for District No. 14 of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. outlined the work of that section, and showed what a great amount of good that organization had done for both the educational and social betterment of farm women of this province. The speaker dealt with woman suffrage, the economic life, and the part the women were taking in the war, and at the close the following resolution was adopted: That it is the opinion of this Convention that the English language should be taught in all schools in the province, and we suggest that teachers be employed in settlements of foreign speaking people that can speak both the foreign language of the settlement and English.

Mr. Morgan then called upon Frank Forester to address the meeting, and on coming to the platform he received a tremendous ovation. Mr. Forester kept his hearers in a state of hilarity, dealing chiefly with the great future ahead for agriculture and agriculturists in this province.

The chairman outlined briefly the proposed alterations in the boundaries of the different districts of the association, and while it was decided to elect the district officers at the district conventions, he deemed it advisable to withhold such election until the annual convention to be held in Saskatoon in February next. It was therefore resolved that the selection of a district

director be left over until the annual provincial convention.

For Woman Suffrage

It was resolved that this convention place itself on record as being in favor of universal woman suffrage.

After moving a very hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for the valuable services he had rendered the district as district representative and organizer, during his term of office, which was carried amid loud applause and cheers and a very suitable reply by Mr. Morgan, the National Anthem was sung. Thus terminated the most successful convention of organized farmers ever held in the city of Swift Current.

O. G. MANWARING,
Sec., District Convention No. 14.

DISTRICT 16 CONVENTION

The annual convention of District 16 took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 11 and 12, at Conquest. The weather at this time was very severe and prevented many of the delegates from attending. The delegates coming by the Goose Lake line were most unfortunate, as their train was five hours late, causing them to miss their connection at Rosetown. As a consequence they did not reach Conquest until Wednesday noon. The southern part of the district was not very well represented, owing to there being no train service and the weather being too severe for driving.

J. A. Maharg, president of the association, attended the convention, and gave the delegates a fine outline of the future work of the association. Thus, Sales of Langham, who also should have addressed the delegates, was unable to be present owing to sickness.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were brought before the convention and dealt with:

That we, the members of the Richlea Grain Growers' Association, in meeting assembled, favor the abolition of the right of entry, by proxy upon the car order book, except in the case of the applicant being medically unfit to attend in person for the purpose of making such entry, and that we are in favor of reasonable notice being given, such notice to be posted conspicuously at the point where a car order book is about to be opened, setting forth the date and the time that such a car order book will be open for entry. And also persons owning grain in car lots who for some reason are forced to be absent from the district.—Carried.

That, with reference to the boycott by the retail dealers against the co-operative trading of this association, we are of the opinion, that the best way to break down this monopoly would be by making it equally convenient for the farmers to buy thru their own organization as it is for them to buy from the local dealers, the present system being altogether too slow and inconvenient for many localities to patronize their own concern by buying thru Central. Therefore, we recommend that the central executive take the necessary steps in the endeavor to bring about the establishment of co-operative retail stores at local points, to be supplied entirely thru Central, organized and worked upon similar lines to the co-operative elevators. This resolution was tabled.

Free Wheat

Whereas the Dominion government encouraged the farmers of Canada to produce every bushel of wheat possible during the year 1915, and whereas the farmers, being encouraged by patriotism and a promise of high prices for their grain, responded fully to the request of the Dominion government and produced an enormous amount of grain, which has had the effect of congesting the market and compelling the farmers to sell their grain at a lower price than if they had wider markets, and whereas, judging by the financial statements of our different Canadian milling companies, we as a body see no reason why they, having our high grade wheat right at their doors, cannot compete with foreign milling companies without protection from the Canadian government, and whereas the U.S.A. can use a large amount of our surplus wheat and thereby create wider markets for the Canadian farmers, be it therefore

resolved that we, the Grain Growers of Wiseton, Sask., stand for free wheat in to the U.S., and petition the Dominion government to take steps whereby this demand be put into force without unnecessary delay.—Carried.

That the Grain Growers of the province of Saskatchewan in convention assembled at Conquest, on January 12, 1916, in humble dependence on Almighty God now order, and it is hereby ordered, that every man for himself, and the members in each constituency for themselves shall, as soon as they can find it convenient, set about choosing a suitable Grain Grower who shall have no other interests to serve in parliament save that of a Grain Grower, separate from and independent of both of the present political parties.—Tabled.

For Direct War Taxes

As a large portion of the expense of carrying on the war, care of wounded soldiers, providing for soldiers' wives and families, etc., is done by voluntary contribution and, as under this system, the heaviest burden is carried by the willing ones while the indifferent and stingy ones do not do their share; therefore we recommend that the Federal Government definitely undertake the task of financing all the necessary expenses for the war and equalize the burden by a system of direct taxation.—Carried.

That this Convention is in favor of our Central Association making every possible effort to secure the agency or right to handle Galt coal.—Carried.

Whereas until very recently automobiles have been very expensive and only the wealthy could afford to drive them; and whereas while this was the case a license for driving a car not exceeding 35 h.p. only cost \$5.00 first year, and could be renewed for \$3.00; and whereas now that cars can be bought for a reasonable price, and farmers and other people of average means are driving them, not only for pleasure, but as time and labor savers, the license has been raised to \$10.00 first year and \$10.00 for renewal; therefore be it resolved that we ask the provincial government to set the price of license for running cars back to \$5.00 and \$3.00 for renewal.—Carried.

Whereas the available space in the G.G. Guide allotted to the Sask. G.G.A. has become inadequate for the publication of local social news. And whereas some means should be available whereby local branches of the Association might be in closer touch with each other; therefore be it resolved that we ask the Central Executive to take steps to secure space in some local newspaper published within District No. 16, and that they authorize the district director to act as district editor.—This resolution was defeated.

That we, the Grain Growers of District 16 in convention at Conquest, favor the giving of the right of franchise to women on the same terms as men.—Carried.

Would Abolish Senate

That we abolish the Senate and introduce Direct Legislation as a safeguard against unfair legislation.

Whereas a large number of sections of land, the patents of which are held by the crown, belong to non-resident land owners, this fact rendering it impossible for the various municipalities to collect taxes on the said land; therefore be it resolved that this Convention request the Central Executive to urge on the powers that be the necessity of forcing these land owners to lift the patent of these lands, within five years after the sale thereof from the department to any person or company in order that the various municipalities may collect these just taxes.—Carried.

That any farmer whose grain has been threshed and left unblended shall not be having recourse to an affidavit claim priority of cars over his neighbor who has made granary provisions for his grain.—Carried.

Whereas in the municipality of Fertile Valley a doctor's fees for one month's medical attendance and mileage charges for one family in poor circumstances is said to have amounted to \$11,000.00. Therefore be it resolved that this Convention of the Grain Growers' Association request that the matter be investigated by the provincial government with a view of formulating a

more equitable system of medical charges.—Carried.

That this convention heartily endorse the plan submitted by Mr. Maharg to raise capital for trading purposes.—Carried.

Delegates Present

The following is list of delegates:— G. E. Langrish, Flaxcombe; W. F. Jackson, Kindersley; E. S. Wheatley, Kinross; Alex. Wetgadd, Bounty; J. Lorimer, A. Balkwill, Conquest; E. Jones, Cleland; H. Marsh, Spring Lake; E. Haggerman, H. H. Mann, Mrs. Abrook, Surbiton; J. Woodwin, G. W. Thornton, Sovereign; A. Capling, J. Seward, Wiseton; H. G. Haack, T. P. Purcell, Newbank; N. W. Morton, O. Cleaveland, Bratton; G. Weston, H. E. Britnell, Macrorie; J. Sanderson, Angalia; J. Wellbelove; Eston; F. Edward, Rieklea; O. Kenyon, McGee; B. E. Johnston, H. Cunningham, Bounty; A. Howard, Fiske; C. Bailey, Bailey.

Notwithstanding the fact already stated, that the weather had an adverse influence on the convention, by preventing many from being present at the proceedings, there was a good attendance of delegates, and the Convention on the whole was a great success.

DISTRICT 15 CONVENTION

The third annual meeting of District 15 of the S.G.G.A. was called to order on Tuesday, January 25, 1916, at 10 a.m. in the Masonic Temple building, Assiniboia. J. B. Lorge, of Shaunavon, was in the chair; C. M. W. Emery, district secretary, acting as secretary of the convention.

J. A. Maharg, provincial president, gave a few words of greeting to the Convention, and the delegates present gave short reports of their experience in organization and trading work. Messrs. Lorge, Vandergriff, Barrett, Hagen and Hazzard were appointed as a resolution committee.

At the afternoon session an interesting discussion took place in regard to the organization and trading activities of the locals represented at the convention.

G. P. Burns, president of the Assiniboia Local, addressed the Convention, extending a welcome to the delegates, and taking part in the above discussion.

The following resolutions were carried:—

"That should the Central Board decide to erect a distributing warehouse, we prefer same at Moose Jaw or Regina."

"That we are in favor of holding our district conventions not later than December in each year."

"That this convention favors introducing agricultural banks as soon as they can consistently be brought about."

A Successful Banquet

In the evening a banquet was held at the King George Hotel, when the delegates and visitors to the number of about fifty partook of the repast. Mayor Dennison afterwards welcomed the delegates to the town and wished them a pleasant sojourn. The president of the Board of Trade, R. Maze, also spoke in a congratulatory strain, and Frank Burton, district director, who had only arrived on the delayed train from the West, made a few remarks.

Dr. C. E. Flatt, of Tantaloo, then gave a very interesting and instructive address on the much-discussed school problem of the province.

W. J. Butler, secretary of the Board of Trade, was called upon for a few remarks, and was followed by Provincial President J. A. Maharg, who spoke briefly on the work accomplished by the association.

The morning session, January 26, opened at 9:30 a.m.; Mr. Burton in the chair. A discussion took place in regard to having the Unk. Hand accompany the delegates to Saskatoon.

The following resolutions were then dealt with:—

Re amendments to Can. Grain Act, Clause 197, Sec. 1 and 2. "That we deem it wise and prudent that the above be amended so that personal registration for cars required be necessary, and that no proxy entries be allowed, except in cases of sickness or absence from the district."

"That this Convention endorses the

Feb. 15, 16, 17 **S. G. G. Convention** Feb. 15, 16, 17
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Do this for comparison. The information will be useful to you the next time you want to send in an order for hardware. We want to show you how we stock only the lines that are universally acknowledged to give thorough satisfaction. We also want you to see at how low a price we can sell them to you. Get your neighbors to include their hardware wants in your next order, then see how much you can save.

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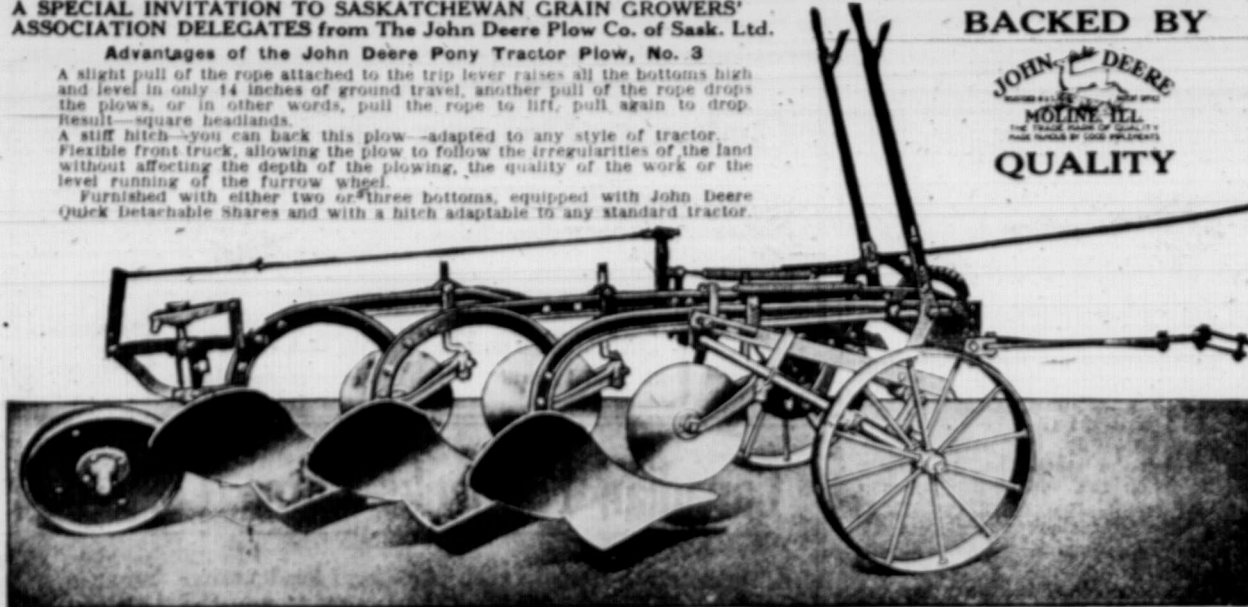
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Flexible front truck, allowing the plow to follow the irregularities of the land without affecting the depth of the plowing, the quality of the work or the level running of the furrow wheel.
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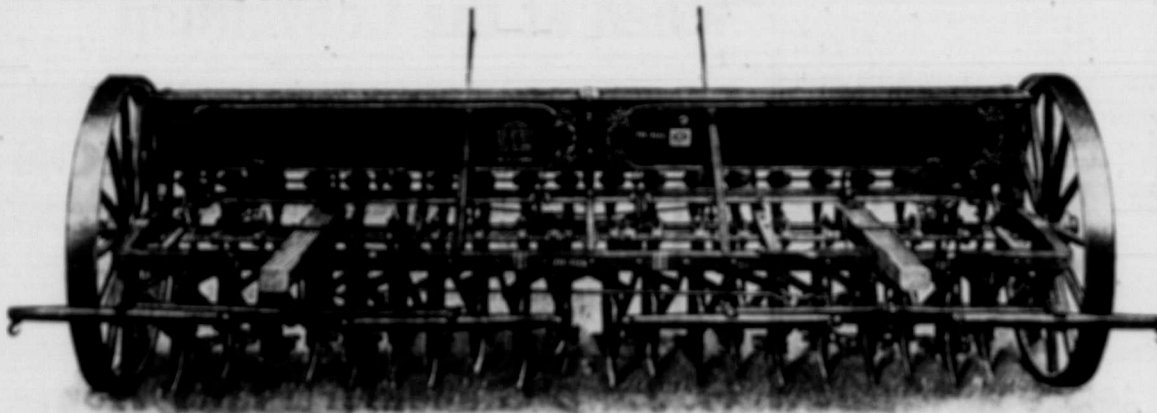


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You did not get as much plowing done last Fall as you wanted to do. You will scarcely have time to plow all your land this Spring. You will want to do the best you can with discs and cultivators on fields that are not plowed.

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Our Imperial Drills, double disc, single disc or shoe—have stood the test for durability, lightness of draft, ease of operation and general efficiency of work. Shoes and discs are interchangeable. Disc bearings will last as long as the blades. Seed is put in at an even depth. Horses lift the drag-bars by our special automatic Horse-lifting Device.



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No. 22	129.85	119.55	112.10

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principle that the English language should be taught in every school in Saskatchewan.

"That we lend our influence to rid the province of Liquor Dispensaries as soon as possible."

"That we use our influence to have the Dominion Government prohibit the manufacture sale and importation of intoxicating liquor as a beverage throughout Canada."

"That we are convinced of the value to us as farmers, of having free access to the American grain markets."

"That a percentage of auto license fees be paid to the municipal treasury for the upkeep of roads and that this resolution be submitted to the municipal convention."

"That we express our regret at the loss of that great Co-operator, thinker and teacher, the late President Speakman, of the U.F.A., and also for the loss of our great provincial fellow worker, who has done so much for and with us, the late F. W. Green."

For Woman Suffrage

"That we go on record as favoring the extension of the electoral franchise to the women in our province on an equality with men."

"That we request the Central Executive to urge the C.P.R. to complete the Weyburn-Lethbridge line in 1916."

"That we request the Central Executive to investigate the question of procuring kerosene and gasoline for the members of this Association, and also investigate the possibilities of manufacturing denatured alcohol and procuring legislation for allowing the manufacture of same in small local plants by farmers."

"That C. M. W. Emery, district secretary, be authorized to arrange for two tourist sleepers from Weyburn on February 14 to be returned to Assiniboia on 18th—four days' charter for accommodation of delegates to Saskatoon Convention, and that all locals notify the district secretary of berths required."

T. Gamble, of Ogema, was nominated as district director for new District No. 2, and C. M. W. Emery as second choice. It was moved and seconded that C. M. W. Emery be district secretary for 1916, unless Mr. Gamble declines the position of director.

P. L. Craigen, of Hazenmore, and J. B. Lorge, of Shaunavon, were nominated for director for new District 15, and upon a ballot being taken, Mr. Craigen was adopted as the nominee of the convention, with J. B. Lorge second choice. J. W. Vandergriff, of Ponteix, was elected secretary of District 15 for 1916.

Votes of thanks to F. Burton and C. M. W. Emery were tendered for their services as district director and secretary respectively. A vote of thanks was also tendered the Assiniboia Local for their efforts toward entertaining the delegates to the convention; also to the Assiniboia Board of Trade and the hotel management for use of meeting place and banquet respectively.

C. M. W. EMERY, Secretary.

SOLDIERS FOR SPRING SEEDING

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Men training for overseas service will be allowed to take part in the spring seeding throughout the Dominion. A short time ago E. N. Lewis, M.P., called the attention of the minister of militia to the fact that it would be desirable for Canada to plant as large an acreage as possible this year, that a great crop might be grown and garnered for the benefit of Canada, of Britain and of the allies. General Hughes is, therefore, issuing orders thru the divisional commanders that men in units throughout the country may obtain leave of absence from their military duties in the spring for a sufficient length of time to enable them to plant the seed for the crops in every province in Canada. In doing this, General Hughes is following the precedent set last autumn, when the soldiers in training were allowed to help in the harvest.

SAVING THE WASTE

"Say, plumber, come at once! There's an awful leak in our gas pipe!"

"Did you do anything to it before you left?"

"Yes; I put a bucket under it."

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, tho not necessarily for publication. Unusual letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

THE RED CROSS

Editor, Guide:—I write to express, however feebly, my indignation, and I think the indignation of all right-thinking people at the suggestion that we be taxed for the support of the Red Cross Society. The chief glory of this society is that it is a charitable work. It was organized to assist the army medical corps in caring for the wounded and to supply the extra comforts that alleviate pain, give pleasure, and help on the road to recovery. It is not hampered by any red tape or unnecessary officialism. It gave from almost the very start of the war a most efficient aid, in fact, if it had not been for this voluntary work, the army medical corps would have been overwhelmed and many more lives have been lost. The cost of working this Society is reduced to a minimum, because so many of the officials and workers accept no pay, and much of the material is sent in as gifts, etc. Now, if to support this work it is necessary to resort to taxation, then the government must take it over; it would no longer be a Red Cross Society, it would be an army medical corps. Every worker would have to be paid, every motor ambulance bought, every article, great or small, paid for, to say nothing about more chances for contract grafters, etc. The cost would be increased enormously and the efficiency greatly decreased (the present cost of administering the British Red Cross fund is 4d. in the £). But apart from the material side of the question, I never heard before that charity was a burden until I read it in your leader of December 22, headed, "The Patriotic Funds." When giving becomes a burden it is time to stop giving. Charity comes from the heart. It is an expression of love that brings us much happiness, because we do it of our own free will. In fact to "be charitable in all things" is one of the chief principles of the Christian religion. Love is the fundamental principle, and this is what our soldiers give expression to, "for greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for another." They are making the greatest sacrifice voluntarily; we are asked to make the easiest sacrifice, some financial help, voluntarily; but you, sir, would have others believe we are so mean and contemptible that we cannot, of our own free will, give enough to alleviate the sufferings of those men who are offering their lives for us, but that we must be "compelled" to give by taxation. If we have to be taxed for the support of the Red Cross Society, then our ministers of religion have been wasting their labors, and our churches will stand as monuments of hypocrisy. We have never had so great an opportunity, nor so great a charitable cause. Yet this national example of practical Christianity you would waste, and rather let our children learn that when our soldiers, many of them educated in these schools, appealed to us for help we had not enough of the "sporty" element in us to give, we had to be taxed. I do not suppose for one moment that any wounded soldier receiving help from the Red Cross considers that he is an object of charity, rather does he look on it as a bond of sympathy, a tie of affection, between himself and those he is defending. Most of the donations to this fund are made, no doubt, with the idea of showing "our boys" that we appreciate what they are doing for us, and by taxation you would take away this opportunity of showing a little thankfulness. What, anyway, is the idea of taxation for the Red Cross. If you are giving voluntarily, obviously you do not want a law passed to make yourself give, but if you want to make those who are not giving, charitable, the best way is to teach them the joy of giving. Taxation will not make them charitable. The Red Cross Society of, I believe every Christian nation, is supported by charity. What

will these nations say if Manitoba, in the most prosperous year of her history, is taxed for this cause? That the people were not generous enough to support their dying and wounded, so they had to be compelled to give by taxation. We should be looked on with contempt and pointed out as an example of meanness. However, we have in Manitoba plenty of public-spirited and generous men and women or associations, and so long as they continue their help I think any effort to resort to taxation for the support of the Red Cross Society will meet with the failure it deserves. Believing this to represent the opinion of the majority of people in

Manitoba, I hope you will find room for it in your columns.
Yours truly,
FAWCETT RANSOM,
Mountainside, Man.

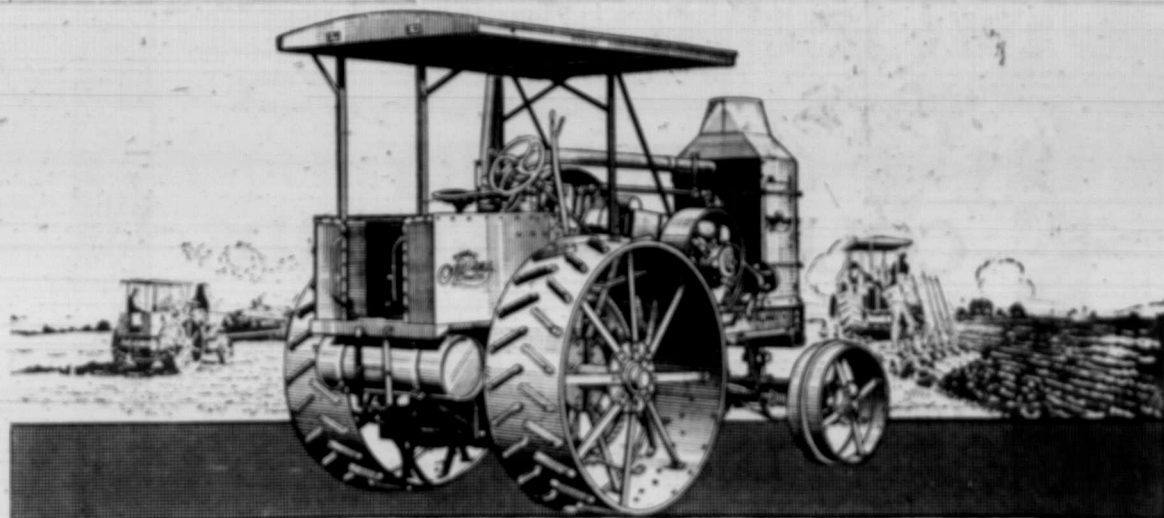
CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS' BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

Editor, Guide:—Undoubtedly a most important problem is the closer amalgamation of farmers' commercial concerns in the three prairie provinces, in fact, in all the provinces. To secure equality of footing, Manitoba must develop a co-operative elevator company similar to but distinct from Saskatchewan and Alberta, not an offshoot of The Grain Growers' Grain Company nor a department of the same, but a provincial organization with local autonomy. The grain company should then quit the line elevator business and become a grain clearing house for all the provincial elevator companies, extending its scope to cover grain exporting and export transportation, owned or controlled by the grain company. This would eliminate overlapping of service and competition or rivalry between the grain company

and co-operative elevator companies, but would result in large profits to the grain company from the commission sale of grain. To offset this, the present stockholders could accept preference stock entitled to say a ten per cent. annual dividend, and the balance of profits be distributed co-operatively among the patrons buying or selling thru the grain company.

In the distribution of supplies, the grain company could best serve the local units, whether co-operative trading associations or elevator locals, by acting as a wholesale house exclusively, thereby relieving the provincial Grain Growers' executives of the burden which the Saskatchewan Central executive is assuming. The provincial Grain Growers' Associations should not overlap the trading activities of the grain company, but continue the great educational and reform propaganda in which they have been eminently successful.

Control of the grain company should pass to the representatives of the elevator and trading locals, who would unite in general meeting to discuss business and elect directors, who would form a



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RURAL LIBRARIES AND SOCIAL CENTRES

Editor, Guide:—Knowing the wide and helpful influence of your paper, I ask for an opportunity to bring before your readers some suggestions regarding the social and intellectual life of the people who live in our towns, villages and rural communities.

We hear a great deal these days of the "back to the land" movement. To my mind, both the "back to the land" and the "stay on the land" problems will be solved when we find sensible ways of varying and enriching the life of the people who live on farms and in the smaller towns.

As a beginning, why should not every town and village of Manitoba have a good public library, and every remote rural community a travelling library of first-class literature? Thru your energy and enterprise, Mr. Editor, you have already introduced into many communities excellent libraries, and have interested all your readers in the library question. Now can we not, by soliciting government leadership, go a step farther and have a good library in every community in the province?

No man in any community who would use a good library intelligently could fail to find help and inspiration for his own work and also relaxation from it. Farmers and their wives would find both profit and satisfaction in having available the latest and best works on farm problems and home economics. Professional men, tho isolated from their fellows, could keep abreast of the wider lines of progress. Best of all, the growing boys and girls could find in books of travel and in clean, healthy fiction the adventure and romance which their souls crave and which they so often seek in the cheap glitter and tawdry stimulation of city shows and gaieties.

One of the problems in connection with the establishment of such libraries would, of course, be their housing. Why should not each town erect a building that would not only accommodate a library but also provide a reading room, a rest room for farmers and their wives coming into town, and a large hall for lectures, concerts and social gatherings? This would soon, under wise management, become the social centre of the whole community. Here the people would come together to hear the lecturers from the Agricultural College and the university; they would enjoy illustrated lectures on a wide range of subjects or listen to the best music, for a lantern or moving picture machine and a first class phonograph would be part of the equipment.

The cost of such a venture would be approximately as follows: In many places some building would be available which at small cost could be adjusted to the new uses. Should a new edifice have to be erected the cost would probably be about \$6,000, which amount could be borrowed at 7 per cent. The total cost would be somewhat as follows:

Interest on \$6,000 at 7%	\$ 420.00
Upkeep of building	100.00
Fuel and light	200.00
Caretaker's wages	200.00
New books, magazines, phonograph records, etc.	400.00
Librarian's salary	1,200.00
Total	\$2,520.00
Less gov't grant of 10% ..	252.00
	\$2,268.00

This would mean, in a municipality that had an area of five townships, a tax of two cents an acre or three dollars and twenty cents for a quarter-section. In many communities this scheme would be linked up with the town hall. The official in charge might be the clerk of the municipality as well. Should a movement of this sort become popular it would create a need for a new type of community official. The success of any local centre would depend to a large extent upon the off-

cial in charge. In this our Agricultural College could render splendid service by giving courses in municipal finance and in the routine work of library management. The officials in charge of these centres should also be expert in the organization of all community interests, such as debates, entertainments and the athletic sports of the whole district.

This awakened and alert community spirit would have the continual inspiration of the best books along every line. I believe that our government is prepared to give prompt and adequate leadership along this line, should popular opinion so demand.

If the readers of your valuable paper consider that this plan is workable, I ask them to interest themselves in it so that we may be able to place good books and social enjoyment within the reach of everyone in Manitoba.
(Rev.) DONALD M. SOLANDT.
35 St. James Place, Winnipeg.

SUGAR FREIGHTS

Editor, Guide:—With further reference to importing sugar direct from Barbados, it occurs to me that when the Panama Canal is in proper working order, and steamers resume their regular services after the war, the rates on sugar from the West Indies to Alberta should be very greatly reduced by shipping by Vancouver, which will entail only about 600 miles by rail, instead of about 2,000 by Montreal. The Royal Mail S.S. Co. intend to run a regular service by the West Indies to Vancouver. The railway freight on wheat would be reduced if the river below Robson, at the lower end of Arrow Lake, was improved so that boats could go from the Arrow Lakes to the sea at Portland. This could be done if such powerful interests were not working against it. Our cousins to the south have developed some of their small streams also running into the Columbia River, and are sending their wheat direct from their farms in Washington Territory, etc., by water to Portland harbor on the Pacific. More information about this can be got from the Board of Trade at Nelson, or better still at Portland, Wash., U.S.A. These "impossible" things can be done, when wanted, just as the Hudson Bay route can be used.
F. W. GODSAL.
Cowley, Alta., Dec. 27, 1915.

FARMERS AND CITY FOLK

Editor, Guide:—What I read in a recent number of The Guide concerning the tendency of farmers and their wives to consider themselves inferior when in the presence of city people made me think of the account of his experience given by one of the private secretaries of the late Elbert Hubbard. To me the killing of Elbert Hubbard was the bitterest feature of the Lusitania massacre. I was very fond of his writings and got a great deal of helpful suggestion from them. You know he was originally a farmer but fond of having his say, and when editors refused to print what he wrote he set up a printing shop in his carriage shed and printed it himself.

This developed into a printing establishment of considerable importance. He added a cabinet maker's shop, hand copper working and other things, including an inn for the accommodation of the large number of travellers who stopped to look his place over; but he retained the farm and raised the food eaten by the several hundred people employed in his various enterprises.

This private secretary said that when he was hired by Elbert Hubbard he had been working in a city office, and went to Hubbard's establishment in a boiled shirt, stand-up collar, patent leather shoes and clothes to match. When he reported at Hubbard's office and was not at first given anything to do he was worried, thinking that perhaps he was expected to see what needed doing and do it without being told, but as he could not make it out he asked Hubbard what he should do. Hubbard got up and said: "I guess we had better go out and clean the barn." He led the way to the cow barn, handed the new secretary in patent leathers, etc., a dung fork, took another and proceeded to clean the barn. He then turned the new man over to the stable boy and went away. Finally the secretary noticed that all the men about the

place, whether they were working indoors or out, were dressed alike. It turned out that they all worked part of the time out on the farm and part of the time in the shops. None of them wore overalls and coarse shoes and none of them were dressed according to the prevailing style. All wore soft black shirts, corduroy pants and ordinary coat and vest. The secretary took the hint and adopted the Roycroft style of clothing.

Now here was a farmer who did not fall for the city man's style of clothing, which is frequently changed to put clothing out of style and make the purchase of new necessary to avoid being out of date. He not only set a style of his own but made it a mark of superiority instead of ridicule in the city. It came to be a mark of distinction to own anything made in the Roycroft shops on Elbert Hubbard's farm. Everything was perfectly plain but made of the best

material obtainable and with faultless workmanship. The furniture, you know, is all made on perfectly straight lines, the style never changes and is always in style. The Roycrofts do not follow the whims of fashion, but everyone dressed in Roycroft style is looked at as a distinguished person rather than one to be ridiculed because he is a farmer or out of style. The Roycroft clothing is in place on the farm, at church, in the shop—anywhere. They are dressed the same way at work or in town, using the garments that are worn a bit to save the new ones when working where clothing might get soiled. The Roycroft soft shirt of fine material and the Roycroft plain tie, which is always made in the same plain way, defies all changes of style and are always in style. We fall down when we think that to look well we must imitate city people. They would respect us a deal more if we dressed well but dressed like

farmers and at the same time in a way more comfortable and more sensible than theirs. For my part I would like to see the Roycroft clothing become the farmers' uniform, worn in town and city as a matter to be proud of, and if a farmer is to be laughed at in town let it be because he is aping the town folk instead of wearing his own uniform.
W. I. THOMAS.
Munson, Alta.

WHY HE WANTS FREE WHEAT

Editor, Guide:—I hope you will pound the government on the back till they give us Free Wheat. I could get from 5 to 10 cents more in Sweet Grass, Montana. It is just as handy for me as Coultts, Alta., and when I get No. 2 or 3 in Canada I would get No. 1 in the States. This difference in lots of cases would pay the thresher's bill, which would be \$200 or \$300.
HENRY BALL.
Coultts, Alta.

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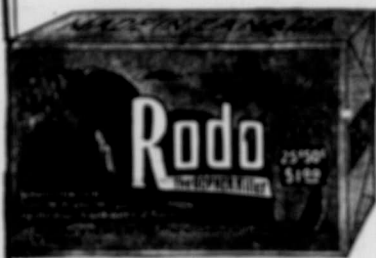
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A Low Toned Color Scheme

In order to establish a working basis for the color scheme of house No. 8, let us suppose that the living-room has a west and south exposure and the kitchen a south and east outlook. We will finish the hall and living-room in putty color with silver grey woodwork and have the fireplace built of warm reddish brown bricks, spread over the floor a big plain rug of dull brown and curtain the windows with cream scrim and a cretonne with a rose, green and brown pattern. The same cretonne should be used to upholster the willow or wicker chairs of antique grey-brown with which the room is furnished. A table finished in mahogany can be used effectively in this room and a lamp and fireplace fittings of bright, not brushed, brass. Several rose and green cushions and jars should be scattered about.

The kitchen, which will usually serve as a dining-room also should be finished in white enamel, with a wainscoting four and a half or five feet above the baseboard, painted a fairly deep grey-blue and the upper portion of the wall plain white, with a block pattern linoleum in blue-grey and white on the floor. The furniture in this room should be finished in white enamel. The windows would require only dotted white muslin curtains.

The bathroom upstairs should be finished like the kitchen in white and blue, and the other rooms in warm buff tones

with a shade or two lighter or darker, or with the ground color to match the wall and a contrasting pattern or with a pattern part of which matches the wall in color with a contrasting background. "The color of the wall" in this case does not mean that, given a gray-blue wall one can choose sky blue curtains with impunity because they are both blue. It simply means that with a certain shade of grey-blue wall one can use curtains a shade or two darker or lighter, but always on exactly the same order of grey-blue. This method of furnishing is called the one-color scheme, and is very difficult, because two shades of the same color which are in different scales make a greater discord than two contrasting colors which are not quite perfect together. So in choosing the patterned goods. Whether it is the ground color or the figure that carries out the color of the wall, it must be perfectly in tune with the wall color, better still if it matches it identically.

The Hanging of Curtains

It is very seldom, nowadays, that one finds curtains hung on rings, and certainly there was a tendency for the curtain to flop between the rings.

It is usual now to finish them with a casing or heading at the top thru which the rod is slipped. If two sets of curtains are used on one window two or



A Delightful Living Room in a Country Home

with cream woodwork and curtains, and rugs in woody browns and greens. The furniture may be white or cream enamel, reddish brown oak or mahogany.

Use of Over Curtains

A beautiful touch of color can be introduced into these rooms, as indicated above, by the use of over-curtains, the real function of which is to soften the light from the window and to introduce a contrasting note of color into the room. They may be made of cretonne or madras. Cretonne in good patterns costs from thirty-five cents to one dollar a yard, and usually requires to be faced with silk or satin to give a finished appearance. It is generally a yard wide.

A good madras costs from eighty-five cents to two dollars a yard, but it is from fifty to fifty-four inches wide, so that each strip the length of the window can be divided into two curtains, and it does not require any facing.

Which it is best to choose depends upon the type of room in which it is to be used. Cretonne hangings are at their best in a room furnished in willow or wicker; cretonne or madras can be used almost equally well in a room furnished in mahogany or willow, while madras is preferable for a room with mission furniture.

The amateur will do well in choosing curtains to get them the color of the

three rods or wires are used in hanging them.

The inner curtains of scrim or net are made long enough so that when finished with a deep hem at the bottom they just touch the window sill. The inside edge of the curtain should be finished with a neat little edging which can be bought in any drapery store for the purpose. Very often this is all the curtaining a window requires.

Over-curtains may be hung in different ways. Sometimes the side curtains are hung on the same rod as the net curtains with a valance on a separate rod, reaching right across the window. Occasionally the net curtains are hung on one rod, the side curtains on another rod, and the valance on a third rod. Still another way is to hang the net curtains on one rod and the valance and side curtains together on another rod. In this case the valance just reaches from side curtain to side curtain and not right across the window.

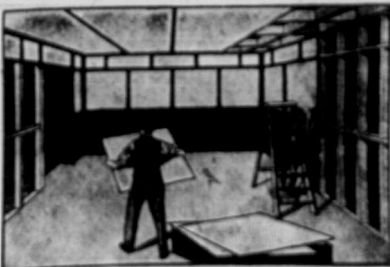
Then, again, curtains may be made, as indicated above, either with a casing or heading at top. Which method is best is simply a matter of personal taste.

Finally, the outside curtains may end just below the window sill or they may reach to the floor, and here again the matter has to be decided individually, tho the writer's own preference is for short curtains, as being cleaner and trimmer.

WORKING DRAWINGS \$2.50

Complete working drawings for the construction of Guide House No. 8, together with complete bill of materials and instructions for building, will be mailed to any address for \$2.50.

FARM BUILDING DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG



So Easy to Put On
Do Not Overlook

Martin's New Wallboard

(Made in Canada)

When selecting materials for your new home. An up-to-date interior wall covering replacing lath and plaster, guaranteed sanitary and durable.

It is made from pure wood fibre, extra in thickness and can be painted, kalsomined or papered. No waiting for busy tradesmen or lost time while plaster is drying. Can be applied by anyone who can use a hammer. Our circulars enclosed in each bundle give full directions for applying. For sale by first class dealers everywhere.

Write Us for Samples

John Martin Paper Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

CONCRETE Make your own building material right on the spot. No better building material on the market today. Free and permanent. Write for catalogue on "IDEAL" Block Machines.

IDEAL Concrete Machinery Co., Limited
Windsor, Ontario

BLOCKS

15 ^{95 UPWARD}
ON TRIAL
Fully Guaranteed

American CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.00. Same work or cold milk; making lumpy or light cream.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL
Send a sanitary receipt, easily cleaned. Inflated from prices which illustrate our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B. Whether busy in large or small, write for literature free of charge. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 2214, Balabridge, N. Y.

CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For deep wells get Cater's fig. 130. So easy to put in and so easy to repair. A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address: Dept. G. BRANDON, MAN.

Making Poultry Pay

Continued from Page 12

we have done with an incubator is 59 chicks from 65 untested eggs, and we raised every one of the 59 to three or four months of age, when we lost track of them. As a rule chicks from a high percentage hatch are easier to raise and develop into better birds.

We test the eggs on the sixth day for the reason that the embryo is most easily seen at that time. Perfectly clear eggs are boiled hard for the little chicks. They will keep for weeks in this condition. If many eggs are tested out showing blood rings, the temperature in the incubator has been too high for the first few days. Also if the chicks hatch in less than 21 days it shows that too high a temperature has been held during incubation, and if the hatch drags over 21 days the temperature has been too low, and should be remedied with the next hatch. It is not desirable to open the door of the incubator for at least twelve hours after hatching commences, but it will do no harm to remove some chicks when the hatch is 23 off, if the nursery is overcrowded. It hardly pays to help chicks out of the shell except in a case where an empty shell has capped an egg that is chipped.

The most important dangers to avoid while operating are as follows:—

Do not permit anything to be hung up above the incubator. It may fall on the regulator without being noticed. Do not allow one side of the tray to hang over the edge of the table while cooling, as those eggs will be cooled too much. Do not handle the eggs after filling the lamp, and fill the lamp early in the evening to allow the flame time to adjust itself. Do not allow anything but fertile eggs to remain in the machine. The infertile should be tested out on the 6th day, and all spoiled eggs on the 18th day.

Brooding and Feeding

We have tried all the different systems of brooding devices, and, next to the natural method, prefer the portable hover and colony house system. A hover is placed in a 7-foot square colony house, the floor of which is covered with chaff or cut straw. When thoroughly warmed up 50 chicks (never more to one hover) are placed under the hover and a little fence of 1-inch mesh wire placed around so the chicks cannot get more than a foot away from the heat the first few days. The greatest mortality among chicks occurs within the first four days, and it is almost always caused by chilling, either by placing the newly hatched chicks on a cold, drafty floor or by allowing them to huddle together outside the hover after being fed. Each chick must be put back under the hover as soon as fed for a few minutes to allow them to get warmed up.

When the chicks are 48 hours old they are placed under the hover, which is kept cooler than the incubator nursery, and allowed to "harden off." The best temperature is such that the chicks will sit around the edge with their heads out. Should the weather become colder during the night they will creep back under the hover where there is more heat. For their first feed we give stale bread, soaked in buttermilk and squeezed dry. This may be varied with hard boiled eggs, oatmeal or boiled rice. We feed five times a day rather sparingly the first two weeks; after that they are fed all they care to eat, gradually getting them on to a feed of small or cracked wheat and mixed grain. We give nothing to drink but buttermilk for three or four days, and see to it that every chick gets a little the first day. Those chicks that do not know enough to drink must have their beaks dipped in the liquid. For drinking fountains cut a V-shaped notch in the edge of a tomato can, fill with water and invert inside the lid of a lard pail. For a guide as to whether the chicks are making good gains, the American breeds should weigh 1 1/2 to 2 pounds at eight weeks of age, and should gain slightly more than one pound for each succeeding month until matured.

J.G.G., Man.

Barn Roofing

For complete satisfaction, nothing equals

"GALT" STEEL SHINGLES or "GALT" CORRUGATED IRON

Send us a sketch of your barn, with dimensions, and we will quote you an interesting price for roofing it.

The Galt Art Metal Co. Ltd. Cor. Richard and Pine WINNIPEG, Man.

Free! Complete Illustrated Catalogue Poultry, Dog, Bee and Bird Supplies

Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd. Peter Block Edmonton, Alta.

McLean's 8th Annual Bonspiel Sale

Auction Sale of 200 to 300 head carefully selected Manitoba Horses, consisting of choice Farm Mares and Geldings, Heavy Draft Horses and Delivery Horses; also a few teams of good Mules, at our Sales Stables in Winnipeg, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17

AT 1.30 O'CLOCK

Our Market is the horse centre for the Western Provinces—it is a home for both buyer and seller. We handle more good horses than any one firm in Western Canada. Whether you want one horse or a carload, come and see us. We are always ready to do business and can save you money. We hitch and show any horse. Special attention given to carload shipments. We load and attend to shipping out all horses for our customers.

Farmers can take advantage of the Cheap Rates to Winnipeg during the Bonspiel and attend this sale, where they will be able to buy the best horses in Manitoba at reasonable prices.

AUCTION SALE EVERY THURSDAY PRIVATE SALES EVERY DAY IN WEEK

100 TO 150 HEAD ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM

ALSO WAGONS, HARNESS, BLANKETS, ETC., ALWAYS ON SALE

E. W. McLEAN - Sale Stables: Cor. Arlington and Alexander Streets

(FORMERLY OF 185 JAMES STREET)
(Take a Logan Ave. car at Main St. to Stock Exchange Hotel, or Arlington car at Union Bank to Arlington St. and walk a short distance North.)

HORSES! HORSES!

The Horse Market of Alberta

Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday. Always on hand 300 to 500 head to choose from. Horses of all descriptions always on hand. You can buy one or a carload. Horses delivered free of charge to C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.R. stock yards. If you are in need of horses, come and give us a trial. Our prices are right.

Layzell's Horse Repository

RIVERSIDE, CALGARY

Telegraph Address "HORSES," Calgary.

Phone M 2200

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"In times of war prepare for peace." Now, better than ever, will it pay you to raise good stock. Order your Hens, Bantams and Cuckoos from HIGH NOW STOCK FARM. I can please you. THOS. NOBLE - DAYSLAND, ALBERTA

WINNIPEG STEEL GRANARY & CULVERT CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG REGINA

FIRE AND LIGHTNING PROTECTION

Are the advantages that explain the increasing popularity of

The "JUMBO" Line of SHEET METAL

Building Material

Added to these are Permanent Weather Protection, Clean Rain Water, and Freedom from Repair Expense and Painting.

Send for Catalogue, they are free. We ship either from Winnipeg or Regina

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Winnipeg Steel Granary & Culvert Co. P.O. Box 3054, Winnipeg

Gentlemen:—Please send me the catalogue marked X.

R-5 Corrugated Iron, Shingles, Siding, etc.

T-2 Granaries and Tanks of all kinds.

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Culverts and Wall Curbing.

Name _____

Address _____

The New REO The Fifth

The "Incomparable Four"

"The Incomparable Four"

WE REO FOLK VERILY BELIEVE that Reo the Fifth is, today, the greatest automobile in the world.

CONSIDERED FROM EVERY STANDPOINT—first cost, cost of upkeep, long life—passenger miles per dollar—where can you find value equal to this?

CONSIDER FOR A MOMENT. Here is an automobile the chassis of which has been standard in practically its present form for now six seasons. That alone is a record. Of only one other car in the world, so far as we can learn, can it be said.

REO THE FIFTH IS THE RESULT of the longest and the product of the ripest experience of which the automobile industry could boast. So it was but natural that it should be, from the very first, a wonderful car.

Canadian buyers now receive their Reos direct from the big parent factory at Lansing, Michigan.

We have tried both ways, and we find that we can give our Canadian customers better workmanship, better finish and altogether better value and better service from the main factory than we could from a Canadian branch plant.

The Reo factory at St. Catharines, Ont., will hereafter continue as a service plant. In addition we have established a service station at Winnipeg—1218-20 King Street—where a complete stock of replacement parts for every Reo model ever made, from the first to the latest, are carried, and where Reo buyers in the Western provinces are assured prompt and courteous attention.

With the best class of distributors handling Reo motor cars in Canada, and each carrying in stock such parts as may be needed for replacements, we feel we can now give the very best service possible to our Canadian friends.

Prices quoted are in all cases, net, duty paid, f. o. b. factory at Lansing, Michigan. New catalogue just out—send for one.

THEN THE REO POLICY of improving, refining, perfecting that which we have, instead of trying always to develop something radically, sensationally new, has resulted in this latest model Reo the Fifth, "the simplest car in the world to drive" and the "cheapest car in the world to maintain."

FROM THE VERY FIRST WE REO FOLK CONTENTED that ultimate leadership would redound to that concern which made, not the most novel, but the most serviceable automobile. And that enduring success would be the reward not, of making the highest or the lowest priced car—but the car of greatest dependability and lowest maintenance cost.

AN INVESTIGATION MADE LAST YEAR proved this remarkable fact: that the cost of repairs and replacements on thousands of cars of this model had been less than six dollars per car per year!

AND HUNDREDS OF OWNERS have written us that they have yet to pay the first dollar for a repair on a Reo—and some of them have owned and driven their cars constantly from one to three years. Just gasoline and oil.

THIS LATEST MODEL has many refinements and improvements over its immediate predecessor. The world moves and Reo moves with it—always in the van.

BODY HAS BEEN REDESIGNED to conform to the latest ideas and to enhance its already graceful appearance. Same width and leg room—several inches wider and longer than most so-called "5-passenger" cars.

ANOTHER GREAT IMPROVEMENT is the location of electric lighting and starting switches on steering post in reach of the driver. Spark and throttle control levers are now on top of steering wheel.

THERE ARE MANY improvements and refinements that the practiced eye will notice and the experienced motorist enthusiastically approve. Each small in itself but all contributing to the excellence of the whole.

YOUR REO DEALER will be pleased to send you a catalog describing the various features more fully.

BUT YOU MUST SEE—must ride in and finally must drive Reo the Fifth yourself to fully appreciate its many points of excellence.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.



The New REO "Six"

"The Fashion Plate of -16"

YOU NEED GO NO FURTHER—you need pay no more—to obtain all the mechanical excellence, all the beauty, style, finish and luxurious riding qualities in a seven-passenger touring car, that your heart can desire.

FOR WE MAINTAIN that, though you search the world over, you will find no car at any price, that is the superior of this new Reo Six in these essentials.

MECHANICALLY IT HAS NO SUPERIOR—it is not possible to put better materials in a chassis, simply because the science of metallurgy knows no better. Reo uses and always has used the best. The fame of Reo rests on that.

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE to machine parts more accurately—for the Reo factories are admittedly the "Models" among automobile factories and Reo standards are admittedly of the highest.

AND IT ISN'T POSSIBLE to obtain an automobile, in the designing and fabrication of which, more experience has been applied—for the Reo organization is the oldest in the Automobile industry. And never since the first Reo was made has there been a single change in the executive organization of Reo.

ALL WE'VE LEARNED, WE'VE KEPT right here in the Reo factories—and this latest product of Reo brains and experience and facilities is the net result.

AS TO BEAUTY OF EXTERIOR we need only say that when this new Reo Six was announced and its graceful lines shown in the engravings it was instantly hailed by everyone in the trade—rival and friend alike—as the "Fashion Plate" for the coming year.

AND IF YOU HAVE WATCHED closely the various new bodies that have since come out—some of them only too palpably redesigned to emulate the lines of this Reo Six—you have observed that it had set the style for the season.

BUT REO BEAUTY ISN'T on the outside alone—it's in the unseen places as well. In fact none so thoroughly appreciates Reo engineering as he who has studied it most intimately.

THE SAME STURDINESS—the same wonderful reliability, dependability and economy of upkeep—that have made the four-cylinder Reo world famous, are in this Reo Six.

"50 PER CENT OVER-SIZE in all vital parts," that Reo factor of safety is the reason at the same time for Reo dependability and low maintenance cost:

EVERY PART THAT IS SUBJECTED—or may ever be subjected—to excessive strains are made fifty per cent heavier—or of better material and therefore fifty per cent stronger—than other makers consider necessary. Motor parts—as crank-shafts, connecting rods, bearings. Transmission gears, driving shafts, axles, differentials—all vital parts are made to the Reo standard "fifty per cent oversize."

SEE THIS NEW REO SIX. Ride in it. Drive it yourself—you can if you have ever driven any automobile. You will say you have never tasted the real joys of motoring before.

JUST A WORD ABOUT DELIVERIES. Those who know are unanimous in stating that there will be a tremendous shortage of automobiles the next few months. Can't be otherwise. Shortage of all kinds of materials and of tools to manufacture them—demand greater than ever before.

SO WE SUGGEST that you decide this matter at once and order your Reo immediately. Then you'll be one of "the lucky ones."

TODAY won't be a minute too soon.

Reo Motor Trucks

Most distributors of Reo Motor cars also handle Reo motor trucks—entirely separate corporation, but managed by the same "Reo Folk."

Space forbids a lengthy description or specifications of Reo trucks here. So we'll only say there are two chassis models. For heavy hauling the 2-Ton Reo, and for lighter, speedier delivery, the 1500-Pound (3/4-Ton) Reo "Speed Wagon."

Both are famous for the same dependability and low up-keep that is an attribute of all Reos.

Prices: The 2-Ton Reo chassis, \$2150; the 1500-pound truck with standard express body, \$1500—both net, duty paid, f. o. b. factory, Lansing, Michigan.

Ask for a catalog—any Reo dealer will gladly send you a copy—or write the factory direct.

REO MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, LANSING, MICHIGAN

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.



Farmers' Financial Directory

CROWN LIFE

Carry more Life Insurance.

That's the great injunction to-day. If you haven't as much as you can afford, call or write us to send a representative to see you.

The Crown Life has over \$120 of Assets for every \$100 of liabilities.

Let us send you some new Insurance facts.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
G. T. SOMERS, President.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

The Standard Trusts Company

in its capacity as Trustee, Executor and Administrator has a number of assets on hand, which it must realize on, to enable the numerous beneficiaries under those Estates to receive their bequests. Those assets consist of (1) Farms, improved and unimproved, situated in the three Prairie Provinces; (2) Town and City Properties, improved and unimproved, throughout the West; (3) Stocks and Bonds of sufficient variety to satisfy all investors. As Trustee also for certain corporations, it has several large tracts of land capable of colonization, some near Winnipeg, some near Brandon, some near Otterburne and Dominion City, some near Canora, Sask., and some near Lethbridge, Alta. All well located, good in quality and reasonable in price. Terms very easy. Write or ask for booklet.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY Standard Trusts Building, Winnipeg

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

Depositors' Confidence is Well Placed



Head Office, Winnipeg
Total Assets over \$22,500,000
Deposits over \$12,500,000

Our Paid-up Capital is \$5,000,000; Retained and Undivided Profits over \$3,500,000; Total Assets over \$20,500,000. As a natural consequence our Deposits are growing rapidly, and now exceed \$12,500,000.

315 Branches in Canada. 210 in the West
BRANCHES IN ALBERTA:

Airdrie, Alderson, Alix, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Bellevue, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Bow Island, Brooks, Bruderheim, Calgary, Cardston, Carstairs, Cereal, Chinook, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Empress, Foremost, Fort Saskatchewan, Grand Prairie, Grassy Lake, Hanna, High River, Hillcrest, Innisfail, Irvine, Jenner, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Spirit River, Standard, Strathmore, Swallow, Three Hills, Wainwright, Winnifred.

Advertisers in The Guide

are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.
SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN
A Western Banking Institution for Western People.
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

DOMINION War Loan

In amounts of \$100 and \$1,000

Write us for particulars

T. R. BILLET & CO.
Stock and Bond Brokers
WINNIPEG

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special **Farmers' Policy**
There is none better.
See our Local Agent or write for his Address to:
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Don't Wear a Truss



BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No valves. No lace. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.
C. E. BROOKS, 1963 State Street, Marshall, Mich.

INSURANCE THAT DOES NOT INSURE

A reader of The Guide residing at De Winton, Alberta, has sent to this office details of a case in which he has suffered a great injustice at the hands of a hail insurance company. Last spring Charles A. Hughes insured 200 acres of oats against damage by hail, paying to the Canada Weather Insurance Co., of Toronto, a premium of \$112.00, the insurance being for a maximum of \$8 per acre or a total of \$1,600. On September 15, 1915, a hail storm occurred shortly after midday, and Mr. Hughes' crop was very badly damaged. He put in a claim for compensation but it was pointed out to him that his policy expired at noon on September 15, and that the company was not liable. There was no doubt that this was legally and technically correct, but an effort was made by the local agent at Okotoks to prevail upon the company to waive the point and pay Mr. Hughes for the loss of his crop, as they would have been compelled to do if the storm had occurred an hour and a half earlier. It was pointed out that Mr. Hughes had insured thru the same agency for ten years, and this was his first claim on account of damage. This was also the only loss at the Okotoks agency in the year, and considering the good year the company had had, the agent suggested that it would be wise to pay the claim if only as an advertisement. The head office of the company, however, refused to pay a cent, and finally closed the matter by saying that they could not legally pay the claim, as to do so would be against Dominion law.

Law Needs Changing

If this is so the law should be altered—not altered so that a company could pay damages for improper claims, because that would open the door to graft, but altered so that when a farmer insures his crop against hail it is insured until it has been harvested. Other hail insurance companies no doubt have the same clause in their policy, but it is an entirely unjust clause and should be forbidden by law.

It is also the practice with hail insurance companies not to make insurance effective until the policy has been written up in the head office or the provincial headquarters. Fire insurance and life insurance become effective the moment the premium is paid, but in the case of hail the practice is otherwise. Agents for hail insurance companies frequently travel around the country after the grain is up soliciting business, and after they have received the premium may take their own time about forwarding it to headquarters. At the office there may also be delay, and the insurance does not become effective until the policy has been counter-signed by the representative of the company appointed for the purpose. If in the meantime the crop is hailed out no compensation is forthcoming. This also is a distinct injustice and should be made illegal.

The Provincial System

Under the Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance Act of Saskatchewan the crop is insured for the whole of the year, and it is not necessary to secure a policy, all grain crops in a municipality which has adopted the act being automatically insured.

If the farmers who patronize hail insurance companies believe that the law should be altered so as to compel the company to insure the crop from seed time until harvest, representations should be made to the government. In the meantime justice might be secured if farmers would make it known that they would not insure in any company that did not give them protection from the time they paid the premium until the crop was safely harvested. In Saskatchewan in 1915 the hail insurance companies received \$3 in premiums for every dollar they paid in compensation for losses, and experience for several years back has been somewhat similar so that they can well afford to extend the period of protection.

The best thing, of course, is to extend the area in which the provincial systems are in force in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and to put the act into operation in Manitoba.

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL
EDMONTON REGINA
SASKATOON

PRINCIPAL FEATURES

of the 1915 Business of The Great-West Life were—

Business Issued, 1915	\$ 24,457,929
(The largest in the Company's history)	
Income for 1915	4,779,490
Increase for the year	554,034
Assets, Dec. 31st, 1915	19,204,545
Increase for the year	2,468,101
Surplus Earned, 1915	973,678
Net Surplus	2,874,796
Business in Force, Dec. 31st, 1915	119,466,067
Increase for the year	11,244,135
Net Rate of Interest Earned in 1915	was 7 per cent.

The full report, ready in a few days, will be mailed upon request. Also a booklet showing results under policies maturing in 1916.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

MONEY To Loan

on Improved City and Farm Property at current interest rates. Direct applications from borrowers accepted. Agents wanted at places where not represented.

NETHERLANDS Mortgage Co. of Canada
Electric Railway Chambers, WINNIPEG

Urban Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Incorporated 1888. Partage in Prairie, Man. —
J. A. Marshall, Pres. It. McKillop, Vice-Pres.
J. P. Young, Treas.
BUSINESS IN MANITOBA ONLY
AGENTS WANTED
In all towns, villages and cities
R. H. M. PRATT, Manager

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Dominion Bank

At the Forty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Dominion Bank, held at the Head Office in Toronto, on 26th January, 1916, the following statement of the affairs of the Bank, as at 31st December, 1915, was submitted:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1914	\$ 284,316.59
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts	8870,966.47
Less	
Dominion Government War Tax	\$43,618.35
Taxes paid to Provincial Governments	22,225.00
	65,843.35
Making net profits of	805,123.12
	\$1,089,439.71

Which amount has been disposed of as follows:

Dividends (quarterly) at Twelve per cent. per annum	\$720,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	25,000.00
Balance carried forward	344,439.71
	\$1,089,439.71

E. B. OSLER, President. C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	7,000,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	344,439.71
Dividend No. 133, payable 3rd January, 1916	180,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed	1,049.75
	7,525,489.46
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders	813,525,489.46
Notes in Circulation	1,995,666.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$12,604,373.24
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	53,361,224.75
	65,965,597.99
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	579,855.02
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	878,361.55
Bills Payable	47,352.00
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	1,215,563.49
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	267,241.40
	73,949,637.45
Total Liabilities to the Public	\$87,475,126.91

GENERAL STATEMENT—(Cont.)

ASSETS	
Gold and Silver Coin	\$ 1,626,964.01
Dominion Government Notes	11,041,905.50
Notes of other Banks	704,778.65
Cheques on other Banks	3,721,594.35
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,829,383.17
	19,924,625.68
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	755,150.69
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	1,167,263.29
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	4,647,001.59
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days)	
Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	5,944,900.13
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days)	
Loans elsewhere than in Canada	221,459.58
	\$32,660,400.96
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	47,453,931.23
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	12,379.18
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	1,215,563.49
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	18,414.74
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	228,361.30
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	5,616,009.71
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	263,900.00
Mortgages on Real Estate sold	6,216.30
	54,814,725.95
	\$87,475,126.91

E. B. OSLER, President. C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the Chief Office of The Dominion Bank, and with the certified returns received from its Branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches on December 31st, 1915, we certify that, in our opinion, such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned the cash and securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches were checked and verified by us at another time during the year and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to us and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

G. T. CLARKSON }
R. J. DILLWORTH } of Clarkson, Gordon and Dillworth, C.A.
Toronto, January 18th, 1916.

Britain's Fight for Democracy

Continued from Page 11

by the merest accident, has endowed many wholly inferior people with an artificial importance and served to sunder whole sections of the community from one another by hateful barriers; class distinctions are infinitely more acute in Canada than in the other dominions who enjoy more enlightened political guidance. Wealth is sometimes accompanied by rare nobility of character, patriotism and generosity, and allied to such can work wondrous good, but public opinion here has gone wildly astray in attributing too much prestige to its accidental possession. In paying court to the plutocracy, the politicians have merely participated in a common error.

New Standards Demanded

For the future we must demand new standards of opinion as well as new politics in Canada. We ought to ask henceforth what a man can do for others rather than what he has done for himself, and pay less attention to the size of his bank account or his mansion. Sincerely viewed, money is simply a mechanical provision to enable human beings to express themselves. The lack of it spells extinction, and too many

mortals suffer this fate for the peace of humane minds. The war, however, has availed to put human worth in the forefront of life's scene, and all true-hearted patriots should strive to keep it there, delegate to the background the thought of amassing a fortune and insist upon estimating service to the community as a nobler ideal than great possessions. There are signs that some of our plutocracy are becoming conscious of their errors and shortcomings; many of them have been forced to realize how unstable their fortunes were. Others have felt the infection of public service and are now more willing to devote their wealth and abilities to unselfish aims. Unfortunately there has not arisen among them any marked disposition to agree to the abandonment of the numerous unfair economic privileges which afflict the workers of the country. On the contrary, the interests have used the war to increase the value of these special privileges and it is notorious that some of the worst offenders have made the largest profits out of the nation's travail. If there is not—and the signs are few—a far-reaching change of heart and outlook among our financial mandarins, then the only alternative before the people of Canada is a concerted revolt against the political

system, which acquiesces in the maintenance of an economic system of privilege, plunder and unparalleled waste, fatal alike to our national morale and the fiscal reorganization which is a paramount necessity. And let there be no delusions that it is not imperatively necessary.

After the War

There seems to be a widespread belief that the result of the war will be a great increase in the prosperity of Canada and an immediate renewal on a larger scale of the recent boom, but be assured that this much-to-be-desired event will demand far-reaching changes of national outlook and method. We need not rely for a moment on the assistance which European countries have hitherto rendered us in the shape of capital and labor. Europe is face to face with an enormous task of reconstruction which will strain her available financial resources to the utmost.

Of necessity, war is destructive of wealth directly because its operations comprise the undoing of what the producers of wealth have accomplished. It destroys buildings and railways, cuts down orchards and crops, devastates accumulations of food and clothing; it is also responsible for vast indirect de-

struction, partly because all its operations mean an expenditure of wealth, but there is also a grave danger that it may modify for the worse the distribution of wealth which is at present sufficiently unfair.

For Canada, no policy will tend to lessen the dangerous economic effects of spending \$250,000 per day on the war unless it is accompanied by large increases of production. Nothing but organization and improved production will keep us going, and delay is more than dangerous. Action should be taken at once, not merely to meet the emergencies of the ensuing two or three years, but as part and parcel of a complete scheme of national reorganization to be carried out steadily and unflinchingly by the rising generation in the interests of the whole people, when permanent peace is secured.

The record of the year 1915 has been a good one so far as the dairy business in Manitoba is concerned. There were increases upon 1914 of over a million pounds in the make of creamery butter, over 200,000 pounds in that of dairy and over 25,000 pounds in the output of cheese, while the increase in the total value of milk and milk products was over \$427,000.

Pure Bred Poultry—FREE

For Boys and Girls

Baby Chicks

Every boy and girl who would like to have a flock of chickens of their very own can get them from The Guide free. There is nothing that will give a boy or girl more delight than watching chickens grow—if they are their own. By feeding and caring for these chickens they will be worth quite a lot of money in the fall and will help to start a bank account. Any boy or girl who gets one of our flocks of chickens will be able to enter their birds in all the poultry club competitions held at the school fairs and will have a splendid chance of capturing the first prize.

These chickens which The Guide will give to the boys and girls will all be pure bred and of the very best breeds. They will be hatched just as soon as the cold weather is over.

When the chickens are one day old we will take a dozen of them and pack them carefully in a special box so that they will get plenty of air.

We will ship them by express with all charges paid to the nearest express office where the boy or girl lives. At the same time we will send a letter telling that the chickens are coming so that you can get them at the train and take them home at once. Baby chicks can safely be shipped for 1,500 miles in this way so that they will be sure to be bright and lively and all ready for something to eat when they come to you. These chickens are worth \$3.50 to \$4.00 per dozen, but any bright boy or girl can get them free.



WOULD YOU LIKE TO OWN THEM?

Full Grown Birds

Lots of boys and girls would like to have some full grown birds as well as the baby chicks. The Guide has also arranged to give any boy or girl a cockerel and two pullets one year old and to ship them to the nearest express office with all charges paid. With these three birds any boy or girl by feeding them properly and taking good care of them could soon have a dandy flock of chickens that would bring a lot of pocket money and win the best prizes at the school fair or any other poultry show. All these birds are pure bred and will bring high prices.

They are worth \$8.00 per set of three, but we have arranged to give them absolutely free to any boy or girl who will do a little work for us. Every boy and girl thinks more of something they have really earned than of something that has been given to them.

Choice of Seven Breeds

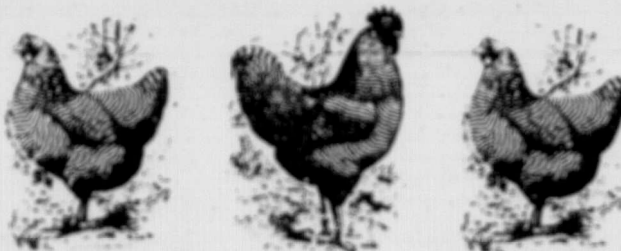
The breeds of poultry which may be selected are as follows:—Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Rosecomb Rhode Island Reds. These breeds offer a wide range for selection. They are all selected from good flocks and The Guide guarantees that every boy and girl who gets them will be proud of their baby chicks or their full grown birds.

For "Grown Ups" Too



While these offers are made specially to the young folks, we do not bar the grown-ups. In fact, this is a splendid opportunity for any person who is planning on a flock of pure bred poultry. Poultry raising is a branch of farm industry,

which if given proper attention will yield high returns for the amount of money and time expended. There are many farmers' wives in Western Canada who are making a good round sum of money each year by specializing in this particular branch of farm work, and it is not only a profitable enterprise, but a very interesting one.



How to Get Them

We know that every boy and girl who likes chickens will be willing to do some work for us to get them. The work we ask is easy and pleasant. You will simply have to collect a few subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 a year and send us the money and we will then send you the chickens absolutely free, and all charges paid. It is an easy matter to get these subscriptions. We have men and women, boys and girls who



get thousands of them for us every year right in their own neighborhood. If you are in earnest sign your name to the coupon and mail it at once. We will then tell you how many subscriptions to get, how to go to work and we will send you supplies to work with. Now is the very best season of the year to get subscriptions, in the next two months. We will ship the chickens at the most suitable time, but boys and girls who want to enter for these prizes must not delay.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—

Please send me full information and supplies as I want to earn some of The Guide's Pure-bred Poultry.

Name _____

P.O. _____

Province _____

Mail the Coupon Today
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

POULTRY

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per setting. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 1-14

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—GET THE only original pure bred farm raised Buay "B" strain from Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. Circulars free. 2-7

PURE BRED BROWN AND WHITE ROSE Comb Leghorn Cockerels for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 3-9

BUFF ORPINGTON AND WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels, \$3 to \$5; bred to lay from imported stock. Pekin Ducks, \$2; Drakes, \$2. G. H. Bateman, Wobesley, Sask. 5-4

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—FEW CHOICE Cockerels for sale at \$3. E. F. Quinsey, Nobleford, Alta. 5-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, bred to lay strain, \$1.50 each. Hatching eggs in season. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 5-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—GOLD metal breed, \$3.50 each. D. Sinclair, Weyburn, Sask. 4-3

MOLINE POULTRY YARDS HAS FOR SALE large Embden Ganders. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 4-6

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK Cockerels from prize winning stock; also eggs from same strain. Mrs. C. E. Harris, Howard, Sask. 5-

QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, prize winning stock, three and five dollars each. H. B. Hope, Waseca, Sask. 6-2

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, also Rose Comb Rhode Island Red pullets, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 6-3

CHOICE PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale at \$2 each, while they last. Wm. Gieselman, Gladworth, Sask. 6-3

OSDOMIN POULTRY SHOW WILL BE HELD on Feb. 23 and 24. Valuable cups and specials. Write for prize list. W. P. Shelton, president. W. A. McCorkill, secretary.

FOR SALE—BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$2.00 each. Apply J. S. Hall, Hazelbridge, Man. 6-2

PURE BRED R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels, \$1.50 each. A. Routley, Herschel, Sask. 6-2

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—CHOICE DARK red vigorous cockerels from Winnipeg and Brandon prize winners. Good laying strain, \$1.00 each, two for \$1.99. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting. Hugh MacDonald, Box 685, Portage la Prairie, Man. 6-2

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—THOMPSON'S famous exhibition and laying strain. Mated pair, ten dollars and up. Jas. Gibson, MacDonald, Man.

E. H. SMART, MOONOMIN, SASK., BREEDER of White Wyandotte Royal strain. Prize winners at Regina and Saskatoon shows. Young stock and eggs for sale in season.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS—A FEW choice cockerels, \$2.50 each. Baby chicks and eggs in season. A. M. Tamblyn, Corretta Dell Farm, Delisle, Sask.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale or exchange, \$2 and \$1.50. Brook, Dilke, Sask. 6-3

BRONZE TURKEYS, \$3.00; INDIAN RUNNER Drakes, \$1.50; R. I. Red Cockerels, \$2.00. Box 66, Zealandia, Sask.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$1.00 each, beautifully marked. J. B. Wright, Plumas, Man. 6-3

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock. Also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and son, Manypens stock farm, Napinka, Man. 7-1

CLOVER LODGE BERKSHIRES—BOARS FIT for service and sows bred to champion boar "Alona Senator." Stock of all ages for sale. Steve C. Swift, Viking, Alta. 52-9

CHOICE IMPROVED BERKSHIRE AND YORK-shire Sows in service. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 1-8

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—ALL AGES, G. A. Hope, Waseca, Sask. 5-7

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS for sale, from our prize-winning stock. Write us. J. W. Bailey & Son, Weyburn, Alta. 2-4

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY SWINE FOR sale. Prices reasonable. W. B. Barnes, Rosemond, Alta. 6-2

FARM MACHINERY

IRON, BRASS, SEMI-STEEL CASTINGS, Gasoline engine cylinders re-bored, fitted with new pistons and rings. Repairs of all descriptions. F. A. Foxworthy, Prince Albert, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE—COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG, eight stables and six breaker bottoms. \$300. Rogers Bros., Brookdale, Man. 5-3

AUCTIONEERS

W. H. ENGLISH, HARBING, MAN, LIVE-stock Auctioneer of all breeds. Write only for dates have a wide acquaintance among breeders in Man., Sask., Alberta and A. B. C. Lists well posted on the livestock situation.

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies mostly closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM LANDS

GENUINE SNAP—1/4 SECTION WHEAT AND stock farm, graded road, 6 1/2 miles from town, good pasture, 100 summerfallow. \$6,000.00; \$1,050.00 down, balance crop payments. Robson, Superst, Saskatchewan. 4-4

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, 85 ACRES cultivated. Terms, \$500 down, balance crop payments. Also 6 good work horses. Particulars, Box 88, Foxwarren, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE—408 ACRES UNBROKEN, SAS-katchewan, near Jassin; fourteen dollars acre, easy terms. Address owner, A. W. Hodgson, Nelson, B.C. 5-3

FOR SALE OR RENT—CHOICE IMPROVED farm. I. A. Peters, Maple Creek, Sask.

FARM LANDS TO RENT—EITHER SUFFIELD or Bywell districts, for 1916 season. There are suitable buildings with large equipment of machinery, horses and farm implements. State average required and for further particulars apply to Manager, Canadian Wheat Lands Ltd., Suffield, Alta. 6-3

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF GOOD farm for sale. Send description and cash price. H. G. Lat, Minneapolis, Minn.

RED DEER DISTRICT—IDEAL DAIRYING and mixed farming proposition; 215 acres bounded by Medicine and Red Deer Rivers; about 25 acres spruce and poplar. Exceptional terms. Write Box 264, Red Deer, Alberta.

IMPROVED SCRUB FARM FOR SALE, 160. A good grain and dairy section, no encumbrance. Price \$2500; \$1500 cash, balance five equal annual payments; no interest. Address Geo. S. Freeman, Invermay, Sask.

NURSING

PRIVATE NURSES EASILY EARN \$25 WEEK-ly. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. Royal College of Nurses, Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 2-7

MISCELLANEOUS

SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND-hand. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers. Low prices, easy terms. Write for catalogue. Winnipeg Safe Works, Limited, 50 Princess St., Winnipeg.

STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL—SCREENED lump on cars at 1.00 net \$1.90 per ton. Totfeld Coal Company, Limited. 381f

WOLF SKINS WANTED—SHIP YOUR FURS to me and get honest return; highest prices paid for all kinds. W. C. Davis, Springside, Sask. 3-4

MARRIED MAN WITH LONG WESTERN experience as ks position with reliable farmer contemplating retiring or renting. Best of references. C. H. B., Box 22, Strathmore, Alta. 4-3

YOUR SOLDIER BOY'S PICTURE REPRO-duced in oils from photo. High class portraits at lowest prices by Art. W. I. Dustin, Neepawa, Man. 5-2

BACHELOR FARMER REQUIRES HOUSE-keeper for coming season. Reply P. Wainwright, Baxterville, Sask. 6-2

MARRIED COUPLE SEEK SITUATION ON farm. W. Williams, Marlin, Sask. 6-3

THE BRIGGS TANNERY, CALGARY, ALTA. For an I hide dresses, makers of coats and ruben. Harness leather for sale. Hides bought. 6-4

ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURERS' AGENT requires partner with \$5000 in order to expand business. Good proposition to young man with ambition. Apply P.O. Box 2015, Winnipeg.

DOGS

FOR SALE—PURE BRED COLLIE PUPS. Parents imported. Pedigree furnished back four generations. Males \$15; Females \$10. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 6-3

Good Seed Grain Wanted



Judging from the inquiries we are receiving concerning grain there would seem to be a growing interest regarding pure and better seed for this spring's seeding. Last year's crop demonstrated in many places the advantage of good seed as well as good cultivation with the result that the demand is good now and will most certainly increase.

All railways are co-operating with farmers by giving them a special seed grain shipping rate (one-half the regular freight). Any station agent will explain full particulars.

The Guide calls attention to the Farmers' Market Place as an economical method of securing buyers. Its merit has already been proven by hundreds who have used it.

READ WHAT THEY SAY:

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs—
In reply to yours of the 30th you had better keep that balance of 44 cents in case I want a short ad. put in to say I am sold out of seed, as I received dozens of orders last year after I was sold out. I find The Guide an exceptional paper for an ad. if you have any seed for sale.

(Signed) J. E. BRINKWORTH.

If you have anything for sale, livestock, poultry, farm lands, seed grain, machinery, etc., it will pay you to put an advertisement in the Farmers' Market Place for a few weeks. Advertising rates and full particulars are given at the top of this page. Send it in now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish it to run and get in touch with hundreds of purchasers for every one you can sell without advertising.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

CATTLE

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT, "Nandy Lake," South Edmonton P.O., Alta.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—CHOICE selection in bulls, all ages, also young cows and heifers, size, quality and breeding. One Clydesdale stallion, 20 months. Prices reasonable. Freight paid. Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ontario. 2-10

FOR SALE—TWO AYRSHIRE BULLS FROM prize stock, one and two years old. Wesley Guyett, Miami, Man. 5-7

TWO GOOD TEN MONTHS OLD ABERDEEN Angus bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. Enial Anderson, Box 98, Dubuc, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOLSTEIN BULL "Victor Calamity Wayne," No. 11655. Will exchange for young stock of any breed. For particulars write John Hassard, Dauphin, Man. 5-4

SHORTHORNS—SIX CHOICE YOUNG REGISTERED bulls for sale. Quality and breeding first class. H. R. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man. 5-4

EASTERN SASK. HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' Ass'n offers well bred females; young bulls of serviceable age; some exceptionally fine mature bulls. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. B. Howell, sec-treas., Langenburg, Sask. 6-8

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.—Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in foal Mares and Fillies for sale.

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC-tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 111f

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION—10 years old, sell for exchange. S. J. W. Taylor, Bredenbury, Sask. 5-3

IMPORTED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS, also native three, two and year old stallions. Spencer Peart, Ravenscrag, Sask. 6-14

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS—BEST QUAL-ity; lowest prices. Write A. C. Carr, Malakwa, B.C. 1-8

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, coral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Boney, Suleway, B.C. 2f

LUMBER—FOR GRANARIES, BARNS AND Farm Buildings. Get our Catalogue and Price List now. 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, No. 1 Com. \$19.00; 1 x 8 No. 1 Shingles, \$20.00; XKK Shingles, \$2.50; good No. 2 Boards, \$17.00; 1 x 6 Pine, Doors at \$1.75 each. Our catalogue gives prices on a great variety of windows, doors, paints, hardware and other material. Get Storm Sash and Doors Now. They save fuel. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 411f

WHOLESALE WOOD AND POSTS—RED TAM-arac Fence Posts, 3 inch and up at top end 6 1/2 and 7 foot long. Cedar, 4 inch and up 7 and 8 foot long. Write for prices. Mooney & Beatty, 435 Main St., Winnipeg. 4-1f

GOOD DRY CORD WOOD, POPLAR, \$3 A cord on car at Tantallon. W. Ryan, Tantallon, Sask. 5-2

SAVE BIG MONEY ON LUMBER—WRITE today for our "Mill-direct-to-User" prices before ordering elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Prairie Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 6-10

BUY LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS, windows, etc., direct from mill to consumer. Save 25% to 50%. No middlemen's profits. Highest quality guaranteed. Write today for money-saving price list. F. M. T. C. Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 6-2

FOR SALE—WOOD, GOOD, SOUND, DRY, round wood in 16 ft. lengths in Jack Pine, Tamarac and Poplar, at \$2.75 per cord f.o.b. cars Edmonton. We have low freight rates on wood to prairie points in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Send us your orders. Enterprise Lumber Co., 215 Alexandra Block, Edmonton, Alberta.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC-itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7f

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE-son, Man. 531f

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., L.L.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor. Wilkie, Sask.

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FARM STOCK FOR SALE

ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—50 SHORT-horns, including 15 good ones and two-year-old bulls and several choice females; also Clydes and Yorkshires. J. Droubfield, MacGregor, Man.

SHORTHORN BULLS AND BERKSHIRE swine for sale. Sows bred. F. Colburn, Gull Lake, Sask. 4-9

MECO ENGINES

Cut Your Power Cost

In initial outlay and later upkeep **MECO ENGINES** are the last word in gas engine economy; they are designed to save you fuel, trouble and repair bills—and they do it.

The **MECO** is a strictly high grade engine, built of the best material by the best mechanics. It is 1-cycle, water cooled, with jump spark ignition, centre fire spark plug in cylinder head, and speed regulator which enables operator to change speed while engine is running. The engine shown below is our regular gasoline engine. Cash Price, complete, ready for work. Made in six sizes.

2 H.P.	\$ 58.00	3 H.P.	\$ 87.00
4 H.P.	119.00	6 H.P.	174.00
8 H.P.	232.00	12 H.P.	348.00

F.O.B. Winnipeg

The John Stevens Company, Ltd.
661 Henry Avenue, Winnipeg



Separate bed, cylinder, cylinder head and water hopper—This adds strength to main bearings and lets you renew any of the parts necessary without having to buy a new engine.

\$29.00 Per Horse Power

Who's YOUR Dentist

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Every day of my professional career I am making brand new converts to the principle of

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It's Quality That Counts

Nowhere within the confines of the Dominion of Canada will you find a dentist better equipped and prepared to deliver to you that quality of dental work. And the price—well, it is far less than you pay in the large cities for lasting and guaranteed quality that only a specialist can give you.

WHALEBONE VULC-PLATES Fit Guaranteed	\$10.00
CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK Porcelain or Gold—Guaranteed 20 years. Per tooth	\$7.00
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES	\$7.00

Painless Extracting. Gold, Silver and Porcelain Inlays

Dr. Robinson

DENTAL SPECIALIST

Birks Building Winnipeg Cor. Smith and Portage

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER BOTH FOR \$13.90

FREIGHT AND DUTY PAID

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Wisc., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and rollers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior materials. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both incubator and brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 238, RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.



Write Us Today—Don't Delay

and Porter's "Laddie." During the first eight months 743 requests were received. This seems small when compared with the volume of business of city libraries, but its importance cannot be measured in numbers alone.

Teachers and Bankers Help

Looking over the applications it is evident that the service goes to the remotest districts of the state, sometimes 250 miles from the state libraries. Some of the post offices are unknown except to the postal guide. Many of the applications are from school teachers, who are getting the books not to make them available for one reader, but to make them available for the entire school. Often, too, some business man or community leader will get a book that is much in demand and lend it to all around him. For example, one banker borrowed two books,—Fraser: "The Potato"; Putnam: "The Gasoline Engine on the Farm." The books were retained so long that an inquiry brought the statement that both books had been circulating tacitly among a large number of different farmers; and the request that they be left longer, since the banker had a memorandum of many other farmers who wished to borrow the books as soon as they were obtainable. With each month the number and varying character of the orders have increased as information about the new plan is disseminated. With the reopening of the schools the volume of requests has nearly doubled.

The relative ratios of the character of books ordered are at variance with city library statistics generally. With the latter fiction comprises 70 per cent. of the books loaned. Of the first 743 orders received, which is characteristic of recent orders, 251, or 34 per cent., were fiction; 181, or 24 per cent., were for books on agriculture and home economies; and 311, or 42 per cent., related to history, science, biography and travel. Applicants must sign a statement to be verified by the postmaster, teacher of the rural school, or some other responsible person, that the book will be carefully protected and will be returned after fourteen days unless an extension of time has been granted.

THE TERMS OF PEACE

There is a growing opinion in Germany in favor of peace, but the war is kept going on by the governing and military classes. We are told that this is a war of attrition, and that it must go on till Germany is utterly worn out; but those who hold this opinion should consider what this means, not only for Germany, but also for Britain, not only in loss of lives, but also in loss of wealth. The best lives of the nations of Europe are being lost, and the debts of each are being piled up to an enormous extent. The future looks very dark from every point of view, and unless a stop be put to the loss of life and waste of wealth we will be faced with national ruin. Surely it is possible to state the conditions on which we would be willing to agree to peace. These must be such as to ensure that the Germans would not be able to break the peace in the future; but if the people of Germany saw that we were willing to agree to reasonable terms they would compel their militarist and governing classes to give in. The continuance of such a war is a disgrace to civilization and we would appeal to the governments of Europe to do their best to bring it to an end by agreeing to reasonable terms.—The Scottish Co-operator.

THE ONLY WAY

Sandy and Donald were discussing the domestic infidelities of a mutual friend. "Ay, ay," said Sandy, "Jamie Thompson has a sair time wi' that wife o' his. They say they're aye quarrelling."

"What else can ye expect?" was Donald's scornful retort. "The pair feckless creature marrit after courtin' for only seven years. Man, he had no chance to ken the woman in sich a short time. When I was courtin', I courted for twenty years!"

This little dialogue took place on a railway journey, and across the aisle sat a man listening and much amused.

"And may I ask," he inquired, "if consensual bliss followed this long courtship?"

"I tell ye I courted for twenty years," he said, "and in that time I kent what woman was and so I didna marry."

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What I Learned in 1915

Continued from Page 7

harrowing grain after it comes up if very weedy. This is apart from harrowing for conservation of moisture. One Saturday night in May, of last year, I finished harrowing all our crop but ten acres of oats. On the Sunday night we had a shower of rain, making the surface of the ground quite wet, so on Monday morning I was undecided whether to continue. However, I did. By the time I reached the other end of the patch I was convinced that I was doing more harm than good. Where the harrows had been I could scarcely see any oats at all, so I left it and did not get a chance to go on with it again. I must add here that at the time of harrowing the oats were about three and a half inches high and that the ground was covered with French weed just coming thru the ground.

On looking at the strip about a week later I was surprised to see how it had recovered. It was thinner than the other, but was stooling out amazingly. About four weeks later there was a distinct difference between the two. On the patch that was not harrowed the French weed had grown up and flowered, also the oat plants were looking weak, but the harrowed strip was a dark healthy color with but a tenth of the weeds. At the time of cutting the harrowed strip was fully a third heavier, and one would not know the stubble was of the same patch, it was so much cleaner. I should add here that had the strip been let ripen like the other it would perhaps have been four or five days longer. P. M., Sask.

ADVANTAGE OF STACKING

(Special Mention)

On account of the harvest being about a month late the past season, the question arose, how could I best arrange my work so as to get as much fall plowing done as possible, and take care of my grain in the best possible way? Well, knowing that Jack Frost would not wait for me to get my work done before winter set in, if I waited to thresh from the stooks, arrangements were made with two of my neighbors to exchange work and stack our grain. We stacked all our wheat first, then the oats and barley.

The wheat was dry enough to be stacked several days before it could be threshed, without danger of it heating in the bin. When my neighbors were going to start stook threshing the weather changed, and it rained enough to delay threshing about two weeks. I had enough of my land cleared off to keep the gang plow going during this spell of wet weather. Those who had not stacked could do nothing but wait and let the stooks dry. Exchanging work as we did, stacking was not a long and tiresome job. It was soon done, and each could go and do his own fall work.

To do my threshing I engaged a small gasoline outfit. Altho there was some snow on the ground by this time, it was easily cleared off from the outside of the stacks. I had no tough grain, as others did that threshed after the stooks were covered by the snow. I paid five cents per bushel for wheat and three cents per bushel for oats, where stook threshing would have cost me eight cents for wheat and six cents for oats. This was not all I saved. Instead of having twelve or fifteen extra men and teams to board, there were only four extra men to feed. This made considerably less work for my wife to do. Taking care of the grain with my own help there was no extra expense. Had I waited and threshed from the stooks there would have been a number of stook teams and men to be boarded. Taking all into consideration, I saved about one-half of what it would have cost me to thresh from the stooks by stacking my grain. Besides this most of my land is plowed and harrowed ready for next year's crop. My grain is of a better sample and in first class condition. I might add here that when we finished stacking we were about even as far as each individual's time was concerned, whatever difference there was it was paid for at the going wages usually paid to harvest hands. I have stacked my grain the past two seasons, and am convinced that it has

Gasoline Is Going Up! That is why you should be interested in The "Waterloo Boy" Kerosene One-Man Tractor

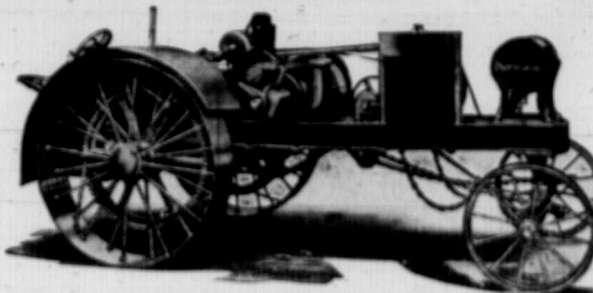
Weight only 4,800 lbs. Brake Test, 24 h.p.; Draw Bar, 12 h.p.

It is a Kerosene Tractor, built especially to operate on the heavier fuel

It has Twin Cylinders, cast on bloc

Ignition — High Tension Dual Magneto, with Automatic Spark Advance

It has a Cooling System of the most approved type



THE MANUFACTURERS' GUARANTEE FULLY PROTECTS YOU

When plowing is Self-Steering and will turn in a 25-foot radius

Easy to operate — Economical on fuel

All working parts are very accessible and easily kept in perfect adjustment

Transmission — Sliding Gear, with Shifts for one speed forward and one reverse

Gasoline at the end of January, 1916, was 31c. per gallon. The price of Gas is soaring all the time. It is highly probable that it will touch the 50c. per gallon mark before the end of the year, and at a time when you will want it most. When you buy a Tractor you need to figure out the cost of operation. Fuel should be one of the chief determining factors. The initial cost of the Tractor itself is but a minor consideration. With the positive advance of gasoline, farmers will naturally turn to a low-grade oil as a substitute. The Waterloo Boy, One-Man Tractor, which is specially constructed to operate on low-grade oil, will give gallon for gallon equal and even greater efficiency at a consequent lower cost per acre. It should not be overlooked that The Waterloo Boy is a Kerosene One-Man Tractor, and we guarantee it to fulfill every requirement we claim for it.

The Waterloo Boy will pull a light engine gang with three 14-inch plows in stubble any depth you wish. It will pull two 14-inch plows in any prairie breaking. On your summerfallow it will handle a disc with harrows behind, at from 2 1/2 to 3 miles per hour. It will drive a 24-hp. threshor with all attachments at a capacity of 700 bushels of wheat to 1,400 bushels of oats per day. The Waterloo Boy performs this work with efficiency, economy and durability. All in all, it is Special Value. Under the circumstances it will pay you to obtain full information, price, etc. Mailed Free. Write us today. We also handle Gas Engines, Grain Grinders, Cardweed and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Small Threshing Machinery, Seeding and Threshing Supplies. Live Dealers Wanted in Territory Where We Are Not Represented.

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In addition to the big reduction which we are allowing during February special notice should be taken of our easy terms of payment—as low as \$15 cash and \$8 monthly. If preferable quarterly and half-yearly payments can be arranged. Remember, too, that we pay the freight. Don't miss this opportunity, but

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I am interested in your special offer as outlined in The Grain Growers' Guide of February 9th. Without compromising me in any way you may send me fuller details and illustrated catalog.
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Address _____

The Community

Prairie Breezes

By J. S. Woodsworth

Secretary of the Canadian Welfare League



J. S. Woodsworth

The first of this series must be devoted to our mail bag—the messages which have been wafted back to us from our broad prairies. Some of these are warm as the breath of spring; others are a bit chilly but full of ozone; all are welcome.

“Did you ever look forward to a church service where you would hear a favorite minister speak, whose ideas were in accord with yours—then find, alas! when you are at the church that your minister has not arrived. If so, then you will understand our feelings on getting The Grain Growers' Guide Saturday night when we look it thru and find that the Sermons for the Unsatisfied are missing.”

—Wynward.
After such an expression of appreciation one cannot resist the invitation to contribute another series.
“I often read your articles in The Grain Growers' Guide, or rather try to read them, for you too often say very little in a great number of words, yet ‘between the lines’ one can sometimes see that you are not wholly blind. This little preface is partly intended to ruffle your temper and waken you up.”—Lloydminster.

After standing up against a few Nor'Westers, we can smile if this spring gust “musses” our carefully-parted hair!

But what do the soft winds whisper or the wild breezes say? What are the people of the prairies thinking about community affairs?

The Farm School Idea

Re a Farm School.—“I have two boys whom I wish to bring up so that they will be efficient and self-reliant. If the day ever overtakes them (as it has done myself) when they will need practical education to qualify for making a living they will be capable and consequently independent. Farming by many is not supposed to require skilled labor, and farmers have always allowed that idea to propagate itself at times when labor was cheap and easy to secure, being good-naturedly willing to assist the ignorant and show him how. But that time is past now. The Farm School suggested does not seem to me to meet the case, as the teachers could not be efficient except in theory, which every farmer finds about worthless when not coupled with practical skill.

“It seems to me that a more practical scheme would be to change the school year a little, eliminating some of the numerous holidays as far as the scholars are concerned, and fitting the pupils who are old enough participate in the farm work during the rush season, such as seeding time, haying and harvest. . . . Where could a boy learn to be a practical farmer or a girl a practical housekeeper better than working the familiar farm teams on the home farm; the girls in their mother's kitchen.”—Hinscarth.

Surely this ideal condition is already with us, especially in the more backward districts. The boys are working the familiar farm teams and the girls are in their mother's kitchen, and they are kept home at the rush seasons. But is the result satisfactory? Are these boys the most efficient farmers and do they stay on the farm?

No, we must save the children from the possibility of being exploited by thoughtless or indifferent parents, and we must give them the wider vision and the scientific training which rarely can be gained thru “working the familiar farm team” or “in the mother's kitchen.” In our judgment, if Hinscarth will follow up the line of thought so clearly stated in the first part of his letter he will be led to see that the changed conditions demand changes in the method of education,

and, as has been the case in the industrial world, the home school must give way to the technical school.

Atwater writes: “The greatest drawback in this country at the present time is lack of proper educational facilities. A school farm, where the boys could earn part of their keep anyway, and learn how to farm properly as well as read, write and figure, would, in my humble opinion, be a great boon to the country people, as well as the village folks living in this province.”

Re the Wider Brotherhood, Wynward writes:—“The religion of the present day is empty—does not come up to the needs of the people. We have four ministers in our town, and a Catholic priest comes over once a month, making in all five different churches. We live only two miles from town, and still there has not been a minister in our home for over two years. One of them very kindly offered to come and see us in our home if we would send a rig after him and take him back home again.”

Neptune writes: “The winters are long and could be made the best time of the year, if each community would use their empty school houses for what they were built for—education, entertainment and sociability. . . . Is nationality with its many covered evils a thing to retain at so great a cost of noble life which might have been used in better ways? It is easy to die for our land but harder to live for it. Does not our Lord say that the greatest Commandment is to love thy God with all thy might and strength and thy neighbor as thyself? Are not the ones gathered in Europe doing just the reverse? These are the truths that need the light—Faith, Love, Liberty, not Fear, Self and Death!”

Hired Men Please Write

Edmonton writes:—“Wouldn't it be interesting if there could be a column or so given to the hired men to write little articles on their experience. We certainly see farm life in all stages.”

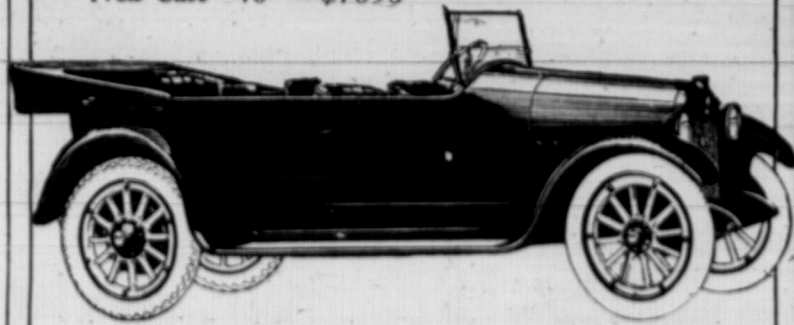
Here is a splendid suggestion! If a hundred hired men could send in an account of their experience we would undoubtedly have some interesting columns. It would undoubtedly be of great advantage to the farmer to see himself as others see him. It would help the hired man to spend pleasantly some of those idle hours when no more “chores” can be found and he must sit with folded hands. It would be decidedly enlightening to the public at large and might go a long way towards explaining why so many men prefer the uncomfortable city lodging house, with the chance of an odd job to “steady work and a comfortable home on the farm.” By all means let us hear from the hired men.

The more one thinks of it, the more one is driven to the conclusion that the solution of the problem of the hired men would mean a solution of the whole rural problem.

The Foundation Stones

Certainly the rural problems will never be fully solved until the hired man problem is solved. But our statement means much more than that. In the problems of the hired man we find concentrated, condensed, reduced to their lowest terms, the whole problem of the farm. Society is constructed something like a stone wall. Each layer of stones rests upon the layer below it. Its burdens are more or less transferred to the layers below. If you wish to study the direction and degree of the pressure don't go to the top layer or to the middle layers but to the bottom row. These stones rest on the ground. They cannot transfer their load. They bear their own burdens and part of the burdens of all the higher

New Case “40”—\$1090



“Jay-Eye-See”

Many years ago there was a famous race horse, known from ocean to ocean. Its name was “Jay-Eye-See”—which were the initials of J. I. Case, the founder of the J. I. Case T. M. Company.

The owner of this famous horse was known as a man who loved thoroughbreds—a man who admired perfection. He was recognized as a master-builder of machinery. He established his factory in 1842, and around it gathered a world-known community of able workmen.

A Thoroughbred

Like the noted “Jay-Eye-See”—known to you surely by reputation—the new Case “40” is a thing of rare beauty. Its long, sweeping lines are distinctive. All corners have disappeared. This unmistakable beauty makes men spot this car and admire it. You will enjoy driving such a “different” car—one that stands out from others.

ing these springs from the rear axle so that they do only spring duty.

The divided front seats—the upholstery in real grain leather, which, by the way is removable as a unit for cleaning—together with the unusual room, both in the front compartment and in the tonneau, will excite further praise.

Tests of Value

Then when you come to test those parts beneath the hood, in a hard pull or up a steep incline, or on the car's 100,000th mile, you will find the Case motor well deserving of the characterization—“the motor that makes extra cylinders unnecessary.”

Tomorrow's Car Today

Your first mile in this car will delight you with its unusual comfort. This is gained, not alone by the use of the cantilever springs, but by the Case way of suspend-

Here Are More Details

The fact that all wiring is housed in waterproof, rustless, flexible conduits, illustrates the care in planning of details. The junction box between the body and the chassis, also indicate the attention which you will find as you go through the car with a microscope. Study every part. These are but a few of the many things which make this car a rare value. Of course Westinghouse ignition, lighting and starting equipment needs no further comment.

New Car—New Price

We offer you this car at the price of \$1090, f.o.b. Racine, with the statement that it contains all of the merit of our earlier “40,” which sold for \$2200. You know what Case means by value. Let us send you our fine new catalog, which shows you the car in color and pictures its many opportunities.



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You can use a Mogul 8-16 with profit for about all the work you are now doing with horses—the tractor does it better and cheaper. It takes less of your time to care for it. It increases the amount of land you make a profit from—five acres for every horse it replaces. It is the right size for most of your belt work. It burns any fuel oil—kerosene, naphtha, benzine, motor spirits, enabling you to use the cheapest fuel you can buy.

Why not plan to sell some of your horses now and save the winter feeding? Mogul 8-16 will take their place and do your spring work in time. Write today for our 100-page book "Tractor Power vs. Horse Power," which we will send promptly if you'll only ask for it. Write us at the nearest branch house.

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"TEN TO ONE"

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Does your separator waste grain? Does it do a poor job of cleaning. Do the spikes and concaves break? Do the belts fly off? Do the pitchers overload the Feeder and Slug the cylinder? Do the sheaves get into the cylinder Crossways? Does it take a lot of time cleaning up the litter around the Feeder? Do you have a man running after repairs? Do you have a crew standing idle while you are tinkering with the machine?

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

rows. In our rural social life the hired men form the foundation stones. They, in the country, and the unskilled laborers in the city bear the dead weight of society. We in the middle sometimes feel that we are being squeezed, but it is only the man at the bottom who is really "up against it," or rather down against it and down under it.

Raise the foundation stones and you raise the whole building. Perhaps practically you cannot begin at the bottom—that is an open question. But undoubtedly the success of any effort may be most accurately judged by observing its effect on the bottom. Relieve the pressure at any point and the bottom row is the first to feel it. This is what Warren H. Wilson means when he says that the test of a church's success is its effect on the "marginal people" of the community—the hired men, the renters, the foreigners, etc. How do the churches stand the test? So let us hear from the "hired men" and from the "hired girls," too.

Unfortunately several letters seem to have been lost as they were being forwarded to me. All cannot be published or answered, but all contain suggestions or criticisms that are valuable to one who is trying to interpret the needs of the community. So send us in your contributions.

A NEW DISCOVERY

"Professor Bottofinley of London, England, has discovered a certain bacteria that will so work on peat as to transform it into a fertilizer said to be fifty times the value of barnyard manure as plant food. The new product is called "Humogen."

Thus in a few short sentences is announced what may be one solution of the soil fertility problems. Enlisting the aid of bacteria to improve the soil is likely to be far more profitable than feeding it with chemical manures. Even when we do this the work is only half done, for these manures added to the soil are, with few exceptions, not at all fit for plant food. They have yet to undergo another manufacturing process, one that is brought about by living organisms too small to be seen without the aid of a microscope; too numerous to be counted, for there are many millions in a single ounce of soil.

Well Known in Legumes

For hundreds of years farmers have known that leguminous crops always improved their land, but it was for scientists to discover the reason. Now the little "nodules" to be found on the roots of these plants are familiar to most farmers, and inoculated soil for growing alfalfa is generally used. The little "nodules" show that the desired partnership between the plant and the microbe has taken place, but all attempts to make the microbe enter into partnership with other plants, such as wheat, completely failed.

This was the beginning of discoveries. As there was one kind of living organism doing such wonderful work, why not others, living a free independent life in the soil without the aid of the leguminous plant? Quite lately this very kind of organism was discovered and given a big name, Azotobacter, meaning the nitrogen microbe. Like those in the nodules of the leguminous plant, this microbe feeds on sugar and starch at a tremendous rate. As it does so it causes the nitrogen of the air to combine with the soil. These little workers cannot live without food, neither can they live in soil containing an acid. Fire, too, will destroy all microbes in the soil. If a farmer wishes to keep these allies on his land he must both feed and protect them.

Nature's Storehouse

Wild uncultivated land is far richer in bacterial life than that which man has cultivated for he is continually carrying away for his own use the sugar and starch grown in his crops. On uncultivated land the dead and decaying vegetation provides fresh food for the bacteria and the great harvests of Canada are due to the unused nitrates that have been accumulating for centuries in the soil. "Humus" is nature's storehouse for nitrogen and is also an aid to the soil when holding moisture. Its presence in the soil is second only in importance to nitrogenous matter. There is a close relationship, too, between the humus and the bacterial life in the soil, an increase of the former raises the percentage of the latter. The

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Several years' use on hundreds of thousands of cars has proved its superiority over coated splits, commonly called "genuine leather."

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PER TON **\$2** PER TON

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New 1916 Model Ford or \$570 Cash



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utilization of the vast stores of peat has long been an attractive problem to scientists. Its mechanical uses are well known as for litter in stables, fuel, packing and isolating material. But peat contains nitrogen in an inert condition and this has to be changed into a more active compound before it can be used as manure. In Italy sulphate of ammonia is being manufactured from peat at about half the usual market price. Professor Bottomley, of Kings College, London, has treated raw peat and then inoculated it with *Azotobacter chroococcum* and the resulting material, called "bacterised peat," contained nearly 3 per cent of soluble nitrogen, a very valuable fertilizer. The new product "Humogen," mentioned above, may prove even more valuable.

TEST SEED FOR GERMINATION

Germination tests made on oats, wheat and barley this fall at the Dominion Seed Laboratory, at Calgary, show that there are considerable quantities of oats and barley, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan, which are unfit for seed. The average percentage germination for Alberta oats is 68 per cent, and none of the samples of Alberta oats received have germinated up to the standard, which is 95 per cent. Moreover, the average preliminary count which is made at the end of six days is as low as 35 per cent. Good seed oats should give a preliminary count of 85 per cent, to 90 per cent, and a final (14 day) count of 90 per cent, to 98 per cent, of vital seeds. Samples of oats received from Saskatchewan are somewhat better. The average preliminary count is 50 per cent, and the average final count is 86 per cent. Many samples show evidence of frost injury, these always giving low percentages of vital seeds, both in the preliminary and final counts. Alberta barley has also given low germination percentages. The average preliminary (6 day) count is 52 per cent, and the average final (14 day) count is 70 per cent. These figures are very low and indicate that considerable proportions of Alberta oats and barley and Saskatchewan oats are weak in vitality and undesirable for seed purposes.

As one of the first essentials for a good crop of any kind is good seed, it is important that only seed with strong germination energy and a high percentage of germinable seeds should be used. The germination energy of a sample is indicated by the percentage of seeds which germinate during the first four or five days of the test. The preliminary count, therefore, is an index of the germination energy. If, for example, the preliminary count on a sample of oats is 25 per cent, the germination energy of the sample is very low, but if the preliminary count is 90 per cent, the germination energy is strong. Two samples may vary as widely as this in the preliminary count, but may contain the same percentage of vital seeds in which case the final counts would be the same. If the final counts only were considered, one of these samples would be thought to be as good as the other, while in reality one is good seed and the other undesirable for use as seed. The sample with a high preliminary count will withstand unfavorable weather conditions at the time of seeding very much better than the other. It will give a more even stand on the field and a crop which will in all probability ripen somewhat earlier.

Free Tests at Calgary

Farmers should satisfy themselves before seeding time next spring that their seed grain is of the best quality. This can only be done by a germination test conducted either at home or at the Dominion Seed Laboratory in Calgary. Samples up to twenty-five in number will be tested at the Seed Laboratory free of charge for any individual or company in one year. Above this number twenty-five cents per test is charged. Samples from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for test should be addressed to the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Box 1684, Calgary, Alberta, and postage paid by the sender. It is unnecessary to send stamps for return postage. For wheat, oats, barley and seed of similar size, about half a tea cupful should be sent for test; for seeds of smaller size, such as flax, red clover, timothy, etc., half this quantity is sufficient. If more than one sample of the same kind of seed is sent for test they should bear some distinguishing mark or number—Dominion Seed Laboratory.

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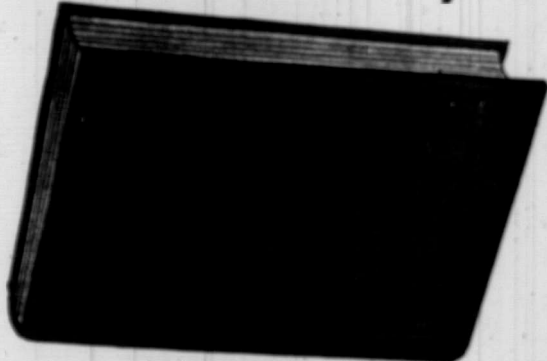
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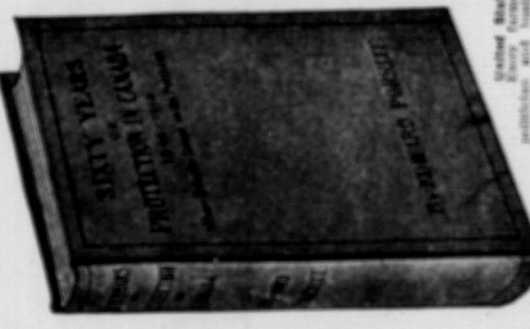
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Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Back to the Land

Continued from Page 8

get and less profitable to use. Taxing labor values takes directly from those who use land, thus further reducing the profits from the use of land.

People are not going on the land because land speculation and monopoly, encouraged and developed by unjust taxation, has placed the land beyond their reach. Farmers are leaving the land because using the land has been rendered unprofitable by wrongful methods of taxation. This back-to-the-land question is almost solely a matter of taxation. Prof. Ely, of Wisconsin University, in his book on "Taxation in American States and Cities," says:—

"Taxation may create monopolies, or it may prevent them; it may diffuse wealth, or it may concentrate it; it may provoke liberty and equality of rights, or it may tend to the establishment of tyranny and despotism; it may be used to bring about reforms, or it may be so laid as to aggravate existing grievances and foster hatred and dissension among classes; taxation may be so controlled by the skilful hand as to give free scope to every opportunity for the creation of wealth or for the advancement of all true interests of states and cities, or it may be so shaped by ignoramuses as to place a dead weight on a community."

Few people—very few—comprehend the tremendous importance of this question of taxation. All that Prof. Ely says is true, and much more could be said along the same line. The masses may be driven to poverty and distress by wrongful methods of taxation. It may be so placed as to lead to the concentration of the wealth of a nation in the hands of a mere handful of persons. This is actually what has happened in many countries in the past, and is going on at the present day. All the evils which Prof. Ely mentions have been brought into effect in Canada by bad methods of taxation. Great monopolies have been created. Vast wealth has been concentrated in the hands of a few individuals and corporations who practically control our political institutions and shape the economic policy of the country. Inequality, dissensions among the classes, and despotic machine government have been fostered. Politics have been corrupted. Unemployment and poverty have been produced in an acute state. A dead weight has been saddled upon the community. Our basic industry—agriculture—has been robbed of reasonable profits and the people driven from the land. All these evils have been brought about by wrongful taxation. The great fortunes piled up by the few have been literally stolen from the people thru the power of land monopoly and other forms of special privilege which have been brought into existence by vicious taxation.

Taxation means a great deal more than a mere matter of raising revenue for public purposes. It is a great moral question—a great religious question—a question of life and liberty—a question of civilization—a question of peace and goodwill or of domestic dissensions and foreign wars. It is immoral to place burdens upon or take the earnings of the people for the benefit of the privileged few. It is interfering with the life and liberty of the citizen to restrict the use of the land and the right to dispose of the legitimate products of labor. What could be more within the sphere of practical religion than to stand for justice, equal opportunity, brotherhood? Talk of brotherhood on any other basis than that of justice and equal opportunity is mere piffle. Taxation which violates all principles of justice, forces unequal opportunity, causes unemployment, poverty and distress, denies the people the rights of life and liberty, and leads to strife at home and war abroad, is a fit field for the operation of practical religion in one grand effort to remove the incubus. The system of taxation in force in Canada fosters and produces all these evils.

Does it not seem strange that there should be an acute condition of unemployment and poverty in a country where the means of employment are standing unused on every hand? All the employment in the world results from the use of land, and in no other

way can any employment arise. All the wealth in the world results from the use of land. Man cannot create anything. He simply takes the raw material of the earth which nature has provided and converts it into something for his sustenance, his comfort or his happiness. Man, by his labor, converts forests of timber into buildings, furniture, etc., metals into machinery and tools, soil fertility into food and clothing. Everywhere in the country idle land invites the people to come and employ themselves upon it. Aye, nature begs of man to use the materials which she has so lavishly provided, from which to produce everything in abundance which he may desire. There is unlimited employment for all. The only thing in the way is taxation, administered, as Prof. Ely says, by ignoramuses or worse—men dominated by the cupid-ity of special privilege.

Nature also provides a natural revenue, equal to all the requirements of the country. There is no necessity for taking one farthing of the private earnings of any citizen in taxes, and it is immoral to do so. There is a fund which is provided by the community as a whole. This fund is the annual value of land, economically known as rent. Why should we confiscate private values produced by the labor of the individual, when we have this fund which is not rightfully the private "property" of any one, but is produced by and attaches to all the people? By taking this publicly-created fund for public purposes, we practically abolish all taxation, for every dollar of value that the people do not take will be taken by private tax gatherers. It must be paid to someone. Nature provides the fund and it cannot be abolished. But the people can take it for public purposes and thus pay it to themselves. There is no other way by which an absolutely equitable distribution of communal values may be made.

How shall we open up this great storehouse of nature to all the people, and thereby abolish unemployment and poverty, provide equality of opportunity for all, and bring about an equitable distribution of wealth? How shall we force the parasites off the backs of the people who use the land, and thereby make it easy to obtain land and profitable to use it? The remedy may be expressed in the one word "taxation." "Simply take for the community what belongs to the community, the value that attaches to land by the growth of the community; and leave sacred to the individual all that belongs to the individual." Stop taxing labor and the products of labor and tax only land value. Stop forcing those who are engaged in honest employment to pay over the greater portion of their earnings for public revenue or to private monopoly. Stop confiscating private earnings and take community values for public purposes. We can solve the land question only in this one way.

Winter Poultry Troubles

Continued from Page 9

mouth every time it breathes. Any birds doing this will be sure to have the above mentioned pus formation in the throat.

Associated with roup we often find chicken pox, and this combination is the worst one to try and eradicate of any I know. Chicken pox can be detected by the peculiar white scabs on the comb, wattles, face and head. Probably a bird has been fighting, and what were wounds originally may later fester and develop into pox. This disease spreads very rapidly. Isolate any affected birds and apply a salve made of two parts of vasoline to one of iodoforn. Apply this daily until cured. Bathing, washing or rubbing the head well with a three-per-cent solution of carbolic acid will also effect a cure, but the above named prescription is the better of the two.

Manitoba bee-keepers are offered the free use of a circulating library on bee questions. The library is in charge of R. M. Muckle, provincial apiarist, department of agriculture, Winnipeg. The demand for bee literature, which recently has been quite heavy, indicates a growing interest in apiculture.

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No. 60 Perfected Power Cleaner or Grain Grader

Will clean from 150 to 175 bushels of Wheat, and from 250 to 275 bushels of Oats or Flax per hour. Is made on the same principle as our small machines and is equipped with screens to clean all kinds of grain. This large cleaner, as well as our small machines, is giving perfect satisfaction. Weight, 450 lbs.

Price - \$75.00

Extra for 10 or 12 ft. Bagger with Conveyor Price \$16.00
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We carry the above mentioned machinery in stock and can fill your order promptly. All our goods are guaranteed.
Now is the time to order a Sleigh or Fanning Mill. Any information required WRITE US.

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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 women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

GRAIN GROWERS CONVENTION

Meetings, Women's Section, at Saskatoon, Feb. 15, 16, and 17

Tuesday
 Opening—President, Women's Section, Sask. Grain Growers' Association.
 Convocation address—Rev. C. W. Brown, pastor Third Avenue Methodist Church.
 Address of Welcome—City representative.
 Roll Call.
 Report of Pre-Convention Board meeting.
 President's Address—Mrs. J. McNaughtan.
 Music.
 The Profession of Being a Mother—Mrs. G. Sparling, Saskatoon.
 Secretary's Report—Miss Erma Stocking.
 District Nurses—Mrs. J. Ames.
 Directors' Reports—Districts 1, 2 and 3.

organization all it might be, as it is the duty of the executive.

By our co-operative work we stand or fall. I hope that the next convention may see our members trebled and that before many years we shall be able to welcome most of the farm women into our association. Meanwhile let us go forward with high hopes, doing the work that lies nearest, for the betterment of our community and our organization.

IRENE PARLBY,
 President U.F.W. of Alberta.

GOOD PATRIOTIC WORK

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Women's Section of the Lampman Grain Growers' Association has a membership of nine. We frequently have visitors at our meetings, so we are in hopes of increasing our numbers.

We held our meetings regularly until the fall, then we missed September, October and November, as we were so busy we could not attend the meetings.

We have been having papers on various subjects and discussions on the same. We sent for Red Cross literature and distributed it among ourselves and others, and did what we could to arouse interest in this work. We sent \$62.50 to the Canadian Red Cross Society at Regina and expect to keep on sending money. We sent a small donation of \$6.00 for Belgian Relief Fund. We hope to get to work in 1916 with renewed vigor, and hope to be able to send a much better report next year.

Yours respectfully,
 MRS. WM. HENDERSON,
 Roseview, Sask.

The report from Lampman shows excellent work accomplished, for Red Cross work is indeed important in these stirring times. We are proud of the way they so materially helped the Red Cross Society. More reports will indeed be welcome from Lampman.
 E. A. S.

A BIG PROGRAM

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am sending you one of our club's Year Books as the best way of telling what I mean by them. We make them out for a year ahead, and I wanted your help in getting topics for discussion, etc. The Year Book of the Association that you sent will prove a very great help.

Sincerely,
 MRS. GETTY,
 Handel W.G.G.A.

August 4.—Hostess, Mrs. Nelson. Roll Call; Salad Recipes; Business. Discussion; Fruit Canning. Paper, Poultry Tuberculosis—Mrs. J. E. Graham. Paper, Typhoid on the Farm—Mrs. C. T. Barr. National Anthem.

September 4.—Hostess, Mrs. J. Drescher. Roll Call; Question Box, Solo, Miss Alma Smith. Business. Discussion, Preparation of Vegetables for Table. Paper, Flies—Mrs. Drescher. Paper, Mosquitoes—Mrs. Getty. National Anthem.

October 6.—Hostess, Mrs. W. Getty. Roll Call; Bible Verse; Business. Discussion, Vegetables for Winter. Paper, Woman in the Business World—Mrs. Getty; Mrs. J. E. Graham.

November 4.—Hostess, Mrs. J. E. Graham. Roll Call; Recipes; Business. Discussion, Feeding Hens to Produce Eggs in Winter and Disposing of Poultry. Papers on Home Conveniences by members.

December 1.—Hostess, Mrs. L. E. Getty. Roll Call; Christmas Hints; Business. Discussion, Woman Suffrage—Mrs. Augustin. Paper, Life of Nellie McClung. Paper, Pioneering—Mrs. Arthouse.

AMUSEMENTS CONTINUED

Dear Miss Stocking:—The last meeting being the annual meeting of our Association was held at the home of Mrs. McGregor on December 1, and was well attended. Reports were read by

Wednesday Morning
 Directors' reports.
 Pure Food Resolution.
 Resolutions.
 Work of the Y.W.C.A. and its relation to the Country—Miss F. S. Tuckey, general secretary Y.W.C.A., Saskatoon.
 Music.
 The Problem of Poultry Production; It's Solution—Mrs. Fanny Shepherd, author of Mother's Hens.
 The Red Cross Society; It's Work and Needs—Miss Newsham, Toronto.
 Election of officers.
 Address by Miss Francis Marion Beynon, editor Women's Dept., Grain Growers' Guide.

Wednesday Afternoon

Grain Growers' District meetings.
 Afternoon tea at home of Mrs. Murray, University grounds.

Thursday
 Relation of Club Work to Prairie Life—Miss Abie De Lury, representative Homemakers' Club.
 Resolutions.
 Need of Midwives Act—Mrs. J. McNaughtan, president W.S.G.G.A.
 Co-operation in Constructive Patriotism—Mrs. G. Cleveland, representative Prov. W.C.T.U., Saskatoon.
 Our Franchise—Mrs. Lawton, president Prov. Equal Franch. Board.
 Relation of the Work of the Women Grain Growers to Child Life—Mrs. S. V. Haight, vice-president W.G.G.A.
 Music.
 Address by president Women's Auxiliary United Farmers of Alberta.
 Address by Mrs. A. V. Thomas (Lillian Laurie), Winnipeg Free Press.
 Adjournment.

NEED FOR EVELY WORKER

The first convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta has come and gone, and a new year is before us with many problems to be faced and much hard work to be done if our organization is to count as a growing force to be reckoned with in the near future.

Let us by all means study to improve by every means in our power, the production of those things by which we gain our livelihood, but let us not leave our ambitions at better butter, better produce of all kinds, better marketing, important to all these are. Let us hitch our wagons to the stars, and see if by aiming at the very highest, we may not thereby in co-operation with others add somewhat to the betterment of this old world of ours. Better produce and better marketing are badly needed, but better men, better women, better homes are still more needed. Let our United Farm Women make their homes a model for the whole land, and let every member of our organization remember that each unit is just as important a link in the chain of our success as any officer, and that it is equally her duty to work without ceasing to make this



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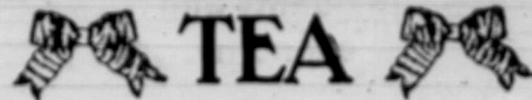
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If you are coming to WINNIPEG for the BONSPIEL be sure to bring in your ROYAL CROWN SOAP COUPONS and select your PREMIUMS personally.

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King Street WINNIPEG, Man. Near Logan Ave.

Full measure of value
in quality and
economy.

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

\$6,500 in Prizes

First Annual Inter-Provincial

Winter Fair

SASKATOON, MARCH 21, 22, 23

Fifteen classes for horses, eight for beef cattle, eight for swine, six for sheep.
Special prizes for boys exhibiting pure-bred or grade heifers or steers calved in 1915.
Reduced rates on all railways. Write for Prize List and further information to

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Saskatoon, Sask.

RENNIES SEEDS

PUREST-CLEANEST MOST RELIABLE GET CATALOGUE AT BEST DEALERS OR DIRECT 224 POSTAGE AVENUE WINNIPEG, MAN.

the secretary of the library board, also by the secretary of the Association. The bale for the Red Cross Society was collected and handed to Mrs. Sanson forward. Plans were laid for holding a joint Christmas entertainment to be given by the schools of Idaleen and Madoc, and to be held at Idaleen, Dec. 23. The officers of 1915 were re-elected for 1916, with the addition of Mrs. Lawson for treasurer. Parliamentary rules were read and discussed, also some paragraphs from "The Romance of the Grain Growers' Association." In her remarks on next year's work, Mrs. Lindley laid emphasis on Red Cross needs.

The topic was Recreation, continued from a previous meeting. Two papers were read, one on Indoor Games for Children, by Mrs. Wickett, the other, Parlor Amusements, by Mrs. Hutchinson, who spoke convincingly of the values of music games and fancy work as a means of preventing women of the prairie from becoming mere drudges, while of books, I quote some sentences from her paper: "There are some people—not many—so fortunate as to have lives so full of human interest and so happy, that they never need the help that others can give thru written words; but in lonely days or under the stress of hard circumstances and small worries, books have a power of help only second to loving human sympathy. They can take one away to other countries and show one other lives, so unlike one's own that they can draw the mind from one's own troubles, or they show lives so like one's own that the realization comes that no one is really lonely. It is as if some friendly voice said, 'I understand; have felt the same.'"

A well-merited vote of thanks was tendered the hostess, followed by adjournment.

MRS. A. C. M. HENDERSHOT,
Secretary Idaleen W.G.G.A.

The secretary from Idaleen is deserving of thanks for sending us so readable a report. We welcome twice over letters that tell us of some points from the paper read at the meeting. Idaleen has been taking up a splendid line of work.

E. A. S.

A QUIANT CUSTOM REVIVED

Dear Miss Stacking:—The Surbiton Grain Growers' Association finished a busy and successful year by holding a Christmas Tree and concert at Surbiton School on December 23, the previous meetings having been devoted to carefully planning the necessary details.

The program included Christmas carols sung wait fashion beneath the windows, a dramatic rendering of All Baba and the Forty Thieves, and a very amusing sketch arranged by Mr. Hanslow.

Then we were fortunate enough to have Santa Claus pay us a visit, and he found a toy and book, some candies and fruit on the tree for every boy and girl there.

On January 11 and 12, if it is possible, we are all going to the District Convention at Conquest to support our delegate and to hear the speakers from other points who are to be there.

GRACE HALL,
Secretary Surbiton W.G.G.A.

We are pleased to hear of the way that Surbiton revived an old Christmas custom. There are many quaint and beautiful old customs in which our English forefathers found deep delight, and are worthy of revival. I should be glad to hear from any versed in olden ways, that could tell us of old customs that could be brought to life to bring pleasure to those in sociable prairie communities.

E. A. S.

SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS FOR RED CROSS

Bratton Women Grain Growers have raised \$75.00 during the year for Red Cross work. Fifty dollars cash was sent and the remainder used to buy materials for knitting and sewing. Their former president, Mrs. James, and Secretary Mrs. Beattie were re-elected at their annual meeting by a unanimous vote. They have decided that when any entertainment is held under the auspices of the Women Grain Growers, a lady chairman shall preside. The club remembered the little ones and held a Christmas entertain-

ment for them, there being sixty children present. The grown-ups enjoyed a little dance after the Christmas tree. At a box social held by the Local Bratton G.G. \$170.00 was raised.

WORKING FOR THE RED CROSS

Dear Miss Stacking:—On the afternoon of December 8, the Laura Women Grain Growers held an interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Winch. Thirteen members responded to the roll call, and three visitors. Three new members enrolled, making a membership of twenty-four. The secretary of the Laura Town Council read a paper on the Patriotic Fund, and asked us to discuss the matter and see what help we could give the fund.

It being the annual meeting new officers were elected. Mrs. Jefferson was elected president by a large majority, Mrs. Carr vice-president, and Miss Douglas secretary. Mrs. Beal was elected to take Mrs. Douglas's place while she was away. A paper was given by Miss Douglas. Collections for the Red Cross amounted to \$41.35. All enjoyed the bountiful hospitality of Mrs. Winch.

We have during our year's work given \$40 to the Red Cross Society, and also sent six pairs of socks and six surgical shirts. It was passed at one of the meetings that each member pay ten cents at each meeting to collect enough money to buy material to work for the Red Cross.

MRS. F. BEAL,
Secretary Laura W.G.G.A.

Good for Laura. We welcome their reports. The collection idea is a good one.

E. A. S.

HELPED BUY AN ORGAN

The Mount Green W.G.G.A. was organized last April, and we have held a number of very interesting meetings since then. We hold our regular monthly meetings the second Saturday of each month. We have a membership of twelve.

A few of the topics that have been discussed with much interest are as follows: Canning and Preserving; Women's Franchise; System in the Way of Keeping House. We held a picnic in May in the school house, which proved a success from start to finish. Athletic sports and an ice cream booth made the afternoon one to be enjoyed. An excellent supper was served, which brought nearly \$50. After the supper we enjoyed an address on Co-operation, given by Mr. Noggle, district director, and Mr. Smith.

Our society and the Green Mountain School district each paid half toward purchasing an organ for the school. We expect to make our picnic an annual affair.

We sent \$5.00 some time ago to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Wishing the Association every success, I am

CHLOE FLAKE,
Secretary Mount Green W.G.

We are glad to learn that the Mount Green club endeavored to make the life of the community more joyous. They did splendidly in helping to buy an organ for the school. It is pleasant to learn that they have remembered the Red Cross Society.

E. A. S.

Dear Miss Stacking:—Our January meeting held in the school house was principally taken up with preparing for the year's work. Having been granted permission by the school board to use the school house once each month after two p.m., we decided to meet in February, if the weather is favorable.

A delegate was appointed for the annual convention, whose total expenses were to be met by the Associations.

A suggestion which proved popular for the literary part of the program was the subject, Great Women, one to be taken up and discussed at each meeting.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. HENDERSHOT,
Secretary Idaleen W.G.G.A.

There is inspiration in the study of lives of the great women of the past and present. We are glad that Idaleen has commenced such a study, and we will welcome the papers read on the subject. Other clubs will be interested in them, and perhaps would care to use them.

E. A. S.

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Harrow with a Watson's Boss Wood Harrow



A good seed bed is important—Watson's Boss Wood Harrow will give you the best to be got with a drag harrow. Made in three sizes:—78 tooth, cuts 17 ft.; 102 tooth, cuts 17 ft.; 150 tooth, cuts 24 ft. Tooth bars are made of selected hardwood—practically all oak and every tooth is riveted to guard against it loosening or splitting the bar. Provided with malleable clevis of best designs. Draw bars, centres or wings can be supplied separately.

WE SELL.
Sweep Grinders, Horse
Powers, Grain Grinders,
1/2 H.P. Engines, Roller
Crushers, Feed Cutters,
Wood and Pole Saws,
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livery Sleighs, Holder
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Channel Steel Harrows,
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izers, Harrow Carts,
JANESVILLE FLOWS
MACHINE REPAIRS

John Watson Mfg. Co.
Chambers and Henry Streets, Winnipeg

"Making Money from Seed Grain"

Any farmer having seed grain for sale should have a copy of the above booklet, which The Guide has prepared. It contains a complete summary of the handling and marketing of seed grain. A copy will be sent free on application. Write for yours today. Address: The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

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In every locality to ride and exhibit a 1916 Hyslop Bicycle with improvements.

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL
Every Hyslop Bicycle is sold with the understanding that if owner is not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days it can be returned and money will be promptly refunded.

DO NOT BUY a Bicycle, if you drive a Tricar or Sporting Goods until you realize the latest Hyslop and improvements during 20 months.

TWO CENTS in all it will cost to send as a gift, postpaid, a beautiful ART RIDER show of our new line of Hyslop's large diamond frame bicycle with features of the day. This will surprise you. Do not wait. Write today.

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited
Dept. 23, Toronto, Ontario



English Incubator

Fletcher's Nonpareil Hot Water Incubator, leader of world's hatching championships under Government test. Awarded 55 Gold Medals for hatching. Used by King George V. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the Canadian Pacific Railway, 90 per cent of the Governments of the world, as well as thousands of the leading chicken raisers and farmers all over the world. Self-regulating system. Keeps the only regular one thing of all during the hatch. Very different from ordinary system. Has sixteen scientific patents which amount for its wonderful hatching results. To make more sound this wonderful hot water incubator get our new Catalogue which contains 200 photographic illustrations of poultry farms all over the world. The handsome Art Catalogue we have sent issued just to show you are interested and to be studied or sent to come postage and this big book will be sent free by return mail.

FLETCHER BRADLEY
Poultry Supplies, 111 Waverley St., Ottawa, Canadian Sole Agent.



Calf Profits!

Are you getting them? Calf profits mean more to you now than ever before. Feed and rear are selling at high prices. There is nothing in bringing more profitable each year.

Blatchford's Calf Meal

has been known since the year 1872 as the complete milk substitute. Cost less than half as much as milk—provides essential—promotes early maturity. Sold by dealers or direct from the maker.

Write for New Data for actual figures showing you how to rear calves profitably.

Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Dept. 194, Winnipeg, Man.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

wheat to be No. 3 Northern when it was really No. 2 or No. 1, so in scores of cases farmers were compelled to take the lower grading.

Levi Thomson, of Qu'Appelle, said: "If it can be shown that the action taken by the government was in the best interest of the Empire, it would be justified, notwithstanding any loss to the farmers, but I think we are entitled to some explanation."

Fred Pardee, chief Liberal whip, had a few pertinent remarks to make in regard to the flood of knighthoods which has descended upon Canadians in recent years. "Sir Knights are now so thick around the capital that one bumps into them at every turn," he said. "It had become the fashion in this country to attempt to build up a sort of pseudo-aristocracy, and he thought that for a young democratic country we had had enough of titles."

Maclean on Cheap Money

W. E. Maclean, the radical Conservative member for South York, impressed upon the house the desirability of parliament getting busy upon constructive domestic legislation which will be necessary after the war. The conservation of our national resources and banking legislation which would provide cheap money for the farmers of Canada for purposes of development were the principal suggestions thrown out by Mr. Maclean. He pointed out that the U.S. congress is considering the desirability of establishing national mortgage banks, the chief object of which will be to provide loans for farmers on long terms and at low rates of interest. Canada, he said, should do the same.

POULTRY EXPERIENCE COMPETITION

The prizes offered in the recent competition for experiences with farm poultry have been awarded as follows: Subject No. 1, Making Dollars from Farm Poultry—1, J. A. Johnston, Woodchester, Alta.; 2, A. E. Rayner, Huna, Sask. Subject No. 2, How I Ran My Incubator—1, J. O. Glennie, Macdonald, Man.; 2, Geo. H. Lawrence, Three Hills, Alta. Subject No. 4, How I Increased My Crop Yield—1, T. H. Wood, Glendale, Man.; 2, Wm. H. Gould, Islay, Alta.; 3, R. Matile, St. Claude, Man.

WINTER AND SPRING FAIRS

Sale of bulls and boys' calf competition at Brandon, March 8-10.
Winter fair at Regina, March 14-17.
Inter-provincial fair at Saskatoon, March 21-23.
Edmonton spring show, April 4-8.
Calgary spring show, April 10-15.

BELGIAN RELIEF

Profusely acknowledged	\$6,512.74
Jan. Hardware, Newell, Man.	5.00
Total	\$6,517.74

Unreserved Auction Sale

Horses! Horses! Horses!

Special Spring Sale
AT
Alberta Stockyards
Calgary

Monday, Feb. 21, 1916
at 12 o'clock

500 Head Horses



Comprising Heavy Clyde, Percheron and Shire Mares and Geldings weighing from 1,000 to 1,350 lbs., also sucking Colts. 100 head will be sold in teams, balance in carload lots.

The above are consigned by some of the principal ranchers in Alberta and farmers in want of horses will do well to attend this sale.

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Judson Gasoline Engines

Built to operate on gasoline or kerosene, equipped with self-starting magnetos. All sizes from 1 H.P. to 30 H.P.

Tested and rated with a large surplus of power. Don't buy a gasoline engine until you have seen our special proposition.

SPECIAL SALE

Engines and Cream Separators

We are making special inducements to early buyers during February and March that will enable you to make a bigger saving on the purchase of a gasoline engine or cream separator than you can make at any other time of year.

Don't Buy An Engine Or Cream Separator

Until you have seen this special proposition as it means a big saving to you. The Judson Cream Separator, the separator that's built to do the work. Send for our special proposition today. We can save you money on farm supplies of all kinds with our new spring catalog. Copy sent free on request.




C. S. Judson Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

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

Parliament Buildings Destroyed by Fire

Historic Buildings Guttled with Loss of Seven Lives

The parliament buildings at Ottawa, in which Canadian parliaments have sat since confederation, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night, February 3. The blaze broke out in the reading room, in which large numbers of newspapers are kept, and spread with such amazing rapidity that within a few minutes it was impossible to live anywhere in the building. Seven lives are known to have been lost, and it is possible that others may be buried in the ruins. The known dead are: B. B. Law, M.P. for Yarmouth, N.S.; J. B. Laplant, assistant clerk of the House of Commons; Madame Bray, of Quebec; Madame Morin, of St. Joseph Beauce, Que.; Robert Fanning, a waiter; A. Des Jardins, a messenger, and A. Des Jardins, a Dominion policeman. The women who lost their lives in the fire were the guests of Speaker and Madame Sevigny, and when Madame Sevigny and other members of the household escaped thru a window they insisted on going for their furs and were imprisoned by smoke and fire. Exactly where or how B. B. Law, M.P., met his death is not known. He left the chamber a few minutes before the fire broke out and went to his room upstairs to get his coat and hat before going to his hotel. He was not seen again. J. B. Laplant, who had been a faithful servant of the house for twenty years, was trapped in an upper room, and when a younger man who was with him dropped from a window he refused to make the jump. The other man was seriously injured by the fall and became unconscious, and was therefore unable to direct rescuers who might have saved Mr. Laplant with ladders. The other three men were cut off by falling debris, and another man, whose name is unknown, is said to have perished with them.

Could Have Put It Out

A number of persons were in or near the reading room when the fire started. Frank Glass, M.P. for London, Ont., stated to the press that he was reading a paper when he felt an unpleasant heat behind him, and, turning round, found that smoke was coming from a pile of newspapers under a desk. He was not alarmed, but walked to the door and called the attention of a policeman to the fire. The policeman ran for a fire extinguisher, but when he turned the chemical on to the flames, fire and smoke burst out in a great volume and the blaze was immediately beyond control. Mr. Glass states that when he first saw it the fire could have been smothered with a coat, and he would have put it out himself if he had not thought the policeman would do so.

Was it a German Plot?

Whether the fire was started by a smouldering match or tobacco ash accidentally dropped by a smoker, or whether it was deliberately set by means of a time fuse by an enemy is a matter of much discussion. Officially the fire is spoken of as an accident, but those who believe in the incendiary theory claim that the effect of the fire extinguisher indicates that the apparatus had been tampered with.

Mr. Glass and others who were in the vicinity ran to the chamber where the Commons was in session and gave the alarm. There were only about fifty members in the house, but there were a large number of visitors in the gallery. Order was maintained, however, and these all got out safely, tho it took the flames but a few seconds to reach the chamber.

Some Narrow Escapes

Hon. Martin Hurrell, whose office is close to the reading room, had a narrow escape, and his face and hands were severely burned when he dashed thru the fire to safety. Dr. Michael Clark, M.P. for Red Deer, Alta., was knocked down by the hose stream and slightly injured, and a number of other members were slightly burned or hurt. Dr. Cash, M.P. for Mackenzie, and Thos. McNutt, M.P. for Saltcoats, were in the wash room when the fire broke out and

were cut off by fire and smoke. Dr. Cash was unwell, and probably owes his life to Mr. McNutt, who made a rope from the roller towels and lowered his friend from the window into a light-well. Dr. Cash had to drop a few feet but was not much hurt, and found a ladder to help Mr. McNutt and an attendant to the ground. Other members had equally narrow escapes, the layout of the building and the amount of wood used in its interior structure making it a veritable fire trap. The employees in the restaurant on the top floor were unable to get down the stairs, but they were able to get some distance from the point where the fire started, and those who did not jump were rescued by ladders.

Fire Spread Rapidly

The dreadful suddenness of the conflagration was almost past belief. Three minutes after the fire call was rung in the corridors were belching a sea of smoke. Five minutes after no man could live where several score had breathed free air five minutes before. Twenty minutes later flames commenced to tinge the clouds of smoke which rolled over the hill. An hour after the fire commenced the tower clock tolled 10 across a seething caldron where once had been the House of Commons. At 11 the clock again struck the hour, with the flames curling round its stately length, while from the senate side the flames joined those from the tower chamber. At midnight the whole structure was burning from east to west, and up the hollow of the tower flames were creeping to stop the hands of the faithful clock.

At 1 o'clock the top of the tower fell, a flaming mass, into the heart of the pyre. A national calamity had occurred, and a national tragedy had been enacted.

The building, whose corner stone was laid by the late King-Edward VII when he was Prince of Wales in 1867, and which had been the scene of many an historic debate, and the source of much of the Dominion's legislation, was a gutted, dreadful mass of flaming rubbish, tho its outer walls still stand undaunted and unharmed by the force of the flames.

Library Saved

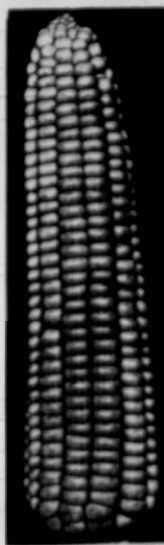
At one time it was feared that the library, which is practically a separate building, connected with the main buildings by only a covered passage, would also be destroyed, but this happily was saved, tho a large number of books were damaged by fire and water. The fire was finally brought under control between 3 and 4 o'clock on Friday morning.

It is estimated that to replace the buildings will cost \$4,000,000. Beside the loss in life and property many valuable records which cannot be replaced were destroyed, and great inconvenience in the transaction of business will undoubtedly result.

LICENSING AND BONDING PRODUCE DEALERS

At the annual convention of the Manitoba Livestock Associations, Hon. V. Winkler mentioned the need in Manitoba of an act providing for the licensing and bonding of produce dealers, and promised that if it was within the powers of the province to pass such an act, he would introduce it at this session of the Manitoba legislature. There is abundance of evidence that such legislation is required, but subsequent investigation has shown that jurisdiction in this matter lies with the Dominion department of trade and commerce, and that the provinces are not competent to deal with it. In the absence of power to deal with it provincially, representation as to the need for such a reform is being made by Hon. Mr. Winkler to the proper authorities at Ottawa.

The tenth annual sale of pure-bred bulls, under the auspices of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, will be held at Brandon on March 9.



Three Great Specialities of Recent Introduction

CORN—Early Malcolm

482. The earliest and best we have ever offered in the West. Every user of Sweet Table Corn should try this grand variety. It is of recent introduction and the Ottawa Experimental Station report it as the earliest they have ever grown. Normal School Brandon say "10 days earlier than any other variety tested by them."
Packet, 10c.; 1-lb., 35c. postpaid.

RADISH—Giant White Strasburg

1090. Undoubtedly the largest, whitest and best flavored Radish yet offered. There is nothing to equal it in size, firmness of flesh and delicious flavor. A table delicacy for the epicure.
Packet, 10c.; Oz., 25c.; 1-lb., 60c.; 1-lb., \$1.50 postpaid.

TOMATO—Alacritty

1306. A genuine Canadian introduction of last season emanating from the Central Experimental Station, Ottawa. Took first position by comparative test in competition with all others for yield. Very prolific and unsurpassed in flavor.
Packet, 10c.; 1-oz., 30c.; 1-oz., 50c. postpaid.

We Have Thousands of Bushels

OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, CORN; liberal stocks of GRASSES, CLOVERS, ALFALFA, all of strong germinating capacity.

Get In On Our Choice Selected Strain

of "GOLD STANDARD" MARQUIS WHEAT. The stock offered is equal in every way to the prize winning Marquis at the World's Dry Farming Congress held in Denver, Co., in October last.

McKenzie's "GOLD STANDARD" RED FIFE is the result of continued process of selection and possesses breeding qualities which produce wheat with better milling qualities than ordinary stocks. "Registered" stocks of Marquis and Red Fife in liberal quantities, certified by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Spring Rye

One of the Surest Hay Crops Grown. Had an unprecedented demand during the past season. Should be grown by every farmer to protect winter feed supply. Very hardy. Quick growth. Good for stock. Invaluable for pasturage. Ours is the true stock.

No. 3218—
Brandon, Calgary.
Per bus. \$1.35 \$1.50

Winter Rye

Such is the increasing popularity of this valuable crop that we predict many thousands of bushels more will be planted in 1916 than ever before. Ripens much earlier than wheat. Affords fall pasturage, also the earliest green pasturage in the spring that can be provided in this country. See our large seed-catalog for full particulars, also about the Pedigreed Strain offered.

No. 3219. Brandon, Calgary.
Per bushel \$1.40 \$1.45
No. 3220. Pedigreed 1.55 1.75

Prices quoted are for quantities 10 bushels or more. Add 25c. for cotton bag containing two bus. Quote Stock No. when ordering.

Write for Catalog: The 'Red Guide' Book for the West

Western Canada's Greatest Seed House

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BRANDON, Man.

CALGARY, Alta

"Loop the Loop" Seed Grain Grader

New Invention for Improving the Quality of Seed and thereby Increasing the Grain Production.

See Demonstrations which will be given on the premises of Messrs. Spiers, Mighton & Co., 238 First Ave., Saskatoon, during Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Convention.

By a simple combination of the principles of gravity and wind in machine form this

Automatic Seed Grain Grader

effectively selects the heaviest grains and turns back the smaller and light grains. Positively eliminates Wild Oats from Oats, Wheat or other grain. This mill is easy to adjust and easy to run; handles all kinds of seeds, even to Alfalfa. It is the only gravity grain grader on the market.

Select the Best Grain for Seed and Sell the Remainder

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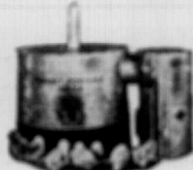
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ON 30 DAYS
FREE TRIAL

Our 1916 selling terms allow you to deposit the money in your own bank. We deliver the machines to you promptly, freight paid, for you to give them a trial in your own home and if they don't prove profitable return them and your bank will refund your money. THE BANK STANDS BETWEEN US to see that this

arrangement is lived up to. Our thirteen years' experience in making and selling threshing and harvesting in Western Canada is back of these goods. We want you to be successful this season—that's why we make our selling terms so broad. Write today for catalog and full details.

THE BRETT MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., 593 Erin St., Winnipeg, Man.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

SPECIALIZED POULTRY MARKETING

I read on the editorial page in the December 22 issue of The Guide a statement concerning marketing poultry and eggs. The editor stated that the egg trade at present was not satisfactory, and I don't wonder at its not being so, for in the late fall and thru the winter months when the hens are not laying there is a scarcity of good eggs, but next spring and summer during the laying season, when there is an abundance of eggs the price comes down and the farmer in a great many instances tries to preserve his eggs and put them on the market when the price gets to his liking. The consequence is that there is a lot of stale or worthless eggs on the market and the market is badly injured. The editor also states that the condition in which dressed poultry is

sent to market is equally unsatisfactory, and I don't wonder at this either, for the reason that one farmer or his family will have a half dozen poultry, another two dozen, and but very few more than four or five dozen during the season to prepare for market, and the consequence is that they are all amateurs at poultry dressing and a great many of them poor amateurs. Now, I think this will be the condition as long as poultry dressing is continued on each farm in the community.

While stopping a few years near Vinita, Oklahoma, I observed a poultry and egg industry spring up there. Now Vinita at that time was a neighborhood town of about three or four thousand inhabitants, and when I first knew the place one thirty dozen crate of eggs or a dozen hens would glut the market, but it became different. There were some enterprising merchants there that

took hold of the egg trade. Their market was generally St. Louis, some 400 miles distant; but they shipped their eggs every day, and the consequence was that they had fresh or comparatively fresh eggs to market, and they got a good price for them. The consequence was that the market was not glutted today and nothing on the market tomorrow, but there was a constant flow keeping the requirements supplied as demanded.

They handled the poultry end of the industry in a different way. The merchants had nothing to do with the poultry. At first one man commenced in a small way to buy live poultry and prepare it for the local market, and a little later when his business had grown so that the local market would not consume his output he was in a position to send to the eastern market. When I left there there were two or three

slaughter houses running all the time and doing a good business. They were prepared to take any good healthy poultry at any time, and if it was not in a proper state of flesh for dressing they would prepare it and put it on the market in a finished condition. These therefore received the top of the market. The secret was that by making the poultry business their trade they gave it their time and study and they became experts in the business. Thus it was not only a success to them but their patrons that consumed the output got extra good products. In this way the poultry handlers made money by it, and they in turn could afford to pay the farmers more for their live poultry than the farmers could have realized had they prepared their poultry for market themselves.

W. E. K., Man.

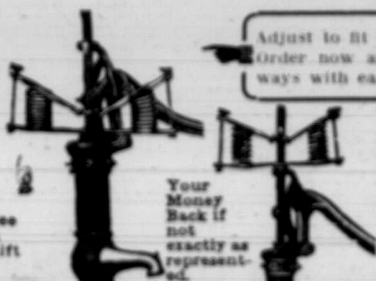
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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd., February 5, 1916.

Wheat—Saturday's closing prices show an advance of 1c on Winnipeg May and 1c on Winnipeg July over the close for previous week. Monday and Tuesday saw quite a sharp break, with a rally on Tuesday bringing prices back higher than on the preceding Saturday. During the balance of the week the range of prices was narrow. There was practically no country business, on account of the storms, and the number of cars inspected was small for the same reason. Prices for cash wheat narrowed up 1c nearer the May price on 1, 2 and 3 Northern and No. 4, lower grades remaining at the same discount.

Oats—Oats futures also suffered a break in price on Monday, closing 2 1/4c lower than previous Saturday, and, altho the market strengthened up the following day, the strength was not maintained and the week's business shows a decline of 2 1/4c. Cash oats are 1c closer to May price than a week ago.

Barley—Barley prices remain fairly steady, with a very small amount of business being done.

Flax—Flax markets have seen some further breaks in prices, with some recoveries also. No doubt the recent steady advance was assisted by speculative buying, with stop-loss orders to execute on the declining market.

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending Feb. 4, 1916	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter. Depot Harbor	22,278,608	8,368,664	1,379,117
In Vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	1,811,229	2,773,872	
Total	24,089,837	11,142,536	1,379,117
At Buffalo and Duluth	8,057,291	459,815	105,851
Total this week	32,147,128	11,602,351	1,484,968
Total last week	40,604,056	16,027,352	1,751,283
Total last year	13,170,373	5,837,562	637,634

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS

For the week ending Wednesday, February 2, grain movement in the interior terminal elevators is as follows:

Elev.	Grain	In	Out	Net
Calgary	Wheat	38,529,500	13,196,049	494,537 10
	Oats	4,949,700		41,929 20
	Barley	1,279,500		4,992 04
	Flax			8,348 98
Edmonton	Wheat	3,996,000	18,150,000	10,000 00
	Oats	6,874,000	7,444,000	55,520 00
	Barley		1,872 00	5,320 00
	Flax			76,200 00
Winnipeg	Wheat	93,933 00	13,878 40	1,455,265 30
	Oats	20,359 14		196,413 95
	Barley			13,849 28
	Flax	11 14		27,649 35

THE COMMANDEERED WHEAT

Ottawa, Feb. 5. An official statement in regard to the commandeering of wheat given out by the government states that the government had commandeered 13,621,896 bushels of wheat last year. Authority for the purchase had been called by the secretary of state for the colonies on November 21. Some 9,651,909 bushels had been bought back to the dealers or operators, a deposit of 10 cents per bushel being required on wheat bought from eastern elevators, and when bonded from western elevators bills of lading and official commandeered wheat certificates were retained until the grain was paid back. There had been shipped from Canada to date 4,295,617 bushels, the shipments being made, or made order to the committee of the allies.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May	July
Wheat	130	130
February 1	129	128
February 2	129	128
February 3	131	130
February 4	130	129
February 5	126	125
February 7	127	127
Week ago	132	132
Year ago	157	158
Oats	48	48
February 1	48	47
February 2	48	47
February 3	48	47
February 4	48	47
February 5	47	46
February 7	45	44
Week ago	47	47
Year ago	68	68
Flax	215	215
February 1	215	215
February 2	214	214
February 3	214	214
February 4	214	215
February 5	209	210
February 7	214	214
Week ago	214	214
Year ago	168	169

Standard	White oats, 1 car	48 1/4
No. 3 white oats, 1 car		47
No. 2 rye, 2 cars		99
No. 2 rye, 1 car		98
No. 2 rye, 1 car, short rate		98
Sample barley, 1 car		71 1/2
Sample barley, 3 cars		72
Sample barley, 1 car		73
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car		70
No. 4 barley, 1 car, to run		73 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car		72
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car		72
Sample barley, 1 car, wheat		2 3/4
No. 1 flax, 1 car		2 3/4
No. 1 flax, 1 car		2 3/4

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Feb. 4, 1916		
1916 Wheat		
	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	84,538 20	11,186 10
1 No. 1	10,413,869 50	969,471 50
2 No. 1	4,715,385 30	1,703,711 20
3 No. 1	2,959,064 30	1,144,938 50
No. 4	1,301,474 00	659,990 00
Others	2,601,746 30	854,537 50
Total	22,778,608 40	5,364,446 00
Last week	22,349,963 10	5,186,283 30
Increase	428,645 30	178,162 70

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Feb. 5)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$1 35 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 36
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 32
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 34
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 34
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 34
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 32
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	1 32 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 31
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1 32
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 33
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 31
No. 2 wheat, 1 car, transit	1 28 1/2
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1 24
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1 25
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 25
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 25
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 21
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 28
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1 32
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1 32
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 4 cars, n. w. b.	1 32
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, transit	1 28 1/2
Sample grade mixed corn, 1 car	53
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	77 1/2
Sample grade yellow corn, 1 car	38
Sample grade mixed corn, 1 car	47
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	46
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	47
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	45
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	45
Sample grade oats, 1 car	50
Standard white oats, 1 car	46
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	45 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	45 1/2

This week 22,778,608 40 This week 5,364,446 00
Last week 22,349,963 10 Last week 5,186,283 30

OATS

1 C W	121,108 30	4,113 08
2 C W	1,124,691 15	125,796 26
3 C W	1,929,693 04	410,494 28
Ex 1 Fed.	585,518 29	235,688 00
Others	1,600,652 20	787,779 18
Total	5,364,446 00	1,863,782 12
Last week	8,200,614 19	1,890,294 19
Increase	2,836,168 19	3,517 27

BARLEY

Barley		Flaxseed	
3 C W	705,533 17	1 N W C	653,823 23
4 C W	369,692 35	2 C W	73,490 15
5 C W	84,041 38	3 C W	39,407 39
Feed	61,266 42	Others	28,751 18
Others	159,282 40		
Total	1,379,117 29	Total	788,472 39
Last week	1,326,244 35	Last week	784,128 34
Increase	52,872 94	Increase	4,344 05
Last year's total	218,017 07	Last year's total	786,309 16

SHIPMENTS

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1916	502,000 00			
(rail)	246,398 10	11,665 00	5,187 24	1,324 00
1915				
(lake)	335,961 00	148,735 00	42,632 00	9 00
(rail)				

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from February 1 to 7 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					Feed	2C W	3C W	OATS		1F d	2F d	BARLEY		FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5				No. 3	No. 4			Ref.	Feed	1N W	2C W	3C W
Jan. 1	120 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	117 1/2	110 1/2	97 1/2	45	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	65	60	55	51	20 1/2	20 1/2
2	125	122 1/2	120	116	103	92	44 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	40	39 1/2	66	61	56	52	20 1/2	20 1/2
3	124 1/2	123 1/2	120 1/2	116 1/2	103 1/2	96 1/2	44 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	67	62	56	52	20 1/2	20 1/2
4	127 1/2	125 1/2	122 1/2	118 1/2	111 1/2	94 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	67	62	56	52	20 1/2	20 1/2
5	127 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	118 1/2	110 1/2	97 1/2	44 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	67	62	56	52	20 1/2	20 1/2
7	123 1/2	120 1/2	118 1/2	114 1/2	106 1/2	93 1/2	44 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	66	61	56	52	20 1/2	20 1/2
Week ago	124 1/2	121 1/2	118 1/2	114 1/2	107 1/2	94 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	66	61	56	51	20 1/2	20 1/2
Year ago	155	153	149 1/2	145 1/2	140 1/2	133	66					83				16 1/2	15 1/2

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg	Year Ago	Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg	Year Ago	Calgary	St. Paul	Brandon
	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Feb. 2	Feb. 5	Feb. 5	Feb. 5		Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Feb. 4	Jan. 22	Feb. 5
Cattle	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	Butter (per lb.)	24-25c	21c	35c	30c	30c
Choice steers	8 7 1/2-8 00	8 40-8 00	7 75-8 00	7 00-7 10	7 00-7 10	7 00-7 10	Factory dairy	24-25c	21c	35c	30c	30c
Best butcher steers and heifers	7 30-8 00	8 40-8 00	7 30-8 00	6 80-6 75	7 70-8 25	5 75-7 75	No. 1 dairy	24-25c	21c	27 1/2-30c	25c	25c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	7 00-7 70	5 50-6 25	7 00-7 50	5 50-6 00	4 30-5 20	4 25-4 75	Good round lots	21-23c	19c	25c-27c	25c	25c
Best fat cows	6 75-7 00	5 25-5 50	6 50-7 00	5 00-6 00	4 25-4 75	4 25-4 75	Eggs (per doz.)	25c	26c	30-32c	25c	30c
Medium cows	5 25-5 75	4 50-5 75	5 50-6 00	4 25-5 40	3 25-7 25	4 25-4 75	Subject to marketing	35c-40c	35c	35c	45c	35c
Common cows	3 00-4 50	3 75-4 50	4 50-6 00	4 25-5 40	4 25-4 75	4 25-4 75	New Lot	47 1/2-5 00	35c	35c	45c	35c
Choice heifers	7 00-7 50	5 50-6 00	7 00-7 50	5 50-6 50	4 25-5 75	4 25-5 75	Potatoes		55c-60c	65c	65c-70c	75c
Best heifers	5 50-6 50	5 00-5 25	6 25-7 00	4 50-5 00	3 00-3 50	3 00-3 50	In sacks, per bushel		65c	75c	75c	65c
Common and medium heifers	5 00-5 50	4 00-4 50			3 00-3 50	3 00-3 50	Milk and Cream		60c	35c	35c-37c	35c
Best feeding steers	5 25-5 50	5 00-6 00	6 00-6 75	5 50-6 00	4 25-7 00	4 25-7 00	Sweet cream (per lb. butterfat)		60c	35c	35c-37c	35c
Best stocker steers	5 00-5 25	5 25-5 50	6 00-6 50		4 00-6 75	4 00-6 75	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butterfat)		27c	30c	30c-34c	27c
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$60-\$70	\$80-\$100	\$75-\$85			Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)		\$2 50	\$2 25	35c per lb.	
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$50	\$55-\$60				Dressed Poultry					
Hogs	\$8 50	\$7 25	\$9 75-10 00	\$9 15	\$1 00-85.05	\$7 85	Chickens		17c	17c	20-22c	15c
Choice hogs	\$8 25-8 25	\$7 25	\$9 75-10 00	\$9 15	\$1 00-85.05	\$7 85	Ducks		13c-14c	9c-10c	14c-15c	15c
Heavy hogs	\$4 50	\$4 50-4 75					Geese		15c	15c	14c-15c	17c

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Live Poultry Wanted

We guarantee to pay you prices here quoted. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Live Hens	Per lb.
Young Roosters	\$.13
Old Roosters	.14
Ducks	.15
Geese	.16
Turkeys	.17

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 91 Lusted Street - WINNIPEG

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens	13c
Young Ducks	14c-15c
Turkeys	16c
Geese	13c-14c
Spring Chickens	Best Market Prices

For good Heavy Hens ask for price. 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.
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WHITEFISH
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 No extra charge for bags or boxes. Special prices for cartons. Cash must accompany orders.
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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

FIRST GRADE CREAM

Every farmer can produce first grade cream by reasonable attention to the following simple and fundamental principles, as outlined by the dairy department of Purdue University.

The separator is the collector of many of the impurities contained in milk. If cream of good quality is to be secured it is obvious that the separator must be cleaned thoroughly after each separation. If not washed and freed from all remnants of milk of the previous separation, the separator becomes a seat of contamination and a source of unclean and filthy cream, the disastrous consequences of which no subsequent treatment and care of the cream can overcome.

This does not mean that no attention should be paid to cleanliness and care of milk before separation. Milk produced under insanitary conditions will not produce good cream, even if passed thru a clean separator. In the production of good milk, clean stables, clean cows, clean milking and clean utensils are essential, but all these precautions come to naught unless the milk is run thru a clean separator. Experience has shown that it is this negligence in the care of the separator that has done more harm to the quality of the cream than any or all of the factors entering into the care of the milk before separation, combined.

Wash Separator Each Time Used

Immediately after separation, flush the separator with water until the discharge from the skim milk spout is clear. This removes most of the remnants of milk and cream and loosens the separator slime in the bowl, making subsequent washing easy. Now take the bowl apart and wash with hot water containing some good washing powder, all parts of the bowl, discharge spouts and buckets. Then rinse them with scalding hot water and allow all parts to drain in a clean place. All other milk utensils should receive the same treatment. Do this after each separation.

The spoiling of cream as well as the decomposition and putrefaction of other food stuffs is caused by germ life, bacteria, yeast and molds. Like other living organisms, germs require warmth to thrive. In the absence of warmth they are inactive and are unable to continue their work of destruction.

When the cream comes from the separator it is warm and in ideal condition for bacterial decomposition and spoiling. If it is cooled promptly the activity of the bacteria is checked and the cream will keep sweet for a reasonable length of time. The lower the temperature to which it is cooled the longer it will keep in normal condition. Cooling to the temperature of the water available on the average farm alone greatly retards bacterial action and prevents spoiling. Cream should be cooled at once after it leaves the separator.

Cool Cream Promptly

Prompt cooling is not possible by merely letting the cans stand in the air. Air is a very poor conductor of heat. The cans must be set in water. Water cools cream about thirty times as fast as air. Set the cream cans in a trough, tight box, tank or half barrel containing water. If running water is available, let the water run thru the tank continuously; if not, fill the tank up with fresh water at least once every twelve hours. If the cooling tank is connected with the stock watering trough, the water needed for the stock serves to cool the cream by running thru the cooling tank first. Stir the cream frequently to hasten the cooling and to keep it in smooth condition. Do not pour warm cream into cold cream; this practice spoils the whole batch. Cool the warm cream in a separate can before mixing.

Aside from checking fermentation and therefore avoiding rapid spoiling of the cream, the use of the cooling tank serves to take the animal heat out of the cream, preventing the cream and butter from developing an unpalatable smothered taste, which greatly depreciates the market value of butter.

When promptly cooled and frequently stirred the cream remains in proper mechanical condition so that it can be readily transferred without excessive loss due to sticking to the can. This also makes possible the taking of representative samples therefrom, which in turn insures accurate tests. While proper care retards deterioration, it cannot entirely prevent it, hence delivery should be made often, preferably three times per week in summer and twice per week in winter.

FISH!
 Now is the time for you to lay in your supply at Fisherman's prices. Don't delay but place order today.
 Whitefish, No. 1, nice large ones \$0.07
 Whitefish, No. 1, small05
 Jackfish04
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SPECIAL
 PICKEREL—Cleaned and skinned, heads and tails off, all ready for the pan, 20 lb. lots \$2.50
 PRICES AND QUALITY GUARANTEED
 Bankers: Dominion Bank, North End Branch, Winnipeg

THE CONSUMERS FISH CO.
 Winnipeg Man.

"King of Wild Oat Separators"

Lincoln New Superior Mill
 MADE IN 3 SIZES, WITH OR WITHOUT BAGGER

The Lincoln Smut Cleaner and Pickling Machine
 Separates Smut Balls, Wild Oats, King Heads and all Light Seeds from Wheat and Barley.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Limited
 Builders of Light Weight, High Grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work

284 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

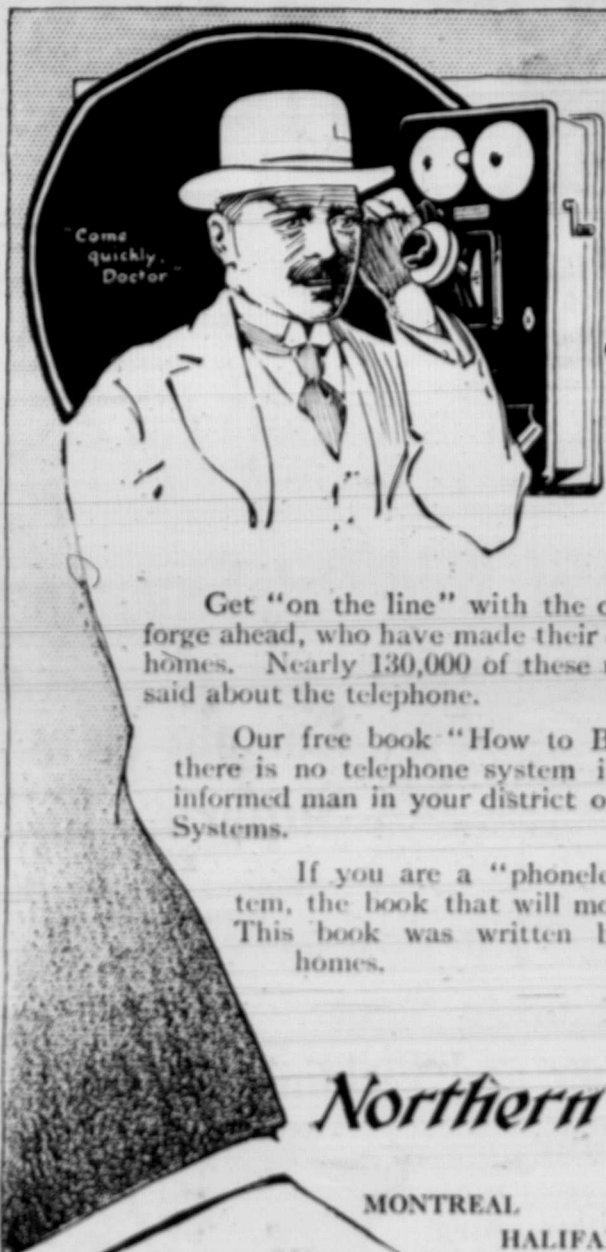
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