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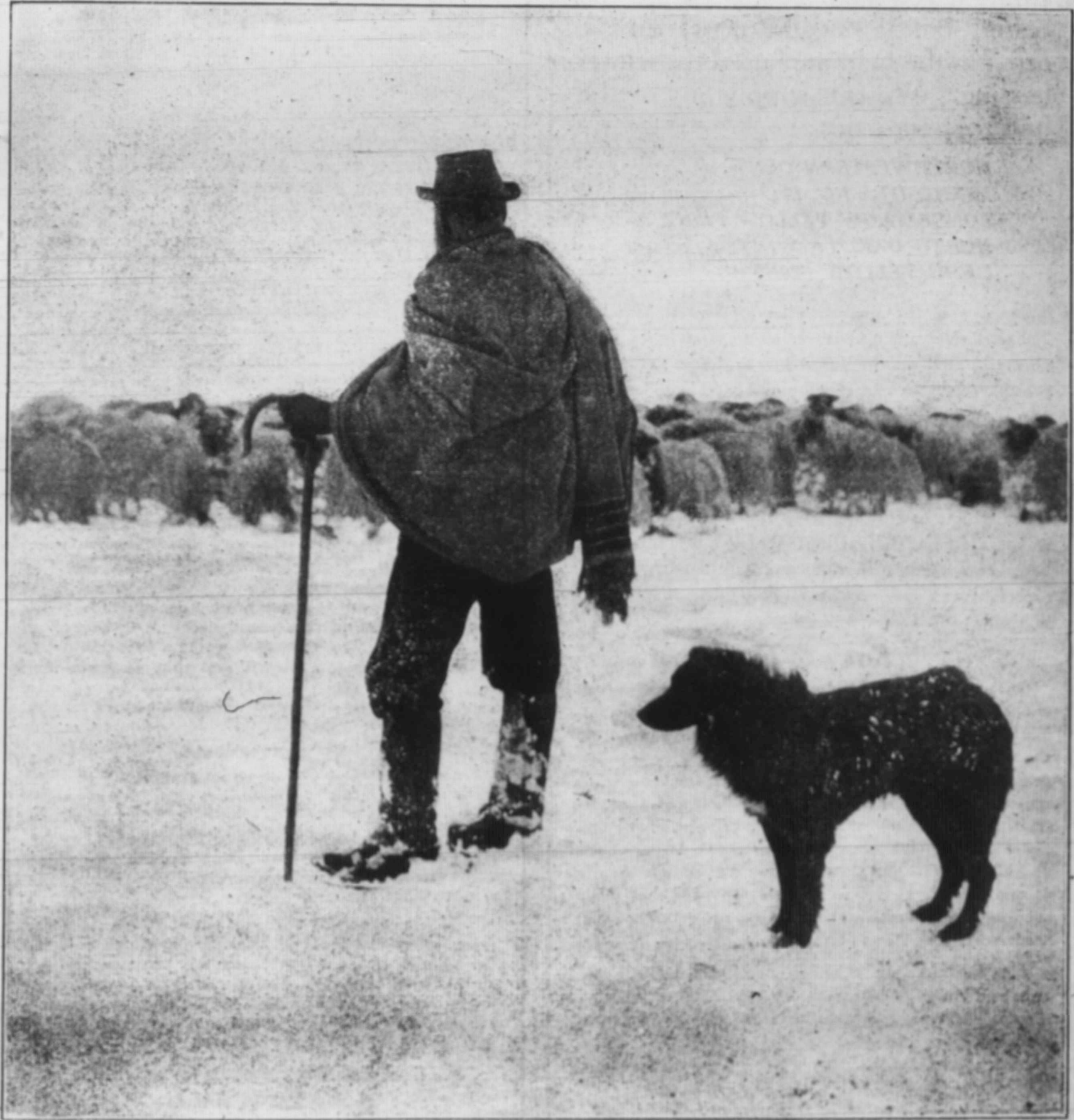
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

January 10, 1917

\$1.50 per Year



THE SHEPHERD AND HIS DOG

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

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

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

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

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Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Seed Grain Purchasing Commission

This commission appointed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture has for its aim procuring a supply of clean, sound seed grain to meet the requirements of municipalities, farmers and farmers' organizations, in the districts affected by rust, hail and frost.

All seed grain purchased and distributed by the commission is handled at the Government interior terminal elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary. It is all inspected by the seed inspection staff of the Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, when purchased and again when cleaned for shipment and it must conform to the following standards:—

No. 1 Canada Western Seed Oats shall be composed of No. 1 or No. 2 C.W. oats, shall contain 95 per cent. of white oats, sound, clean and free from other grain; shall be free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada Western Seed Barley shall be composed of the six-rowed variety, sound, plump and free from other grain, of fair color, free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and shall weigh not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

WHEAT—Class 1:

No. 1 Manitoba Northern Seed Wheat shall be composed of at least 85 per cent. of Red Fife or 85 per cent. Marquis wheat, sound, clean and free from other grain, and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

WHEAT—Class 2:

No. 2 Seed Wheat shall be composed of grades No. 2 Northern, No. 3 Northern or No. 4 slightly frosted wheat of Red Fife or Marquis variety, and when re-cleaned shall be practically free from other grain and noxious weed seeds, and the weight not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

For Class 1 and 2 seed purposes Red Fife and Marquis wheat shall be kept separate. (Within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, means: Not more than one noxious weed seed per pound of grain).

The commission will require a large quantity of seed oats and, until further notice, which will be made two weeks in advance, will accept delivery of all No. 1 Canada Western seed oats inspected into any of the Government interior terminal elevators and pay therefor a premium of five cents per bushel on the day of purchase over the closing price for that day on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, less the adjusted charges for freight.

Orders for seed grain will be filled for municipalities, farmers and farmers' organizations, and when filled are subject to payment by bank draft.

All seed purchased and distributed under Government weights, grade and Seed Branch inspection, and cleaned at the interior terminal elevators, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary.

The price charged for seed grain is the purchase price, plus the cost of handling, which includes the premium of not more than five cents per bushel, shrinkage in cleaning, elevator charges, and sacking if required. The expenses of the purchasing commission and the seed inspection are not charged against the seed.

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

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta



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

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the families you know that have benefited by Life Insurance—have, perhaps, been saved from actual destitution by the money paid by the Life Insurance Company.

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Important Dominion Issues

The call of Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain for an Imperial War Conference before the end of February, to be attended by the Premiers of the Overseas Dominions, has quickened political departmental life at the capital. Sir Robert Borden has cabled his acceptance of the invitation to attend and Parliament has been called for Thursday, January 18, in order that the political situation may be sized up before it is necessary for Sir Robert to purchase his ticket for London. The Imperial conference development has had the effect of introducing more uncertainty into a situation which was already complicated and uncertain. Before the conference was announced speculation was confined to the likelihood or not of the session being chopped off and a Dominion election held in the early spring months in the event of the opposition declining to grant a further extension of the Parliamentary term. Now the possible necessity of the House adjourning during the absence of Sir Robert is being discussed. The majority of the "wise men" appear to think that an adjournment will not be necessary. They say that while the Premier is absent the general legislative program and the voting of estimates will be proceeded with and that after his return the matter of an extension of the life of Parliament will be brought up in concrete form. This they consider the more likely because the Imperial Conference proceedings and the discussions thereat may quite conceivably be issues at the general election whenever it takes place.

London Deliberations Important

It is not generally believed here that the deliberations in London will be confined to the war and a consultation of the representatives of the Overseas Dominions as to its conduct. Trade and other questions, as they will be affected by peace, will undoubtedly be topics of discussion and it would not be surprising to see steps taken to inaugurate inter-imperial policies which may have a marked effect upon the social and economic fabric of the Empire. Inter-Imperial trade preference will undoubtedly be one of these.

Mention of the probability of these subjects being considered at the Imperial conference at least indicates that the Prime Minister will have some important matters to report to the Dominion Parliament on his return to Canada, and that the really important developments pointing either to an election or to an extension of the Parliamentary term are likely to occur after Sir Robert is back in Ottawa. The clearing away by Parliament during his absence of as much as possible of the routine and special business will therefore be important.

The impression prevails that the formal debate on the address which constitutes the preliminary limbering up of the Parliamentary machine will be of more than ordinary importance and may last for two or three weeks. With the possibility that the session will be the last before an election is held the natural disposition of the opposition will be to turn all their artillery of criticism against the government, more particularly as it would be within the power of the government, under ordinary circumstances, to shut off criticism

after this debate is concluded by dissolving the house and appealing to the country. Apart from the opposition there is a great curiosity to know what Sir Sam Hughes, ex-minister of Militia is likely to do. For a man who allowed his own talkative disposition to get him into all kinds of trouble when in office the ex-minister of militia has been keeping very quiet. Since his resignation he has made but one speech—that at Lindsay in advocacy of conscription. To a great many people this came as a considerable surprise because Sir Sam from the beginning of the war has been a warm advocate of the voluntary system of enlistment. It is recalled, however, that in the correspondence with Sir Robert Borden which led to his retirement the ex-minister stated his belief that the voluntary system in Canada had produced all that could reasonably be expected of it and that some other means of securing reinforcements for the Canadian forces would have to be found. While Sir Sam is keeping very dark as to his intentions it is quite possible that the course he will adopt during the approaching session will be one that will not be without embarrassment to the government.

Dominion wide prohibition promises to be a question which will loom large when Parliament meets. The temperance forces which have effected a Dominion wide organization are as busy as nailers. They say that they intend to bring a delegation to Ottawa which will make the famous Grain Growers deputation of 1910 look small in comparison and that they will not take "no" as an answer to their demands that the liquor traffic be rooted out. Should they have to accept a negative answer they will ask that the powers of the provinces be enlarged so as to give complete control of the traffic within their borders. The request to be made by the women of the west who have been given the right to vote that they be extended the same privilege in connection with Dominion elections will be of almost equal importance and interest.

Two Sessions Proposed

Since the foregoing was written the government press has put out a suggestion, apparently as a feeler, for two sessions, one before the Prime Minister leaves for England and another in the autumn. They state that should the opposition decline to give an immediate assent to the proposal to extend the life of Parliament, Sir Robert Borden would decline to go to the Imperial conference, and would bring on an election. This is believed to be the preliminary move in the game of political diplomacy which will be played at the capital. The opposition will probably counter by offering an adjournment during the premier's absence, such as was agreed to in 1911, when the opposition to reciprocity was suspended in the House to allow Sir Wilfrid Laurier to attend an Imperial conference. Under such circumstances Sir Robert Borden could not refuse to attend and there could be no dissolution until after his return. A double session with two sessions, indemnities would be more popular with members and senators than the people and they will probably realize this before such a plan is definitely decided upon.

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

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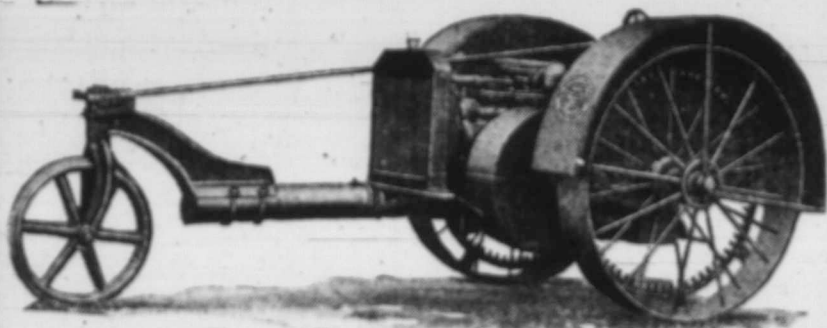
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STEERING—Automatic, from wheel in furrow. Foot brakes on differential enable operator to turn square corners (left or right) as either wheel may be stopped and the power applied to the other.

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There is a dealer near you to give you prompt and efficient service, or, if you visit Winnipeg during Bonspiel and Winter Carnival week, be sure and see our display at the Industrial Bureau. We also carry a line of Power Lift Plows.

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The Civil Service

The position of the Federal Civil Service in Canada, after a trial of the merit system of entry thereto for a period of eight years, is an interesting study. That it has been wholly successful no one could reasonably claim. Nothing human can be entirely free from blemish. The great handicap in connection with a successful application of the merit system of entrance and promotion has been due to the fact that the Civil Service Act adopted by Parliament in 1908, has been confined to the "inside" employees, in some respects perhaps the most important, but by far the least numerous branch of the public service. The inside service is practically confined to the big departments at Ottawa and to the class of officials who are on the permanent staff. In connection with the appointment of this class of officials the exercise of party patronage has been largely eliminated. Unfortunately, however, despite the promises of politicians the act has not been extended to the great outside service with the result that the baleful effects of political pull and push is still generally exercised, and often in a manner that is not for the good of the country.

It is indeed a matter for regret that the proportion of public servants who owe their positions to political favor had been tremendously increased by the war. Many Canadians will probably be shocked to learn that at a time when Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions are making every effort to win a fight for civilization the big increases in the staffs of a number of the government departments, made necessary by war conditions, is not under the control of the Dominion Civil Service Commission. But such is the case. After some consideration of the matter it was decided that the commission was not to have any control over any of the appointments made under the War Appropriations Act, all such appointments being regarded as "temporary." The decision to adopt this course was perhaps excusable in view of the urgent necessities of the war, but it has doubtless opened the door to the admission to this important work of a large number of incompetents whose presence in the service of the government in their temporary capacities means a great deal of waste. In this connection one frequently hears the complaint in the capital that the domestic servant problem has been made worse than ever before because the majority of the domestics are now with laborious patience pounding typewriters in government departments. Being new to the work and often poorly qualified from the educational standpoint the results accomplished are poor, but the pay is good and they have all their rights out. Besides the influence which secured the positions for these employees will keep them in their places no matter how small the grist from their mills. The situation is one which at least emphasizes the weakness of the non-merit system of appointments and it should point the way to the universal adoption of the better system later on.

Law Administered Arbitrarily

While there is a general recognition of the improved conditions in the inside civil service since the adoption of the merit plan approbation has been mingled with a great deal of complaint. Much of this has been directed against the Civil Service Commission, of which Prof. Adam Shortt is the head and practically the whole works. One of the complaints has been that the commission administers the law in a manner which is altogether too arbitrary with the result that officials who entered the service under the old conditions and made good have suffered injustice because of their inability to pass examinations which are easy for the inexperienced tyro just out of college. There has also been considerable complaint, even on the floor of Parliament, because of the character of the examination papers set for aspirants for government posts via the competitive route. Last session, Sir Thomas White in criticizing these examination papers told a story of Abraham Lincoln which pretty well illustrates the nature of the com-

plaints which one hears at the capital. He said that Lincoln when asked once to express an opinion as to the kind of a man who should be appointed to fill a certain important position said to appoint someone who could be depended upon to do the work properly. He added that he did not care a hang whether the appointee knew the color of Julius Caesar's beard. There are people at Ottawa of good judgement who sometimes wish that the Civil Service Commission would sometimes exercise a little of the homely wisdom of Abraham Lincoln. They wish that, at least insofar as old officials who have demonstrated their ability is concerned, the commissioners would have more regard for the work to be done and show less concern in the ability of the workers to remember the names of the many wives of Henry VIII. or the tributaries of the Euphrates. There is this to be said, however, that injustices due to a too arbitrary administration of the act are counterbalanced by advantages. The injustices will diminish as the years go by and in the course of time, when the whole inside service is made up of men and women who have the necessary scholastic attainments they will altogether disappear.

Ideal conditions will not be attained, however, until the merit system is extended to every branch of the service. In this respect Canada is far behind the United States. Across the border the writer is informed there is no distinction between the inside and outside service and the civil service law applies to all employees of the government. Then there are civil service commissions for the various states and many of the larger cities have placed the entire control of civic employees from municipal officers of the highest grade down to common laborers under the control of a Municipal Civil Service Commission. This is the case in New York city whose municipal law in this respect however, is marred by the fact that the chief civil service commissioner is changed every time a new mayor is elected. The examination tests across the line are said to be much more practical than in Canada. They are specially designed to test the capacity of the candidate for the work he will have to do. In the case of laborers the test is largely a physical one. Strong men who are in the best of health constitute Class A and are given the highest grade of pay. Others, not so fit physically, sufferers from weak hearts, etc., are graded as Class B or lower and are assigned a lower standard of pay. If an official wants ten first class men to do a certain job he notifies the Civil Service Commission and that number of the highest grade of workmen immediately receive notice to report for duty.

After The War

It is recognized in the Capital that conditions arising out of the war will, after the struggle is over, be somewhat of a determining factor in the future development, or retardation, of the application of the merit system. The Civil Service Commissioners in the last available annual report remarked in this connection: "When peace is restored and the troops return to Canada, the question of the relation of a number of the discharged soldiers to the various grades of employment in the Civil Service, whether in the inside or outside sections, will undoubtedly prove an important and pressing one. It were well that this important problem should be frankly faced in advance, and the policy of the government in the matter determined with a view to safeguarding at once the requirements of the service and the interests of those who, having faithfully served their country in the war, may later, according to their respective capacities, effectively serve it in peace."

While the assumption may be a wrong one it would appear most probable that the after-war conditions will tend to defer the arrival of the time when the merit system is likely to be extended to the outside service or to the large class of temporary employees in the pay of the government. The natural disposition of any government will be

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 10th, 1917

THE QUALITY OF PAPER

Our readers will have noticed that with the first issue of the New Year the quality of paper used in The Guide is not so good as it has been. The book paper which The Guide has been using ever since we started publication has increased in price 200 per cent., and in order to continue using that kind of paper it would cost The Guide not less than \$50,000 per year over and above what it has been costing. It has therefore been necessary to use news print in the publication of The Guide. Even this kind of paper has increased in cost by 100 per cent. and may increase still further. It is our hope to be able to return to the better quality of paper as soon as it is financially possible to do so, but to continue using this paper at present would be an impossibility. It is not likely there will be very much improvement in paper prices until the war is over and conditions come back to normal. Nearly all the farm papers in Canada have been forced to make the same change in the quality of their paper and a considerable number of papers in Canada have been practically ruined in the tremendous increase in the cost of their raw material. Where it will end we do not know as prices are steadily rising and it is becoming increasingly difficult to get a supply of paper at any price.

With this explanation we trust our readers will realize the imperative necessity of reducing the quality of our paper in order to continue the publication of The Guide, and will appreciate the problem we are facing in publishing this paper.

TESTING FARMERS' LOYALTY

The organized farmers of Ontario are meeting with some of the same difficulties that confronted the organized farmers of Western Canada when they decided to develop their own commercial enterprises. The United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario, with head office at Toronto, is a purely farmers' company handling only farmers' business and bearing the same relation to the farmers of that province as our farmers' grain companies bear to the farmers of Western Canada. The chief business of the Ontario Farmers' Company is done in supplying farmers' clubs with a considerable amount of supplies and commodities used on the farm. The company is not strong financially, having just got nicely started and a good many of the farmers' clubs as well as individual farmers are waiting to see whether it is going to succeed before they become shareholders. This fact has handicapped the Farmers' Company in making its arrangements for buying its supplies and has consequently caused it some difficulty. An illustration of its difficulty is its experience with a firm known as the Canada Grocery Company of Toronto. The Farmers' Company secured orders for groceries from the farmers' clubs and had these orders shipped out direct by the Canada Grocery Company, the Farmers' Company receiving a very small commission for the work it did. A few months ago some difficulties arose between the Canada Grocery Company and the United Farmers' Company and the Grocery Company promptly set out to do business direct with the farmers' clubs and ignore the Farmers' Company. In one of the circulars sent out by this concern soliciting business from the farmers' clubs they made the following statement:—

"Before severing our connection with the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. Ltd., we paid them a commission on all business which was sent thru their office for us. Part of this commission we presume was returned to you in the shape of dividends, after their office expenses were paid. As we have discontinued our former business relations with them, we are not now paying them any commissions on orders received from farmers'

clubs. We feel therefore that you are entitled to 1 per cent discount off our list prices. Your orders would have to be sent direct to us of course, to entitle you to this discount."

This seems a clear indication that the Canada Grocery Company is using its past relationship with the Ontario organization to do its business with the Clubs.

The suggestion of the grocery company that part of their commission to the United Farmers' Company was returned to the clubs was evidently made with the intention of creating dissatisfaction in the farmers' organization. They are now offering a one per cent. rebate to the clubs on orders sent to them direct. No doubt there are a good many farmers' clubs in Ontario that will take the bait offered without ever stopping to think of the work their own central office has done in getting them to the point where they can buy so advantageously. If the farmers and farmers' clubs of Ontario are wise they will see in this little scheme of the Canada Grocery Company the very best reason on earth why they should support their own central office and build it up to a strong institution even tho at some sacrifice to themselves. In Western Canada when the Farmers' Company started in business they were offered similar baits and even far more attractive ones to desert their own company. Thousands and thousands of farmers in Western Canada in the early days supported their own companies at financial loss to themselves, but they have had the satisfaction of seeing these companies develop into such a strong financial position that they are now able to meet all competition and render a service to the farmers which was unknown before the farmers' companies started business. Loyalty to their own institutions is the first essential in building up strong and useful farmers' organizations and it is hoped that the farmers of Ontario will not allow themselves to be led away from their own institutions by such sugar plums as the Canada Grocery Company is holding out to them.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IMPERATIVE

Speaking at a dinner given to the returned soldiers in Ottawa on New Year's day, Sir Robert Borden, declared: "That every power of this country for the success of the war would be used in this direction." He also intimated that more drastic measures would be employed in mobilizing the man power of this country for the successful prosecution of the war. If Premier Borden's remarks were not merely words, then a revolution is about to take place in Canada. The three great essentials in the prosecution of the war are men, money and munitions. Considering the attitude and conduct of the Borden government the manhood of Canada has responded nobly. Every other warring country has a National government representing all the people with the one object of bringing the war to a successful conclusion. Every other warring country is conscripting more or less of the wealth of the country as well as recruiting or conscripting the men. In Canada, however, we still have a party government, whose chief concern is to keep itself in power. The waste of public money has been prodigious, patronage has had practically free rein and not one cent of the wealth of the country has been conscripted for war purposes. It appears very much as tho some people had the idea that this war is a providential occurrence to be conducted for the benefit of one political party and a small group of the wealthy people in the country. In Great Britain all classes are represented in the government and the taxes on the wealthy and corporations are enormous. Canada is in the war, fighting for a just cause and must

stay in it to the end. If we adopted the British method we would help to shorten the war, save our soldiers' lives and leave our country in better shape for development after the war. But it can never be accomplished under a party government because it does not represent nor hold the confidence of all the people. In fact, it is practically certain today that it does not represent half the people, and herein lies the danger. If the Liberal party refuses to permit the extension of the life of parliament and an election is held this coming summer, the Liberal party might come into power. This would be a disaster and would be no improvement on the present situation. What is needed is a National government in which both parties will be represented and in which organized labor and agriculture will not be overlooked. Under such a government the wealth of Canada can be conscripted, munitions can be produced in greatly increased quantities, recruiting will be stimulated and Canada can conduct her part in the war in real earnest and not as a huge sacrifice for the many and a profitable enterprise for the few. The country is crying aloud for a change at Ottawa. How long will the present situation continue?

THE ARCHITECTS' COMBINE

There is considerable resentment being felt in Saskatchewan against what is called "The architects' combine." Under special legislation no person is permitted to distribute building plans in that province who is not an architect and registered under the Act. The aim of the architects in securing this legislation was to prevent plans for houses and barns being distributed to farmers at low prices. The Guide has distributed a large number of splendid house and barn plans to farmers all over the West at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50. If these plans had each been prepared individually by an architect they would have cost the farmers from \$25.00 to \$50.00 each. The Guide was able to distribute them at the low price because a number of copies of the same plan were made. If this Saskatchewan law were also in force in Manitoba, The Guide would be prohibited from distributing plans as we are now doing and there is an agitation on foot among the architects in Manitoba to secure such legislation. If the organized farmers were to bring this matter before the government of Saskatchewan and show the government its unfairness to farmers, we have no doubt whatever but that the government would have it amended or repealed immediately.

BOND THE SECRETARY

Hundreds of local Grain Growers' Associations and Local Unions of the United Farmers of Alberta are purchasing more or less of the necessities in carlots at a very considerable saving in price. In one or two cases where the money has been handled by the secretary or some member of the association he has decamped with the funds. As the defaulting official was not bonded the other members of the group were forced to pay the account the second time. This danger could be avoided if the secretary or whoever is handling the money were bonded thru some reliable bonding company as is done by every business house in Canada. It costs very little to have such an official properly bonded and his record must be absolutely clear and spotless before such a bond can be secured. No honorable man will have the slightest objection to being bonded as it is no reflection upon him, but merely a good sound business precaution. After being bonded in case the official then

goes astray the bonding company pays for the default up to the extent of the bond and prosecutes the defaulter if they desire and he can be found. Any organization handling financial business in this way would be well advised to have the man who handles the finances bonded thru some well known bonding company.

RESCUE THE RICH

The publication of the Farmers' Political Platform issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture a few weeks ago has stirred up a good deal of attention in financial and political circles. The Financial Times of Montreal, the most widely circulated financial journal in Canada, devotes much attention to it in a recent issue and says that the farmers' method of taxation is to "soak the rich." However, The Times says there will be very little opposition to the taxes advocated except that on land values. The chief opposition of this financial journal, as would be expected, is to the tariff reductions demanded by the organized farmers. There are a few gems in The Times article such as the following:—

"At a moment when it is being almost universally recognized in Great Britain that "Free Trade" is just as much of a shibboleth as "Protection," and that the essence of national economy consists in adapting the nation's trade policy to current requirements, the Council of Agriculture comes forward with an absolutely doctrinaire pronouncement. It appears to have forgotten that Germany, which is really doing surprisingly well in this war, is wholly a product of protection, and that geographically Canada is much more similar to continental Germany than to insular Great Britain."

The Financial Times cannot find any weakness in Great Britain's financial condition which is undeniably due to her Free Trade policy. Despite all talk about "shibboleths" Great Britain still adheres to the policy that has given her the vast financial strength that is bound to bring victory in the present war. Germany was on the verge of revolution or

civil war because of her protectionist policy, the burden of which was goading the people to revolt. It is generally conceded that one of the reasons why the German war lords wanted war was to distract the attention of the people from their own internal problems, chiefly that of the burden of the protective tariff. The transportation systems of Germany were all publicly owned and not in the hands of a small group of financial interests linked up with the protected interests as they are in Canada. If the tariff question is to be settled by a comparison between Free Trade-Britain and Protectionist Germany, The Financial Times has not made a very happy argument for protection with which to appeal to public opinion in Canada.

The Financial Times assumes in common with all protectionists that any reduction in the tariff will close all the Canadian factories. Here is what this writer says on the subject:—

"Is this country to have nothing to offer to its returned fighting-men, except a chance of working for a wealthy and prosperous farmer? Some of them may not have any yearnings for that life; they may want to go back to industry, to the factories; are they to find everything of that sort in Canada closed down because it is cheaper to manufacture in England or in the States? The Council's proposals mean that after the war there would be such a shortage of employment as would send factory wages down to the minimum of subsistence, at any rate until a large proportion of the industrial population had moved out to the farms."

This is the same kind of argument that the Toronto News always trots out when any tariff reduction is proposed. Neither of these authorities can bring any facts to support their argument so they merely make the general assertion which undoubtedly scares a certain number of farmers and working men. So few are the Free Trade manufacturing industries in Canada it is difficult to find examples at home, but the cream separator industry is one which for fifteen years flourished splendidly in Canada under Free Trade. The

binder twine industry is another one, the largest establishment in this line being built at Welland, Ont. with absolutely no tariff protection, and it is doing an enormous business with a satisfactory profit. What these two industries can do without tariff protection indicates that others can do the same. The organized farmers have no desire to destroy the legitimate manufacturing industries of Canada and they know that tariff reduction will not do it, but it will force the manufacturers to greater efficiency and to content themselves with smaller profits.

It was not expected that the financial interests would be able to advance any real argument against the Farmers' Platform. Their chief argument is money and they will use it very freely to secure the election of members of parliament pledged privately against tariff reduction. On the other hand the organized farmers will have to depend upon their votes, but the power of votes is greater than the power of cash if the voting strength can be properly organized. The organized farmers of the West must not forget that in their campaign for justice they will have to meet the combined strength of the eastern financial interests. But education, organization and co-operation will produce the results required.

There now seems little prospect of the war terminating for some months. There will be great need of increased food supplies. It is not only the patriotic duty of every farmer to produce as much grain as possible in 1917, but there is also a practical certainty that high prices will prevail for the 1917 crop.

Already 500 farmers have secured a portion of the pure seed which The Guide is distributing free. There is only enough left for another 500 farmers. Full details are given on Page 27.



A REASONABLE PROPOSAL

The to a after the ad ion th newer, the gov the U politica the Do dom fo States governi obsta by the Cana eminen for sec people, governi ly for chin- to sec people has so Canada mentar compre House from chises the fro gress b women sentati wa un veto p erise govern and th at Wa ment. The man sell's of Cou the te only f minion at Ott by the suppor Domini Canu dencie pre-em pre-em freest of the any co ber to erised cresce which subser their change not a lea a people all th was cr It n there from any a during on rec fee. of any and st side-tr again aticall for a hit th If t trolled House they l or th abolis there White The in the them ment neede oratic Britis

Party Subserviency in Canada

III.—The governing class an excrescence on the political system of the Dominion

By EDWARD PORRITT

The question that the people of Canada will have to ask themselves in the new era that will open after the war is: "Is it to their advantage and to the advantage and national dignity of the Dominion that in Canada the governing class—much newer, more compact and more audacious than the governing classes in the United Kingdom and the United States—should continue to use both political parties to aggrandize itself and to exploit the Dominion; while the people of the United Kingdom for eighty years, and the people of the United States for thirty years, have been curbing their governing classes, and working, in spite of great obstacles, towards a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Canada, among English-speaking nations, is pre-eminently in possession of constitutional machinery for securing a government of the people, by the people, and really for the people. It has now a government of the people, by the people but largely for the governing class. The governmental machinery of the Dominion is better and more adapted to securing and retaining a government for the people than is the governmental machinery that has so long been established at Westminster. In Canada there is no House of Lords, and the parliamentary franchise is much more democratic and comprehensive than the franchise on which the House of Commons at Westminster was elected from 1885 to the war. The parliamentary franchises of Canada are not more democratic than the franchises in the United States on which Congress is elected; for there are eleven states in which women as well as men vote for senators and representatives at Washington. But parliament at Ottawa unlike Congress is never confronted with the veto power—the power that the President can exercise over legislation. At Ottawa, in practice, the governor-general nowadays has no power of veto; and there is no supreme court at Ottawa, as there is at Washington, that can undo the work of parliament.

The Rebellion Losses Bill of 1849, Elgin's statesmanlike action in regard to it, and Lord John Russell's clear and emphatic declaration in the House of Commons with regard to Elgin's rendering of the term responsible government, established not only for Upper and Lower Canada, but for the Dominion, and for all time, that no power exists either at Ottawa or at Whitehall to veto any legislation by the Parliament of Canada which is endorsed and supported by the majority of the electors of the Dominion.

Canadians of democratic sympathies and tendencies cannot be too often reminded of Canada's pre-eminence among English speaking nations—a pre-eminence which it owes to its possession of the freest constitution and in its parliament and cabinet of the most democratic constitutional machinery of any country in the world. They should also remember two other facts. One is that the power exercised since 1878 by the governing class is an excrescence on the political system of the Dominion, which has come into existence solely owing to the subserviency of political parties, their leaders, and their press. The other fact is that not a single change is needed in the constitution of Canada—not a single amendment to the British North America act of 1867—for the complete restoration to the people of Canada of the power that belonged to all the people under the liberal constitution that was created for the Dominion half a century ago.

It may be objected that there is the Senate. But there never was a time in the history of Canada from 1791 to 1916 when a second chamber was of any account. It was a feeble and useless institution during the union of the provinces—a fact that is on record in Elgin's dispatches to the Colonial Office. Since Confederation the Senate has never been of any real value, except in so far as it established and still constitutes, an old-age pension system for side-tracked or decayed politicians. Again and again since Confederation both parties have systematically used the Senate as a superior alms-house for ageing and needy party politicians who had hit the dead end.

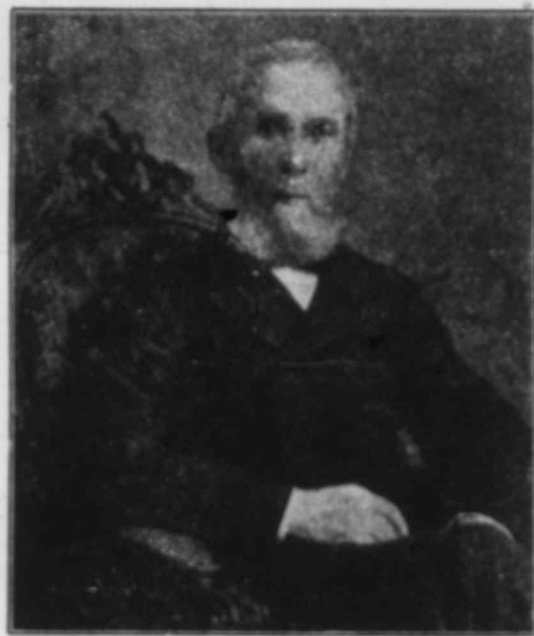
If the people of Canada once more really controlled the House of Commons, and through the House of Commons, the Cabinet, they could do what they liked with the Senate. They could control it, or they could pension the present members and abolish the Senate if they were so disposed and there would not be a single word in opposition from Whitehall.

There is no constitutional obstacle of any kind in the way of the people of Canada establishing for themselves a government which would be a government of the people, for all the people. All that is needed is the wide diffusion over Canada of a democratic spirit in harmony with the spirit of the British North America act, and willingness on the

part of the electors to act in a democratic spirit, and so to realize the beneficent possibilities of the constitution. These great possibilities have never been realized. No attempt has been made to realize them for at least twenty years—simply because the people of Canada have confided their political and economic fortunes to the leaders of the Conservative and Liberal parties; and these leaders have turned over parliamentary and governmental power to the governing class, to use as such might best advance the interests and tend to the aggrandisement of that class.

Bad, Worse, Worst.

An experience of both political parties going back as far as 1878 has demonstrated that both are subservient to the governing class, and that neither will take a step, or forward a movement that will



THE HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.
"Canada's Statesman Statesman." He was the first Liberal Premier of Canada from 1873 to 1878, and one of Canada's most illustrious democratic leaders.

deprive the governing class of a vestige of the power it exercises at Ottawa when power is needed for its own interest. No step will be taken by the Conservative party to curb the power of the governing class; for in all countries the conservative parties and the governing class are in close alliance. In old world countries this alliance is a natural one—for conservatism usually stands for privilege, and the rights of property, especially for the rights of landed property in countries where the governing class is of feudal origin, and is largely composed of the great land owners.

In Canada the governing class is not a territorial class nor has it a single privilege under the constitution. It is simply a dollar making and a dollar owning class that, often with the help of governments, Liberal and Conservative, has been amazingly successful in the first of these capacities. But while there are Conservatives in Canada who are not of the governing class or its entourage but who are conservative by family tradition, or by instinct, or because they find in conservatism a refuge for timid minds, the Conservative party is none the less the natural political party for men to whom great wealth is the one important thing in life. These men cannot take their wealth with them. They do not want it planted down below the frost line and alongside them when they are dead and buried; and if their wealth is to be conserved anywhere it must be conserved here. Under these conditions no complaint is in order against the Conservative party because it is allied with the governing class that it did so much to create. The logical place for a governing class that has no social consciousness and only one nerve—the dollar nerve—is with the Conservative party.

For any Liberal party, and in particular for the Liberal party of Canada, to be allied with the governing class is remarkable. It is quite remarkable in view of the history of the radical or liberal party in Canada in the era of the united provinces, and in the era of Confederation from 1867 to 1896.

In these fifty-five years—1841-1896—the Radical or Liberal party was opposed to privilege in any shape or form. During the era of the united prov-

inces, it achieved the abolition of primogeniture. It made an end to the clergy reserve system. It secured the exclusion of the clergy from the legislature. It substituted for a knocked-kneed nominated legislative council, a council whose members were elected in the same way as members of the legislative assembly. It secured an elected speaker of the legislative council in the place of a speaker nominated by the crown—practically by the government. It got rid of the property qualification for members of the assembly. It buried a scheme under which universities in Canada would have been privileged to elect members to the House of Commons as the oldest universities in England have been privileged to do since the reign of James I. It worked for democratic franchises, for the ballot; and also for democratic systems of county and city government. It opposed sectarian schools maintained at public expense, whether these schools were under Protestant or Roman Catholic control. Above all it freed Canada from the governing class of 1793-1849, for it may be said that the Rebellion Losses Bill, and the futile agitations against its enactment at Montreal and at Westminster, served as a first-class funeral of Family Compact rule in Upper and Lower Canada.

In these years also the Radical or Liberal party opposed, though unsuccessfully, the first establishment of an economic privileged class in Canada—the class that was established by the protectionist tariffs enacted by the legislature of the united provinces in 1858-59. From Confederation to 1893, it could not be charged that the Liberal party had any alliance with the governing class. Mackenzie took his political life in his hands when he refused to serve the protectionists in 1878; and there was never a stronger indictment of the governing class, and its privileges and its methods of securing and retaining these privileges, than was embodied in the Ottawa Liberal Program of 1893. Today all Canada knows what became of the Ottawa program. In 1896, when a Liberal government came into power, it was regarded much as the All Highest of the Huns regarded the treaties to safeguard the integrity and national honor of Belgium. The Ottawa program was treated as a "scrap of paper;" and thenceforward the Liberal party was as subservient to the governing class as the Conservatives.

The Liberal Party is Hopeless

The governing class of Canada is not likely to be dislodged by either the Conservative or the Liberal Party. Nothing in the history of the Conservative party warrants the expectation that it would associate itself with any movement to curb the power of the governing class. The history of the Liberal party from 1878 to 1896, before the Liberal government assumed office at Ottawa, would have warranted the expectation that a Liberal government would fight privilege, wherever it showed its head, and would spend itself in curbing the political power of the governing class. But the history of the Liberal party from 1896 to 1916—in opposition as well as in power—does not warrant any hope that—as now led and organized—it will ever stir a finger to curb the governing class.

The leadership of the Liberal party in Dominion politics and the entourage of the party, as well as its ill-assorted equipment for a democratic propaganda—particularly its support by some of its organs in the daily press of the large cities—are essentially not such as would enable it to enter on a campaign for the establishment of government of the people, by the people and for the people. There is in addition its record from 1896 to 1911. It is about as dreary and unfortunate a record as ever burdened a political party calling itself Liberal. It is a record that in these respects is unexampled in the history of Liberalism in any English-speaking country.

A survey of this record for the last twenty years is about as inspiring as a twenty mile procession of second-hand and third-hand Ford cars. It stirs no altruistic emotions. It arouses no admiration such as is felt in reading the record of the many democratic achievements of the radical party in the two Canadas in the period from 1828 to 1866. The record of the Liberal party from 1896 to 1911 is an almost unbroken story of disappointed popular hopes. In places it is a tragedy—the tragedy of the side-tracking of Cartwright, at the instance of the governing class in 1896; and the tragedy of the "great betrayal" of 1897. None the less it is a record of the Liberal party's own making. The Liberal party has the copyright on it; and the members of the Liberal party may sit back fully assured that no Liberal party anywhere in the world will ever infringe on that precious copyright.

Continued on Page 25

The Rural School

CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOMED

The editor of this department has been gratified by the very great interest shown in the discussion of the problem of the rural school by the readers of *The Guide*. Many excellent contributions have been received, and it is hoped that there are many more still to come.

Interesting accounts of new types of work successfully carried out are especially desirable. Instances of what has actually been done to relate the rural school to the home or the community make profitable reading, and a good article is always more acceptable when accompanied by good illustrations. But illustrations are not a necessity.

To compensate for the time and trouble involved *The Guide* will pay for such contributions and photographs as are used in this department at its regular rates.

UNIFORMITY

It has come to the editor of this page on excellent authority that in a certain Normal School in the west one of the teachers insists upon having examination papers answered in the words of the book. It is said that when the student attempts to read and digest the contents of the book and express it in her own words she is rebuked. A parrot-like repetition is preferred.

If this is true is it any wonder that so many teachers lack in the ability to adapt the school program to the best interests of each particular group of students with which they come in contact? It is the bane of our present school system that it tends to crush the individuality out of the student and make for absolute uniformity of outlook upon life. To a certain extent this seems to be inevitable, but when a systematic attempt is made to prevent the adult student from using her trained intelligence and a uniform mode of expression demanded it is time for a protest.

TEACHING LACKS SYMPATHY

In thinking of rural schools there comes to my mind one in Saskatchewan at which I taught when I first came West some fifteen years ago. When I took this school I had just completed my High School and Normal Courses. In these I had, as far as I can remember, heard nothing of farm life, altho most of the class were going to be teachers in rural communities few of us knew anything of the most elementary facts of the science of agriculture. Of rural, social, and economic problems, we had never heard. We had never been taught to love the country or country life. In fact we felt that it was inferior to the city. A few years teaching in a country school was a necessary hardship which we would have to endure in order to get enough money to get into some city work.

Is it strange then that I failed to teach the children anything having to do with country life? Altho I was counted then as a successful teacher, I cannot remember teaching those children anything directly related to their farm life. I taught as I had been taught. I taught from books made by city educationalists for city schools. The arithmetic was that used by the banks, stockbroker, commission merchant, not that of the farm. Book-keeping had nothing to do with keeping records of farm expenses and costs. All the other subjects of study were alike unrelated to farm life.

I had little or no thought of taking any active part in the social life of the district. It was not because I was so busy that I could not. I did not realize what work there was to be done. My school course had not taught me anything about rural life and rural needs. I had not yet developed enough initiative to see them for myself.

Even now, in spite of the great country life movement there is something of the same spirit among many teachers. A month ago I was back in the same district. A young girl from a town near by was teaching. She came to the district on Monday morning and left on Friday at four. There was no evidence that the school had become any more agricultural than it was fifteen years ago. The yard is infested with the worst weeds of the district. The program is apparently much the same as before. The children seem to see no relationship between the school and the farm home.

Perhaps the best criticism of the school is the community. The farms are infested with weeds. The land is being robbed by over cropping with wheat. The farmers have no interest in scientific farming. Bulletins issued in the interest of better farming never reach the district. There is no co-operation. Is it to be wondered at? Their school training was

individualistic. They sat in separate desks, studied separate lessons. They never learned there to work together for the accomplishment of any school task. Is it any wonder that they found it impossible to co-operate in life?

I have pictured here a school that is disappearing. Already there are arising new types that are meeting in a better way, the needs of the farm boys and girls. At another time I may write about the ways in which the schools of tomorrow will serve the farmers.

A TEACHER

BETTER ATTENDANCE IMPERATIVE

Any teacher of a rural school knows, or ought to know, that the problem of rural education in Western Canada is a very vexing one. More than that, it is vital to the welfare of our nation. Manitoba is beginning to solve it by the introduction of consolidated schools, as have also the other two provinces in their older settled districts, but it is the problem of the small rural school, often in the isolated and thinly populated district, that remains so difficult of solution. The teachers' standards have been raised considerably during the last few years, so the number of untrained teachers is few. It seems to be largely a matter of attendance. The pupils do not attend regularly and that I believe to be the fault of the parents. With a great many of them school seems to be a matter of only secondary importance. I do not say the majority, for such



Children in their Garden at one of the Progressive Western Rural Schools

is not the case, but in every district several of such families can always be found.

Let me give my own school as an instance, not as an example of rural schools, for I do not believe this to be the general rule, but I do know it is all too common. This is a summer school, operating usually about eight months. There are only a few children of school age in the district, about twelve in all. Three of those twelve come for only two weeks during the whole summer. About seven more attend indifferently, that is, they are away two and even three days out of every week oftener than not. Consequently the average attendance has never been above eight and usually much lower. That has made the school work doubly hard for me. It certainly puts a damper on the teacher's feelings to be faced three mornings out of five with only five or six of the original twelve, and to know that tomorrow the lessons of today will have to be gone over again for the benefit of the absentees. Anyone can easily see how, despite all the teacher's efforts, the right progress could not be made.

Of course there are one or two allowances to be made in the case of some. The district is very thinly populated and some of the pupils are two and one-half and three miles from school. That is a long way to walk even in good weather. But still there have been times, almost innumerable, when the parents could have driven the children when the weather proved unfavorable.

There is no day like a rainy day for indoor work of all kinds, and so it is especially adapted for school-work. That is just the day when I like to accomplish a lot of work and introduce something just a little new or interesting into the regular school routine. It is also a day for story reading and all sorts of pleasant things which are not only pleasant but helpful.

And a rainy day is just the day when only one, two or perhaps three pupils come, and when the end of the day comes one has the feeling that nothing has been accomplished. A rainy day in this country is often the farmers' holiday, and so many of them have plenty of time to bring the children to school. But evidently they look

on it as a holiday for the children, too. There is another evil which is the natural outcome of this irregular attendance. That is a lack of interest among the pupils in all school work and school affairs. I have had that to fight, too. The pupils did not take any pride in their school grounds or garden, and did not seem to think it their duty to help improve either. I do not want to blame the parents unduly, but that is largely due to home training, for when a pupil comes to school is he not the product of his home training?

But if anything is to be done to remedy these evils the teacher is the one who should take the initiative. Each teacher must adapt her methods to the district in which she finds herself, but there are some general methods which ought to prove helpful.

First of all, I believe it is the duty of every parent to see that their children go to school regularly. For some families nothing short of absolute compulsory education will ever bring this about. There are sometimes difficulties to overcome to do this, but I believe they can be overcome. But the teacher should do her best to make the school and the school work and play attractive to the children so they will want to come. And so parent and teacher will be helping one another, not working in opposition. It's really only another case of co-operation, isn't it?

The same is true of the community interest in the school. If there is none then the teacher must try to arouse it. In school work I believe monthly reports and mothers' day should help a great deal, also an occasional Friday afternoon given to display of work or a concert to which the parents are invited. I have found that some come and some do not. There ought to be women on every school board, for I am sure all teachers have found some women in the district quite interested in the school work. There is one lady in my district who has taken the greatest interest in my school and helped me greatly with picnics, etc. Yet she is not a trustee, while both trustees have never been to the school or even inquired how things were going.

Then in the matter of improving the school grounds or the plowing for a garden, it seems so very hard to get anything like that done. The truth is farmers seem to be too busy with their own affairs to do anything for the school. But surely someone could be hired, say twice a year, to do this work, such as plowing, making walks, planting trees or mowing the grass, under the supervision of the teacher or secretary-treasurer? I believe that is the only way to make the school and grounds a credit to the district.

G. M.

DEPARTMENT SHOULD PLACE TEACHERS

Not by any means have I yet had all my "say" in regard to rural schools.

For one thing I think the system of placing and securing teachers is clumsy and inadequate. A school board advertises for a teacher. A number of applications are received. Each applicant has written several applications for other schools, knowing that she cannot count on being the chosen one in any particular case. This is a lot of trouble to the teachers. Then the school board meets and the applications are read and the different ones discussed, and photos compared, if photos are required, as they sometimes are. Finally one is chosen, and "the next time a trustee goes to town" the lucky applicant is notified of the acceptance. They probably receive a note "next market day" that the teacher has accepted another school. Of course the poor teacher must work and has accepted the first call from some other school. The board meets again and teachers are discussed again, until finally a teacher is landed.

Then again advertisements appear that teachers do not see, and some teacher is without a position and some school without a teacher, or with a makeshift "permit" of some description.

Now the Department of Education of the various provinces send out accredited teachers only. So why could not the various rural boards—or town either, for that matter—lay their needs before it, and the teachers the same, and the department place the teachers. The money, or half of it, paid by school boards in advertising and by teachers in commissions to bureaus would more than keep up the extra clerical staff required by the department.

In discussing the needs of the rural school we must not overlook the teacher. She is commonly

Continued on Page 34

Farm Experiences

A CHEAP GRAIN BOX

I am sending a picture of a grain box which I have seen in operation and which I am going to duplicate for my own use. I consider this better and less expensive than the ordinary wagon box. I thought possibly someone else might like to make one. The lumber in each costs approximately \$10. Then the irons come in addition to that, and of course it can be made in spare time or on rainy days.

The box is made one foot longer than the ordinary wagon box, the extra length being evenly divided between back and front. For the sides, front and back one by twelve inch shelving is used, and for the floor one by three inch fir flooring, with maple cleats across the bottom and on the sides. The side cleats are finished on the lower end with bolt and burr which passes thru the end of the bottom cleats. The side cleats are bolted into place on the sides with short bolts. Four rods extend across the front and the same at the back. Two rods extend across the box thru the centre two cleats. These cleats are one by three inch dressed maple. On the second tier at the front a small upright ornament is put on the top to hang the lines on. The bottom end board is stationary, fastened by



A cheap wagon box that a farmer can make himself

four extra smaller cleats. The side cleats extend down over this thru iron clips screwed to the sides. I consider this box very serviceable, and besides it holds more grain than the ordinary grain box and is much cheaper in price. I think that three can be made for about \$30, or nearly that.

Secretan, Sask.

M. D. K.

GETTING A LINE ON POOR COWS

I started to keep records about five years ago. The results were surprising, and the longer I kept at it the more interesting it got. The first thing I noticed was that at the least little disagreeable change of temperature, a cold rain, a snow flurry or a cold south-east wind, if the cows were kept in or had a shed to run in it made a difference according to the scales. Such would not have been noticed so quickly except for the scales. Here are some other points: I never sprayed the cows for flies before I started weighing. Now I usually start to feed meal in the fall as soon as I notice by the scales that the yields are going down, and I also notice I am starting to feed a little earlier each fall. By watching all these things one gets the cows milking a longer period each season. The last two years I have had several cows milk almost up to freshening time again, in fact two cows a year ago and one last spring were not dry at all, had a calf and went right on milking. This should not happen, but in these cases I did not know the cows' calving time exactly. I believe by weighing the milk and careful watching of details one can get the cows up to a high standard of milk production. I think the scales, instead of being a bother and taking too much time to weigh each cow's milk, are the best paying "cows" in the stable, with only three or four dollars invested. We milk from 20 to 25 cows as a rule. At first I weighed the milk after each milking and afterward only twice a week, but I soon got back to each milking again, for when one weighs it twice a week one does not notice any drop in the yield quickly enough.

We have made butter and sold cream, but for the last six years have shipped our milk to one of the leading dairies in Calgary. We have to ship as near as we can the same

We are anxious to secure your experiences in all practical phases of farming for publication on this page, and are willing to pay for them. The description of your best methods should be very useful to other farmers. Such subjects as wintering livestock, from housing or feeding standpoints; taking care of machinery; work saved by the gas engine; producing eggs in winter; feeding dairy cows; keeping down weeds; preparing land for spring seeding; selection and treating of seed grain, etc., or any other of a dozen subjects. The only requisite of such contributions is that they be from practical experience.

amount all the year round. The price paid for milk in Calgary for city delivery makes winter dairying very profitable, and also gives work for our milking machine or for hired help all the year round. I have found this to be the best way to get the most out of the milk and the least work. I put in a milking machine last spring, which has been a big saving of labor. We have shipped the same number of pounds of milk so far this season as last from four cows less. This is likely largely due to the close tab we are keeping on the cows and perhaps partly to the machine. I do know, however, that it is a fact. I usually test for butter fat every two weeks. I take a sample of each cow's milk night and morning twice a week and put a preservative wafer in the bottle to keep it sweet. I have found that tests each two weeks will give one the percentage of butter fat pretty accurately, as it does not vary very quickly with most cows.

The Weeding Out Process

By weighing and testing the milk I have certainly found out some very surprising things. I had a very rough looking cow with long, coarse hair, about as rough a looking cow as you could find, and I didn't pay much attention to her as a milker. At the end of the first year of weighing and testing, her average test for fat was 4 per cent., and she gave 9,000 pounds of milk, so I considered she was worth keeping for a while at least. Another large fat cow was in with a bunch I bought so I had to take her, but thought I would turn her over to the butcher. However, the scales told me I had better keep her, for she gave more milk on less feed than any cow I had and was fat enough for the butcher at any time. I also found out by the scales that different cows require different amounts of each kind of feed to get the most out of them. If you feed a cow what she likes best, whatever kind of meal it is the scales will soon tell you if she is making returns for it. The first year of testing the two best looking cows in the herd, and, as I thought, good milkers were turned off to the butcher. The best looking cow last year went to a dealer. The scales are sometimes a bad thing for the look of your herd, as they are no respecter of looks. The best lookers are not always the best payers, and I believe the money spent on a set of scales and a four-bottle testing machine is money well spent. Moreover, the time spent in this work has been very interesting as well as profitable.

Olds, Alta.

W. A. B.

CORN IN NORTH CENTRAL ALBERTA

I have been experimenting on raising corn for fodder for three seasons past and have succeeded

in finding out some ways in which I erred, also in convincing myself that corn can be successfully grown for fodder in this particular district. This is in the semi-arid belt and pretty far north in Alberta, in fact practically as far north in Alberta as Battleford is in Saskatchewan.

I have been planting the Early North-western Dent. The first season I planted in the middle of June, my object in planting so late being to get all the weeds possible to germinate before planting. But that season I decided there would have been several tons extra of fodder and some fairly well developed ears had I planted the latter part of May. I also found that the part I harrowed after it was up yielded much better than that which I didn't harrow, and the harrowing also kept the weeds down better. I haul the green manure out of the stable in the winter and spread it over the stubble. In the spring I plow the land as early as it is fit. In this way I dispose of the long, coarse manure without any bad effects on the crops that follow, and there is more danger of that here than in a moister district. After this I keep the soil stirred so as to get it as warm as possible.

When I get the soil worked down so there are



A milking machine in the stable of W. A. Barr, Olds, Alta. It has done very satisfactory work so far

no large air spaces left in it, I plant the seed with the grain drill, setting it at three bushels and a half of wheat to the acre, stopping up the holes I don't want to sow so as to leave two feet and a half between the rows. When the corn is starting to come thru I start the light harrow going and keep it going until the corn gets up about five inches. Then I put the two-horse team on the four horse cultivator, adjusting the feet to work between the rows. In this way I can do five rows to a round. When the corn is too high for the cultivator I put on the scuffer to do the finishing touches and work as long as I can. Thus I not only get a crop of corn fodder but put my land in a high state of cultivation for any crop that follows. I have had good success with a crop of alfalfa following my first crop of corn worked as described, also a fine catch of tame grasses in a nurse crop following my second crop worked as described. The nurse crop was a decided success also.

When I planted my second crop I set the drill too deep, and in that way I lessened the yield considerable. I aim to sow as shallow as I can cover the seed. My third crop got hauled down, and after getting over that got most of the leaves frosted, and still recovered sufficiently to give a considerable yield to the acre. I was agreeably surprised to see it did so even after such a test. I purpose building a silo next season in which to store some of my fodder.

Hardisty, Alta.

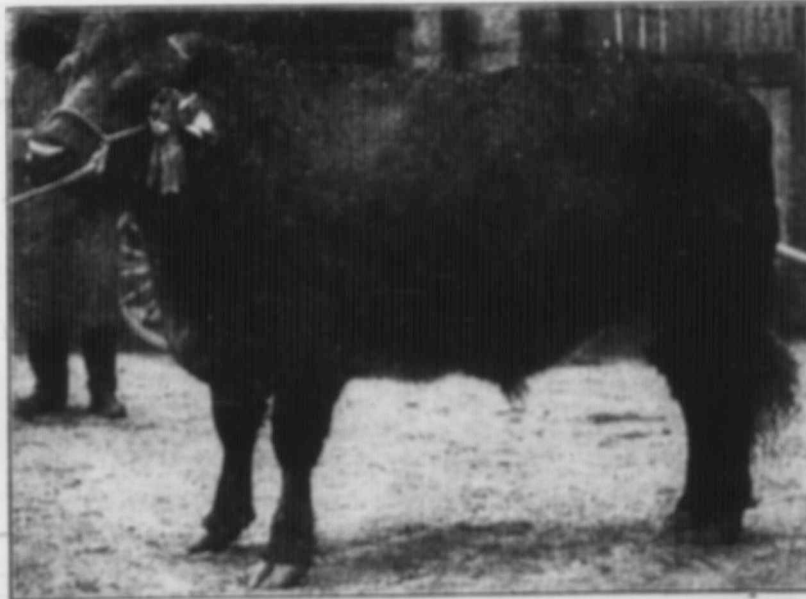
J.R.C.

CUTTING SCRUB WITH ENGINE

For the benefits of those who live in the wooded districts, I am sending you my experience in cutting scrub. I had about 20 acres that was heavily covered with second growth poplars and willow. We finished threshing early and as one of the neighbors had a scrub cutter we decided to try cutting this 20 acres. As there are not many of these machines in the country I will try and explain how it is made.

In the first place you get a piece of railroad iron about 12 feet long and on to this bolt a big cut bar, something the same as a mower but about the same length as the railroad iron. This is bolted on so as to make it the shape and slope of a plow share. The knife part is a sort of a sickle. On top of this there

Continued on Page 35



Black King, a grade Angus steer, grand champion of the 1916 Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont. Owned by Jas. Lamb, Georgetown, Ont. This feeder was 8 years, 3 championships and was grand champion this year. He is one of the best feeders of beef cattle in Canada

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

A country woman, who is the mother of three children, says children are not a bond of union between husband and wife. On the contrary. In her opinion they are one of the most universal causes of differences. When, as happens in nearly every family, one or both of the parents are reproduced in the children, the parent and the child reproduction of himself or herself, can be relied on to disagree consistently. And such a child is almost invariably the favorite of the other parent. Nothing more is needed to set the stage for a genuine domestic tragedy. At least this country mother thinks so. What do you think?

A certain man who has raised a large family, doesn't agree with her. He thinks the cooling of affection between husband and wife when it does cool, is more often due to the sudden shift of devotion from the husband to the children. When the woman, in these cases, becomes a mother she almost ceases to be a wife. She is so wrapped up in her babies that she no longer takes an interest in her husband's business and social affairs.

She never has time to go anywhere with him, so they get into the habit of taking their pleasures apart. Right there the current of their two lives begins to diverge in different, frequently opposite directions.

A social worker, who has had a wide insight into the home lives of many people sets the time for the greatest domestic struggle, not in the first year of married life, but when the youngest child is about eight and the oldest in his teens. Then, if there is real incompatibility of temperament, it crops out. With the last child away to school the wife has time to take stock of her life, and in many cases she isn't suited with the balance sheet it presents. According to some recent statistics about twice as many women as men in the United States sue for divorce. So it is evidently two times out of three the woman who is dissatisfied with her condition.

Is it because she has too much leisure at this period of her life, or too little? How much has the irksome economic dependence of the wife to do with it?

These are questions which offer room for interesting speculation, and perhaps some of our readers have solutions to suggest.

WEALTH CONSCRIPTION FIRST

At the meetings, held at the Labor Temple in Winnipeg, in protest against registration, there was practical unanimity of opinion that it was the first step in the direction of conscription, and that on that ground the labor people would never consent to it until wealth has first been conscripted.

No definition of what was meant by the conscription of wealth was given, but it should mean confiscating all the property of every citizen of Canada and reducing the income of every wage earner to that of the average man.

In the United States this average wage is approximately five hundred dollars a year. It is probably a little more in Canada.

Well then, since Lloyd George says that this war will be won by the silver bullet, as an earnest of good faith upon the part of those who have as yet made no personal sacrifice for the war let every man's and woman's property be conscripted and the wages of all be brought down and up to the average.

As it stands today when a prominent business or professional man or a well-to-do farmer enlists for service he does so knowing that if he is killed or incapacitated his wife and children are comfortably provided for, whereas the poor man's life and health are all that stand between his family and destitution.

To make it so that in this matter of life and death everybody has an even start should be the first work of the government. This is perhaps the one field in the world where there are no degrees of service. Dying is just as final for the carpenter as for the financier. Let it be made then, so that if a railway president dies for his country his family will be no more or less protected than the family of the ditch digger who has also died for his country. In other words let the economic cost of this war which is the least cost of it, be made to bear equally upon all the men and women in the country. Let wealth be redistributed so that the financial pinch of the war will not fall, as it does today, upon the few, while the many are enjoying as much or more prosperity than before the war.

If it is indeed a life and death struggle, as we are told, in the interests of which no sacrifice is too great, then surely no one would mind throwing his or her money into the melting pot. It is such an insignificant sacrifice at that, compared with the loss of life or limb.

This principle is not laid down here in the anticipation that the government will act upon it in its entirety, but in the hope that it will bring the matter before the minds of our readers and stir them up to demand an immediate start in the direction of the conscription of wealth.

BREAKING NEW GROUND

Mrs. Alice Holling and her daughter, Miss Clara Holling have completed courses in Sanitary Science which qualifies them to be Sanitary Inspectors for the City of Winnipeg.

Believing that housekeeping, either individual or community is woman's peculiar field these two women entered upon a course which covered a period of eighteen months, and fitted them to help in the very important work of keeping the city clean.



MISS CLARA HOLLING

Graduate in Sanitary Science

MRS. ALICE HOLLING

If Mrs. Holling secures an appointment on the city staff it is her hope that they will send her to work among the poorer foreign women. Her idea of a sanitary inspector is one who not only abolishes, with the strong arm of the law, each particular nuisance as it arises, but a person who is qualified to show the new settler what our ideals of good housekeeping are, so that it may not occur again.

Mrs. Holling is a strong, capable woman with a keen sense of humor, who would be a kind and sympathetic adviser to those who are strange to the customs and standards of life of this country.

NICE GIRLS, GOOD BOOKS, OUTDOOR SPORT

There is not very much that can be done when a boy of eighteen pushes his parents aside. It is a critical time for the boy and for the parents. "Watchful waiting" might be well at this time. Use no stern measures and do not reproach him. I would make myself as attractive and entertaining as possible to my boy, and then I would select some of the nicest girls of his age and throw them together as much as possible, gradually drawing him away from those companions whose influence is only for evil.

Next to a mother, nice girls can influence a boy for good at that age more than anyone else. Do not let it be too apparent; use tact in doing it. If he becomes attentive to one of the girls, so much the better. It will do more for him than all the stern fathers and reproachful mothers could possibly do.

One should inculcate right principles in the beginning, and then as soon as your boy begins to have playmates watch them very closely. I said when my boy was small that it made no difference how poor the boy was, if he was well behaved he was acceptable as a companion, but if he should happen to be the son of my best friend and did not fill the requirements, he could not come to my house. His father said: "Let him play with any one he wants to; he will 'weed out' when he grows up," but I did not agree with him. Another thing, keep his mind occupied and his body active. Surround him with good books. If he doesn't like to read—and many boys do not—read to him, and then discuss with him what you have read.

Encourage him to take an active interest in out-

door sports. When he comes in and tells you about the game, be as interested as you would if he were one of the grown-ups. When he goes to the High School tell him that boys do a great many things to make them appear manly, but only succeed in being very foolish.

His companions may jeer at first, but will respect him in the end. Do not try to shield your boy when the time comes for him to go out into the world. Guide him and make him strong to resist temptation. When he becomes interested in girls see that he meets and is interested in the kind of girl that will be helpful and wholesome.

Above all until you have given him into the hands of another woman, or until he has reached the age of discretion, do not relax your vigilance.

A MOTHER

HOME NURSING

To successfully nurse a sick person in the home requires merely a little extra thought and common sense. One of the first requisites is quietness in and about the house and cheerfulness and neatness in the attendant.

The sick room should be cleared of all except essential things. Leave no clothing lying around or hanging on doors, etc.; these offend the eye and will cause irritation to the sick.

In hot weather the room can be kept moderately cool by placing bowls of cold water around, or immerse cheesecloth in cold water and tack over screens on open windows. This constantly sprayed with cold water allows the air to become cool and moist.

A warm sponge bath will often soothe a nervous and highly strung patient and in many cases induce sleep. Slip sheets or folded large sheets will save a good deal of unnecessary washing and moving around of the patient.

The doctor usually orders all diets and treatment, leaving the details of dieting to the nurse's discretion. In light diets it is well to remember that eggs and milk fed alone too regularly, defeat their own object and become hard to digest. A little variation of soups and fruit

juice (if allowed) will often help to overcome this. Rice, sago and cornstarch can be served in so many tempting ways in combination with the fruit syrup, where fruit is not allowed.

With soups, always allow to become perfectly cold, and remove every particle of grease before reheating. Fat floating on a bowl of soup will quickly nauseate a sick person.

A daintily set tray will often tempt a capricious appetite. Raid the china closet for all the prettiest pieces of china and silver for the patient's tray. Toast and bread and butter should be cut in fingers and placed daintily on perfectly crumless plates. A little extra trouble will be amply repaid by the appreciation of the patient.

In convalescence do not allow people to talk too much to the patient, and do not allow the patient to interfere in the household management. Inform them that everything is going on well (even if it is not) and try and find and do things without having to ask the patient's help or advice. As a rule, sick people, especially women, bother a good deal over household matters, but the nurse should assume complete control over her duties.

Do not sweep carpets unless with a wet broom, and wash rather than sweep all wooden floors.

When the patient is first allowed to get up, care should be taken that they do not overtax their returning strength by talking too much, or allowing them to walk around or to be otherwise over excited. In conclusion I think to successfully nurse one must love their work.

WHY?

Dogs are fonder of men than women. Why? Cats are fonder of women than men. Why? Men drive horses better than do women, and women drive motor cars better than do men. Why?

Women are better trained nurses than men, and men are better cooks than women. Why? Women artists have a better eye for color, and men artists a better eye for form. Why? Women are better teachers of small children, and men of older pupils. Why? Men develop later and keep their strength longer than women. Why?

There are a thousand exceptions to each and all of the foregoing maxims. But there are a million instances to verify them. Is there any explanation at all?

A.B.T.

CALL TO CONVENTION

To the Secretary and Members of the Local:—

The great Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will be held in the beautiful and commodious St. Andrew's Church, in the City of Moose Jaw, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 13, 14 and 15, 1917, to be followed on the 16th by an all day conference of the delegates only from affiliated Agricultural Co-operative Associations and other locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association which are in any way engaged in trade, whether incorporated or not. The central executive decided upon this arrangement in order that the entire time of the general convention might be devoted to dealing with the very many important subjects which will be presented for consideration without introducing into the general meeting any discussion of the details of the trading activities of the association.

These annual conventions of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association have for years constituted the largest deliberative gathering in Canada and there is good reason for expecting the coming convention to be yet larger. There has never been a time that called more imperatively than the present for a gathering together of representatives of the farmers from all quarters of this province for calm deliberation and for the common expression of themselves in their findings, so momentous are the problems which confront western agriculture today.

Saskatchewan, the great agricultural province of Canada, whose farmers outnumber those of all the rest of the West, and which has always been a leader in agricultural organization and co-operative endeavor, has a peculiar responsibility in interpreting the best agricultural public opinion, and it is looked to in no small measure by the world at large as such interpreter. It is therefore highly imperative that every local of the association, and every affiliated local be fully represented at the coming annual meeting by its brightest and best informed men and women.

No Grain Grower can glance over the following partial list of matters to be dealt with by the convention and fail to see the paramount importance of his local sending its full quota of representatives. The permanent best interests of Saskatchewan demand that all shades of intelligent opinion be brought to bear upon the findings of this great farmers' parliament.

The program of the convention is being planned to give more time for the discussion of resolutions presented than in former years. Each delegate should endeavor to inform himself so far as possible on the various matters which are to come before the convention, and be prepared to take part in the discussion of at least one subject.

Women's Section

There will be a number of separate sessions for the Women's Section held in the same building as the general meeting. Visiting members will be welcome in the gallery, but may not vote or take part in the discussion unless authorized so to do by the general meeting. All visitors to the convention can secure single fare return rates. The railway fares of all delegates will be pooled as in the past and judging by past experience will amount to about \$5.50 per delegate. PPH instructions will be forwarded a little later, together with delegates' credential cards. Delegates should be reported to the central promptly with name and address.

Any resolutions to be brought before the convention and which have not been presented to any of the district meetings should be in the hands of the central secretary not later than February 1. Those members who have followed the reports of the District Meetings published in The Grain Growers' Guide and the Prairie Farm and Home, will be quite familiar with all the resolutions that have been passed at these various gatherings. These should be discussed in the meetings of your local in order that the delegates appointed may be fully informed.

Please write the Central at the earli-

est possible moment stating that you are sending delegates and giving their names and addresses.

The size and enthusiasm of the Convention will be the standard by which the general public will judge the amount of interest which the farmers of this province are taking in those great public questions which directly or indirectly affect their well being. If you cannot come as a delegate, come as a visitor and show your interest. No one can sit thru these conventions, even tho he be not a delegate, without receiving untold benefit, encouragement and enthusiasm.

Wishing you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Fraternally yours,
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

St. Andrew's Church, Moose Jaw, is a beautiful commodious and costly structure. It is said to be the most beautiful in architecture of any edifice in the province.

Our own moving picture films will be shown during Convention week. These films will show the great trainload of "Patriotic Aere Flour" presented by the Association to the Imperial Government as well as the actual presentation of the documents by President J. A. Maharg to His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cananought outside Rideau Hall, Ottawa, and a long series of pictures, including the loading of the flour into the hold of the vessel, the naval gun carried on the stern and a series of agricultural pictures showing such operations as the cutting of grain, operation of a stook loader, threshing, hauling grain into a Co-operative elevator, etc.

The decorations of the auditorium where the meetings will be held should be of special beauty and interest in that an appeal is being made to every local to display a pennant or banner of its own amongst the decorations, prizes having been offered for the best banner or pennant produced.

Some Important Subjects

- 1.—An Association platform (as per resolution of last convention).
- 2.—Federation of the various farmers' bodies, or the alternative and opposing plan of amalgamation.
- 3.—Sample markets and mixing privileges. Shall terminal storage houses be permitted to degrade the established standards of grades?
- 4.—Municipal Hail Insurance. Shall there be a seeded acreage assessment?
- 5.—Agricultural Credit. It is hoped that the Government will have some definite pronouncement to make upon this subject by the time of the convention.
- 6.—The nationalization of railways. Shall Canada own all her railways?
- 7.—Dominion wide prohibition. Shall the provinces continue to have liquor forced upon them because of the lack of federal legislation for their protection?
- 8.—Reciprocity with the United States in grain and grain products.
- 9.—The future policy of the association regarding its trading department.
- 10.—Educational reform and an educational survey of the province.
- 11.—The municipal vote for women with a lower interest in property.
- 12.—The federal vote for women on the same terms as men.
- 13.—Municipal Free Hospitals.
- 14.—Disposition of the balance of the Patriotic Aere Fund, etc.

Saskatchewan

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

DIRECTOR WALKS NINE MILES

In a letter recently received from District Director John L. Rooke, of Togo, Sask., he reports that on December 13 he attended a meeting of Silver Creek Local, which was not held at a central place, and he had promised that he and Mrs. Rooke will attend the next meeting of this local to be held January 9. On December 14, Mr. Rooke went to Wadena and then out to Wolverton local, where he addressed an interesting gathering of Grain Growers. On the 15th there was to have been a meeting at Meadow Bank, where the local has built a hall, but on account of the stable in conjunction with this hall not having been built, this meeting had to be called off on account of the intense cold. On the 16th this busy director went to Lintlaw, where he states that so many of the farmers have joined the army that it is difficult to get a meeting of any kind. On the 17th the farmers drove Mr. Rooke half-way to Margo, whence he walked a distance of nine miles, carrying his suitcase on his back, as he states, "in typical hobo fashion," in order to catch the train for Togo. It is easy to see that not only is Mr. Rooke of indomitable spirit, but also that he is a man of considerable typical endurance.

J. B. M.

MATERIAL FOR PENNANT

Central Secretary:—I have been appointed by the members of our local to send for material to make our banner, which is to be of felt, 40 inches wide. Kindly send me a rod to suit that length, together with the following: Royal blue felt, 1 1/2 yards; white felt 1 yard, tan or orange felt 1 yard, gilt fringe 1 1/2 yards, red and chain or cord in these colors, 3 gilt tassels about 3 inches long, 2 transfers of the association seal.

We are few but intend to work on a banner. Kindly forward goods as soon as possible as the time is short and we are far apart, and on receipt of bill we shall be pleased to remit money to cover.

Yours truly,
MISS KATE CAMPBELL,
Wadena.

REPORT OF DISTRICT No. 2

The annual meeting of District No. 2 S.G.G.A., was called to order by District Director T. E. Gamble in the Methodist church, Ogema, at 4 p.m. on Thursday, December 14. There was about 100 delegates and visitors, including about twenty ladies present. The mayor of Ogema, A. T. Class, gave a very kind address of welcome to the delegates and visitors. A resolution committee was composed of the following persons: Messrs. Klinck, McCaughey, Kleeberger. It was moved and carried that all present have the privileges of the convention.

Re Pooling of Fares

On the motion of Martin and McCaughey, that fares of all delegates be pooled. At this juncture of the meeting Director Gamble and Secretary Emery gave their annual report, which was heartily received. Two of the sub-organizers also gave a report which was approved. Quite a number of resolutions were before the meeting and disposed of after considerable discussion in the following order: Whereas many locals are lacking in interest and attendance at meetings, therefore be it resolved that this district convention favors the use of a bulletin board at the place of meeting where any member may advertise anything he may have to sell or advertise for anything he may want to buy.

Re Municipal Hospitals

Considerable discussion arose regarding municipal hospitals, but no definite

conclusion was arrived at, seeing that it was impossible for the present around this part of District No. 2.

At this juncture of the meeting adjournment was made to the National Hotel where, thru the kindness of the members of the Key West local, the delegates were entertained to a complimentary banquet tendered to the members of the convention by the members of Key West local.

The morning session was called to order at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, December 15, by Director Gamble. The order of business was the discussion of resolutions.

It was resolved that this district convention favors the raising of the rate of assessment in the Municipal Insurance scheme to provide for an increased revenue to the commission, approximating 4 per cent. of the insurance carried, which will require an assessment rate of 6 cents per acre.

Resolution Re Tariff

That whereas the indirect taxation system of Canada works a grave injustice upon producers and consumers, and that whereas the high cost of living is largely traced to the protective tariff, be it therefore resolved by this convention that we favor the abolition of the indirect taxation system of Canada.

Whereas this convention is heartily in favor of the closest feasible co-ordination of the activities of all our western farmers' organizations, and whereas we view with favor any adequate plan for the attainment of this end. Therefore be it resolved that we endorse the plan for federation as laid down by the Central in Pamphlet No. 13, and especially that in any plan for federation it is of vital importance that full provincial autonomy be preserved.

That this convention declares itself in favor of reciprocal demurrage.

Election of officers resulted as follows: For district director, C. W. Emery, Assiniboia, 1st choice; J. J. Lamb, Ogema, 2nd choice; district secretary elected, H. Hartley, Ogema.

Resolution Re Machine Notes

That this convention favors machine notes to be made to become due on November 1, and to draw no interest except 8 per cent. after due per annum.

That this gathering of the Grain Growers in annual district meeting assembled, heartily endorse the article in Monday's Free Press, December 11, written by Dr. Bland, of Winnipeg, and we instruct our secretary to forward copies of this resolution to Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, also our member and the Weekly Free Press.

At this juncture of the meeting a very helpful and interesting address on the special study and debating work was given by Mr. Atkinson, of La Fleche. On the motion of J. J. Lamb, and heartily carried, the best of thanks and appreciation of the meeting be given to our worthy members of the executive, J. B. Musselman and Thos. Sales, for their kind words and helpful information given us at this convention. This was carried by a standing vote, after which Mr. Musselman and Mr. Sales suitably replied. A hearty vote of thanks was also accorded to the Key West local for their kindness to the delegates and visitors. The meeting closed by singing God Save the King.

SUCCESSFUL PATRIOTIC SOCIAL

Central Secretary:—On December 8, the Grain Growers of Willmar, held a box social and concert in the Willmar school house in aid of the Red Cross. In the absence of the president, the vice-president, Mr. Linton acted as chairman, for a most enjoyable concert given by the young people. Mr. Jones, of Willmar, auctioned the boxes which sold for the sum of \$164. It was moved by Mr. Chambers and seconded by Mr. Clarkson, that \$60 of this sum be sent to the Canadian Hospital in England and the remainder be given to the Busy Bee Club of Willmar to buy goods to make up for the Red Cross.

Mrs. FRANK J. CRAIG
Secy. Busy Bee Club

FORREST ASSOCIATION ANNUAL

D. G. McKenzie, secretary of the Forrest Association, sends in the following enthusiastic report: I am enclosing check for \$2.25, being membership dues from the Forrest Grain Growers' Association for 1916, our total membership for the year being 119. The annual meeting of the Forrest branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held on December 14. The day was somewhat stormy, but a large number of members turned out and we had a very successful meeting. The secretary presented an interesting report covering the year's business. During the year thirteen meetings were held, with an average attendance of thirty members. During the summer we held a union picnic with the ladies' auxiliary. The business handled during the year amounted to \$15,000, the chief commodities being: 19 cars of coal, 3 cars of fence posts, 1 car of binder twine, 3 cars of flour and feed and a large quantity of fish.

The approximate saving to the association by buying these commodities collectively amounted to between \$1,800 and \$2,000, or an average saving per member of about \$18—or, in other words, a farmer by investing \$1.50 in a membership in the Grain Growers' Association was able to save \$18, besides all the advantages that have been secured in connection with the marketing and handling of our grain, together with all profits accruing to those who have had the advantages of marketing seed grain and livestock—surely a good investment.

The membership for 1916 was practically the same as 1915, practically all the farmers in the neighborhood are members of the association. Officers for 1917 were elected as follows: President, J. M. Allan; vice-president, John Webster; secretary-treasurer, D. G. McKenzie; directors, Wm. Ledingham, Alf. Rodgers, Thos. Miller, Alex. Anderson, E. Hutchison, A. B. Hamilton. Delegates were also appointed to the Brandon convention in January. The meeting was then thrown open to an interesting discussion on new plans for 1917, and considerable enthusiasm was stirred up among the members, and all are determined to make 1917 the most successful year in our history.

D. G. McKENZIE,
Secretary-treasurer.

MOORE PARK RE-ORGANIZES

A meeting was held on December 29, in Roseneath school house, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. A number of farmers in the district were present and the following were elected as officers: President, H. T. Meadows; vice-president, W. Rush; secretary-treasurer, R. Mansfield; directors, Mr. Anderson, R. Black, A. Elves, R. E. Meadows, R. Mayer and C. Meadows. The name of the branch is to be the Roseneath branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Enclosed find \$5 for fees. Hoping to have the pleasure of sending you more in the near future.

R. MANSFIELD,
Secretary-treasurer.

HOLMFIELD ANNUAL REPORT

Central Secretary: Enclosed please find express order for \$10.00 membership dues for 1916 for Holmfeld Association. We held our annual meeting on the 20th last, and I am pleased to say it was the most encouraging meeting we have had since we organized six years ago. The following officers were elected: President, John McKay; vice-president, S. Fletcher; secretary-treasurer, H. J. Ellis; directors, Messrs. Whiteside, Jas. Taylor, R. Moffat, C. Disney, H. Blackwell, Jas. McKelvey, C. Stone.

H. J. ELLIS,
Sec.-treas., Holmfeld G.G.A.

OTTERBURNE ANNUAL MEETING

T. C. Buckland, secretary of the Otterburne Association, writes as follows: We held our annual meeting yesterday with a small attendance, owing to bad roads. The following were appointed for the current year: President, John Davies; vice-president, Wm. Bateman; directors, H. Hebert, W. Baldwin, D.

Manitoba

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

E. Smith, A. W. Forrester, Roy Tolton, John Sampson.

SOME CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions have been forwarded to the Central office from Russell Association:

Whereas, thru enlistment of men for war service, there is a shortage of help for farm work, numbers of farmers thruout the province being unable to procure help even during the winter months, and whereas national and imperial interests demand that production should be maintained at its highest possible level, therefore all means available should be used to organize the labor supply. And whereas able bodied men are sustained by charity in the western cities every fall and winter;

Be it therefore resolved, that we ask the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at its annual convention to instruct its directors to take action to bring these facts to the attention of the provincial government with the purpose of securing the enactment of a statute at the next session of the legislature prohibiting private charity, and that societies and associations for the distribution of charitable relief be forbidden to give relief to able bodied men in health when jobs are available, and that all such societies or associations be put under the control of the Unity Commission with the object of securing responsible management and accounting and the prevention of overlapping in their operations of these organizations, and that the directors also urge upon the government the establishment and maintenance of a bureau of labor exchange with either the provincial crop correspondents or the secretaries of the Grain Growers' Association locals as outposts of information.

The following resolution is from the Binscarth Association: Resolved, that cattle dealers when buying cattle supply to the seller a written statement showing thereon the number of head bought, age, sex, price, date of delivery, and making a deposit at the time of purchase of at least five dollars for each head purchased.

The following resolution is from the Macdonald District Grain Growers: Resolved, that this convention deems it advisable that all sleighs and cutters be so constructed that their width will conform to the standard width of wheel vehicles. This will give greater width of beaten road for horses to travel on and at the same time make it possible to utilize automobiles for more extended winter service.

TWO KINDS OF FARMERS

Possibly there has always been two distinct kinds of men farming in this country, or in other words men trying two different roads to success. One taking the individual way and the other the organized way. The one depending only on his own efforts, the other supplementing his own best efforts by the power derived from co-operating with his neighbors. The individualist farmer taught for long years by privileged interests and politicians to regard himself as the most independent of men, thinks that by digging a little deeper into productive work and compelling his family to practice economies demanded of no other class—he will eventually achieve success, generally interpreted to mean obtaining enough money to enable him to retire to some village or city where he often becomes a clog, instead of a cog, in the wheels of progress. He apparently cannot see that, working alone, he is using the ladder when nearly all other classes are taking the elevator. He refuses to grasp hold of the great cable of co-operation and organization, that would draw him and all his brother farmers to success.

On the other hand we have the farmer who believes in organization. While doing his best as a producer he demands for himself and family conditions of

life and work which shall equal those of any other class needed to make up the nation. He sees that if by working alone he can accomplish anything, he can by working with his neighbors accomplish very much more.

Let us take some examples that have actually occurred here in Manitoba. At a certain point the loading platform had fallen into such disrepair as to be almost useless for loading grain. After two years of effort the farmers' organization at that point succeeded in getting the necessary authorities to visit them with a view to having their platform improved. An organized farmer, we will call him X for short, in calling up his neighbors to notify them of the meeting got the usual percentage of excuses—some were too busy, some said the roads were too bad, some thought there would be plenty out without them. One neighbor, whom we will call Z, was working his summer-fallow at the time, and saw in X's absence a good opportunity to increase his production by borrowing X's cultivator. Thus he took advantage of his neighbor's occupation in his behalf to materially advance his own interests. But did he really accomplish so very much for himself. Let us see what occurred at the meeting, owing to the absence of Z and others like him. The attendance was only one-quarter of what it should have been, and the visiting powers, knowing the number of shippers to be at least four times as many as those at the meeting, concluded that the farmers did not need platform accommodation so very badly, and put them off with two-thirds of the platform space really needed; with the result that Z, along with X and all farmers loading grain at that point, have to do so at very much more inconvenience and expense.

What happened when the railways absolutely refused to grant any rebate on seed grain owing to abuses that had been practiced by farmers and others shipping all kinds of grain in as seed, and our Central executive stepped in and obtained the rebate on seed by making every local secretary responsible for the rebate granted to any farmer in his locality, whether they were members or not of the farmers' organization? The men who were too busy to attend meetings or join their local branch—the Zs—were among the first to apply for these rebates, which in the aggregate meant thousands of dollars saved to the farmers of the West. Z along with X was benefited.

Then let us look at the improvements in the handling of grain and livestock that have been effected by the farmers of the X class. It is generally conceded that the price of grain is at least ten or fifteen cents higher to the producer than it would be without the farmers' companies and associations that have been formed in the West. Yet the men of Z's stamp are led away to deal with companies other than their own for a quarter or half a cent a bushel. They fail to appreciate the fact that they are lessening their selling power and that where they are now gaining half a cent they are spoiling their own and everybody else's chance of getting another ten.

The Zs are doing the same with their buying. They are willing to let the Xs keep the co-operative societies in existence, acting merely as levers to control prices, and sometimes they even pride themselves they are co-operating with some other interest, all the time forgetting what they are doing to themselves and their brothers who have brought these societies into being. On every hand we have instances, every day, of Z failing to grasp the great implement of organization that lies at his very door for his advancement. Is there any great difference between X and Z? I think not. In the alphabet X is separated from Z by one small letter, Y, and the only difference between these two farmers is, Why?

One, Z, has failed to ask himself "Why do I allow X and those working

with him to effect these benefits for me without helping them. If a few farmers banded together can affect conditions so much, why can't I do greater good by all getting together. Why, if organization is good for the interests, is it not good for the farmer?"

This, then, is our problem, brother farmer, to get our neighbor to see the why of our organization.—Colin H. Burnell, Oakville.

EDWIN ACTIVE

The Edwin branch of the Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting on November 16, 1916. The secretary-treasurer presented a good report of the year's work showing that thru this branch there has been co-operative buying to the amount of \$3,000 for flour and feed. Also \$634.57 for fence posts and there is a membership of fifty-two, which speaks well for the condition of the society. It is quite flourishing and full of enthusiasm. There are upwards of ten lady members, and we trust that this coming year we will be able to report that there will be more.

L. W. CREUSON,
Secretary.

HOME ECONOMIC WORK

The second annual meeting of the Home Economic Society of Edwin was held on November 22, when the report of the year's work was presented by the secretary and treasurer. Several meetings were held during the year. Papers were prepared and read by some two members each month. They were a great help to the society in general, showing much thought on the part of the persons who prepared them. Special mention must be made of Miss Clark, a lecturer from the Manitoba Agricultural College, who gave a demonstration on Home Nursing; Miss Crawford who demonstrated on Canning and Preserving and Mrs. Abel, who conducted a dressmaking class. Much benefit and help is to be derived from attending these meetings. Our financial standing has been very good this year. Our receipts for the year have been \$68.36. In order to make some of this money we held ten cent teas. The society just retained enough money for running expenses. There has been fifty dollars sent away for Red Cross and Ambulance Funds, there being also twenty-three pairs of socks knit by four members, also considerable sewing done, all working for the comfort of our boys who are out fighting for our King and Country.

While the men and boys are doing their "bit" at the front, it is up to us as patriotic women to do our bit at home.

"God save our splendid men,
Send them safe home again."
Signed on behalf of the secretary,
MISS G. E. PATTERSON.

GENERAL PATRIOTIC FUND

The following is a list of contributions to the General Patriotic Fund received at the central since the last list was published:—

- Previously acknowledged, \$7,496.19; Hal-Phelia G.G.A., \$25.00; Bulyea G.G.A., \$15.00; Bulyea G.G.A., \$6.48; Newlands G.G.A., \$5.00; Farston G.G.A., \$24.00; Elton G.G.A., \$3.00; Assouth Grange G.G.A., \$16.65; Linton G.G.A., \$63.50; Mountain View G.G.A., \$15.00; Poplar Park G.G.A., \$23.65; Handsworth G.G.A., \$10.00; Turvin G.G.A., \$120.00; Assouth G.G.A., \$100.00; Daisy Hill G.G.A., \$20.50; Crosses Hill G.G.A., \$23.00; Flat Lake G.G.A., \$9.25; Lockhart G.G.A., \$23.00; Clair G.G.A., \$19.00; South Beaver G.G.A., \$21.50; Rayside G.G.A., \$23.00; Crystal Springs G.G.A., \$28.00; Casswood G.G.A., \$44.00; Perley G.G.A., \$15.10; Standing Rock G.G.A., \$100.00; Simpson G.G.A., \$10.00; Pizarro G.G.A., \$27.00; Brederick G.G.A., \$94.50; Rayside G.G.A., \$15.00; Heath G.G.A., \$14.00; Parkside Co-op. Assn., \$25.00; Parkham G.G.A., \$21.00; Cliftonville G.G.A., \$16.34; Broadview G.G.A., \$22.00; Wright S.D., \$7.15; Bulyea G.G.A., \$5.00; Mazy Creek G.G.A., \$37.25. Total, \$8,730.82.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

The following is a list of contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund received at the central since the last list was published:—

- Previously acknowledged, \$3,688.05; Forest Bank G.G.A., \$14.00; Young G.G.A., \$10.00; Traynor G.G.A., \$11.35; Halcyon G.G.A., \$9.00; Salyton G.G.A., \$6.00; Landon G.G.A., \$50.00; Balcarres G.G.A., \$126.10; Balcarres G.G.A., \$15.00; Langmoor G.G.A., \$19.65; Howard Debating Society, \$7.25; Cliftonville G.G.A., \$16.33; Pearl Lake W.G.G.A., \$17.00; Avonhurst G.G.A., \$5.00; Woodlawn W.G.G.A., \$20.00; Woodlawn W.G.G.A., \$20.00; Howard G.G.A., \$12.50; Thistle G.G.A., \$104.25; Snakebite G.G.A., \$18.00; Chatham W.G.G.A., \$28.00; Thistle Ideal \$119.00; Holy Local, \$1.00; Union G.G.A., \$5.00; Marcorie W.G.G.A., \$50.00; Togo G.G.A., \$10.00. Total, \$4,527.43.

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A book that offers you many opportunities to make every dollar spent mean money saved

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True economy lies not so much in buying only those things that are entirely necessary as in buying them at the place and at the time when they can be procured for the least amount of money. More force than ever does this statement carry just at present when, though our western country has this year received much money for its crops, yet the situation, fronting the nation as a whole is such as to call for the husbanding of all our resources, both private and national. How forceful an argument this is, then, to the taking fullest advantage of such a wonderful chance of making every dollar spent mean money saved, as is **EATON'S Big Midwinter Sale.**

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EDMONTON CONVENTION

January 23rd to 26th, 1917

And have their railroad fare paid by the Hudson's Bay Company

The Hudson's Bay Company have instituted a plan whereby the railroad fares of their out-of-town customers will be paid when purchases are made at their Edmonton Store, on the following basis:

One Dollar Purchase for each Mile indicated on your railroad ticket, thus:

- If your railroad ticket indicates 10 miles from Edmonton, spend \$10.00 at this store and we will refund your fare.
- If your railroad ticket indicates 25 miles from Edmonton, spend \$25.00 at this store and we will refund your fare.
- If your railroad ticket indicates 50 miles from Edmonton, spend \$50.00 at this store and we will refund your fare.
- If your railroad ticket indicates 100 miles from Edmonton, spend \$100.00 at this store and we will refund your fare. ■

On the above basis we will make refund of railroad fare to any farmer or out-of-town customer coming to the Convention January 23 to 26. One dollar purchase for each mile distant from Edmonton.

The United Farmers of Alberta know the Hudson's Bay Company in Edmonton—246 years of merchandising in Canada has made the name of the Company a household word.

More especially since the outbreak of the great war has this gigantic merchant organization been recognized as being able to sell better quality merchandise at a lower price than elsewhere procurable.

This is particularly true at the Edmonton store of the Hudson's Bay Company, who have, during the past few months made rapid growth and progress as the result of these efforts to offer the people of Alberta merchandise values and service not procurable elsewhere.

On these merits, therefore, we especially invite you to come to this store when at the Annual Convention, January 23 to 26.

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All these Store privileges are yours and we ask you to make the most of them. Make this Store your meeting place. Meet your friends here and have your meals here. This Store is but TWO BLOCKS from the Convention Hall. Come to the Store—don't hesitate to ask questions or seek information. We are at your service entirely.

Special Values for Convention Visitors

Then, too, we'll have special merchandise values for Convention Week. These will be announced in the daily papers during your visit here. We are planning to make Convention Week in Edmonton one that will be remembered by our out-of-town friends.

Plan now to make this trip profitable as well as pleasurable. This can best be accomplished by taking advantage of our railroad refund as mentioned above, when you shop at the Hudson's Bay Store. Make this Store's acquaintance during your Convention visit. We will both be benefited.

United Farmers of Alberta, welcome to Edmonton and the "Bay"

Hudson's Bay Company
EDMONTON ALBERTA

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.

IMPORTANT DEBATE

We reproduce herewith copy of an editorial which recently appeared in the Calgary News-Telegram, with a copy of the reply to same by our president, H. W. Wood. We produce these articles as being of some interest to our Alberta readers. The question of the amalgamation of the Elevator Company and The Grain Growers' Grain Company is to come before our annual convention at Edmonton, January 23, to 26, as will also the resolutions advocating the nationalization of our railways and other utilities which are used by all classes of people as a whole. It is therefore as well that we should consider this question in all its phases so as to give it proper consideration when the different resolutions are under discussion.

No Public Ownership for Them

Discussing the railway problem of Canada, the Toronto News says: "It is declared that the western farmers will not submit to any solution of the railway problem that stops short of nationalization." We are of the opinion that the News may now change its opinion. When the western farmers, last week, launched the biggest elevator merger on the American continent, and placed it under the control and operation of private farmers' interests, instead of under government ownership and control, the western farmers sounded the death knell of government ownership in Western Canada. Every provincial government in Western Canada had been practically won over to the ownership of utilities; nearly every newspaper in the West had helped on the good work; already the cities own their street railways and the provinces their telephones, etc. Vast sums of money had been provided by the people of the provinces to provide what it was believed would be rural elevators controlled by the people; and the Dominion government had been so impressed with the desire for public ownership that both internal storage and terminal elevators had been constructed, and the future was looked forward to to bring forth government ownership of railways. But the western farmers want no public ownership; they have shown that, instead of public ownership, what they want is farmer ownership, and that after the credit of the people as a whole has been staked to provide the system of elevators which the farmers wanted and led us to believe would be virtually state elevators, the farmers have quietly expropriated these as their own and thrown them into an immense merger, whose combined earnings upon a paid-up capital of less than \$1,200,000 were, last year, over \$1,000,000—nearly one hundred per cent. The newspapers that have courageously and consistently supported and pleaded for public ownership in the interests of the farmers of this Great West, and by doing so have probably lost hundreds of thousands of dollars, are left "high and dry," as it were, with nothing now to support in the nature of public ownership. The plain, bald admission on the face of the big elevator merger which was consummated at Winnipeg last week, and which includes an Alberta system of elevators to construct which the people of this province provided approximately 100 per cent. of the actual cost, is that the farmers of the West have no faith in public ownership. Otherwise, the people of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta would own the elevator systems which the farmers themselves have shorn of all semblance of government ownership and control, and part of which have been thrown into a big merger that will be controlled by about two dozen of the dominant spirits in The Grain Growers' Grain Company.

No; the farmers of Western Canada do not want government ownership or nationalization of anything, so far as we can see. It is The Grain Growers' Grain Company ownership that is desired by those who apparently voice

the farmers' sentiments in this great country. Government ownership is dead as a doornail, and the farmers themselves have killed it.—Calgary News-Telegram, Dec. 7, 1916.

Reply by H. W. Wood

The Editor, The News-Telegram.

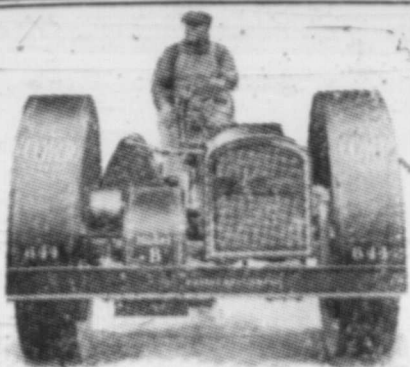
I was very much surprised to find an editorial in the News-Telegram, of the 7th instant, under the heading, "No Public Ownership for Them," in which you make some assertions that sound strange to a U.F.A. man. They say that fair treatment of the other fellow is the spirit of the day in Alberta, and I am sure that the editor of the News-Telegram does not want to break this spirit in his treatment of the western farmers, so it seems to me it behooves us to reason together a little concerning some of these things. Quoting from your editorial we have this: "When the western farmers last week launched the biggest elevator merger on the American continent, and placed it under the control and operation of private farmers' interests, instead of under government ownership and control, the western farmers sounded the death knell of government ownership in Western Canada." Then you wind up with this sentence: "No; the farmers of Canada do not want government ownership or nationalization of anything, so far as we can see. It is The Grain Growers' Grain Company ownership that is desired by those who apparently voice the farmers' sentiments in this great country. Government ownership is dead as a doornail and the farmers themselves have killed it."

In opposition to this, I will quote from the minutes of a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Winnipeg just five days before your editorial appeared. "The Canadian Council of Agriculture desires to endorse also the following policies as in the best interests of the people of Canada: (1) The nationalization of all railway, telegraph and express companies." There is certainly a great difference between you and the western farmers themselves, as to the general policies of the western farmers.

Now, the facts about the farmers repudiating the policy of government owned elevators. The farmers did agitate for a long time for government owned elevators as the best solution of the very unsatisfactory elevator system then existing. In answer to this agitation the Manitoba government bought and operated a line of elevators. The enterprise was an outstanding failure, so recognized by the government and everybody concerned. The failure was so complete that after two years' trial the government refused to operate them any longer. These elevators are still owned by the Manitoba government, but they are leased to and operated by The Grain Growers' Grain Company.

The next province to try to get relief from its outrageous elevator conditions was Saskatchewan. With the experience of Manitoba before them, both the farmers and the government were afraid of government owned elevators, so they worked it out on a different basis, the government furnishing a loan for the construction of elevators, but the farmers owning and operating them. It seems to be working fairly to the satisfaction of both parties. Alberta tried it next, and with the experience of Manitoba and Saskatchewan both before her, she chose to pattern after Saskatchewan, and her system is succeeding to the satisfaction of both parties to the agreement. Summing up, Manitoba tried government owned elevators and made a failure; the other two provinces "shied" at the proposition and made a success on other lines.

When you say, "Vast sums of money had been provided by the people of the province to provide what they thought would be rural elevators," you state a very clear fact in a confusing way. Stated clearly, the government of Alberta advanced as a loan, at a definite



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Farmers' Tanning Guide

Contains all the quick ways of tanning, from twenty minutes to six weeks. Gives all the simplest methods that can be followed by an inexperienced person. Farmers' boys can tan out, dog, wolf, badger and sheep skins, for making robes, mats and mittens for family and neighbors. Includes directions. Tanning for skins, sheep, dog, wolf and badger skins. Tanning seal skins, muskrat, etc. Deer skins, sheep skins for hats, wood-stock skins with and without the hair, rabbit skins, etc. How to make rubber water-proofing for boots, also grass, tools for tanning. How to make glove leather. Tanning leather. To loosen fur, hair or wool. Tanning harness leather, saddle, deer skins for gloves and graining, and other skins for various purposes. 25¢

Postpaid GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

To the United Farmers of Alberta, Greetings

May the Year 1917 be a most prosperous one for you

And remember that when visiting Edmonton during the Convention time, January 23rd to 26th, this—Alberta's Greatest Store stands out pre-eminent for hospitality, courtesy and service. Come and look around to your heart's content, also remember that this is YOUR store, you have co-operated in making it what it is today—

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We will grade, or have graded, your farm produce, candle your eggs, and sell your dressed Beef, Hogs and Poultry.

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You cannot afford to buy LUMBER without knowing our prices. We will quote you the LOWEST WHOLESALE MILL PRICES, on dimensions, Lumber, Shiplap, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Mouldings, Shingles, Windows and Doors, in fact everything in lumber you would require for your building, and the prices are delivered, freight paid to your nearest railroad station.

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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. 730. "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:

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A SOLID PROPOSITION to send you, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$14.95. Cleanly skims cream or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bore is adjustable, never needs oiling. Different from picture, which illustrates large capacity machines. See our easy Monthly Payment Plan. Shipment made promptly from Brantford, Ont., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N. B. Write for catalogue free catalog and easy payment plan. AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 3210 Brantford, N. Y.



rate of interest, to the farmers of Alberta, 85 per cent. of the cost of the construction of their elevators, and as security for the payment the government holds first mortgage on all these elevators. The priority of this first mortgage is assured by the Act itself, and will hold against every possible future claim. Interest and principal are paid up to date. This money is all to be paid back to the government, together with every cent of interest. The Alberta government will not lose a single dollar on its farmers' elevators, while the Manitoba government will lose vast sums on her government owned and operated elevators. The farmers of Alberta do not want to ride hobbies; they want to solve problems in the most practical way, and they want your help.

You say, "the farmers have quiet expropriated these as their own and thrown them into an immense merger." Now this does sound rather bad, but what does it mean? The elevators will still stand where they have always stood; they will still serve the same people they now serve; will still belong to the same people they have always belonged to; they will still be the same security to the government they have always been; the government will still have the same claim on them they have always had; in short, every relation between the people, the shareholders and the government will exist then as now. I am curious to know just what is meant by "expropriation."

Continuing the last quoted sentence you say, regarding the "merger," whose combined earnings upon a paid-up capital of less than \$1,200,000 were last year over \$1,000,000—nearly one hundred per cent." This is nothing but the truth; and, as the Irishman would say, very little of that. Let's get more of the truth. These companies had absolutely no watered stock; they operated mostly on borrowed capital; their lines of credit amounted to \$12,000,000. From what data I have at hand their turnover amounted to between eighty million and a hundred million dollars. Profits were distributed among 30,000 farmers. The undivided profits went into a reserve fund and belongs to these same 30,000 farmers, and is being used to carry on their business. Is there anything in this that is in any way a menace to the best interests of Western Canada?

These thirty thousand farmers were doing a grain business, most of the grain they handled was their grain, the profits, which I think were nominal, were distributed among the farmers themselves; the undistributed profits are still the property of the farmers, and all of them, the distributed and the undistributed, are still in the country to be spent right here.

Really it looks good to me. What is the matter with it?

You say "it will be controlled by about two dozen of the leading spirits of The Grain Growers' Grain Company." Is this a well considered statement? We all know that Mr. Crerar is the big, broad, experienced, safe leader of the farmers' business interests of Western Canada, and are proud of him; but you don't want to run away with the idea that the farmers of Alberta are an unmixed bunch of weaklings. You should cultivate our acquaintance more. We think we are going to be able to take care of ourselves.

Now, Mr. Thompson, in conclusion, I think I can say that I want to be fair with every legitimate interest in Western Canada, but my first duty is to be fair to the farmers. I have some responsibility regarding the future of this great, young province and country. I believe you want to be fair, even to the farmers, and you have great responsibility regarding the very, very grave conditions we are rapidly approaching in this country. If either one of us gives less than his very best, unbiased, clearest thought to the problems before us, he will be making a lamentable failure. As a farmer, I want to bring the farmers' business interests of Western Canada together in the very closest co-operation for the purpose of giving the best possible service to all the farmers. If it is turned from this purpose to that of making profits, it will be a failure. What help you can give in making this an organization of service and not of big profit

will be greatly appreciated. But your thinking must be clear, and your speech must be plain. You must advise and not scold. If you want to lead us you must get our confidence. To get our confidence you must show sympathy and fairness at all times. Remember, the prize before us is a civilization in Western Canada that will lead the world, with the Royal City in Alberta.

Perhaps you and I were "raised up for times like these." If so, we must both be builders; working together, building together, supporting each other, "watching the Master work, catching the proper craft, the tricks of the tool's true play."

(Sgd.) H. W. WOOD

SAVING ON WIRE

Cereal Local No. 480 held their annual meeting on December 9, 1916, and the following officers were elected: President, E. E. Davies; vice-president, Geo. Waldorf; secretary, O. H. Bergh. U. C. Tait was elected as delegate to the convention at Edmonton, and O. C. Brown was elected as an alternative. This union has not done much co-operative purchasing this last year. They have handled a carload of barbed wire with considerable saving to the members.

SECRETARY ACTIVE

J. C. Bridges, secretary of Caledonia Local No. 235, reports that the union had a well attended meeting on December 14, after a long period of non-attendance. J. L. Sparrow, of Sedgewick, came over, and in his able way explained the work of the union and revived the interest in some members who were getting slack. Mr. Bridges hopes that the full number of members will be present at their next meeting early in the New Year. He also hopes to have at least four delegates present at the annual convention.

FOUR FROM ROSEVIEW

Alex. Ritchie, secretary of Roseview Local Union, No. 63, reports that they have upwards of forty paid up members on their roll, and hope to have four delegates at the annual convention.

EDISON ON THE DYE INDUSTRY

It is interesting to note what Thomas Edison, the most famous inventor of all time, has to say about building up needless industries. Edison started since this war began a number of factories for making anilines and other chemicals for dye and other purposes, so his observations on this point may be considered almost as authoritative. Here is what he says:

"We have reached a measure of industrial independence since we have been forced to make things for ourselves, but we will never become entirely independent in the manufacture of dyes. Germany can make them better and cheaper than we can, and we should buy them from Germany. What is the use of our wasting our time to make things that Germany can make at a lower cost? We should devote our time to other things that we can make cheaper than Germany can. We will probably hold our common dyes, but I am very doubtful about holding the complicated dyes. Germany has been at work upon them for so long that we cannot expect to compete with her."

"It is not probable that we shall ever be trapped again as we were this time. If we have about 25 or 30 colors or shades manufactured in this country, they should meet all the requirements of any normal being. There is no necessity of our manufacturing 1,657 different shades of color. We have too much to do here without competing with Germany in that field."

AIR IN POULTRY HOUSE

Fresh air is very necessary in the poultry house. Without ventilation the poultry house is neither dry nor sanitary. Chickens in a damp house are more liable to colds and roup, than in a dry house. One of the best ways to ventilate in winter is by having an opening covered with muslin. An opening on the south side 2 x 3 feet for each 8 or 10 feet of length of house. A good way is to put the muslin on a frame which can be on hinges so that it can be raised on warm days, to allow more air to enter.

DEAF? The Acousticon

Will Positively Make You Hear Again

Write or call on us and get particulars—We will gladly let you have an Acousticon of 10 days' approval for which no charge is made.

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The Acousticon is an electrical hearing device adaptable to any degree of deafness, weighing but a few ounces and is so constructed that it may be worn constantly without the slightest inconvenience by any individual independent of calling.

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Perfect Sewing Awl

A handy tool to mend harness, saddles, shoes, grain bags, pulley belts, etc. Well made, and with ordinary care will last a lifetime. Any kind of lock stitch machine needles will fit it, and they are kept in the hollow handle of the awl. Altho it is not necessary, a holder for your leather can easily be made by sawing a barrel stave in two, hinging the lower ends and inserting a thumb-screw near the centre. The Perfect Sewing Awl will be sent free and postage prepaid to anyone who will collect one yearly subscription—new or renewal—to The Grain Growers' Guide at \$1.50, and send the money collected and the name and address of the subscriber to The Guide office. Mail your subscription to Circulation Department.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Waterloo Boy Gas Engine

Fully guaranteed for five years against defective workmanship. The best mechanical help you can get. It will run your grinder, cream separator, churn, pump, saw, etc., give entire satisfaction in any weather. Sizes 1 1/2 to 24 horse power. Price determined according to horse power required. Prompt delivery guaranteed. Write today for full particulars and price of the size you require.

Tractor School

At Regina will open Jan. 15th at 10:00 Dewdney St. Write to J. L. Boyd, c/o John Deere Plow Co., Regina, for advertisement card.

Winnipeg School opens Feb. 25th. Write to us at Winnipeg for advertisement card. F. A. Fry instructor at both schools.

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

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

Superior Grain Grinders

Constructed to meet the needs of the progressive farmer. Large capacity. Shake feed means automatic feed, no burrs. Small grinding plates mean less power required. These plates grind to any degree of fineness until entirely worn down. Two sets of plates furnished with each mill.

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a 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, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

THE RETURNED SOLDIER

Editor, Guide:—I imagine what is uppermost in many minds today is what can we do or what is best to be done for the returned soldier. I am strongly of the opinion that whatever course the matter may take, it should be in the way of providing a permanent home, a home that the sheriff could not dispossess him of so long as he lives up to the obligations required by the government.

Many will remember the South African scrip, how that was peddled and speculated in, and the speculators in very many cases made more money out of the scrip than did the soldier, and seldom did it provide a home for him.

Neither will our giving them pensions or giving them a title to a piece of land insure to them a permanent home. Therefore, I would suggest that we give each soldier a perpetual lease to a piece of land—the state has all kinds of idle lands at present—and that the state make certain improvements on same for him. I would say break ten or twenty acres ready for crop, and put up a small, comfortable shack. All could be done for the cost of about \$1,000 on each piece. I am not sure in doing this that we will give him all that is coming to him. Possibly we should make more permanent improvements on the land, but if the principle is good the detail will follow. In doing this I do not consider that the government is really giving anything that is of any present value to the government at the present time, as they have thousands of sections lying idle in the northern parts of the provinces, as well as in Peace River, and most of this land will lie idle for years to come under the present conditions, for the reason that it takes considerable capital to bring land under cultivation, but it is good land when brought under cultivation by careful selection, and the government is receiving no taxes on the same; the spending of money on each piece of land is improving the country, and eventually a special tax could be collected to meet the expenditure.

But what is most important to my mind is that this land will insure a permanent home to the man who will stay on the land, and that is much more important than to give him so much money every year in the form of a pension and will cost the state much less.

Of course we will have the man who cannot afford to live on land for very good reasons. For this I would suggest give him the opportunity to live on land. But if he prefers following some line of business or occupation which is profitable to himself and beneficial to the country, and so long as the above holds good he should receive a pension, but not in the same proportion as the man who improves the land. The man that makes good on the land is the man we need and the man that will count.

Then there is the disabled or crippled returned soldier, who may not be capable of providing for himself on a piece of land. For those men I would suggest large farms of thousands of acres in each farm, conducted by the government, which would make a home for such a man, and no doubt in nearly every individual case he would be able to do some special line of work selected for him, and many different lines of work could be provided on such a farm in the way of manufacturing certain commodities as well as carrying on a large livestock and dairy business, which would provide work for thousands of them, and in this way that home might be made self-sustaining, when we consider there would be no purchase price, no interest and no taxes. Such a farm would be the ideal training school for the inexperienced. I would suggest also a surtax or special war tax for the benefit of the returned soldiers on all land held idle by the speculator. If anybody has a right to pay taxes to protect our returned sol-

diers, the man who holds large blocks of land out of use in order to get the unearned increment that a future settlement will create surely is the man who should pay a special war tax, for is it not a fact our soldiers at the front in their great struggles and hardships in defending our country are giving those men ten and twenty times more value than they are giving to those who do not own land. There can be no doubt that if justice is to be applied in the taking care of the returned soldier, the men who are holding idle land for increased values should be compelled to pay a special war tax. The man who holds land idle for increased value is no benefit to the country, but the cost of protecting his interests is enormous, and he should be made to pay in some reasonable proportion to his holdings. For surely they who faced cold steel, lead and gas to defend those who own the idle land and wealth of the country will liberally give of what they have in order that justice may be done to those brave men who lived to return. But for those who fall in defence of our homes and justice, all we can do for them is to see that justice is done to those who returned.

It may be claimed that there is not sufficient land held by the state to meet the demands. Well, I would say that we should discontinue the granting of homesteads until our soldiers have had the opportunity of securing for themselves a home, and also the widows of the soldiers who did not return.

No doubt it will be contended that we should give the title to the land, but to the majority the use of the land is better than the title. The perpetual lease should remain the property of the family continuous so long as the obligations towards the state are carried out. If the occupant desired to abandon it, we could pay him a good portion of the value on any improvements he himself had made of a permanent character, and the state could collect same amount from the next occupant or purchaser, and when we consider that at least fifty per cent. of the men that have gone to the front were not land owners and are not land owners but wage earners in many different occupations, surely the least we should do for them is to provide a home for them such as we have and can afford, but be sure and do it in a way that Mr. Speculator or the mortgage companies cannot get their hands on it, for if they can in many cases the home will not last long. But give him the use of the home and the state hold the title, then no mortgage company or speculator will touch it, and that will be a blessing for the home and the family.

The land will produce just as much or more under lease as it would under title, and it is better for the country to have the state own the land than it would be to have it fall into the hands of speculators and mortgage companies. And it has been suggested that the government should expropriate any land that they might desire which is held out of use by private interests, at a reasonable valuation fixed by a board of arbitrators, and said land to be available to applicants, with payments spreading over a term of twenty years or more with interest at the cost to the government. This suggestion would no doubt help to place some of the men who would not care to take advantage of the former proposition, but I am strongly of the opinion that we would obtain better results by the effect of a special war tax that will fix the price, that the land can be purchased at, better than the government can fix it, and at less cost, but is there any good reason why both should not be put into effect?

Then there are the incapacitated—surely we must provide a home for such men where they will not be in need of any of the necessities of life. Such a

CASE



Case Announces A New Sized Tractor

Case now presents to the agricultural world a fifth farm tractor—conservatively rated as nine horsepower at the drawbar and eighteen horsepower at the pulley.

This 9-18 is especially designed for smaller farms. Its performance is remarkable. At all of the tractor demonstrations held recently this Case 9-18 proved a sensation. It was welcomed by men who wanted a smaller sized tractor backed by a big and long established company. Previously our own 10-20 was looked upon as the smallest standardized tractor on the market in the quality class.

This new final-type Case Tractor is the outcome of several years of field and laboratory experiments, based on 26 years' experience in the gas engine world. And back of that are 75 years of experience in manufacturing farm machinery. Case never lets the farmer do the experimenting. That rule means money to you, and protection.

In this smaller sized tractor are combined the merits of all tractors now on the market, together with Case principles of construction and Case national service. This makes a combination that is not to be found elsewhere.

Case now manufactures five types of tractors—rated as follows: 9-18, 10-20, 12-25, 20-40 and 30-60—in addition to the regular line of Case farm machinery.

Before buying a tractor, know the Case line. Better be safe than sorry.

In commemoration of our seventy-fifth anniversary we have just published an unusually beautiful catalog in colors, which is now ready for distribution. This costs us 20 cents to produce. Yet we send you a copy free. Write today.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Inc.
Founded 1842
160 Erie Street, Racine, Wis. (467)



Case 9-18

CANADIAN BRANCHES

- ALBERTA
 - MANITOSA
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- Calgary—10th Ave. and 4th St.
Winnipeg—Princess and James Sts.
Regina—Broad St. and Eighth Ave.
Saskatoon—Queen St. and 2nd Ave.

Engine Owners, Attention!

The Crouch Vaporizer with Kerosene Attachment

Why use expensive fuels? Use kerosene or distillate. More power units, half the cost, less danger, and longer life to the engine. Converts nearly all classes of the gasoline engine for the use of these heavier fuels.

EASILY ATTACHED AND FULLY GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION
PRICE—Stationary and Portables, \$10.00 to \$50.00; Tractors, \$65.00.

Agents wanted. Manufactured and sold by—
The Saskatchewan Distributing Co., Regina, Sask.

The Wonderful Mission of the Internal Bath

By C. G. Percival, M.D.

Do you know that over three hundred thousand Canadians and Americans are at the present time seeking freedom from small, as well as serious ailments, by the practice of Internal Bathing?

Do you know that hosts of enlightened physicians all over the country, as well as osteopaths, physical culturists, etc., etc., are recommending and recognizing this practice as the most likely way now known to secure and preserve perfect health?

There are the best of logical reasons for this practice and these opinions, and these reasons will be very interesting to everyone.

In the first place every physician realizes and agrees that 95 per cent, or human illnesses are caused directly or indirectly by accumulated waste in the colon. This is found to accumulate, because we of today neither eat the kind of food nor take the amount of exercise which Nature demands in order that she may thoroughly eliminate the waste unaided.

That's the reason when you are ill the physician always gives you something to remove this accumulation of waste before commencing to treat your specific trouble.

It's ten to one that no specific trouble would have developed if there were no accumulation of waste in the colon—

And that's the reason that the famous Professor Metchnikoff, one of the world's greatest scientists, has boldly and specifically stated that if our colons were taken away in infancy, the length of our lives would be increased to probably 150 years. You see, this waste is extremely poisonous, and as the blood flows through the walls of the colon, it absorbs the poisons and carries them through the circulation—that's what causes Auto-Intoxication, with all its pernicious enervating and weakening results. These pull down our powers of resistance and render us subject to almost any serious complaint which may be prevalent at the time. And the worst feature of it is that there are few of us who know when we are Auto-Intoxicated.

But you never can be Auto-Intoxicated if you periodically use the proper kind of an Internal Bath—that is sure.

It is Nature's own relief and corrector—just warm water, which, used in the right way, cleanses the colon thoroughly its entire length and makes and keeps it sweet, clean and pure, as Nature demands it shall be for the entire system to work properly.

The following enlightening news article is quoted from the New York Times:

"What may lead to a remarkable advance in the operative treatment of certain forms of tuberculosis is said to have been achieved at Guy's Hospital. Briefly, the operation of the removal of the lower intestines has been applied to cases of tuberculosis, and the results are said to be in every way satisfactory.

"The principle of the treatment is the removal of the cause of the disease. Recent researches of Metchnikoff and others have led doctors to suppose that many conditions of chronic ill-health, such as nervous debility, rheumatism, and other disorders, are due to poisoning set up by unhealthy conditions in the large intestine, and it has even been suggested that the lowering

of the vitality resulting from such poisoning is favorable to the development of cancer and tuberculosis.

"At the Guy's Hospital Sir William Arbuthnot Lane decided on the heroic plan of removing the diseased organ. A child who appeared in the final stage of what was believed to be an incurable form of tubercular joint disease, was operated on. The lower intestine, with the exception of nine inches, was removed, and the portion left was joined to the smaller intestine.

"The result was astonishing. In a week's time the internal organs resumed all their normal functions, and in a few weeks the patient was apparently in perfect health."

You undoubtedly know, from your own personal experience, how dull and unfit to work or think properly, biliousness and many other apparently simple troubles make you feel. And you probably know, too, that these irregularities, all directly traceable to accumulated waste, make you really sick if permitted to continue.

You also probably know that the old-fashioned methods of drugging for these complaints, is, at best, only partially effective; the doses must be increased if continued, and finally they cease to be effective at all.

It is true that more drugs are probably used for this than all other human ills combined, which simply goes to prove how universal the trouble caused by accumulated waste really is—but there is not a doubt that drugs are being dropped as Internal Bathing is becoming better known—

For it is not possible to conceive, until you have had the experience yourself, what a wonderful bracer an Internal Bath really is; taken at night, you awake in the morning with a feeling of lightness and buoyancy that cannot be described—you are absolutely clean, everything is working in perfect accord, your appetite is better, your brain is clearer, and you feel full of vim and confidence for the day's duties.

There is nothing new about Internal Baths except the way of administering them. Some years ago Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, of New York, was so miraculously benefited by faithfully using the method then in vogue, that he made Internal Baths his special study and improved materially in administering the bath and in getting the results desired.

This perfected bath he called the "J. B. L." Cascade, and it is the one which has so quickly popularized and recommended itself that hundreds of thousands are today using it.

Dr. Tyrrell, in his practice and researches discovered many unique and interesting facts in connection with this subject; these he has collected in a little book, "The What, the Why, the Way of Internal Bathing," which will be sent free on request if you address Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 284, 163 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this in The Grain Growers' Guide.

This book tells us facts that we never knew about ourselves before, and there is no doubt that everyone who has an interest in his or her own physical well-being, or that of the family, will be very greatly instructed and enlightened by reading this carefully prepared and scientifically correct little book.—Advertisement.

home located in the country would have many advantages over having it in the city, and as it is the people of this country that will have to meet this extraordinary cost that will be necessary in taking care of the returned soldier, then surely the people themselves should take some action in outlining what, in their opinion, would be the best way to meet this very serious situation. No doubt the government will not refuse to consider our finding in this matter, and if the government has nothing better to offer, then no doubt they will seriously consider putting our finding into effect.

The above scheme, if found practical, will be beneficial to the country as a whole. Economically it has much to recommend it. Should it be found weak in some respects I hope someone may come forward and strengthen it, for this is a task we must meet for years to come.

Yours truly,
JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

UNFAIR FREIGHT CHARGE

Editor, Guide:—The following is a copy of letter sent to the Chairman, Railroad Commission, Ottawa—
November 28, 1916.

"Dear Sir:—I would draw your attention to the enclosed expense bill of the Canadian Northern Railroad Co. In this car there was, as you will see, heating material to the weight of 25,950 lbs. This made a very fair car load and is more than the minimum required for a car load of that material. At some additional expense for cartage, etc. I had loaded into that car part of machinery as bracketed together, which were delivered from a different warehouse. By this means it was all put into one car.

"When this arrived at North Battleford I found that altho I used only one car I was charged exactly the same as if I had shipped out the heating material, weight 25,950 lbs., in one car and had delivered the other stuff to the freight locally, who would have had to load it, put it in another car and unload it at North Battleford. No individual piece exceeded the weight required by the freight association rules. Yet, because I saved the railroad another car and that same car I presume can be used for wheat at a time when cars are very short, still I am charged just the same as if they had used another car for this particular journey.

"It would appear to a user of cars such as I am that as I had already paid for one car the most that could be expected for the additional freight being over and above the minimum required for that car would be a car load rate on its weight, instead of that however, altho I saved them the use of the car and saved them the haul here to North Battleford and also enabled them to use another car for hauling grain, etc., still I am charged just the same as if I had used it.

"On taking the matter up with the freight office at North Battleford I find that apparently it is correct as regards their authority West of Port Arthur, but there is fairness in all things and this seems a most unfair rule.

"If material over and above the minimum is put into a car then the railroad is saving the haul of it in another car and surely some fairer rule can be made than one should have to pay the local freight, as otherwise it would never pay a shipper to try and pack a car full but only use the minimum weight, on the face of it, it does not look fair at all to the consignee.

"I shall be pleased to have this copy back if you have no use for it and if there is any possible adjustment of the matter I would like to see it.

Yours very truly,
A. STANLEY JONES.

Enc. Pro. No. 12,237.

FINANCING THE FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—I saw in The Guide some time ago that you are asking for suggestions and ideas which would benefit the farmers which could be brought up at a convention to be held in January. I beg to offer my opinion for what it is worth. I have been in this country for nearly twenty-eight years, and have been thru the mill, as I was farming for twenty years. I



"Business and Law" supplies the necessary legal and business information together with the approved forms for the successful conduct of practical business of every description. The innumerable points on practical law and valuable business hints are arranged systematically under appropriate headings, fully indexed in bold faced type so that the reader can secure the information required with little delay. This work also contains chapters on letter writing, various swindling schemes and how to guard against them, census tables, tables for rapid computation and ready information, and a miscellaneous collection of useful information pertaining to all the business and social relations of life. This book is written especially for the layman, and is easily followed and understood. The interest tables will tell you at a glance the amount of interest due on your mortgage or any notes you may have given or received. "Business and Law" will enable a farmer to avoid many costly errors which he might otherwise make in his business undertakings.

The book is nicely bound in morocco, is printed in plain type and contains 566 pages. Its regular price is \$3.75, but The Guide will send it free, and postage prepaid to anyone who will collect two subscriptions (home or foreign) to The Guide at \$1.50 each and send the names of the subscribers and the money collected to The Guide office; or one two-year subscription at \$3.00 will earn this book, but your own subscription will not count.

Circulation Dept.
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

3 MACHINES IN 1

A perfect seed bed is as important as to sow or plant. The Western Pulverizer, Packer and Masher makes a perfect seed bed and leaves a loose mulch on top to retain the moisture in one operation. It will double profits on crops. Made in 8 sizes, 1 and 2 sections. Sold to you on one year's trial.



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Many styles and sizes, each one fully guaranteed. Read these features that make for strength and good service: Endless apron, force feed, double chain drive, all steel gear, steel tongue, and many other exclusive features. SEND FOR BIG FREE BOOK. Tells all about Galloway Farm Machinery and quotes prices that will save you many dollars. Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Limited Dept. 11 Winnipeg



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Model L—12-20 Horse Power
A four-cylinder, 3-speed, light-weight tractor of great power, suitable for any size farm. Will pull the implements you now have on your farm—gang plow, harrows, mowers, binders, stump pullers, road drag or graders. Will also operate your mangle cutter, feed grinder, circular saw, etc. Does more work than horses—costs less and is so simple to operate that you can.

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Common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, cheap, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, superior to sunlight. **Win Gold Medal at Panama Exposition.** Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed.

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Buy your lumber, shingles, lath, doors, windows, fence posts, etc., direct from us. Save 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. by cutting out the middleman's profits, salesman's commission, and your local dealer's high prices. The money saved as well as in your pocket as in theirs. Mr. C. S. ... Pandora, Alta., wrote us: "I saved enough on my lumber to pay the carpenter, which means from \$150.00 to \$200.00. Everybody that has seen my lumber thinks it is the best they have ever seen in this country." We can do the same for you. Our Price, Quality and Prompt Shipment have made us hundreds of satisfied customers. Our guarantee of satisfaction is absolute. We allow examination before payment. Should you not need enough for a carload, get your neighbors to club in with you. You cannot afford to buy your lumber or fence posts except from us. Let us tell you why. Send us your bill of lumber for our delivered price, or write for our money-saving price list today. Buy early before the Spring Rush.

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50c Cash Given for this Ad.

Cut Your Own Hair

Easier than Shaving

Patent Pending



Just cut out this ad. and send it to us with 50c cash, and we will send you postage paid this wonderful invention. The Automatic Hair Cutter, regular price \$1.00. We can only afford to make this very liberal offer because we know that you will be good enough to show the Automatic to your friends, and that we will get dozens of orders from your town. The Automatic is certainly a wonderful tool, attaches to any comb in 5 seconds. All you have to do is to comb your hair any style, and the Automatic cuts it smoothly and evenly in from four to five minutes. It cuts while you comb. Saves its cost many times every year. Just think, cut your hair twice and you have paid for the Automatic. It will last a lifetime, so figure out how much money it will save you. It is nicely finished in silver and gunmetal. Cut out this ad and send it to us with only 50c cash, and we will send you the Automatic complete with two blades post paid to any address. Send us this ad, and 50c, and we will send you the Automatic and extra set of blades, and an extra quality comb, all ready for instant use. Send today. The price is going up immediately to the full amount of \$1.00. Agents wanted.

Fisher-Ford Manufacturing Co.

Dept. 87. Barrie, Ont.

LIVE HENS WANTED

- Hens (any size) 12½c
- Fat Hens (5 lbs. up) 15c
- Ducks 16c
- Turkeys 21c
- Young Roosters (in good shape) 14-15c
- Geese 15-16c

These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward orders for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment. We are also buying Dressed Poultry.

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

Dressed Poultry

Butter, Eggs, and all Farm Produce wanted. HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

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376 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG

Live Poultry

- PRICES
- HENS 12c
 - YOUNG ROOSTERS 3¼ lbs. up, in good condition 15½c
 - OLD ROOSTERS 16c
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All prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper. Write us today for crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements, then make crates yourself—save time in shipping and crate charges out.

Terms: Cash, Bank Money Order on receipt of goods

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

hope you will excuse me if I criticize that organization, The Grain Growers' Grain Co. I must first congratulate you on the splendid work it has done for the grain growers. It has lifted them out of the Slough of Despond to prosperity and a fairly square deal which they never would have only for its exertions. Still, it is a private company and reaping large profits and enjoying big dividends and piling up a large reserve fund. Now, Mr. Editor, as business grows, where is this going to lead to with larger dividends and larger reserves? In my opinion it will react and cause people to think that it is making too much out of them, especially those who are not shareholders. I don't suppose the shareholders will mind it a bit, but it will always cause friction and give the knockers and big interests a chance to howl. I see the Calgary News-Telegram is after the merger already. This shows which way the wind is blowing, as it is controlled by the big interests. To a certain extent I believe it is right, as the Alberta Farmers' Elevator Co. is financed by the people of Alberta who are farmers and others and that is where the knocker gets his work in on public opinion. Now, Mr. Editor, I am not in favor of the government financing anything for the farmers. I am in favor of the farmer financing everything for himself. He has got the best security in the world to offer, all he wants is the machinery to do it, and from the energy and business ability of The Grain Growers' Grain Company it is fully demonstrated that the farmers can manage their own business just as well as any other business concern can theirs. But my idea is that it should be on a perfectly co-operative basis. Not on the same principle that co-operation is practiced in England, as it will not work smoothly amongst the farmers, as he can throw you down anytime he feels like it, and if he moves away you lose him. When this country was opened up certain places which had a few inhabitants got together and formed themselves into towns and eventually into cities. They go to the government and ask for a charter and get it. It allows them to issue bonds and borrow money to carry on their business. The security they give is their property co-operatively, and they borrow millions on property which can be liened up by a fire in a few hours, and if a man is insured he can pocket the proceeds and move away and the bondholders have the vacant property as security for their bonds. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not see why the farmers of Alberta or Saskatchewan or Manitoba should not go before the government and demand a charter wherewith they could go on the money markets of the world and borrow money at a cheap rate of interest to build elevators, creameries, cheese factories, abattoirs, stock yards, cold storages and anything needed to carry on their own business and let all the land in the province that is not in any city, village or town or belonging to the government, be included as security just the same as any land included inside the limits of a city is given as security. I don't suppose there would be any necessity to levy a tax to pay interest on borrowed money as the profits taken by private interests at the present time would more than pay all that is shown by the enormous profits the grain men made before The Grain Growers' Grain Company began operations and the packing interests are making at the present time. At present, farmers are all making money and that is the time when hard times should be prepared for but unfortunately that is not the case. They forget that they will come again. After this war things will take a drop and we will be shipping cattle out to the Old Country in the same extravagant way on the hoof as formerly which should be going out in cold storage but it will still be dependent on private interests to do it for you. This means a charge of all that the traffic will bear and the man who is raising cattle, hogs, sheep and perishable products has to let his stuff go when it is ready or he loses money by keeping it longer and has to take what is offered to him. It is not much use hollering for cheap money for farmers till you get a different system of marketing your products and when you have got that the banks will soon climb

Write For Our Seed Corn Samples

An early and careful selection of Seed Corn is most important. The prevailing high prices and world-wide demand for all cereals demands your keenest interest in this necessary and preliminary work. We know the seed you need and we strive at all times to recommend the varieties best suited to your territory.



Fargo Brand Seed Corn

(Kiln Dried)

Offers the best seed you can buy—top notch in quality—proven so by our own exacting tests and conforming in every way with the strict North Dakota Pure Seed Law. We are specialists in Northern Grown Seeds—expert seed men—not commercial grain buyers. Our experience in corn growing and curing covers twenty-five years and ought to be ample assurance to you that your needs entrusted to us will have the most intelligent and prompt attention.

OUR LEADING VARIETIES

- Minnesota No. 13
- Northwestern Dent
- Northwestern Dent Improved
- Golden Dent
- North Dakota White Dent
- North Dakota Squaw Flint

All early maturing varieties and of strong vitality. Our germinating tests are very thorough and are made up to and including the time of delivery.

We are prepared to make special arrangements with Grain Growers' Locals in Western Canada who wish to order co-operatively and in bulk.

Our 1917 catalogue is ready for mailing and fully covers our complete list of seed grains and grasses—wheat, rye, barley, alfalfa, flax, clover, etc.—with prices.



The New Chatham Fanning Mill and Grain Separator

The 1917 Chatham

Made in Three Sizes



Turns Easier. Makes More Wind. Cleans Better

and retains the same sturdy construction that has made the Chatham famous

"THEY LAST LONGER"

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

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MOOSE JAW - SASK.

Banking—buying and selling markets—transportation—co-operation—the ballot—rural solidarity are all scientifically treated in "The Farmer and The Interests." 75 cents post paid

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE
A Real Fence—Not Netting

Thoroughly made and simply erected—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. The netting is made of No. 12 wire—strongest No. 12 wire—made by the Gray-Campbell process which does not rust. It is made in the U.S.A. Send for the catalog and see the fence and netting. It is a real fence. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

The Maxwell-Beale Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Saskatoon, Ont.

WINTER FREE RYE

Cleans Farms of Weeds Produces a Profitable Grain Crop

One of the greatest problems confronting farmers today is how to control the ever-increasing number of weeds that persist in invading western farms.

Winter rye is a crop that lives thru the winter, matures early, chokes out most of the weeds and can be harvested before any that remain have formed seed. Thus winter rye provides some pasture for young stock in the fall; continues growing quickly in the spring, so that most of the weeds that grow are choked off; is ready to harvest some time before any other grain crops, so that any weeds that have survived are cut before they are mature; it produces a profitable yield of grain and the land can be immediately plowed and put in shape for a grain crop the following spring. Winter rye is a profitable crop, especially on a weedy farm.

Supply of Choice Seed Limited

In keeping with its policy of distributing the best seed obtainable thruout the West The Guide has secured a quantity of the cleanest, plumpest seed obtainable. There is no registered winter rye seed grown in Canada and the supply of really choice seed is limited.

With each shipment of Winter Rye we will provide full instructions for preparing the soil, seeding, care of crop and harvesting. These instructions will be by competent authorities, who have had practical experience in growing Winter Rye and will be a great help to those who have not grown this grain before.

You Can Easily Get Some

We will give any person a bushel of the best, clean Winter Rye seed obtainable, absolutely free, who will collect for us four subscriptions—new or renewal—to The Guide at \$1.50 each per year and send the \$6.00 to us at The Guide office. One subscription for two years at \$3.00 will count the same as two subscriptions at \$1.50 each. The subscriptions may be all sent in at one time or at different times, provided that when sending them it is stated that they are to count towards Winter Rye seed.

This is a cheap and easy way to get some of the best Winter Rye seed obtainable. You may earn as many bushel lots as you like.

Winter Rye will not be sown till August; but we are advertising this for distribution now because this is the best time of the year to collect subscriptions for The Guide. It is also the time when farmers have the most time to spare to gather subscriptions.

You may reserve any amount you wish and send in the subscriptions any time during the next three months. The seed will be shipped to reach you in plenty of time for early seeding.

If you want some seed, let us know immediately how much so that we can reserve some for you.

Address all correspondence to—

Circulation Department

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

down as they will then know that a man is going to get something for his stuff when he has raised it. At present it is the man who is exploiting the farmer who gets money at the bank. Should the plan I propose be feasible there is no reason why each province should not adopt it and then join together and not let your stuff get out of your hands till it reaches the consumer. You would get a little more and he would pay less. At present both are exploited to the limit.
WALTER MOSS,
319 19th Ave., West Calgary.

LOCAL MERCHANTS AND FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—In furnishing our home last spring we purchased goods at one of the leading stores here, intending to pay early in the summer as the store has the reputation of handling the farmers' wheat for them. We decided this should not happen to us, consequently such items as flour, sugar, etc, were purchased at the other store, the owner of which demanded payment while cutting was still in progress. We promised to pay as soon as threshing was done. He merely said, "we had not given him our cash trade," and he would not wait.

We were not finished cutting when the other store demanded payment. We promised them the same, (these bills were considerably less than \$100 each). They plainly said, quoting their own words, "of course we would not think of doing anything in the matter before you were threshed if you had given us your trade, but as you have given your cash to the mail order house and used us as a convenience and also seen fit to trade elsewhere, we feel justified in making sure of our money." All of which I granted them. Now, will they give the farmers the same value for cash that we can get at the mail order house? No, indeed! It makes no difference, cash or credit, their price is the same. Are we not justified in getting full value for our money? Yet these self same people will quote city prices to their local printer.

Someone said "Wake up Canadians," I would strongly suggest "Wake up Canadian farmers." I think the "people" should make their experiences known thru The Guide, which seems to me the only way to apply a remedy to this sort of thing, as mine is by no means an isolated case.

Surely in this democratic age the farmer will not submit to dictation as to where he shall buy under penalty of being financially taken advantage of when the opportunity arises as it invariably does just before threshing and whenever the stores may choose. Again, "Wake up Canadian farmers," lay in your year's supply when you have the cash, and place to your credit fifty to one hundred dollars a year.

I am deeply interested in the proposed 6% mortgage loans by the government. It will be a splendid thing for the farmers who are able to get their loans from the government, but why will the private mortgage companies feel it necessary to reduce their interest knowing that the government can only handle a certain per cent of the loans?—A READER.

TAXING ALIENS

Editor, Guide:—At the last meeting of the Political Educational League of Cypress River, a resolution was unanimously passed that the alien element of the West have been unduly favored in that they have demanded and received as high as three dollars or more a day, whereas our soldiers receive only one dollar and ten cents a day tho they risk their lives defending their country, and the alien lives on here in peace on his good wages and later on will have to be reckoned with, for thousands of those soldiers will never return and the country will be at the mercy of those foreigners.

Why not place a special tax upon this class thruout the country, using the money so obtained for patriotic purposes, and so make them bear their share of the burden of the war?

M. C. DOWD,

Corresponding Secretary,

Cypress River, December 4.

ANIMAL FOOD FOR LAYING HENS

In the summer when the hens lay well they have bugs, worms, grasshoppers and other insects. In the winter they need something to take the place of this kind of food. Get fresh bone is very good. Half an ounce daily per hen supplies all she needs of this food. High grade beef scrap is good and is in a very convenient form for feeding.

HOLSTEIN COWS excel All Others
Proof is found in 100,000 official tests for profitable yield of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No other breed can equal them for the production of High Class Veal. When age or accident ends their usefulness Holsteins make a large amount of good beef.
W. A. CLEMONS Secy. Holstein-Friesian Association St. George, Ont.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles in circulation who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fever, Cholera, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, postpaid. Agentic Wanted. Write address plainly to Dr. Bell, V.S., Elgin, Ont.

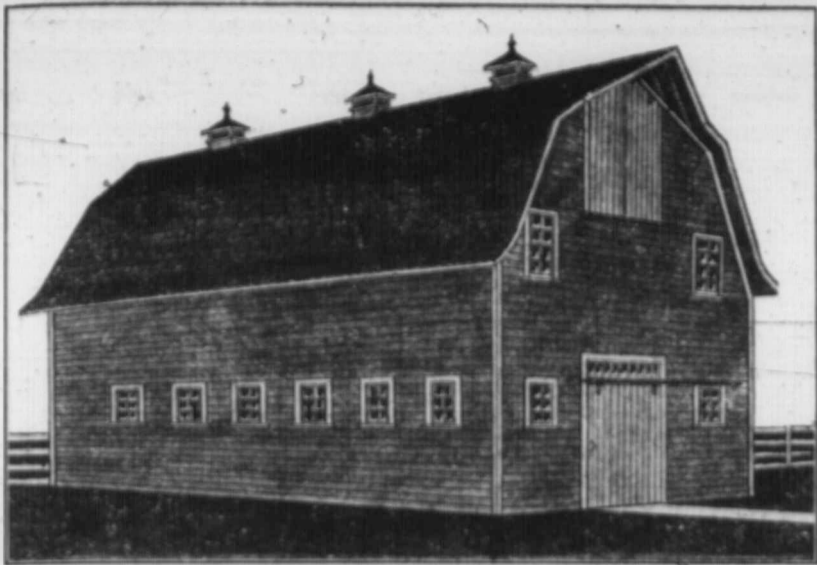
What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or lameness as your poorest!

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
has saved many thousands of dollars in horse flesh by entirely curing these ailments. Mr. Klutson, Jr., Haliburton, Ont., writes: "I have been a user of your Kendall's Spavin Cure for about 20 years, with good results. Could you supply me with your Treatise on the Horse? Don't take chances with your horses. Keep a bottle of Kendall's handy. It—Clear's Ointment—Treatise on the Horse" free at druggists or Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Emsburg Falls, Vt. 119

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An Average Farm Barn

Suitable for the man who farms a half section of land properly

Guide Barn Plan No. 6 is arranged to suit the needs of the man on a half-section farm. It provides stable room for nine horses, with two roomy box stalls in addition, six cows, a pen for young stock, feed room and harness room. The wall is 14 feet to the eaves. The siding is made up of half-inch re-sawn up to the top of the joists. This is covered with paper and fir drop siding used for the outside. Inside the studs are not sheathed.

One feature of the barn provides that the cattle stable is partitioned off from the horse barn, while at the same time sliding doors allow of a load being driven clear thru the barn. It is very convenient to have water in the barn, and if a well can be located as shown in the plan, the trough placed outside the feed room and projecting thru the partition into the cow barn will give as handy a layout as anyone would wish.

Enlargement if Necessary

An efficient ventilation system should be installed and sufficient intake and outlet area has been planned as shown. Alterations can be made in the suggested layout to suit individual requirements. For example, the calf pen shows might be simply left out and the space used as a double stall, or a portion of the other stall might be taken in to make a more commodious box stall. If the room for horses is not enough the partition might be shifted further back. Additions can be best made in the shape of adding sections to either end. A hay track for the left is shown and tracks for sliding doors in the gable

end can now be obtained that give entire satisfaction. The foundation is of concrete. A few loads of coarse sand or fine gravel placed in the stalls will considerably add to the ease of cleaning and appearance of the stable generally. The standard building material is lumber, and naturally the foregoing specifications as well as the estimate of cost have been based on this standard. Many excellent building materials are at present on the market, any reliable make of which may well be used. For instance, outside, metal siding, concrete, brick, etc., may be used instead of lumber, and for the roof, metal shingles or prepared roofing materials, the basis of which is felt and asphalt.

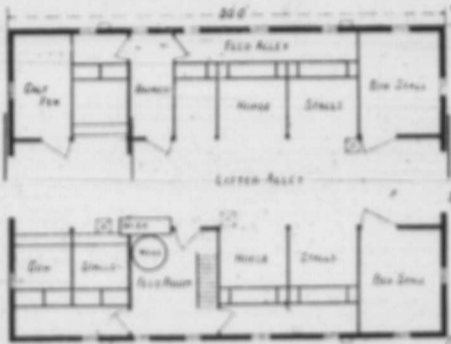
Estimate of Cost

Prices on lumber and building materials are changing all the time, so that the following estimate is only

good for prices at this date. Lumber is figured basis 40 cent freight rate and remaining materials f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Lumber, f.o.b. 40 cent rate, board feet 23,500, 23,500 shingles, f.o.b. 40 cent rate...	\$ 752.00
Cement for foundations, f.o.b. Winnipeg	90.00
Paint, f.o.b. Winnipeg	65.00
Sash, f.o.b. Winnipeg	23.00
Hardware, paper, nails, etc. ...	70.00
Total	\$1,000.00

Complete working drawings for Guide Barn No. 6 can be obtained for \$1.50 from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



200 Clydesdales 150 Shorthorns

DIRECT SUPPLY. All Pure Bred and Registered With Size and Quality. Bred in the Purple

During February and March we shall have on hand at central points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for the convenience of prospective buyers, a large selection of Clydesdale mares, fillies and stallions, also young Shorthorn bulls and heifers. If you are a reliable party, intending to purchase, and cannot come to see our stock, we will ship to you on approval at our own risk and expense.

TERMS TO SUIT. ONTARIO RATES OF INTEREST.
Get our prices before buying. We can save you money.

W. J. McCallum - BRAMPTON ONTARIO

Horses

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

From two to three hundred head always on hand. Owing to the large number of Ranchers leaving for the front and the closing out of a lot of the big leases, horses in Calgary are cheap. You can buy one or a carload. We have a large stock of yearlings and two-year-olds to sell in lots to suit purchaser. Horses loaded on C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P. free of charge.

If you want horses come to the Recognized Horse Market of Western Canada. CORRESPONDENCE A PLEASURE

Telegraphic address: HORSES, CALGARY. Phone M 2260.
P.S.—We have horses of the blocky type. If you want horses come to Calgary where they are cheap.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

I Will GIVE You My Introductory Course In Horsemanship FREE!

Prof. Jesse Beery
King of Horse Trainers

If you want to be recognized as the foremost horse expert in your county, here's your chance! My graduates are earning \$1200 to \$3000 a year by using my safe, simple, successful methods. And to show how you can learn to judge a horse's disposition at sight, and how you can correct any fault in any horse I will send you free, my Introductory Course in Horsemanship. Yes—FREE, — No charge — no obligation.

Do You Know of a Bad Horse Nearby?

I don't care what's wrong with it—whether it kicks, rears, bites, balks, shies, runs away, or whatever else it may or may not do, I guarantee you can correct the fault, make the horse worth more to the owner, and pocket a good fee yourself in the doing of it. I've been doing that very thing all my life. Now, since I have quit the arena I have shown some 41,000 successful graduates how to win popularity and good incomes the self-same way.

There is Only One Correct System

The only correct system is that based upon actual experience with all types of horses. And this system takes into consideration the disposition of a horse, which is of first importance. You can do me no wrong anything with a horse when you know its disposition.

Here's what one of my graduates did—and I can send you hundreds of just such letters of success:

"I bought the worst halter I could find to test your methods. Paid full for him. Blinded him a few hours—sold him for \$100. He is one of the best pullers in the State now."
E. L. ARRANT, Selma, Cal.

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Shying at the collar.	Shying.
Shying at the saddle.	Shying.
Shying at the stirrups.	Shying.
Shying at the reins.	Shying.
Shying at the bit.	Shying.
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GEO. F. ROOT **WATER GLEN, ALTA.**

Party Subserviency in Canada

Continued from Page 7

Optimists may perhaps suggest that the Liberal party can live down its record—that in time its "scrap of paper" treatment of the Ottawa program and its legislative and administrative record from 1896 to 1911, will fade from the popular memory. But if Canada is to follow the example of the United Kingdom and the United States, and curb the power of its governing class—if there is to be in Canada a government of the people, by the people, for the people, and this government is to come within the lifetime of men and women now of middle age, it will not be wise or expedient to wait until the Ottawa program is entirely forgotten, and the Liberal party has been regenerated and become worthy of its name. There can, moreover, be no change in the aims and spirit of the Liberal party, until the men and women of Canada of democratic sympathies bestir themselves to secure what is attainable under the British North America act.

Internal Treatment No Good

There are men who when thoroughly dissatisfied with their political party urge reform from within. We have all come into contact with this particular brand of party men. In no English-speaking country is there a precedent for reform in a party so brought about. There is certainly no such precedent in the history of political parties at Westminster. The Radicals of 1820-84, who accomplished so much never attempted to reform the Whig or the Liberal party from within. They organized a separate group, and they impelled first the Whig, and then the old Liberal party, to enact the measures of reform that they demanded. That is the history of the extensions of the parliamentary franchise in 1867 and 1884-85. It is the history of the ballot; and of the cheapening of the cost of contested elections. It is the history of the abolition of local taxes for the established church in England; the abolition of sectarian tests at the universities; of elementary education; and also of the present system of county and parish government.

The story of Ireland, as regards the many great reforms that were made from 1820 to the passing of the Home Rule Act in 1913-14, is the same. It was an independent political movement in Ireland led by O'Connell that forced Peel and Wellington in 1829 to grant the parliamentary franchise to Roman Catholics in the United Kingdom; and every boy and girl at high school in Canada who reads the daily newspapers knows that had there been no Nationalist party from 1878 onward there would have been no liberal land legislation for Ireland, no democratic county government, and assuredly no Home Rule Act.

It was an independent political movement in the House of Commons and the constituencies that compelled Peel and a Conservative government in 1846 to abolish the protectionist duties and end the old commercial system that willy nilly tied the colonies to Great Britain.

Coming to much nearer times, old age pensions, industrial insurance, free elementary schools, payment of salaries to members of the House of Commons, and the most valued statutory rights of the trades unions in England, are all due to the organization and work of another independent group at Westminster—the labor and socialist group as it developed from 1874 to the general election of 1911.

Nobody can say how many of the reforms, and how much of the social legislation that since 1867 have created a new and better England, Scotland and Ireland would have been accomplished had the people been content to continue under the party system as it had developed from the revolution of 1688 to the Napoleonic wars. In those hundred years there were only two parties at Westminster—Whig and Tory. Both represented the governing class. Each, like the Conservative and Liberal parties in Canada for twenty years past—vigilantly guarded every interest of the governing class. There was only a nominal—a make-believe—division between the Whigs and the Tories whenever any governing class privilege—

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political, economic or social—was assailed; and their tenacity of these privileges might have remained indefinitely proof against all attack had it not been that as an outcome of the American Revolution of 1776-83 a radical party came into existence.

The Radicals distrusted both political parties, they continuously assailed both; and between 1793 and 1884 compelled both to surrender many of the privileges of the territorial governing class, and also to enact legislation which made for democracy and for a better social England.

Then came the Nationalist party, which today has more reform legislation than any other independent group ever organized at Westminster. The Nationalist party was only half-way thru its task of securing agrarian freedom and home rule for Ireland when the Labor party came into existence. This party increased at recurring elections until its numbers reached 42 or 43; and in one recent Parliament it held the balance of power in the House of Commons.

A Wedge Party In Canada

All these groups—Radicals, Nationalists and Labor men—succeeded because they drove wedges between the Whig and Tory party and between the Conservatives and the Liberals. Only a similar wedge—a third party—can, it would seem, dislodge the governing class in Canada, and realize the immense democratic possibilities of the constitution of the Dominion. Burt and Macdonald were the only labor members of the House of Commons of 1868-74. There were only three Irish Nationalists in the parliament that witnessed the beginning of the labor movement at Westminster. Keir Hardie was the only Socialist in the House of Commons of 1892-95.

Twenty-five really independent members of the House of Commons at Ottawa—men sincerely opposed to all privilege, knowing their mission at Ottawa, and determined to work for it against all odds—would be an effective wedge between the Conservative and Liberal parties. As they succeeded there would inevitably be a realignment of the old parties, and some consequent gain in the numerical strength of the new group. There are men in the Liberal party—some of them quite prominent—whose place obviously is with the Conservatives. There are also men in the Liberal party in the House of Commons who, just as obviously, are out of harmony with official Liberalism, and who would be glad to transfer themselves to the new democratic party. The men of the new party in Parliament would have to be independent in the fullest sense of the term. They would have to keep away from the Liberal caucus; and if the "wedge" organized a caucus system of its own, it would do well to take example from the Democratic party at Washington, and throw open the doors of the caucus to the reporters.

There ought to be no closed doors in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. There ought certainly to be no party caucus behind closed doors; for a caucus is an extra constitutional extension of representative and responsible government, and a member of the House of Commons ought to be as responsible to his constituents for his speech and vote in caucus as he is for speech and vote in the House.

A Starvation Patronage Diet

Members of the "wedge" group, would as the Irish Nationalists at Westminster have done for forty years, have resolutely to refuse to accept any favors from the government—whether Liberal or Conservative. They would have to determine—and stick to the determination—to accept no office, nor any government patronage for any of their constituents. This would mean that no government favors would be bestowed on constituencies represented by "wedge" members. It might mean that a city might have to get along without a new post office, or custom house, when the old one was inadequate or antiquated; that it might have to put up with wharfs that were approaching the end of their usefulness, or even go short on dredging. Complete sacrifice of government favors and also much work are inevitable in the organization of a new party movement.

But there can be no sacrifice that

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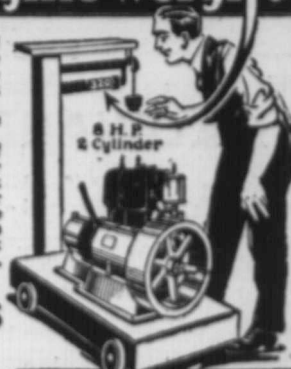
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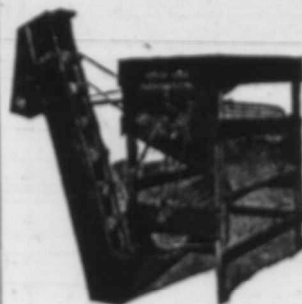


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constituents and constituencies could be called on to make that would not be amply compensated by the creation and maintenance of an independent democratic party at Ottawa. Only organized democracy, adequately represented in the House of Commons, will ever rid Canada of the party system that has created and maintained the governing class of the Dominion, and enabled it to achieve the long series of anti-social successes at Ottawa secured by it between 1878 and the wanton general increase in the tariff, ostensibly a war measure, of the Parliamentary session of 1915.

Canadians, whose newspaper reading is not confined to the organs of the Conservative and Liberal parties, know what the governing class has cost the Dominion since 1878. They can estimate pretty closely what the governing class will cost the people of Canada in the next thirty or thirty-five years, unless, early in the new era that will follow the war the governing class is dislodged, and responsible government in the democratic sense of the term is restored to the Dominion. Unless it is dislodged the governing class will assuredly gain in power, and become an increasing burden on the people of Canada, and moreover increasingly difficult to dislodge.

Life Insurance

What It Is

By George Gilbert

Life insurance in its essence is co-operation—a system whereby a financial loss which has fallen upon one individual is lifted from him and distributed instead over a large number of individuals so that the burden is but slightly felt by any one. As the people of Canada have committed themselves to this form of co-operation to the extent of considerably over a billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000.00) by holding policies to that amount in the companies regularly licensed by the Dominion Government, not to mention the millions of so-called insurance carried in assessment societies, it will be readily understood that a knowledge of the underlying principles of sound life insurance is of practical importance to everyone.

In the Western Provinces, where a large part of the population has assumed on a slender margin of cash capital heavy obligations in the way of mortgages etc., the successful carrying out of which depends to a great extent upon the mortgagors living to complete the payments over a number of years, an understanding of the protective service made available thru life insurance is of paramount importance. In fact, it will be found upon investigation that life insurance affords the only way in which the average man with dependants can justify the assumption of financial obligations which require his continued efforts for a period of years to pay off.

Subject Is Little Known

While it is unquestionable that there is no other business which so vitally affects the masses of the people as that of life insurance, it is also true that there is no other great business of which the people are so much in ignorance. Though a knowledge of higher mathematics may be required in order to understand some of the actuarial aspects of life insurance, the fundamental principles underlying the business, and the ability to distinguish sound from unsound insurance propositions, can readily be acquired by anyone of ordinary intelligence.

Life insurance, as we know it, with rates graded according to age at entry, that is with lower rates for the young than for the old, dates back to the formation of the old Equitable Society in London, Eng., in 1762. Prior to that time, funeral and burial societies provided for the proper burial of their members, and also they frequently made payments to widows and orphans, raising the money by making a call upon the other members for contributions. There were also many other life insurance schemes, but all were conducted under very defective and unsound methods as compared with those now in general use. In connection with early marine insurance on ships and cargoes, a policy was often effected on the life of the captain also, the usual rate be-

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ing 20 sheets of ruled paper, to fit the file, with
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made for making carbon copies of letters. One
set of Instructions.
The Farmers' Private Secretary will be mailed free
and all charges fully prepaid to anyone who will
return only two postal orders (one of \$1.00 or re-
spond) to The Guide at \$1.50, and send the
money, with the names and addresses of the sub-
scribers to The Guide office, or one two-year sub-
scription at \$3.00 will earn this prize. Your
own subscription will not be counted on this
offer. Such subscriptions must be collected from
others. Mail your subscriptions to—CIRCULA-
TION DEPT.
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.



ing made 5 per cent. of the amount in-
sured, the charge of course, being made
on the basis of average and not on any
law of mortality.

It was not until the advent of the
Equitable that recognition was given in
the premiums to the fact that young
men live on the average for many more
years than old men, and consequently
to secure fairness the society graded
its premiums according to age at entry.
The Equitable was organized as a mu-
tual society and is still in existence for
the purpose of insuring the lives of its
members.

The Equitable being founded on the
mutual principle, with rates graded ac-
cording to age at entry, made some sort
of valuation of assets and liabilities
necessary, and the division of the sur-
plus, if there was any, amongst the
members. When the society adopted the
Northampton Table of Mortality of
Dr. Price, it found that it meant a re-
duction in premium rates. Therefore,
to compensate those members who pre-
viously had contributed too much to the
society, an addition of 30 shillings was
made to every \$100 of insurance, in re-
spect to every payment made prior to
January, 1782.

This was the origin of the system
of so-called "profits" or "dividends"
in life insurance. The earliest distri-
butors of profits took the ground that
they had taken too much from the
policyholders and must give it back.
The return, it will be noted, was made
by way of adding to the amount of the
insurance, and not by a cash payment.
The principle of the first profit distri-
bution was that theoretically the fur-
nishing of profits formed no part of the
essential business of life insurance, and
in declaring these bonuses, the society
was simply returning an overcharge, as
it were, the exacting of which was not
intended.

A great change has taken place in
the attitude towards this subject of
profits. Competition early began to
have an effect upon the system of de-
claring and dividing these profits. Many
of the companies formed after the old
Equitable was established were stock
companies, as the business was shown
to possess possibilities for profit to share-
holders. The shareholders expected to
receive a certain proportion of the
surplus ascertained from time to time,
as a return for having put up their
money to establish the company. The
returns to the shareholders were, of
course, "profits" or "dividends" in
the full sense of the term.

As far as the policyholders of these
early companies were concerned, the
return of a cash bonus or the increase
in the amount of a policy by the decla-
ration of profits became no doubt a
welcome incident, and the prospect of
its recurrence added a new interest to
the policy. This was evidently con-
sidered by many as worth the payment
of a margin over and above what was
needed to meet the actual risk and the
expenses incurred.

CORN SMUT

Corn smut is usually found on the
tassel, ears or at the joints. It is not
transmitted on the seed as in the case
with wheat and oat smut. So treating
the seed does no good. The black mass
into which the smut transforms the part
of the plant attacked is composed of
millions of spores, each of which can grow.
These spores are hardy, they can with-
stand extremes of weather conditions
and may even pass thru animals without
losing their vitality. In the spring spores
grow and send up a little stalk that
produces several spores. When these
blow onto the corn plant they take root
and start producing smut masses. A
field that has been in corn or one on
which manure containing corn stalks has
been applied will be infected. If corn is
not grown for three years the smut in-
fection will be pretty near gone on that
field.—North Dakota Experiment Station.

GREEN FOOD FOR POULTRY

Hens need some green food in win-
ter if they are to lay well. Mangels,
carrots and cabbage are good. Hang
them up so that the hens can just reach
them nicely. Sprouted oats are also
good. Alfalfa and clover leaves, if
available, and lawn clippings carefully
dried can be soaked up and fed to good
advantage.

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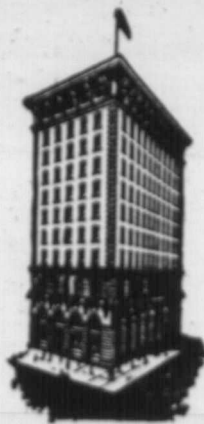
for family funds. It may be opened with the

UNION BANK OF CANADA

in the names of two persons, either of whom can make deposits or withdraw money when in town or when passing the bank. It is especially convenient if the husband is frequently away on trips, as it enables the wife to procure funds for expenses on her own signature alone.

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Total Assets over \$100,000,000



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Let us send you some fresh insurance facts
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FARMERS!

Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

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

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
WINNIPEG

FISH! FISH!!

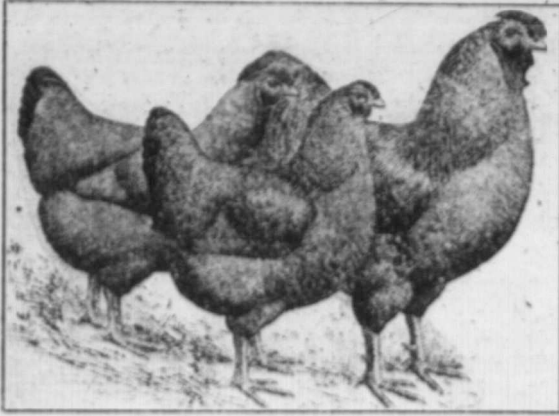
Buy your winter supply from us—we are regular fish dealers and sell fish twelve months in the year.

All Varieties Handled
Frozen Fresh—Smoked—Pickled

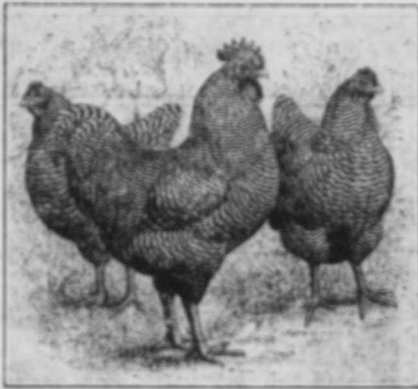
Freight rates are lower from Winnipeg than from most of the lake points and you can buy any kind here.

Send for our Mail Order Price List
The City Fish Market, Winnipeg ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880.

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



Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Are in every way the same as their Single Comb cousins, except comb. Their combs are low down and frost proof. Rhode Island Reds are pushing to the front as a popular variety and they deserve it, as few other breeds equal them as a general purpose fowl. The color of plumage is a dark red, tails and wings edged with black. They are good egg producers of large brown eggs. They are very hardy, bear confinement well, but make good foragers if allowed to roam, and for a market fowl they are unsurpassed. They make good setters and careful mothers, very seldom breaking an egg.



hens make good mothers, and the chicks grow and fatten quickly for market.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—For a general purpose fowl are far in the lead. Their plumage is a beautiful blue barred. They have good size, bright yellow legs; are accustomed to any locality, whether the climate be hot or cold; are the best layers and are hardy and vigorous. The

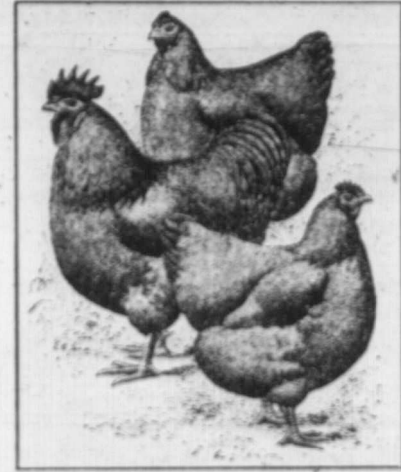
World's Best

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

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

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY

The Guide has only a limited number of these birds and there is certain to be a very large demand for them, as it would be impossible to secure birds of the same class without going to one of the big dealers and paying a very high price. Those who answer this advertisement first will have this **Famous Prize Winning Poultry** put within their reach for only a few hours' work, but it will be necessary for them to act now. Write your name and address plainly on the coupon below, mail to The Guide office, and we will send you our poultry folder which illustrates and describes fully this **Famous Prize Winning Poultry.** The folder also gives particulars of some other splendid poultry prizes and contains full information as to how you may secure them. Mail your coupon—**TODAY.**



The Buff Orpingtons—Are of large size, strong legs, bear confinement well, mature early, are easily raised and, in short, they are one of the best all-purpose fowls raised. Their strong points being that they possess as fine plumage as has been produced in any buff variety, are the largest of any clean-legged birds, and hold the highest egg-laying records of any breed, as proven by tests.



White Wyandottes—Are pure snow-white in color. They are very easy to breed true in color, as there are very seldom any culls when hatched from eggs produced by first class mating. As egg producers they are surely a success. The White Wyandottes mature very quickly and their full brooded, plump bodies and yellow skin and legs make them a valuable table fowl.

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide, January 10, 1917.
Winnipeg.

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

Name

P. O. Prov.



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

OUR OFFER The Guide will give this set **FREE** and express charges prepaid to any woman who will collect twelve yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50 and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. This is not one of the ordinary cheap dinner sets that are generally offered as prizes. The price of dishes has increased considerably since the commencement of the war, but by making a special purchase The Guide is able to

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

Fill out the coupon with your name and address, send it to The Guide office and we will send you full supplies and instructions for collecting subscriptions. With our assistance you will have no difficulty in winning this beautiful set. Mail your coupon today.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

Jan. 10th. 1917

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

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

Name

Post Office

Province

FREE REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT FREE

Cash \$500 Prizes

In the history of Western Canada there never was a keener demand for high class wheat, oats and barley than there is today. Farmers are realizing that the very best seed is the cheapest and most profitable to sow. Under normal conditions the difference between the best seed and ordinary seed means an increasing yield of from three to five bushels per acre on wheat, six to eight on barley and twelve to fifteen on oats. Not only is the yield greater, the sample is superior, the grade better and the price higher. Another advantage is that the man who sows choice seed will cultivate more carefully. High class seed is a money making proposition.

The Grain Growers' Guide has searched the Prairie Provinces and purchased the best Marquis wheat, Fife wheat, Banner oats, Victory oats and O.A.C. 21 barley that is grown in this country. All of it has been grown under the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. There is no better seed. We have enough of this seed to sow 1,000 acres and we are giving it away to our readers. In addition, The Grain Growers' Grain Company is donating \$500 in cash prizes to those who produce the best half bushel from the seed which The Guide supplies.

Pure Registered Seed \$500 in Prizes Terms of Competition

Comparatively few farmers realize what registered seed means. The only institution in Canada which can register seed is the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, with head office at Ottawa. The Association was organized by Dr. J. W. Robertson, the famous agricultural expert, and its Board of Directors comprises leading agricultural experts and farmers all over Canada. It is not a government institution, but is controlled entirely by its members, and its sole object is to produce high class seed.

It costs absolutely nothing for any farmer to join the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Under the rules and regulations of this Association the growing crops of the members are inspected after threshing, the seed is cleaned and re-cleaned and is again inspected as it is being put into the sacks. If it passes this final inspection the sacks are then sealed by the Association inspector and cannot be opened until they are used for seed.

Registered seed means that the seed is absolutely pure in variety and contains no admixtures of any other grain whatever. It is absolutely free from seeds of every noxious weed. It is plump, free from frost, and must germinate 95 per cent., altho most of it germinates 100 per cent. There is no better seed in the world.

This is the kind of seed The Guide has purchased for distribution and any Guide reader can secure this seed and enter the competition.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg is assisting The Grain Growers' Guide in this campaign for the production of pure seed by donating \$500 in cash to be given as prizes absolutely free and without any reservation to those who produce the best results from the seed distributed by The Grain Growers' Guide. The following are the cash prizes:

	For Wheat.	For Oats.	For Barley.
1st Prize	\$100	\$40	\$25
2nd "	50	20	15
3rd "	25	12	10
4th "	20	8	7
5th "	15	5	5
6th "	13	4	4
7th "	12	4	3
8th "	10	3	2
9th "	10	3	2
10th "	8	2	2
11th "	8	2	2
12th "	7	2	—
13th "	6	—	—
14th "	5	—	—
15th "	5	—	—
16th "	5	—	—
17th "	5	—	—
18th "	4	—	—
19th "	3	—	—
20th "	3	—	—
Total	\$315	\$105	\$80

The Grain Growers' Guide will hold a Seed Fair in Winnipeg, in November, 1917, at which every person who earns one or more sacks of The Guide's pure seed will be entitled to enter the competition for the \$500 in cash prizes. Each competitor must send one-half bushel, either of wheat, oats or barley, grown from The Guide's pure seed and a small sheaf of the same grain. We expect to have at least 1,000 entries, which will make it by far the largest seed fair ever held in Western Canada.

The Guide has been very fortunate in securing as judges George Seris, Chief Grain Inspector for the Dominion Government, Winnipeg; Seager Wheeler, of Rosburn, Sask., and Prof. T. J. Harrison, of Manitoba Agricultural College. The men who win the first prizes at The Grain Growers' Guide Seed Fair in November, 1917, will stand pretty close to Seager Wheeler as producers of the world's best seed and will be able to get a higher price for their seed grain than ordinary producers.

The pure registered seed which The Grain Growers' Guide is distributing is put up in sacks containing a quantity suitable to seed one-quarter of an acre. The wheat and oats are put up in 20 lb. sacks and the barley in 24 lb. sacks. Formerly we restricted this distribution to four sacks to any one person. We have decided, however, to throw it open and allow any person to earn as many sacks as they wish while the supply of seed lasts. The terms of the competition are as follows:

- 1—Any person who will collect two subscriptions to The Guide, new or renewal, at \$1.50 each, and forward the \$3.00 to The Guide office, will receive free of charge one sack of either variety of wheat, oats or barley described on this page.
- 2—Any person may earn as many sacks of these grains as they desire. For every three sacks that are earned The Guide will donate a fourth sack without charge.
- 3—Any number of members of the same family may enter and earn this grain on equal terms, but every person who enters must be a paid-in-advance subscriber to The Guide or a member of a family where there is a paid-in-advance subscriber.
- 4—No person will be allowed to forward his own subscription and count the same towards earning a sack of grain.
- 5—All seed will be shipped in plenty of time for seeding and each person who earns any of this seed will be provided with instructions for taking care of it and will also be assisted to become a member of the C.S.G.A. The Guide is very anxious to increase the membership in the C.S.G.A. as it will be a paying proposition to every member who joins.
- 6—In case our supply of registered seed is not equal to the demand we will supply the purest, cleanest and best seed of guaranteed high quality that can be found and every person will be entitled to enter the \$500 prize competition. Our supply of registered seed, however, is still sufficient for a considerable number of entries.

IMPORTANT

If you want to get a start in producing the best wheat, oats and barley grown in the world, collect one subscription to The Guide and mail it at once, together with the coupon on this page. Full supplies will then be sent to you for taking subscriptions and you may earn as much of this seed as you would like to have while the supply lasts. Owing to the limit in quantity, however, we have decided not to accept any more reservations unless they are accompanied by one subscription. Collect your subscription today and make your reservation and we will hold the seed for you until you collect the balance of the subscriptions.

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Jan. 10, 1917

Gentlemen—Herewith is one subscription to The Guide, which I have collected. Please reserve for me the number of sacks of the different varieties of your pure seed as indicated below and send at once complete details of competition and supplies necessary for taking subscriptions.

..... 20 lb. sacks of Fife Wheat and 20 lb. sacks of Marquis Wheat
 20 lb. sacks of Banner Oats and 20 lb. sacks of Victory Oats
 24 lb. sacks of O.A.C. 21 Barley

In order to entitle me to this grain free and also to enter into the \$500 Prize Competition, I will send you the necessary subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each before March 1st.

Name

P. O.

Previous

**BUY YOUR
FISH**

IN
Specially Assorted Lots



Give pleasing variety without unnecessary quantity. Select preferred assortment and order by Lot Number.

LOT No. 1.—40 lbs.—assorted fish, including Halibut, Salmon, Sea Herring and Flounders. **\$5.00**

LOT No. 2.—55 lbs. assorted fish, including Salt Codfish, Whitefish, Silver Herring, Jacks and Finnan Haddie. **\$5.00**

LOT No. 3.—24 lbs. assorted fish, including Halibut, Whitefish, Sea Herring, Salt Codfish and Jacks. **\$2.50**

Each Lot contains about equal quantities of each class of fish, all No. 1, strictly fresh frozen and every pound guaranteed. Send cash with order. In case of prepay station, enclose sufficient extra to prepay charges or give nearest point where an agent is located.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST
A copy of our Recipe Booklet "How To Cook Fish" sent FREE with every order.

THE CONSUMERS' FISH CO.
Winnipeg — — — — — Manitoba

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

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

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

"The Farmer and The Interests" is the most fearless book that has ever been written in Canada on the parasitism of the privileged classes. The writer touches the spot on every page. It is inspiring. 75 cents post paid.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

FREE—Ladies' Cheviot Coat and All Wool Serge Dress




We cannot emphasize too strongly the value embodied in this garment and we know you will be more than pleased in your selection. Made of good quality heavy-weight imported serge cloth in assorted designs, in 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inch bust with English collar, button, Has a notch collar and two-breast cuffs, with plush bottom, trimming the new style pockets, belt and front closing. Collar may be worn open or closed.

Colors: grey or dark brown stripes.

Sizes 32 to 44 in.

This set will be given free and transportation prepaid to any woman who will collect 12 yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50 and send the money enclosed and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office.

Every woman knows what excellent wear she can get from a good serge dress and also what an ideal selection it makes for general wear. This Lady's Cheviot style of good quality all-wool English serge will more than meet your expectations. The pretty collar and trim of white organdy is beautiful, edged with lace and trimmed with four small buttons. Front is further trimmed with bands of Paillette silk and silk-covered buttons, matching the tucked skirts and cuffs.

Colors: Navy, Black and Brown. Skirt lengths 28 and 30 inches. Size 34 to 44 inch bust. This price will be given free and transportation prepaid to any woman who will collect eight yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50 each, and send the money enclosed and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office.

Fill in the coupon with your name and address plainly written and make a cross opposite the price you wish to secure. The receipt of this coupon we will secure one of these prizes for you, and will send you full supplies and instructions for taking subscriptions.

COUPON
January 10th, 1917

I would like to earn the price which I have marked below. Please send me full supplies for collecting the subscriptions necessary to secure this prize.

Cheviot Coat.....
Serge Dress.....

NAME

Post Office

Province

Color in Decoration

Something practical that any prairie home dweller can make use of

So many of the articles written today on house decoration, and the magazines are full of them, have to do with the finding of four-post beds in auction rooms, paneled walls and period furniture that it is little wonder the woman out in the prairie shack gets discouraged and feels that the subject has no relation to her home and her problems. She is not interested in the relative beauty of Sheritan or Elizabethan furniture. The problem that confronts her is how that little corner bedroom of hers, ten by twelve in size, can be made beautiful on a maximum expenditure of five dollars. The problems discussed by the writers on decoration are so many leagues removed from this that there seems to be no relation between them.

But there is one feature of house decoration at least which has nothing whatever to do with expense and a very great deal to do with beauty. That is color. It does not cost a penny more to choose the right color for the room than the wrong one. And while a beautiful color combination will not make a badly shaped room with ugly furniture into a beautiful place, it will go a long way towards concealing its faults. Indeed it is a sort of artistic way of drawing a herring across the trail which is continually resorted to by house decorators.

Returning, then, to the prairie woman's little bedroom, with its one window looking south, its plain smooth-plastered walls and bare white floor. She may elect, if she so pleases, to paint the woodwork bright blue, the walls green and the floor red and thereby produce a hideous combination of colors, but it will not be any less expensive than it would be to leave the walls white, paint the woodwork white also and the floor grey, and make the foundations of a beautiful room. It will make a little trouble, but no expense to speak of, to dye enough rags a grey-blue shade to make the blue and white braided rugs for the floor, the can of white enamel with which to cover the ugliness of the cheap yellow pine dresser and wash-stand might cost sixty cents, and another little can of white enamel might have to be bought to freshen up the iron bedstead. White dotted muslin curtains would cost about a dollar and a half or thereabouts. But for well under the five dollars could be produced a room conforming with all the main principles which underlie the most elaborate scheme of decoration in the world.

First Principles

The first principle of decoration, for those who already have furniture on their hands, to remember is that a strong contrast of color between the walls and the furniture causes each article of furniture to stand out as an ornament as much as a vase or a picture. As only furniture which is beautiful in line and color deserves such prominence it is generally safer not to have too definite a contrast, in other words, to make the wall color harmonize with the color of the furniture.

But it is not so simple a matter as to be able to say, such and such a color will make a good background for the furniture of this room, therefore it shall be chosen. The direction from which the light enter

the room and the quantity of it must be determining factors. With the furniture already on hand, the situation demands one of those compromises which make up so large a part of our daily lives.

It may be a very sunny room which demands a tan wall to conceal the unpleasant color of the golden oak furniture. But the room is so brilliantly lighted that a strong tan on the walls would be irritating. In this case a deep golden brown or a very much greyed out tan will adjust the color to the light, while making a harmonious background to the furniture. The furnishing of homes is largely made up of such compromises.

It is only the young couple beginning in a house of their own making, with furniture of their own choosing, who can do exactly as they please, and even they are usually obliged to make a compromise between what they would like to have and what they can afford. But, generally speaking, those who are beginning can

fit the color to the light and the woodwork to the color and the furniture to both. North rooms can be designed in yellow and brown or rose and white; south rooms in grey, green or blue.

If the doors and windows are beautifully spaced in the walls, that fact can be made to ring out by having the casings contrast in color with the walls, but if the door is situated awkwardly in a corner, and the windows make the walls look lopsided,



A Pleasing Example of a Room with Rough Finished Plaster

the defective architecture can be partially concealed by finishing the woodwork like the walls.

There is a pitfall in the color problem which lies in wait equally for those who are merely redecorating their walls and those who are beginning from the bottom, and that is the danger of choosing too aggressive a color. A bright shade, which looks harmless enough in a small sample, can be terribly assertive when laid onto the four walls of a room, as color tends to increase in intensity as it increases in quantity. It is generally safe to choose a color more subdued in tone than that which first attracts the attention. Particularly in this case if the color, in the form of powder or paint, is to be applied to a smooth finished plastered wall. Burlap, paper or rough finished plaster soften the color, making it less harsh in effect, but a smooth finished plaster throws it up in all its intensity.

Consistency in Color

Rooms intended to contain light colored furniture or furniture that is light of construction and graceful of design should have light colored walls, but behind sturdy mission or old English furniture these pale walls will appear weak and ineffective. The heavier types require a more rugged color to tie them down to earth. The placing of them against pale walls makes one think of the woman who wears beaded pumps with her tailored suit.

The last important principle of color in house decoration is contrast. A room furnished all the way thru in the same shade of the same color could not offend the eye, but neither would it delight it. A room furnished in two or three harmonious shades of the same color would be more agreeable, but not so beautiful as the room which introduced some contrasting color in books, cushions, lampshades or pictures.

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The Voice

Singing is the Gift of the Creator, and it is the duty of the capable teacher to develop that gift.
By WATKIN MILLS

In my opinion to teach singing is more serious than to teach any other thing in the world. The singing teacher can often help a voice, but he can more often take it away and destroy it forever. Therefore to teach singing properly is an infinitely important matter. A bad singer experiences discomfort and strain at the throat, while a good singer is utterly unconscious of any fatigue or indeed of singing at all. Many years ago students were far more earnest in the pursuit of their labors than they are nowadays. Young vocalists no longer admit the need of prolonged study when they can earn more money at once, regardless of the future of their throats. Students possessed of fine natural gifts will no longer stand a prolonged course of tuition. A year or a year and a half is regarded as a sufficient outlay of time; at the expiration of that period each is equipped, thanks to the prevailing low standard of taste, to go forth and prosper. This lowering of the standard of taste by the representative singers of the age is a disorder of the century. The real artist never ceases to raise his own standard by study nor does he bid for popularity.



R. WATKIN MILLS
Chairman, Broadway Methodist Church, Winnipeg

Robert Watkin Mills, the distinguished bass-baritone vocalist and foremost exponent of Handel music, was born on March 4, 1856, near Gloucester, England. Mr. Watkin Mills studied under Dr. Samuel Sebastian Wesley, Mr. Edwin Holland, Signor Alberto Sandegger and Sir Joseph Barrow, in England, and then went to Milan, where he placed himself under the celebrated Maestro, Fredrico Basso. Mr. Watkin Mills has sung on 47 occasions in "The Messiah" at the Royal Albert Hall, London. He has appeared as a soloist in "The Messiah" alone nearly one thousand times.

there are many "methods" of teaching singing. Singing is the gift of the great Creator and it is the duty of the capable teacher to develop the gift. Hundreds of beautiful voices have been utterly ruined by the tricks of persons who had no right whatever to the title of singing teacher. One is forced to admit that there is a dearth of good vocal teachers in the world today, which is due to the fact that many teaching themselves seriously to a proper study of it. In such a busy age the tendency is to rush everything and so the vocal student is often denied the privilege of learning to sing properly.

Proper Breathing Essential

Again, I am an avowed enemy of that dread disease, the "continental wobble," which prevails in so many of our fine voices. And yet how many singing teachers allow it to exist? If pupils would give more heed to proper breathing

this abominable trouble would soon pass away. Some teachers, however, will tell you that the "wobble" is really an acquisition to the voice. My answer is that it is most unnatural and is therefore wrong and should not be tolerated. But apart from the question of tone production and the vital elements of diction, I would urge vocal students to give careful study to matters such as rhythm, phrasing, tempo, interpretation and the correct observation of nuances. Besides voice you must have musicianship, as both are necessary if you ever expect to become a successful artist. Cultivate a love for songs which have a good wholesome message and study your text thoroughly so that you will be in a position to reflect intelligently the ideas of the composer. Moreover, never insult a composer by altering his music, as he is generally believed to be the best judge of what is required. Also never sing a song unless it fits your ability.

Vocal students can invariably learn something from the gramophone by hearing the reproductions of world famous artists. Take the playing of such men as Kreisler, Thibaud, and the singing of Melba, Caruso and others. Where is the singer today who cannot learn something worth while in the matter of tone production and its artistic relatives? Of course young students must exercise care in listening to these machines. To get the best results one must, however, study very carefully the effects employed by the artist.

SOME BOOKS WORTH WHILE

During the long winter evenings when the chores are done there will be hours of leisure to be employed in some way, profitably or otherwise. What shall we do with those evening hours? Many of them will pass pleasantly in social intercourse at home or in gatherings at church or schoolhouse, but others will remain when everything will conspire to suggest a book. Then the question will arise, what book? And, after all, that is a most important question. Of the making of books there is no end, but life is short, you cannot read all and you might just as well read the best as the worst. Now it falls to my lot to read books quite a little, and it seemed to me that if you would allow me I might suggest the reading of some that had pleased me and would likely please you.

When I wrote to your editor with my suggestion he replied that he agreed with the scheme and thought that if people only knew the value of the old books there would be less of the commonplace in present-day books read. Now in later articles of this series I

Tone Production

Amateur and professional singers today make a grave mistake when they persist in divorcing tone production from diction. The vocalist who maintains that tone is the dominant factor in the make-up of the singer is doing himself an injustice. I have always endeavored to exploit the English language to the best possible advantage for the very good reason that I believe it lends itself most readily to the production of first class tone. The singer will never succeed in conveying the message to his audience unless he fully appreciates the beauties of the songs he sings. What is the use of deceiving the public by holding back the intelligent meaning of the song? If those who oppose the English language on account of its alleged singing difficulties would study it a little more carefully they would speedily discover that the singing voice would rapidly gain in tonal beauty. The trouble with the average vocal student is that he does not give sufficient heed to the value of the vowel sounds with the result that the tone is bound to suffer. Vocal faults are often due to improper use of the English language, and I am amazed to find that singers continue to ignore this point. It is to be regretted that many of our leading artists sing better in foreign languages than they do in their own tongue. This is due primarily to the fact that they have been compelled to study the same at the expense of their native tongue. A singer should first learn to sing properly in his own tongue before attempting something which he cannot speak.

Beware of the Fakir

I would like to warn vocal students in search of a proper singing teacher, beware of the charlatan who is intent on "making money" at all costs. There are hundreds of so-called singing teachers whose knowledge of voice production is practically nil and yet these persons actually succeed in making a fairly comfortable living. Why? Simply because they are clever enough to be able to "put it over." The person who tells a student that he or she has a great voice and will become an operatic star must never be taken seriously. This kind of nonsense talk is one of the chief assets of the fake singing teacher. It is all very nice of course to be told that you have a wonderful voice, but it is sheer nonsense to stuff a pupil's head with dreams which never can come true. There are no methods in singing, altho



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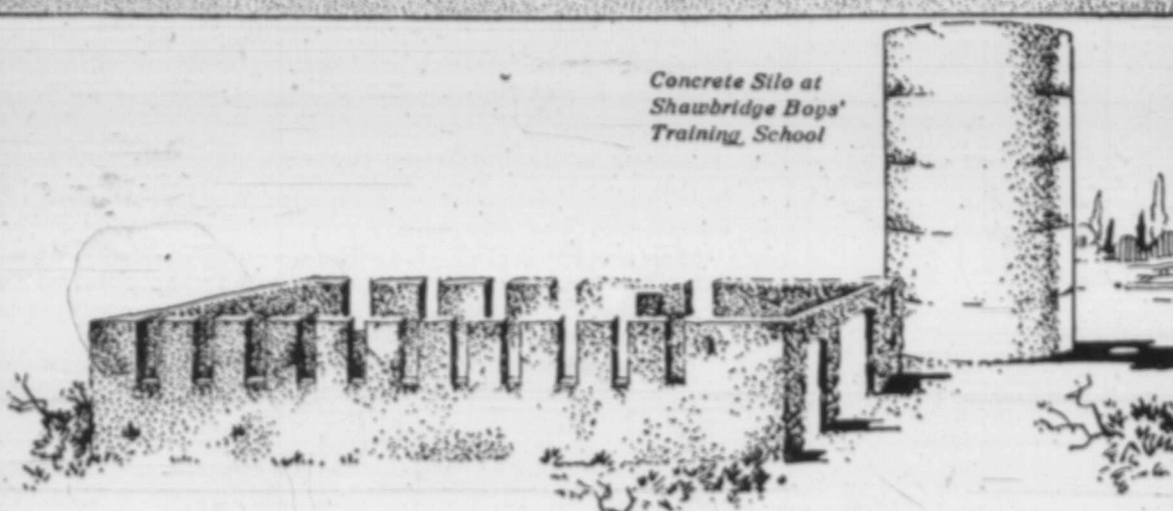
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Concrete Silo at Shawbridge Boys' Training School

This Silo Defied Three Fires

This illustration is from an actual photograph of a silo at the Boys' Training School, Shawbridge, Quebec. On three different occasions this Concrete Silo has withstood the attacks of fire. The silo was built in 1910 alongside a wooden barn. When this

barn burned, the scaffolding of the silo was still in place; and although the silo was thereby heated to a red glow, and the scaffolding entirely consumed, the concrete was not damaged. In fact, the silage was put into it immediately after the fire. Since then, this silo has passed through two other fires and is still in use. After the 1910 fire, the barn floor and basement walls were built of concrete, and a root cellar was placed under the concrete floor. During the second fire,

the cellar was full of roots, which were afterwards found to be in good condition. Its wonderful fireproof-quality is but one of concrete's advantages. We have a book that describes all its advantages—and that tells just how you can use concrete to best advantage on your farm. Contains plans and full directions for scores of valuable improvements—most of which can be made in your spare time and with but a small cash outlay. The title of the book is

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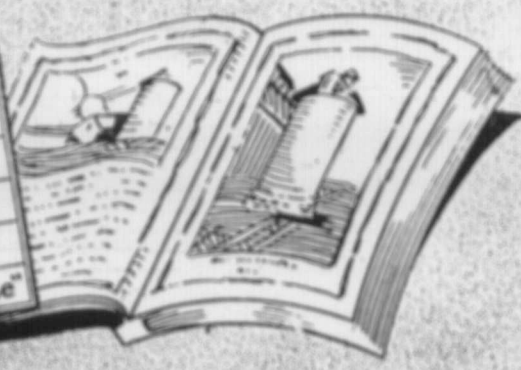


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"What the farmer can do with concrete"



want to show the value of the really old book, the book that has made its sure place in literature and stood the critical test of the ages. But for the first book of the series I would like to introduce you to one that is really neither old nor new. It is a book that has made its name secure enough, yet its author lived too near our time for it to be classed as an old book.

The book I have in mind is "Master and Man" and the author is Count Leo Tolstoy. If you do not get some hours of reading in which pleasure and profit meet together I shall be much surprised. Just to stimulate your interest and serve as some measure of an introduction I want to write something about the author and the book. I have no means of knowing how that affects you, but for myself any book becomes of much greater interest when I know enough of the life and character of the author to make me feel that I understand something of the manner of man it was who wrote the book.

As all the world knows, Count Leo Tolstoy was a Russian. Tolstoy was not merely a Russian, but was the greatest Russian writer of all time, a Russian Shakespeare, though Tolstoy wrote in prose, not verse. He was born in the year 1828 in the government of Toula, right in the very heart of old Russia. Another fact that makes Tolstoy and his writing of peculiar interest to dwellers on the prairie is that he was born in the country many miles from the nearest provincial town, and he owed the freshness and virility of his writings to his intimate communion with nature. By birth Tolstoy belonged to the upper classes and was connected with some of the ruling families of the Russian Empire. Before Tolstoy was eight years old both mother and father had died, and he was left to the care of relatives. His upbringing was that of all children of the upper classes, private tutors imparting to him a knowledge of English, French and German. He was a clever child, thoughtful before his time, vehement and impulsive and shy and restless.

In 1843 Tolstoy became a student at the university at Kazan on the Volga and thence proceeded to St. Petersburg. At St. Petersburg he had a varied career a remarkable taste for reading showing itself and also a strange faculty for a fast life. He gave up university life abruptly and entered the Horse Guards. He saw military service in the Caucasus and later passed through the seething experience of the Crimean war, which was the means of inspiring his anti-war views. After the war, for a time Tolstoy went to the bad, but his marriage in 1863 changed the tone of his life. The next fifteen years of his life, 1863-1878, were the central years of his activity in which his greatest works were written. He lived on his estate with his wife and large family, making Yasnaya Polyana famous the world over as a place of pilgrimage for lovers of his works.

In 1878 Tolstoy underwent a religious conversion, and thenceforward preached and tried to live the terribly difficult life of a simple Christian as set forth in the Gospels. He found all sorts of complications in doing this and his later life was stormy, his death taking place on November 20, 1910. Such is the life in outline.

Now for the book. It consists of about a score of short stories, written in Tolstoy's simple, unconventional style. Each one intelligently read, serves to point a moral and adorn a tale. Some of the tales are particularly applicable to our prairie life. Every western farmer ought to read one of them. "How much land does a man require?" I fancy everybody will see the point. Tales like "Children may be wiser than their elders" and "Neglect a fire, and it will not be quenched," carry their own lessons for all to learn. These with the beautiful "Where Love is, there God is also" are the stories I would recommend that you read first.—H. D. Rans, Mawer, Sask.

Any person who would like to read "Master and Man" by Tolstoy may obtain it for 40 cents from Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Another interesting book, "Life of Tolstoy," by Sarolea, may be obtained from the same source for 40 cents post-paid.

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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, Delta, Sask.

Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

FORWARDING STUDY OF ECONOMICS

To encourage the study of economic problems and public questions is the task of the Provincial Special Study Committee appointed by the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The development of a higher type of citizen is the aim of this work, and no local can have a better object in view than to advance the welfare of their province by making of themselves a thinking class of people.

The writer is the secretary of the Special Study-Committee and will be in a position to furnish associations that intend taking up this work, with a list of important topics for study and references where information regarding them can be obtained.

Resolutions bearing upon public matters that affect the welfare of the province are now desired from the women's sections for the coming convention. There is every reason to think that the convention will be of unusual interest and benefit. But to gain the most benefit, resolutions must be presented from the various women's sections. The following resolutions from the Netherhill W.S.G.G.A. show the interest taken by that association in the question of better education. They are worthy of discussion and thought before the coming convention.

ERMA STOCKING,
Provincial Secretary.

BE IT RESOLVED

Many candidates, both in the entrance and teachers' examinations fail to pass because of the great number of misspelled words in their written work.

This remark was made by a member of a board of examiners. This being true, surely the fault lies, not with the teachers or pupil so much, as in the system of teaching spelling. Therefore be it resolved:—

1. "That there is great need of a spelling reform, and that since experience has proved that Grades II, III, and IV to be the spelling era, more attention be given to spelling in these grades and we further suggest that syllabication, elementary sounds, diacritical marks and the more common prefixes and suffixes be thoroughly mastered in these grades."

2. "That at least one woman trustee be appointed to every school board."

3. "That vocational teaching can be done to advantage in the public school and that the school curriculum should be elastic enough to allow pupils to show preference for subjects in which they demonstrate a natural ability."

4. "That while we think a revision of the curriculum advisable, care should be taken to keep a balance between the utilitarian and the cultural, since so many children have no hope of going beyond the public school course."

5. "That since schools should teach the child to think straight and to learn accuracy of expression, more attention should be given to oral recitation."

In considering the subject of the school question as a whole, it might be well to bear in mind the story of the man who went with his son to arrange for a course at the university. After some discussion the father said: "But this is all so hard, and will take so long." I want him to have a university-education, but I haven't you something that requires less time?

Oh, yes! answered the president—"He can take a short course. It all depends on what you want to make of him. The Lord takes one hundred years to make the great oak tree, but He makes a squash in two months."

Respectfully,
MRS. H. A. CRAPSER.

FIFTY DOLLARS FOR QUILT

Dear Miss Stocking:—I promised to report the success that the Burnham members met with in selling their quilt. We sold tickets at 25 cents each and when we had the quilt finished we gave a shadow social and dance which was a success. We auctioned the shadows. The admission, which was 25 cents, and the

sale of the shadows brought us twenty-four dollars; our music being our only expense. We took over six dollars out of our treasury to make up twenty-five dollars. This we sent to the Red Cross to be used as our donation for October 19—Our Day. Our quilt brought in fifty dollars. This we sent to headquarters at Regina to endow a bed in the Princess Patricia Hospital, Ramsgate, England. We are going to do what we can to send funds to the Banish the Bar League. We have been spending all of our time and energy on Red Cross work, but this other is so very important that we shall help it also. Enclosed please find twenty cents in stamps for booklets on "Twilight Sleep."

MRS. R. RUNYAN,
Sec'y Burnham W.S.G.G.A.
The members of Burnham are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts to assist the Red Cross Society.
E. A. S.

HELPING TEMPERANCE

The Keeler members are anxious to do all possible to assist in the temperance cause and have asked Miss Sifton, of the Provincial Equal Franchise Board, to address them the first of December. At their November meeting, which was held at the home of Mrs. Fowler, they had a lively discussion on the matter of banishing the dispensaries. The secretary, Mrs. A. Wiley, writes that she was instructed by the members to send five dollars from the funds to the Provincial Equal Franchise Board, as they are needing funds to enable them to carry on the educational work in regard to reforms needed in this province.

FAIR SETS HIGHER STANDARD

A very interesting letter has been received from Mrs. M. C. Webster, secretary of the Macrorie W.S.G.G.A., in which she reports that their members are desirous of assisting financially the Banish the Bar League. So worthy a cause they feel needs their earnest co-operation. Mrs. Webster writes: Our association, tho only a small one, originated the idea of holding a small town fair this fall. Once thought of, we liked not to give it up, so amid many discouragements and no little contumely, assisted by some good hard labor, we got out our bills and premium cards. We were assisted by the ladies of the town, who contributed for exhibition many beautiful pieces of needle work. We also had the help of two of the Grain Growers of the men's section. We held our fair on September 7, and it was called a surprisingly fine fair and a success in every line. It is hoped that it may prove to be an incentive to a more hearty co-operation of this section in striving for successful fairs in future years. If interest can be created the work can easily be accomplished. We believe these fairs would cause people to set a higher standard for the results of their labor, and that they will strive for the very best specimens of their work, things they will not be ashamed to set alongside of any man's or woman's. "We can do it, shall we begin to try?"

LIBERAL RED CROSS CONTRIBUTION

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of seventy dollars sent by the Rutland Women Grain Growers for the Red Cross Society. They have contributed generously to the patriotic cause during the year and are worthy of a great deal of praise. The amount has been forwarded to the Provincial Secretary, Red Cross Society, Regina, who will forward an official receipt for the amount to the secretary, Miss Mabel Perrin.

HELPING THE FRANCHISE BOARD

Mrs. W. W. Lewis of the Dinsmore Association writes that their members have polled their first vote and they feel it their duty to contribute to the funds of the Provincial Equal Suffrage Board. They send five dollars and are the second association to contribute to this necessary fund. The association also contributed

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quickly and thoroughly cuts milk clots and scummy accumulations from milk pans and pails—No greasy film left on the article cleaned.



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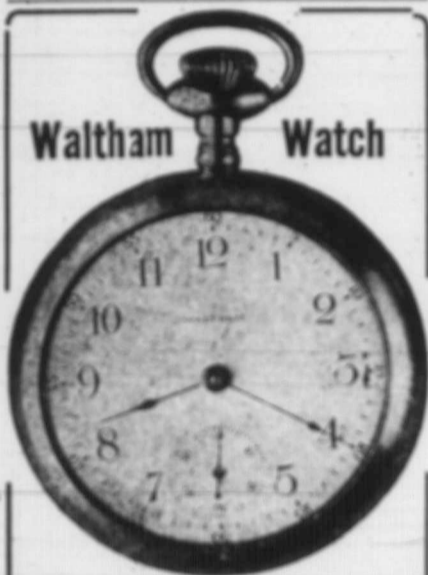
HONEY Sent to the producer in Ontario for some Clover Honey. Good body, flavor delicious, put up as follows:—60 lbs. (net weight) cans, at \$10.00; 30 lbs. (gross weight) pails, 2 in case, at \$9.75. Special rates for two cases or more. Delivered as far as Regina and surrounding points. Terms: C.O.D. To those who will pay freight and send money with order we will sell honey at \$7.20 a case.

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COUPON Jan. 3, 1917
The Grain Growers' Guide

Please reserve for me one of your Heavy Nickel Waltham Watches, and send me supplies and instructions for securing the seven subscriptions necessary to earn this price.

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P. O.

Prov.

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ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

THE NEWMAN CO. LIMITED
F. S. WINNIPEG CANADA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

the sum of ten dollars to the Banish the Bar Crusade. They are a very wide-awake association and are always among the first to help along a good cause.—E. A. S.

LAST MOUNTAIN REPORTS

Dear Miss Stocking:—As we have not sent in a report for some time, I will tell you of the summer's work of the Last Mountain W.S.G.G.A. which includes Red Cross, Belgian Relief and Grain Growers' work. In June we sent a parcel and eight dollars and a quarter in cash to the Red Cross Society. In August we cleared ninety-eight dollars and thirty-five cents at a Red Cross picnic. In November we had a dance for the Belgian Relief Fund which cleared thirty dollars and seventy-five cents; and a bazaar which cleared ninety-five dollars. The bazaar was for the purpose of buying an organ for the Grain Growers' Hall, with any surplus to go to the Belgian Relief Fund. However the weather was bad and we only cleared about half we expected.

We think we have done pretty well, as we have only fifteen members.

We do not intend having any more separate meetings until spring, as we women cannot depend upon getting out by ourselves in the cold weather. But we hope to do fully as well or better next season. Wishing you every success, I remain,

Yours Sincerely,
MRS. R. S. STEELE,

Secretary-treasurer.

The report from Last Mountain association is one to be proud of. We wish them continued success in their work.—E. A. S.

RAISED LARGE SUMS

During the month of October the Dundurn W.G.G.A. turned all its efforts toward raising money for the Red Cross Fund and for Christmas boxes for the soldiers in the district.

The whole district was subdivided, one lady being in charge of each division. Envelopes were distributed by these ladies to nearly every resident, and these were to be returned upon a certain date containing one cent for every birthday spent. The collections resulted as follows: Miss E. Gruchy, \$7.66; Mrs. Lambie, \$27.00; Mrs. H. Mason, \$14.75; Mrs. A. A'Court, \$13.85; Miss G. Horden, \$12.57; Mrs. D. Whiting, \$8.70; Mrs. Gilson, \$6.35; Miss Neilson, \$2.90; Town, \$2.85. Total, \$96.63.

Of this amount \$9.00 of that collected by Mrs. Lambie and \$3.00 collected by Mrs. Whiting went toward buying Christmas boxes for soldiers in their district.

On the evening of October 26 the W.G.G.A. gave a supper, concert and dance in Robson's Hall. These were well attended and very successful, \$96.10 being realized. The total collections were: Supper, concert and dance, \$96.10; envelope collections, \$96.63; donated for soldiers' boxes, \$49.00. Total, \$241.73. Expenses, \$10.25; soldiers' boxes, \$62.00; sent to Red Cross Fund, \$169.48. Total, \$241.73.

MRS. W. C. PRESNELL,
Sec.-Treas. W.G.G.A.

HAVE FRANCHISE REPORTER

Miss Anna Martinson has been appointed franchise reporter of the Elbow Women's Section. She will report to the members matters regarding which women may use their franchise to better the moral and political conditions of their province. Any question that needs the attention of women as citizens she will report and suggest that the members give special thought to that subject. She will gather information regarding the qualifications needed for the municipal and provincial vote and will present it to the members.

CONTRIBUTE TO TEMPERANCE FUND

The members of the Yogo Local find that the ten cent tea served at every meeting helps greatly to swell their funds. They put their funds to good use it seems for among the contributions they have made is one of five dollars to the Banish the Bar Crusade.—E. A. S.

QUITE RIGHT

"What did Noah live on when the flood went away and the food in the ark was all gone?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of her class.

"Dry land," squeaked a little girl, after the others had given up.—Horace Zimmerman.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THREE MORE PRIZES TO WIN

And the way to go about winning these three more prizes is to write a perfectly splendid winter fairy story, which means a fairy story about any of the things that belong especially to the winter season. I don't think I need to name them over to you.

The story must not be one you have read in a book and I want you to have your teacher or one of your parents certify that you have made it all up yourself and also that you have given your correct age.

In order to help you to see how good a story can be, I am going to reprint one that was written for The Guide by Olive Young of Seal, Alberta. But I don't want all of you to write about the Northern Lights. You will find plenty of other fairies in the world if you just think a bit.

Any boy or girl under seventeen years of age may send in a story to this contest, and if the new writers will remember to enclose a stamped and addressed envelope they will be sent the club's pretty membership pin.

All stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper.

The prizes are as usual, three good story books that will be found very entertaining.

DIXIE PATTON.

MISSED A GOOSE BREAKFAST

I am going to write a true story of what happened this fall. One morning when my papa got up from his breakfast, he looked out the window and saw a coyote leaving the barn with our goose. He was pulling the goose along by the head. Papa got the gun and ran out to shoot it, and he could not get the gun to work just then, so mother yelled at the coyote and it let go of the goose and ran away.

I will now close hoping I will get one of the dainty membership pins, for which I enclose a stamped and self-addressed envelope.

ILA E. DAVIS, Age 8.

THE CATS

We have three cats, one is white, one is black and the other one is tan, and every night when we go down to milk, the tan cat will get up on my shoulder and I will put milk in her mouth, and when we get up the cats will mew and when we get down they want their milk.

W. JOHNS.

SNAKES

One day my cousins, my sister and myself were out working on the hill in front of our house, when Clarence, our cousin, started and looked behind. There we saw a snake. It was very large for an Alberta snake. Its head was yellow and its body was green with black stripes.

My cousin was not afraid of snakes, but he did not like them, so he got an axe, altho I thought it was terribly cruel. He cut the snake in two and both pieces went down its hole. I did not know it would keep on going, but it did.

I thank Pauline very much for her nice letter. It is as she says you, can never have too many friends.

I like your club very much Dixie Patton, and I am very glad I joined it. It is so nice to get acquainted with other girls.

EVA GAUDEN.

Box 16, Killam, Alta.

THE SWALLOWS

Three years ago a pair of swallows built their nest in our barn. When we opened the door they flew in. So we made a hole above the door for them. At sunrise in the morning they would be working. They built their nest of mud. They would go down to the slough and hunt for some good mud, then they would take it in their mouths to their nest. Then the other one would go for mud. They made their nest round and left a hole to go in at.

One day a storm came up and washed the nest down. They went away. The next year a pair built their nest up in a corner of the granary. They raised five young ones. They soon flew away. This year they built again, but it fell

down, so we put a board for them to put their nest on next year.

ROBERT BAILEY,

Bengough, Sask. Age 12.

THE RACCOON'S QUEER NEST

I am going to tell you about an instance which once happened when my grandmother had a pet raccoon. My grandmother had a nurse at the time. The nurse was leaving because her sister was sick. She had packed her trunk and had taken everything of hers from the room, when she went back to see if the room was tidy. She thought the bed looked as if it had not been made properly. She took the blankets off. She thought it looked as if something was in it, so she looked and there was the raccoon. It had gone to bed for its winter sleep.

MARY PLAXTON.

Age 12.

THE ROBIN FAMILY

Five years ago papa put his binder in a bluff a little piece west from the house. He kept it there for five years in succession.

The first year mamma was looking for eggs in the bluff and had to pass the binder. A robin flew out of it and perched on the reel. It would not leave the binder at all.

Mamma looked closer and saw a little nest in it on the drive wheel. She told my sister and I about it and we went to look at it. The two robins were there. We thought we could tame them, so next morning, we went to look at it again, and took some bread crumbs with us. We could soon see that Mr. and Mrs. Robin waited for us every morning.

Soon there were four little eggs. In the course of a few weeks there were four little birdies there. Now Mr. Robin was rarely at home, and as the four babies and Mrs. Robin kept him busy we did not see much of him.

The babies grew very rapidly. They wanted food all the time too. The next year, and the three years after that passed. Each summer the old pair came back.

They were not a bit afraid of us. It was a very hard job to teach the babies to fly, but they soon learned.

The third year was a very unlucky one for them. Three times gales blew their nest down, but this was not after the eggs were laid.

THE SNAKES

One year when papa's grandfather was alive, the snakes were very plentiful. One day when papa's grandfather was coiling hay with a fork, he found a big snake. When she saw him she drew herself up and gave a sort of whistling sound. My great-grandfather was astonished, as you may imagine to see over two dozen little wee snakes run to their mother and disappear. He killed the big snake and when he opened her he found that she had swallowed the little snakes, and can you guess how many there were? Twenty-three.

This is the way of big snakes to protect their little ones.

LIZZIE HOPE,

HOW HE GOT LOST

One day a little boy about five years old was wandering about by a large forest picking the pretty flowers and watching the birds and bees. He went farther into the forest to pick the pretty flowers that grew there. He did not seem to know it was getting along towards evening so he kept on picking. It grew dark and he did not return home. His mother began to get worried about him.

He did not know how far he had gone into the forest. He began to grow tired and hungry. He found a hollow tree and sat in it and went to sleep. His parents looked for him two days and two nights before they found him. He heard a funny noise a little while before they found him, but he thought it was a coyote so he went to sleep again. He had not been asleep very long before they came and picked him up and carried him home. He said that he was glad they came for him for he was cold and hungry. When they got home they gave him something warm to eat and drink. He never went too far into that forest again.

HULDA K. WENDT,

Strome, Alberta. Age 13.



FREE
GIRLS—Aren't you just longing to own this beautiful big doll's house, with doll and all her hand some doll toys? Well if you are quick you can get them all without a cent of cost.
This is really the biggest and handsomest doll's house ever offered. It is so large and roomy that it will hold a whole family of dolls and when you get a candle inside at night and light it up, it looks just like a fairy palace. You will surely be delighted with it. We give you with it this big handsome Paris Beauty doll, dressed complete in the very newest fashion from hat to shoes. She has lovely curly hair, beautiful pearl teeth, sleeping eyes, and is fully jointed so that you can move her in any direction. But we give you this lovely French Beauty Baby Doll and with her you get the cutest doll bed ever seen, all complete with mattress, spread and canopy, and as well this handsome all metal baby doll carriage—handsome as can be with the bright painted and silver metal finish. It's a dandy carriage for baby.
The REGAL MANUFACTURING CO.

Girls be prompt and write today and besides all these beautiful and costly presents we will give you a lovely gold finished ring set with three handsome brilliant stones. Simply send your name and address today and you will receive by return of mail 37 lovely Regal Beauty Dolls, each set consisting of two handsomely engraved gold finished beauty pins on a nice card. We ask you to sell these among your friends at only 1/10 per set and you can easily do so because they sell at eight. Every lady wants two or three sets. It's no trouble at all. Return our \$3.00 when you have sold the goods and we promptly send you the complete outfit—doll, doll house, baby doll, doll bed, carriage and ring just as represented.
Remember girls, no money in advance. We trust you. This is the chance of a life time. We arrange to stand percent of delivery charges. Write today to Dept. B. 57. TORONTO, ONT.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made by The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, to Parliament at the next session thereof, for an Act amending Chapter 80 of the Statutes of 1911 and Chapter 73 of the Statutes of 1915, for the following among other purposes:—

- (a) To change the name of the Company to "United Grain Growers Limited," or to empower the Company to adopt said name by by-law.
- (b) To enable meetings to be held elsewhere than at the head office.
- (c) To increase capital stock to \$5,000,000.
- (d) To enable shareholders to hold 100 shares each.
- (e) To extinguish right of proxy voting.
- (f) To enable the Company by by-law to form shareholders into groups and to provide for representation at meetings of the Company of such groups by delegates.

DATED at Winnipeg, 4th December, 1916
BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON.

Winnipeg Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Solicitors for applicants.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Avis est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement, à sa prochaine session, par la compagnie dite "The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited," afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant le chapitre 80 des Statuts de 1911 et le chapitre 73 des Statuts de 1915, pour les fins suivantes entre autres:—

- (a) Changer le nom de la compagnie en celui de "United Grain Growers Limited," ou donner le pouvoir à la compagnie d'adopter ce dit nom par règlement.
- (b) Permettre que les assemblées aient lieu ailleurs qu'au siège social.
- (c) Augmenter le capital-actions jusqu'à \$5,000,000.
- (d) Permettre aux actionnaires de posséder 100 actions chacun.
- (e) Que le droit de vote par procuration soit permis.
- (f) Permettre que la compagnie, par règlement, forme les actionnaires en groupes et statuer que ces groupes seront représentés par des délégués aux assemblées de la compagnie.

Dated at Winnipeg, the 4th December 1916.
BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON.

Winnipeg Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Soliciteurs des requérants.



FREE
COMPLETE HOCKEY OUTFIT
BOYS—Don't pay \$1.00 or \$1.50 for a hockey outfit when you can get, **ABSOLUTELY FREE**, this magnificent outfit complete, consisting of a pair of splendid, strong, polished steel, hockey skates (all sizes), a good lively puck, and a strong, well-made rock stick hockey stick, and in addition every boy can receive as an extra present, a dandy pair of well padded hockey gloves with fingers and wrists protected by same splints covered with leather, or a pair of strong, heavy hockey boots with specially padded soles and reinforced heels across the instep. **WITH THIS SPLENDID OUTFIT YOU WILL BE THE BEST EQUIPPED PLAYER ON THE TEAM.**
WRITE TO-DAY—before you forget, and we will
Address: REGAL MANUFACTURING CO.

send you by mail just 30 hand-some bottles of our delightful Royal Japanese Perfumes to sell among your friends at only 10 cents a bottle. Six different odors—White Rose, Gardenia, Violet, Lilac, Carnation, Heliotropine, etc.; no trouble at all to sell; everybody wants two or three bottles. You will sell them all in an hour. Then return our \$3.00 and you will receive at once the complete hockey outfit of fine quality skates, rubber puck and hockey stick which gives you the opportunity to play with the additional present of two hockey gloves or hockey boots (without selling any more goods). Hurry boys! We arrange to stand payment of all charges on your outfit right to your door under our return-amount plan.
DEPT. H. 67 TORONTO, ONT.

Pure Wool SWEATER FREE

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

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

COUPON

January 10, 1917.

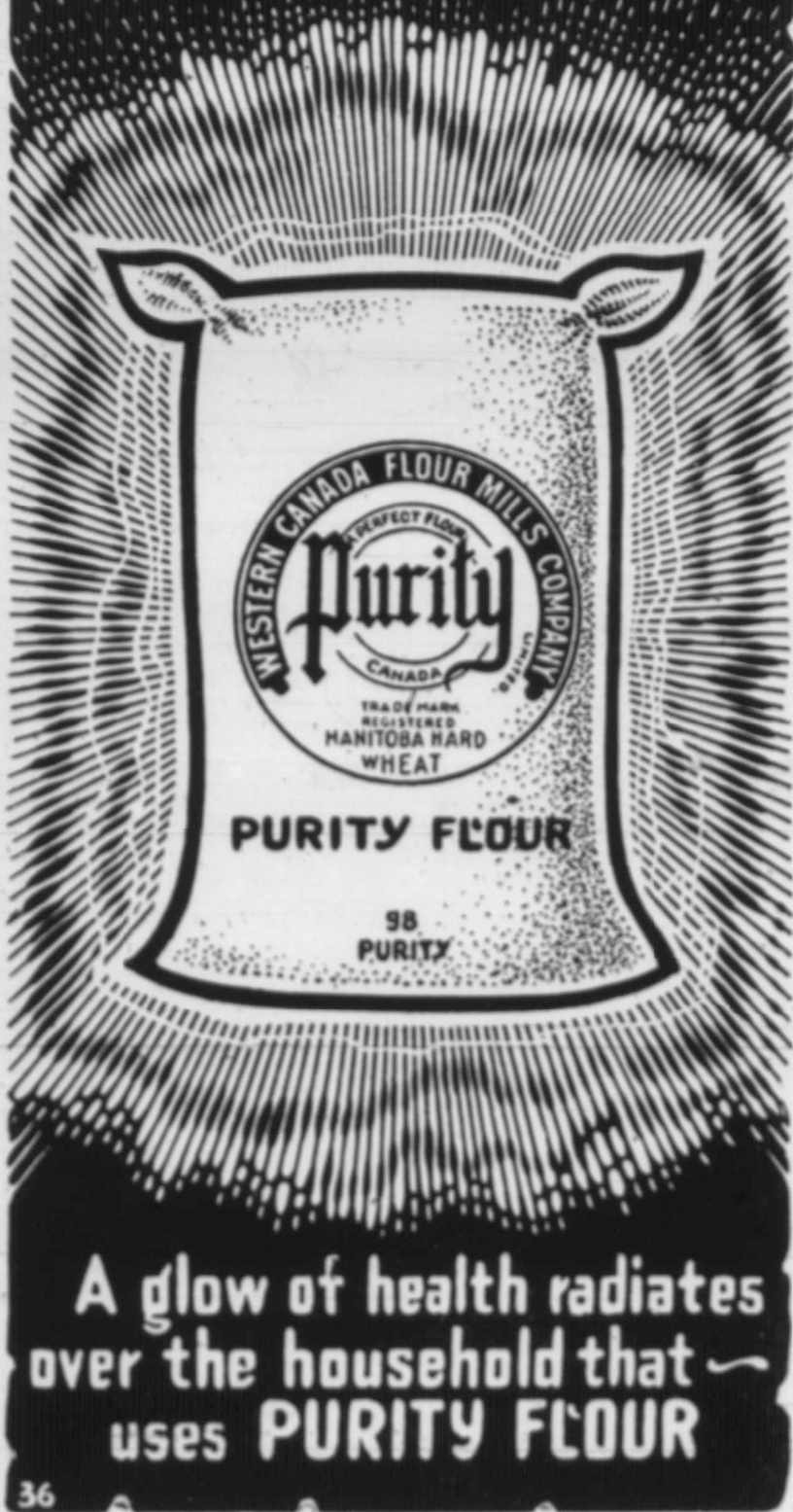
Please reserve for me one of your pure wool sweaters, and send me supplies and instructions necessary to collect the six yearly subscriptions necessary to secure this prize.

Name _____
Post Office _____
Province _____



PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread



36

A glow of health radiates over the household that uses PURITY FLOUR

MYERS' PUMPS

The Pumps include hundreds of styles and sizes of Hand and Windmill Pumps for general use; Bulldozer Power Pumps and Working Heads for large capacity requirements; Hydro-Pneumatic Pumps for pressure tank systems; Hand and Power Spray Pumps for spraying fruit trees, white-washing and disinfecting; Tank Pumps; Cylinders and everything necessary for the satisfactory handling of water.

By Hay Unloading Tools we mean Hay Unloaders, Forks, Slings, Pulleys—all the tools necessary for unloading hay, grain, peas, beans, etc., from the wagon onto the rick or into the mow.

F. E. MYERS & BRO., ASHLAND OHIO

MYERS' HAY TOOLS

Our Door Hangers comprise a justable Stayon Door Hangers, use on garage, barn and warehouse doors.



MYERS' DOOR HANGERS

J. H. ASHDOWN HDW. CO. LTD. WINNIPEG Distributors, Western Canada

The Rural School

Continued from Page 5

looked on as an overpaid individual who should be willing and anxious to obey the behest of all the faddists and experimenters that come along. She should be an encyclopedia of book knowledge, an absolutely impartial judge and jury, an expert needlewoman, an accomplished cook, a Seager Wheeler agriculturalist, an unerring naturalist, a gardener; perfectly healthy, so that she never misses a day; absolutely without nerves, so that she will never get impatient; a moralist, and one suggestion was that she should give prizes to the ones who did most chores at home. Then she should not be above helping a little with the housework at her boarding-house.

Now behold her at the station waiting for the secretary to take her out. She is a perfect stranger to these parts and has left home behind. She is about eighteen, and her nose is red with the cold. Her clothes are new, if a bit cheap. It is her first-school, and her father borrowed the money to send her to Normal and buy her outfit, and she must pay it back, for there are others to educate. The teachers thought her wonderful, so do the folks at home. Her heart flutters. Will she make good or not? It is sixty-five a month salary and five a week board. Here is your teacher now. Heap on the work. The tears will come often, but you will not see them—education has made her a thoroughbred. You must sympathize with the teacher if you expect results in the rural school. If you look upon her as a machine to do so much, she will look on you as another to make out checks. You will pay her just what you have to, with, perhaps, criticism thrown in; she will do what she has to, with the same. You know the rule—"With what measure ye mete shall be meted to you again."

If the Department of Education placed the teachers, complaints, if any, from either party, teacher or trustees, could also be laid before it, preventing much of the petty, personal persecutions to which many teachers are subjected, also bringing to light cases of inefficiency in the teachers.

All this just reminds me of a case Miss Cora Hind speaks of, and a bona fide one, of a thoroughly capable teacher being dismissed by a board of trustees, for what reason do you suppose? Because she refused, for good reasons, to teach the Bible Class on Sundays.

I think that school boards have entirely too much power in such instances, power which, for the dignity of the teacher and the good of the school, should be vested in the Department of Education.

The business of the different school districts is sometimes terribly bungled. Sometimes the trustees are none of them on speaking terms and cannot hold a meeting, so everything goes to pieces. Often the annual meeting is a perfect orgy of abusive language, recriminations and the challenging place for a series of fist-cuff duels that ensue.

Perhaps I am laying on the colors rather thickly, but I have observed all these little pranks. I hope that more businesslike methods will be arranged, also a sane school curriculum, and believe that the communities, schools and teachers will profit thereby.

Yours truly,
ANNIE SHEPPARD ARMSTRONG

OUR ANTIQUATED SCHOOL SYSTEM

I am glad to see that The Guide is taking up the question of the rural school, and trust the matter will never be dropped until there is a decided change for the better. I have felt for many years that we are trying to reform at the wrong end, trying to build up or repair without a solid foundation. Most of your readers know what a hopeless task that is. We have organizations galore: Grain Growers, Free Traders, Women's Suffrage societies, Boys' clubs, Home Economics, etc.; all very good in their way, but fighting frequently against a stone wall and with little progress or at any rate not near the progress that should come from the time, energy and money spent, and why? For the simple reason that the country resident, at any rate,

is handicapped at every turn thru lack of even an elementary education. I make this statement with a full knowledge of rural conditions and the rural community. It is simply an outrage the miserable apologies we have in the country called schools. I am not referring to the buildings specially, altho, goodness knows, there are some beauties, nor to the teachers—as a whole they are equal to the system, if that is saying anything—but I am referring to the antiquated, out-of-date, one-horse, small area trustee system.

Listen to what a writer in The Saturday Evening Post, of August 26, has to say of this system in the United States: "We should be ashamed of our support of public schools instead of congratulating ourselves about it. There are over two hundred thousand one-room, one-teacher rural district schools, where, on the whole, we are working a great confidence game on some millions of helpless minors by taking their time and giving them a bogus article of education."

"These one-room, ungraded country schools belong to the pioneer era when farmers reaped wheat with a scythe, threshed it with a flail, and hauled it twenty miles to market thru mud half way to the wagon hubs; when building a barn involved getting half of the male inhabitants of the township together to raise the frame. Grown-up people plow and reap with tractors, thresh with steam, go to town in fifteen minutes in an automobile and talk on the telephone, but the youngsters are still back in the thirties of the last century."

In the year 1915 in the Province of Manitoba there were 1,308 one-room ungraded schools trying to educate 44,471 children of school age. They managed to get an average attendance of 22,258, or say 50 per cent., and these graded as follows: Grade I, 10,995; Grade II, 6,903; Grade III, 5,480; Grade IV, 5,073; Grade V, 3,534; Grade VI, 2,235; Grade VII, 1,346, at a cost to the government of \$169,641 and to the municipalities of \$1,028,320 or a total cost of \$1,197,961 to get 1,346 children as far as standard seven. Is it necessary to comment on this? It is simply one of the rottenest systems in existence. No need to go to Turkey or any other uncivilized nation to find people steeped in ignorance and glad of it. We have it right here in our own province, and evidently some of our cousins across the line are waking up to similar conditions over there.

Now what is the remedy? There are two. Wider areas or municipal school boards, with full powers to provide transportation for all children over one mile from the school house, which will tend towards graded schools and the total wiping out of the present little red school house. Second, consolidation, a term now familiar to most Manitobans, as I understand there are about seventy of these districts in Manitoba.

My ideal would be a graded school—no more one-teacher, one-roomed buildings—with either a teacher's or caretaker's residence on the school grounds, so that the teachers can be housed and cared for on the spot, and this would form a rural community centre. Something on this line has got to come if we are to retain our young folk on the farms. Up-to-date teachers of a graded school, with an assembly room and library, would be a centre for entertainments, socials, etc.

These suggestions won't cost more, but I am satisfied would bring results in return nearer one hundred cents on the dollar than the present system. Note, as there are only 1,346 as far as grade seven, the inference is that there would only be an average of one entrance pupil for each school. Is this what your readers are looking for? With an up-to-date system every child would get as far as entrance anyway.

I will say little of the poor little tots who have to blunder along muddy, sloppy roads, travelling all weathers from one to three miles, arriving at a cold, frequently dusty old school house along with half a dozen or so others in the same plight. I get too wrathful to discuss such schools. I only wish all the fathers could be made to do this tramping for say three months, and then there would be a revolution.

Now, how are we to get this change? It is easy. Simply demand it from our government. The machinery is on the statute book now. Unless you make

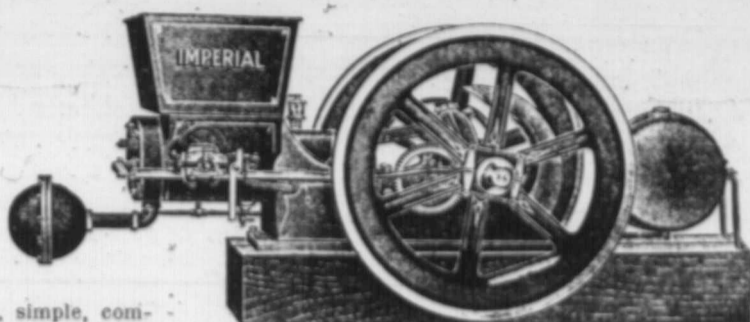
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THE LAST MONTH FOR ENGINES AT PRESENT PRICE

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY AN ENGINE AND EFFECT A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL SAVING

Man Power

The gasoline engine is doing much in solving the problem of the high cost of having work done. Man power is scarce and expensive, but the engine is economical and efficient.



A Market Raise

Engines have taken a market raise in price; this is because of the increase in the price of iron, steel, brass and other products used in engine manufacture, but regardless of this fact we are selling **IMPERIAL ENGINES AS CHEAP AS WE EVER DID IN OUR HISTORY.**

THE IMPERIAL ENGINE is one of solid, simple, compact construction, has a large stroke and a large bore. Its motion is strong and steady. It is an engine that can be depended on for long efficient service and one that is economical in the use of fuel.

Simplicity is the successful feature of the Imperial Engine as is simplicity the chief feature in all good machinery. The fewest possible parts are used to insure completeness and so we are able to build the Imperial Engine stronger and still no heavier than the average engine.

Engine. By ordering now you get the benefit of last year's price which shows a substantial saving and from an investment standpoint is an excellent one, as these prices are much below the market value today. Don't miss getting an Imperial at these prices.

In ordering now we assure our customers that they are getting engines as cheap as we have ever sold them and cheaper than we can promise them for the future.

From now until Feb. 1st is a splendid opportunity to secure an Imperial

READ THESE SPECIFICATIONS AND PRICES

ORDER FROM THIS SCHEDULE	Bore, In.	Stroke, In.	Iron Pulleys Diam., In.	Crank Shaft Diam., In.	Weight, Lbs.	Revolutions per Minute	Price on Wood Skids with Batteries	Price on Wood Skids with Built-in Magneto
97H714. 2 Horse Power Engine	3½	5	4x4	1½	350	575	39.85	49.85
97H715. 3 Horse Power Engine	4½	6	12x6	1½	600	475	64.95	74.95
97H716. 5 Horse Power Engine	4½	9	14x8	1½	800	400	99.85	109.85
97H717. 7 Horse Power Engine	5½	10	16x8	2	1400	360	134.75	147.10
97H718. 9 Horse Power Engine	6	12	18x8	2½	1650	325	218.15	230.50
97H719. 14 Horse Power Engine	7½	14	18x8	2½	2450	300	330.35	342.70

SOLD WITH EATON GUARANTEE

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

SHIPPED FROM WINNIPEG

this move there will never be any change. Governments these days simply exist to keep the other fellow out. Greenway and Martin trotted the school question before the public long enough to hold them in office for several terms. The late government did likewise, only it was bi-lingualism. The then opposition, Norris et al., used the compulsory attendance question and abolition of bi-lingualism as their cry. But not one tackled the real question, viz., the absolute necessity of seeing that every child of school age got as far as entrance anyway, and as a matter of fact we are, as the American writer quoted says, still back in the thirties of last century.

New men, waken up, do something! Call meetings! Discuss the question; get your local member posted, rouse him up, he is dead. I have not found one yet who knows the ABC of rural education. It is vital; the reforms we are advocating, instead of coming at the gallop, just crawl, with an educated community, instead of being the under dog, as the farmer is just now, he would be on the level, if not on top, as he should be. Yours truly,

JOHN R. DUTTON.

Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 9

is made a platform to load down with stones so as to keep it from slipping around the larger trees. On the hind end there is a shaft that goes across to keep the cut bar from going together and on this there are two big disk wheels that sink deep in the ground when loading with stones. When ready for use I would judge it would weigh two tons. We used a 25 H.P. engine on it and found that to be none too strong. There has to be not less than five men following behind to throw the trees back that fall against the standing ones. We cut off trees all the way from 2 inches to 4 inches thru, and for willows, I think that there is nothing that will beat it. It leaves the ground smooth and in good shape for plowing as the scrub is all cut off close to the ground and the willows are out by the roots. It just took four days to cut the 20

acres, a much faster and easier way than cutting with axe.

C. HADLEY

Edwin, Man.

NORRIS ON REGISTRATION

At a huge mass meeting held in Central Congregational Church, Winnipeg, on January 4 at which Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) gave some of his experiences in the firing line, an address was also given by Premier Norris in which he made the following remarks on registration:

"We have during the past few weeks been trying to persuade the people along the line of National Registration on behalf of National Service, a movement of the greatest importance at the present time," said the premier. "Of all audiences I have ever had the pleasure of facing, none has been a more intelligent and enthusiastic one than that which gathered at Dauphin last night to listen to an explanation of National Service. I have found that the people of Manitoba are anxious to do all in their power to render what assistance they can to the nation at the present time. I believe the people of Canada will respond with one accord. However, we find some who set themselves against National Registration. They are going up against the statesmen of the nations who have decided that the right thing is to fight. We have gentlemen in Canada who think they know better. These people should have been interned a year ago. I believe that men who oppose a government's request at such a time as this should be put in jail or some other place.

"No matter how we may think that war should not be, it is our duty to meet the condition that prevails now. The struggle is not a little quarrel between two nations. It is the most terrific struggle between two great ideals that has ever been fought in the history of the world. Where shall we be if Britain is defeated? Where would these people who are opposed to National Registration be? They would, then perhaps be in right company. This fight must be won on behalf of democracy."

COUNTRY ELEVATOR TARIFF

Following are the regulations issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners governing the Tariff of Licensed Country Elevator Charges for the year ending August 31, 1917. This tariff became effective September 1, 1916.

Subject to the capacity of the elevator and the nature of the construction all grain tendered must be taken into store upon the following terms and conditions, and under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1912.

Maximum Rates—Receiving, elevating, spouting, insurance against fire, storing for the first fifteen days and putting into cars on track. No elevator shall charge more than one and three-quarters of a cent per bushel. Storage not otherwise provided, including insurance against fire for each succeeding day after the first fifteen days shall not exceed one-thirtieth of one cent per bushel.

Shrinkage for Stored Grain—No elevator shall take more than one-half of one per cent to take care of shrinkage and waste in handling, storing and transmitting the grain to a terminal. No elevator shall take more than one per cent shrinkage on tough, damp and wet grain.

Shrinkage on Cash Grain—On street grain no elevator shall take a greater dockage than that shown by a proper test over a number ten sieve, except where grain contains foreign grain or seeds which cannot be taken out by a number ten sieve.

Dockage—No elevator shall take a greater dockage than that shown by a proper test over a number ten sieve, except where grain contains foreign grain or seeds which cannot be taken out by a number ten sieve. Every elevator must be equipped with the necessary sieves and scales for making proper tests, and the elevator operator must make the tests in the presence of the owner of the grain when requested.

General—When tough, damp or wet grain is taken into store it shall be at the owner's risk, and the elevator operator shall have the right to ship it immediately to a terminal elevator for treatment. The owner shall have the

right to name the terminal elevator to which it shall be shipped.

Rules and Regulations.

1.—In shipping or delivering any grain stored in a country elevator, the net weight on the ticket or tickets shall be final; unless an investigation by the Board of Grain Commissioners shows reason for the contrary. The shipper to be paid in case of short shipment up to the amount of his or her ticket or tickets for the full billing capacity of the car, at the same price as the car was disposed of.

2.—All shipping bills for grain shipped thru an elevator shall be made out by the elevator agent, and he shall advise such parties as the owner may instruct.

3.—The elevator owner shall, on all grain shipped thru the elevator, have the right to retain and hold the shipping bill until he receives a guarantee from the owner of the grain, another elevator owner, a licensed commission firm or individual, or any one else that the car may be sold to, that they will make proper adjustment as to the weight and grade. Upon receipt of storage tickets and lawful charges, the elevator owner shall deliver either the shipping bill to the party presenting the ticket or tickets, or a terminal warehouse receipt for the full amount of the grain called for in the ticket or tickets presented, up to the full carload.

4.—The owner of grain in an elevator wishing such grain shipped to any point other than a terminal point, or where Government weights cannot be obtained, the owner of the grain must then accept the elevator weights at the shipping point as final, unless the owner of the grain proves the shipping weights are not correct. Provided, however, that the owner of the grain can always demand an affidavit as to the actual grain shipped and delivered from the elevator operator and receiver of said grain respectively.

5.—No owner or operator of a country elevator or warehouse shall sell, assign, mortgage, pledge or hypothecate any grain stored in such elevator or warehouse, for which graded storage tickets or subject to grade and dock-



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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Steele Briggs Seed Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Canada

age' tickets or special bin tickets have been issued, and the owner or operator may be required by the Board to produce at any time proper registered warehouse receipts or bills of lading for such grain as has been shipped from the country elevator or warehouse and for which there is still outstanding graded storage tickets or 'subject to grade and dockage tickets or special bin tickets.'

Dispute As To Grade

1.—The ticket or tickets issued under and by virtue of these rules and regulations, must have incorporated therein, at the time of issue, the grade offered by the elevator owner or operator to the owner of the grain, and the following words: "Subject to Inspector's Grade and Dockage."

2.—The owner of the grain can only demand the quantity that the storage ticket or tickets call for.

3.—In case there is a dispute as to the weighing accuracy of the receiving scales, it shall be incumbent upon the owner of the elevator to prove that the scales are weighing accurately.

4.—A proper sample must be drawn from each wagon load by the elevator operator at the time of delivery, in the presence of the party delivering same, and such sample must be drawn satisfactorily to both the deliverer and the operator.

5.—Such sample must be placed in a receptacle satisfactory to the owner of the grain.

6.—After the grain is delivered the sample drawn must be properly mixed in the receptacle in which it has been placed. The owner and the elevator operator shall then take out of the quantity mixed at least three pounds, and place it in a receptacle which must be numbered and sealed, and so made that it can be securely locked. The receptacle shall be supplied by the elevator owner, and secured by a padlock. The lock shall be provided by the owner of the grain, and he shall retain possession of the key. The receptacle and key shall thereupon be immediately forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Grain, Winnipeg, Man., all charges prepaid. After receiving the Inspector's certificate, showing grade and dockage, the operating agent shall issue a storage ticket, showing grade and dockage, as given by the Chief Inspector, for the full amount of grain taken into store, and shall deliver to the owner at his request, in not less than car load lots, on track or at terminal point, the grade and quantity the storage tickets call for, after the owner has surrendered the storage receipts and paid or tendered all lawful charges against said grain.

7.—The owner of the elevator shall in all cases where grain is taken into store under the foregoing conditions, guarantee the grade and weight as specified in the storage ticket or tickets.

8.—At the time of delivery of any grain where a ticket of this kind is being used, and it is agreed upon by the owner of the grain and the elevator operator that the grain is tough, damp or wet, and the elevator operator marks such ticket or tickets, "Out of condition, tough, damp, or wet," then whatever grade such sample may receive from the Chief Inspector, it will still grade "tough, damp or wet."

9.—If the elevator operator fails at any time to draw and preserve such samples in the manner stated, in the case of dispute the onus will be on the elevator operator to prove the proper grade, and not on the owner of the grain.

Approved by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.
C. BIRKETT, Secretary.

REGISTERED HORSE SALE

The sale of 200 head of imported and native bred registered stallions and mares will be held at Bloomington, Ill., from January 30 to February 2. This lot has been consigned to the Bloomington Livestock Commission Barn by a large number of breeders. It comprises Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians, French draft and Shire Stallions and mares, which will be sold on the first three days of the sale. On the fourth day there will be offered Shetland and Welsh ponies and a number of light and heavy grade horses.

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Wheat—
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LIVESTOCK

Catt
Choice steers
Best butcher
Fair to good
Good to choi
Medium to a
Common cows
Canners
Good to choi
Fair to good
Best earn
Best butcher
Common to b
Fair to good
Fair to good
Best milkers
(each)
Fair milkers
(each)

Hog
Choice hogs
watered
Light hogs
Heavy sows
Stags

Sheep and
Choice lambs
Best killing

COUNTRY

Butter
No. 1 dairy

Eggs per
New laid

Potato
In sacks, per b

Milk and
Sweet cream
Cream for but
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Live P
Spring chicken
Fowl
Ducks
Geese
Turkeys

Hay (p
No. 2 Upland
No. 2 Timothy
No. 2 Midland

Date	1'
Jan. 2	177 1/2
3	183 1/2
4	183 1/2
5	179 1/2
6	183 1/2
8	186 1/2
Week ago	
Year ago	115 1/2

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 8, 1917)
 Wheat—As compared with prices at the end of the previous week Winnipeg May futures showed an advance at Saturday's close of 9 cents. There was also a stronger and steadier undertone than had been in evidence for some time. During the week there were large export sales reported by the Americans and a better outlook in regard to ocean tonnage has caused an advance in premiums for their cash wheat. This condition has not yet had any influence on the local cash market, but on Saturday there were reports of active enquiries for wheat at Buffalo. This will likely influence the local situation.
 Coarse grains have been quiet during the week, fluctuating in sympathy with the changes in wheat. Congestion on the railways is serious and restriction of shipments continue. The G.T.P. and C.N.R. are accepting shipments for Duluth, and there is also some movement to the government elevators at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. Since the holidays numerous enquiries for seed grain are reported, and no doubt it is wise for farmers to take steps now to secure their requirements as soon as possible.

Wheat—	May	July
January 2	184	179
January 3	189	186
January 4	189	185
January 5	185	182
January 6	189	186
January 8	191	189
Week ago	Holiday—New Year's Day	
Year ago	120	120

Oats—	May	July
January 2	59	
January 3	81	
January 4	61	60
January 5	60	59
January 6	61	60
January 8	62	61
Week ago	Holiday—New Year's Day	
Year ago	46	

Flax—	May	July
January 2	270	
January 3	269	
January 4	268	
January 5	269	
January 6	269	
January 8	269	
Week ago	Holiday—New Year's Day	
Year ago	218	

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.98
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.93
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.97
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.95
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.89

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.91
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.89
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.87
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.84
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.89
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.49
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	1.64
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.72
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.79
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.73
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.74
No. 4 wheat, part car, musty	1.54
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.72
No. 4 durum wheat, 2 cars	1.25
No. 2 mixed durum wheat, 1 car	1.92
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	2.02
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	2.94
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 3 cars, Kan.	1.99
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Kan.	1.97
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars	93
No. 3 mixed corn, 1 car	92
No. 3 mixed corn, 3 cars	93
No. 3 yellow corn, 5,500 bu., to arrive	93
No. 3 yellow corn, 4 cars	94
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	54
Standard white oats, 1 car	53
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, to arrive	54
Standard white oats, 1 car	54
No. 2 rye, 2 cars, to arrive	1.43
No. 3 rye, part car	1.42
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.18
No. 6 barley, 1 car	1.14
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.20
No. 6 barley, 2 cars	1.08
No. 5 barley, 1 car	1.17

No. 5 barley, 1 car	1.20
Sample barley, 1 car, to arrive	1.05
Sample barley, 1 car	1.11
No. 1 flax, 3 cars	2.87
No. 1 flax, 3 cars	2.88
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.85

	Close	Prev.
Baril	\$2.45	\$2.45
No. 1 Hard Winter	2.46	2.46
No. 1 Nor. Duluth	2.52	2.52
No. 1 Nor. Manitoba (old)	2.57	2.57
No. 2 Nor. Manitoba (old)	2.53	2.53
No. 3 Nor. Manitoba (old)	2.51	2.51

1916 Wheat	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	22,144.20	80,344.50
1 Nor.	1,483,757.30	8,699,457.00
2 Nor.	2,833,732.00	3,556,044.00
3 Nor.	2,879,148.30	2,672,824.10
No. 4	2,223,953.10	1,454,714.10
Others	8,898,697.30	2,541,900.10
This week	18,341,433.00	This week 19,305,284.20
Last week	16,610,665.50	Last week 16,578,971.20
Increase	1,700,767.50	Increase 2,726,313.00
Oats	This Year	Last Year
1 C.W.	24,118.26	116,527.12
2 C.W.	2,526,566.11	3,392,617.01
3 C.W.	894,593.04	1,818,414.17
Ex. 1 fl.	1,537,981.10	504,450.01
Others	4,969,036.07	1,459,409.31
This week	9,952,315.24	This week 7,092,418.28
Last week	9,195,589.09	Last week 6,119,941.22
Increase	756,726.15	Increase 972,477.06
Barley	This Year	Last Year
3 C.W.	164,807.32	1 N.W.C. 979,701.37
4 C.W.	371,048.44	2 C.W. 219,551.38
Rej.	87,457.17	3 C.W. 74,931.24
Feed	249,334.21	Others 36,419.28
Others	220,112.24	
This week	1,062,700.42	This week 1,310,604.15
Last week	975,165.31	Last week 1,238,358.09
Increase	87,535.11	Increase 72,246.06
Last year's total	1,272,326.44	Last year's total 840,375.11

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.53	\$1.96
2 Nor. wheat	1.80	1.96
3 Nor. wheat	1.77	1.89
3 white oats	.55	.54
Barley	76-100	90-121
Flax, No. 1	2.60	2.88
Futures—	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
May wheat	1.89	1.89
July wheat	1.86	1.81

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO
 Chicago, Jan. 4.—The Breeders' Gazette of Chicago makes some important comments on the opening markets for 1917. It says: "At the inception of 1917 values of all livestock were on the highest plane in trade history. At Chicago prime heavy cattle were quotable to \$11.80 per cwt., weighty shipping hogs sold at \$10.50 per lb. at \$13.00 and mixed sheep at \$10.50 on the first session of the year. At the corresponding time in 1916 \$0.50 bought the best cattle, \$7.00 was the limit on hogs, \$10.00 stopped choice lambs and \$7.25 was an outside price on sheep. Even at the present high altitude of prices all markets have a healthy undertone. Competition is keen and there is an outlet for everything from quality to trash. Around the holidays there has been unprecedented and continuous activity in buying circles. Eastern demand for cattle and hogs has been unseasonably broad and shortage of both sheep and lambs is acute.
 Dressing percentages are the lowest in trade history at midwinter. Few cattle dressing out 60 per cent. are reaching packers' hands, and much of the steer supply is dressing 55 to 56 per cent. Much stuff is now being marketed that should be fed another 60 days. There is now, however, a margin of \$2.00 to \$3.00 between prices paid by feeders last fall and prices those cattle will now bring, so "safety first" is a good sound to many. Many feeders are selling off what they now have. Others have strong confidence in the market and are putting in new lots so the market for this particular class of cattle is picking up."

WINNIPEG
 Winnipeg, Jan. 3.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for the past week as follows: Cattle, 1,100; calves, 30; sheep and lambs, 50; hogs, 4,330.
 We had very light receipts of cattle last week on account of the holiday season. There were few cattle with quality offered and the prices on what sold were fully steady with the high markets before Christmas. Now the holidays are over there should be a good trade for whatever killing cattle that come, as the packers will again be looking for beef. The stocker and feeder trade is somewhat slow, the country demand being light. We would quote good quality stockers and feeders up to \$6.00, with choice steady kind up to \$6.25. Trade on good springing cows that are close up to calving remains good, but the kind that are backward are hard sellers. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$8.50; common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00.
 There is an excellent demand for good quality lambs from \$11.75 to \$12.25 and good quality sheep from \$8.50 to \$9.25.
 The hog market closed strong last week on light receipts at \$11.50 for select fat and watered. The market opened this week at \$11.50, advancing to \$11.75 Wednesday, to \$11.90 to \$12.00 Thursday and closing Friday at \$12.00. The strong hog market was due to Eastern competition.

CALGARY
 Calgary, Jan. 6.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses 335; cattle, 1,179; hogs, 2,331; sheep, 322; and this week a year ago as: Horses, 115; cattle, 653; hogs, 3,274; sheep, 112.
 Top steers made \$7.35 on this market yesterday. Average steers \$7.25 to \$7.50. Heifers \$7.00. Cows \$6.50. Bulls and oxen steady to strong. Stocker and feeder cattle went higher and the demand for likely breeding stock was greater than the supply. We look for all good classes to sell high in the future. Feeder steers at \$6.75 to \$7.00. Breeding two-year-old heifers, \$7.50. Calves, \$8.00 to \$9.00. Hogs made a new record and we sold 676 hogs on Thursday and Friday for \$11.50 with full freight paid on certain cars. (Top prices for cattle and hogs this week a year ago, \$6.00 and \$9.00 respectively.)

EDMONTON
 Edmonton, Jan. 5.—This week's receipts at the Edmonton stockyards were: Cattle, 190; calves, 53; hogs, 696.
 Butcher cattle this week were scarce with a strong demand for same, and top steers sold at \$7.25. Feeder steers sold at \$6.25, but there were not nearly enough to fill the demand, and it looks as if there was going to be a good market for this class of stock for some time to come. A few extra choice stocker heifers sold at \$6.75, but the market price was steady at \$6.50. Hogs raised 25 cents this week, bringing \$11.25 off cars. The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. handled 20 per cent. of the cattle and 10 per cent. of the hogs.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Jan. 7	Year Ago	Toronto Jan. 4	Calgary Jan. 6	Chicago Jan. 5	St. Paul Jan. 4
Cattle						
Choice steers	7.75-8.50		9.25-9.75		11.25-11.50	8.50-9.50
Best butcher steers	7.25-7.75	6.50-6.75	7.90-9.25	7.25-7.85	10.00-11.25	7.50-8.50
Fair to good butcher steers	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.50	6.50-7.00		7.50-10.00	7.50-8.50
Good to choice fat cows	6.00-6.50	5.50-5.75	7.00-7.40	6.00-6.50	7.50-8.75	6.75-8.00
Medium to good cows	4.75-5.75	4.75-5.25	6.50-6.80	4.50-5.00	6.25-7.50	5.75-6.75
Common cows	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.00	6.50-6.80	4.50-5.00	5.35-6.10	5.25-5.75
Canners	3.00-3.75		4.10-4.40	2.50-3.00	4.50-5.25	4.25-5.00
Good to choice heifers	6.75-7.25	5.75-6.25	7.50-8.00	6.50-7.00	7.25-10.50	7.00-8.00
Fair to good heifers	6.00-6.50		7.00-7.50	5.50-6.50	5.00-7.25	6.00-7.00
Best oxen	5.75-6.50	5.00-5.50	4.75-6.50			
Best butcher bulls	3.25-6.25	3.00-5.50	7.20-7.60	4.25-5.50	7.25-8.25	6.00-7.00
Common to bologna bulls	4.25-5.25		4.85-5.20	3.50-4.25	5.35-6.90	5.50-6.00
Fair to good feeder steers	5.50-6.25	5.40-6.00	6.20-6.75	6.25-7.00	6.75-8.00	6.75-7.50
Fair to good stocker steers	5.50-6.50	5.25-5.50	5.50-6.25	6.00-7.00	5.70-7.25	6.00-6.75
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$85	\$65-\$80	\$80-\$100	\$95-\$100		\$60-\$80
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75		\$45-\$60
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$12.00	\$9.00	\$12.50	\$11.50	9.10-10.40	9.25-10.00
Light hogs	\$8.00-9.00		11.50		9.75-10.50	9.50-9.60
Heavy sows	\$9.00	6.25-7.00	9.00		9.30-9.90	8.00-8.25
Stags	\$5.50	\$4.50				
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	11.75-12.25	\$8.50	12.25-13.75	\$11.50	11.25-13.50	10.00-12.75
Best killing sheep	8.50-9.25	6.50-7.00	8.75-9.50	8.50-10.75	9.10-10.25	6.00-10.00

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg Jan. 7	Year Ago	Toronto Jan. 4	Calgary Jan. 4	Regina Jan. 5	Saskatoon Jan. 5
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	35c	24c-26c	40c-41c	35c	40c	35c
Eggs (per doz.)						
New laid	50c	40c-45c	65c	45c	50c	40c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new	80c	50c	1.00-1.50 Western	75c	80c	55c
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	50c	40c				
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	43c	37c				
Live Poultry						
Spring chickens	18c	17c	20c-22c	20c	20c	
Fowl	14c	13c-14c	16c-18c	18c-19c	15c	
Ducks	17c	15c	21c-23c	17c-18c	20c	
Geese	16c	15c	21c-22c	17c-18c	20c	
Turkeys	23c	19c	30c-35c	20c-28c	20c	
Hay (per ton)						
No. 2 Upland	\$14					
No. 2 Timothy	\$12	\$10	\$13-\$15	\$14	\$5	\$10.00
No. 2 Midland		\$12				

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from January 2 to January 8 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					Feed	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'		1CW	2CW	3CW	4CW	5CW	No. 3	No. 4	Reg.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Reg.
Jan. 2	177	174	169	156	136	90	54	51	51	51	49	97	72	72	290	277	249		
3	183	180	176	162	142	94	57	54	54	52	51	99	73	73	299	286	259		
4	183	180	176	162	142	94	57	54	54	52	51	100	74	74	299	286	259		
5	179	177	173	159	139		55	52	52	51	50	100	74	74	299	286	259		
6	183	180	177	162	142		57	54	54	52	51	100	74	74	299	286	259		
8	186	182	179	164			58	55	55	54	53	100	74	74	299	286	259		
Week ago																			
Year ago	115	112	109	105	97	77	41	38	38	37	36	61	61	61	210	207			

TORONTO
 Toronto, Jan. 4.—Prices on yesterday's cattle market were steady at an advance of 50 cents per 100 pounds over last week's figures. Several loads of choice cattle were put over the scales yesterday at \$10.00 per hundredweight, and a number of loads of good butchers were cashed at \$9.25.
 The feature of yesterday's market was the advance in the price of hogs to the extent of 25 cents per hundredweight. The fed and watered price which was generally obtained yesterday was \$12.50, as compared with Tuesday's price of \$12.25.
 Trade was steady in the small meats department. Choice spring lambs ranged between \$13.00 and \$12.75, and culls were \$8.00 to \$10.00.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

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

SHIP YOUR
FURS
AND
HIDES
TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
277 BURGESS STREET
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO
SHIP TO US.

Queen Incubators The Perfect Hatching Machine, for which we have just received exclusive Agency in this territory. It will pay you to write us for descriptive circulars and prices.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited
Builders of the Famous Lightweight Farm CUSHMAN Engines
Dept. "D," Whyte Ave. and Vine St. Winnipeg, Manitoba

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR
Fanning Mills—Smoot and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centres.

The Civil Service

Continued from Page 4

to give the positions to the men who have served their country at the front and not to impose upon them the burden and delay incident to the taking of qualifying examinations. If there is considerable unemployment amongst the returned fighters, many of whom will be physically incapable of doing heavy work, there will not be much disposition to criticize the government for throwing open to them the doors of the outside service. As a matter of fact the war has already been responsible for a postponement of a wider application of the principles of the Civil Service Act of 1908. It will be recalled that some defects in the present law were called to the attention of the present government with the result that a new act was drafted and submitted to Parliament on the eve of the adjournment of the house in 1914. The idea was that the amendments were to be studied by the members during the recess and legislation passed when the house re-assembled. But the war came and consideration of the bill was postponed indefinitely. The bill provides for the extension of the merit system to certain branches of the outside service, re-adjusts the grades of the present inside service, raises the maximum salary of the lower division, which in view of the increasing cost of living, is admitted to be too low, provides an age limit for the compulsory retirement of civil servants, and effectively blocks any loop-holes in the present law. The amendments, while not fulfilling the promises made by Sir Robert Borden to extend the merit to the outside service are an improvement in many respects on the present law which was

introduced by the Liberals, but, as stated, the after-war conditions will probably necessitate a revision of the amendments in order that justice may be done to returned soldiers in distress.

Commissioners Wholly Responsible

At a convention of the National Assembly of the Civil Service Commissioners held at Los Angeles, Cal., in June last, Mr. William Foran, secretary of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, delivered an address explanatory of the Canadian Civil Service Act. Mr. Foran asserted that the powers given to the Civil Service Commissioners make it apparent that Parliament was sincere in its desire that the commissioners should have ample power to make the law effective. By way of explanation he said: "The system of examinations to be held under the law is left entirely to the discretion of the commissioners. If, therefore, the character of the tests prescribed is unsuitable it is not the fault of the law, as no promotion can be made without the certificate of the commissioners. If an incompetent employee is promoted, it is not the fault of the law, as no promotion can be made without the certificate of the commissioners. If the law is not being observed, it is not because there is no provision in the law to preclude such a contingency; on the contrary the commissioners are expressly charged with the duty of investigating violations of the act. Furthermore, if the law governing the outside service is not being observed the commissioners have the authority to investigate and report upon the abuses which they find to exist. If the conduct and efficiency of the staff of any department are not satisfactory, again it is not the fault of the law, as the powers of the com-

missioners expressly provide that, upon the request of the head of a department, approved by the governor in council, the commissioners may be called upon to investigate.

EXERCISE FOR LAYING HENS

The hen should be given exercise in the winter. One way to furnish some exercise is to feed such grain as corn, oats, wheat and barley in litter. Cover the floor with straw six inches deep and scatter the grain feed in it. The straw should be changed frequently as it must be remembered that it will soon become soiled from the droppings from the birds. Some of the poultry diseases are spread thru the droppings.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Several letters have reached The Guide recently from subscribers stating that reports are abroad that the money subscribed for the Belgian Relief Fund is not being distributed to the best advantage. The following letter from the secretary of the Manitoba Branch of the Belgian Relief Fund should dispel all idea of any suggestion of poor administration and emphasize the very effective way in which all contributions to this very worthy cause are being handled.

Editor,
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.
Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 26th inst., asking for information concerning the administration of the Belgian Relief Fund we wish to state that there is not the least fear of any particle of food or supplies sent to Belgium falling into the hands of the Germans. The whole of the relief work is done by a neutral commission, whose activities outside of Belgium are under

the direct supervision of the allied governments. The British and the Belgian Government are amongst the largest subscribers to this fund. In Belgium itself, the distribution of the food is done by a neutral commission, every barge carrying the supplies being carefully sealed by the officials of this commission and the supplies are retailed to the needy people by these officials. In Belgium the work of this commission is under the effective protection of the American and Spanish ambassadors. The mere fact of the British and Belgian governments authorizing and actively supporting this movement should be sufficient proof that supplies do not go to the Germans.

Concerning the further enquiry of one of your subscribers as to which province gets credit for donations received, we might say that a careful tab is kept on all donations received, the name and address of each donor being noted. We have received a large number of subscriptions from generous donors located in Saskatchewan and these donations are carefully marked as coming from Saskatchewan.

We understand there is a committee of the Belgian Relief Fund in Regina, and should any Saskatchewan donor prefer, as would be natural, to send their subscription to this Committee, they can of course do so. The address of this committee is Mr. George Footmans, Cameron Street, Regina.

Holding ourselves at your disposal for any further information you may desire,

We remain,
Yours truly,
A. DeJARDIN,
Secretary.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$8,426 29
Proceeds of Dance and Social given in Burlington School House, Birchholm, Alta.	76 00
Harry J. Adams, Carmanagay, Alta.	3 50
Mrs. C. Cox, Browning, Sask.	2 00
Mrs. Wm. Storach, Quamtook, Sask.	1 00
Mr. A. Shannon, Kingsland, Sask.	10 00
Mrs. K. Shannon, Kingsland, Sask.	5 00
T. S. M., Cut Knife, Sask.	10 00
Proceeds of Sale of Work by the Treasurers Ladies' Aid, Treeshank, Man.	10 00
Frank Williams, Glenavon, Sask.	5 00
J. B. Champness, Speedington, Sask.	3 00
Manna Sunday School, Manna, Sask.	10 00
Mr. F. B. Lucky Lake, Sask.	5 00
Noble Tait, Parkbeg, Sask.	1 00
A. Friend	5 00
D. McEachen, Grand Valley, Cochrane, Alta.	5 00
A. Townsend, Verwood, Sask.	10 00
Mrs. E. Trowell, Collins, Sask.	21 00
P. Johnson, Greenway, Man.	2 00
H. P. Johnson, Greenway, Man.	1 00
Mr. Chas. W. Ellerby, Thorne, Alta.	1 00
J. E. Docking, Swan Lake, Man.	15 00
Nels. P. Larson, Swanton, Sask.	10 00
Clara McPherson, Pleasant Valley, Sask.	10 00
Bella McPherson, Pleasant Valley, Sask.	10 00
J. C. Brown and Family, Gramme, Alta.	50 00
Alexander Johnston (3 years old), Austin, Man.	50
Edwin Bowle (24th Battalion), Yorkton, Sask.	20 00
Flourie Davis, Rosedale, Sask.	20 00
George and Hilda Hollowell, McNutt, Sask.	7 50
Wm. Cary, Watrous, Sask.	3 00
A. G. Randall, Truxon, Sask.	2 50
John F. Lewis, Rush Lake, Sask.	3 00
J. H. Slater, Balmoral, Man.	5 00
G. G. Croote, Cayley, Alta.	25 00
Robt. Kilgour, Greenway, Man.	5 00
Proceeds of Social held at Residence of Frank Storach, Quamtook, Sask.	12 00
Chas. J. Meadows, Rapid City, Man.	10 00
Ernest Bishop, Glen Ewen, Sask.	5 00
Miss Laura Brewster, Greenridge, Man.	2 00
Total	\$8,825 29

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$738 00
Member of Winifred G.G. Local, Sidney P. Hooff, Sask.	20 00
Frank Williams, Glenavon, Sask.	5 00
Chas. J. Meadows, Rapid City, Man.	10 00
Total	\$783 00

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$1,963 50
J. B. Champness, Speedington, Sask.	2 00
F. B. Lucky Lake, Sask.	5 00
Proceeds of Concert and Sale of Farm Produce at Wartime, Sask., by Flaxland G.G.A.	418 00
Chas. J. Meadows, Rapid City, Man.	5 00
South Bay Farmers, South Bay, Man.	17 00
Xmas Tree and Concert of Rose Lea School, Wilton, Man.	24 00
Total	\$2,432 50

POLISH-RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$44 00
B. Brewster, Greenridge, Man.	5 00
Total	\$49 00

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$106 10
J. B. Champness, Speedington, Sask.	2 00
Proceeds of Social held at Residence of Frank Storach, Quamtook, Sask.	12 00
Total	\$120 10

GOOD SICI \$1.50 up Man.

BROWN AN cockerels f Single Cou Geo. Somer

PURE BRE \$2.00 1/2 Sack.

BARRED B \$3.00 each stock and Macleod.

FOR SALE Island Red \$2.00. M.

WHITE WY famous lay at \$3.00 each. Wil

RHODE IS Comb) fo and a heavy face. g McTaggart

BARRED B Rocks for \$20.00 doz La Chapel

WHITE WY \$2.00 each for eggs fo Sack.

IMPROVED winning a saddle. A Stock Farm

FINE LARG of breeding pedigrees Bushy, Al

DUROC-JEI sale: fine t Lennox H

FOR SALE Boars, big orders for Box 21, T

IMPROVED in pen of Boyce, Dv

BROWNE B ers of Abs

REGISTERED Berkshire Sack.

BRAEBURN Thomson.

REGISTERED males D

WANTED—born or H small lots Blain, Co

EXCHANGE R. R. Das

SAUNDER'S daily for Hardy ras montale, Valley B-

FETTIT'S C 10 lb. post 60 lbs. fo \$75.00 for prepaid fr at once. I

ANNUAL J Grain Ge held on Ja house.

TRAPPER 1 Capades 1 in quakes Edmund t Montreal t

TO EXCHA one eight telephone occupied Haven, Sa

F.

FOR SALE inch plate Pencilbury

SASKATOON Sack. Spc Sting glass

POULTRY AND EGGS

GOOD SICILIAN BUTTERCUP COCKERELS, \$1.50 up. Margaret Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 1-2

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

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Mrs. John Salkeld, Gerald, Sask. 52-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 each; well marked and from prize winning stock and good layers. J. Horner, Box 22, Macleod, Alberta. 52-3

FOR SALE—25 LARGE PURE BRED RHODE Island Red Cockerels, from good laying strain, \$2.00. Mrs. Gustav Mellicke, Dundurn, Sask. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, GUILD famous laying strain, choice snow white birds, at \$3.00 each. Ferris S.C.W. Leghorns, \$1.50 each. Willow Poultry Farm, Willows, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS (ROSE Comb) for sale, bred from prize winning stock and a heavy laying strain, \$5.00 and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—MY ENTIRE FLOCK OF Rocks for sale; cockerels, \$5.00; hens and pullets, \$2.00 down. Satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2.00 each; pullets, \$1.50. Orders booked now for eggs for hatching. Gramere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 2-2

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 71f

FINE LARGE YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS of breeding age, from mature stock, \$18 each, pedigrees furnished. Poplar Grove Farm, Busby, Alberta.

DUROC-JERSEY REGISTERED PIGS FOR sale; fine type of quick growers and light feeders. Lennox H. Lindsay, Irricana, Alberta. 2-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLAND CHINA Boars, big type, 7 months old. Also booking orders for January pigs. Write your wants to Box 21, Porterville, Sask.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—2 SOWS, FIRST a pen of 4, Regina, 1916; 21 spring pigs. Jas. Boyce, Doune Lodge, Arcola, Sask. 1-2

CATTLE

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDERS of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS AND Berkshire hogs for sale. F. Colburn, Gull Lake, Sask. 1-5

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS. BENJ. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask. 52-5

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—MALES OR FE males. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 52-4

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED GRADE SHORTHORN or Hereford cows and heifers; will buy in small lots or ranch as going concern. F. A. Blain, Connaught Building, Saskatoon. 2-3

MISCELLANEOUS

EXCHANGE FOR LIVESTOCK N.E. 24-27-28. R. R. Dazaard, Minotona, Man. 52-2

SAUNDER'S HYBRID APPLES, BRED especially for the northwest, yearling 35 cents. Hardy raspberries, strawberries, currants, ornamentals, windbreak trees, sweet clover seed. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 1-6

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY, 10 lb. pails, 20 lb. pails, 60 lb. tins. All crated 60 lbs. to the crate; \$15.00 for two crates, \$75.00 for ten crates. L. A. H. Georgetown. Must prepay freight on Canadian Northern. Order at once. R. B. Pettit, Georgetown, Ont. 2-2

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE REDFIELD Grain Growers' Association Limited will be held on January 20 at 2 p.m. in Redfield School-house.

TRAPPER POISON—GOESY LIQUID POISON Capable kill animals on spot. Eleventh season in market. Excellent results. Free circulars. Edmund Goesy, Milwaukee, Wis., Station C. Mention this paper. 2-2

TO EXCHANGE FOR PERCHERON STALLION, one eight roomed house and lot, situation ideal; telephone and electric light installed; always occupied. Apply to Norman Hardy, Rock Haven, Sask.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—EATON'S GRAIN CRUSHER, 8 inch plate, in good order, price \$15.00. W. Fendlibury, Springdale, Sask.

OPTICIANS

SASKATOON OPTICAL CO., SASKATOON, Sask. Specialists in eye examination and fitting glasses. 51-13

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. 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 most 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.

DENTISTS

DR. DIXON, DENTAL SPECIALIST 123 Eighth Ave East Calgary 49-12

PATENTS AND LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask. 45-13

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICITORS—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 71f

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg, P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

LET'S BUY OUR SEEDS FROM HARRIS McFadden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. Catalog on request. 41-10

FOR SALE—4,000 BUSHELS OF MARQU'S wheat, grown from registered seed. Apply Reginald Shelton, Harris Sask.

FLAX—400 BUSHELS CLEAN NO. 4 SEED, grown on spring sowing, \$3.25 per bushel, including bean. R. F. Marshall, Norge Sask. 1-2

CLEAN BANNER OATS, 80 CENTS BUSHEL, bags free; samples furnished; no cartons. Satisfaction or money back. L. W. Anderson, Bittern Lake, Alberta. 2-3

1,475 BUSHELS PURE MARQUIS, CLEANED; should grade 1 Northern. Small premium over market for car. Wm. A. Kennedy, Conquest, Sask. 2-2

O.A.C. NO. 12 OATS—SPECIAL IMPROVED seed, grown on breaking, free from noxious weeds, \$1.25 bushel, sacks included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Eureka Pedigreed Seed Farm, Waskada, Man. 2-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—FROM THE old reliable stand. Write for price and sample. James Strang, Balduf, Man. 2-12

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMARAC and round willow fence posts. Write for catalog prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

CORDWOOD AND POLES IN 8 AND 16 FT. lengths. Write for prices delivered your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

100 REGISTERED SHORTHORN HEIFERS and cows bred in Manitoba and Ontario. Home bred and selected from a number of splendid herds Clydesdales and Yorkshires. Popular prices. J. Boussfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 251f

LONG IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR sale, also some early spring Holstein bulls and White Rock cocks. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 471f

FOR SALE—THREE CLYDE STALLIONS, TEN Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire boars and Plymouth Rock cockerels. High class stuff at right prices. Carman and Roland stations. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 511f

FOR SALE—TWENTY BERKSHIRES, TEN Shorthorns, both sexes. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 2-2

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER & SONS' CARNEGIE MAN, breeders of Clydesdales, Marcs and Fillies for sale. 25-1f

M-OPA FARM—PERCHERON STALLION for sale. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 45-5

FOR SALE—DRAFT AND GENERAL PURPOSE horses, will sell by team or carload lot. Farmers co-operate and save money by buying direct from farm. C. O. Holstein, Wauchope, Sask.

TO EXCHANGE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, rising three years; a good one. Want four young work horses. Box 16, Yorkton, Sask. 52-4

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR sale, imported and Canadian bred, first class prize winners, all of choicest breeding, any age; price reasonable. G. Nachtegaele, North Battleford, Sask. 52-12

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, four years old. R. H. Fry, Hartney, Man. 52-4

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, "Albion's Gift," for sale. Light bay, rising seven. Licensed for service in Manitoba, schedule "A." Lots of weight and quality, proven sire. Cheap for cash or will trade. Henry Sangster, La Salle, Man. 2-2

FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STALLION, three years old. Apply to Gray Johnstone, Holmestown, Man. 2-4

J. H. GRAHAM—PERCHERON, BELGIAN and Hackney stallions for sale and exchange, liberal terms. Saskatoon, Sask. 21f

Fence Posts, Cord Wood, Etc.

Those of our readers who have cord wood, fence posts, etc. for sale will find that this is a good time to advertise. Our records show that most of those who sell fence posts prefer to place their advertising copy in The Guide about this time. An ad. now gives you time to get the replies and make your sales in sufficient time to allow the farmer who buys, to haul home the material while the snow is on the ground.

A. C. Carr, Melakwa, B.C., after he had had an advertisement in The Guide for a short time last winter wrote as follows—"I am now filled up with orders from my ad. to keep me going for some time."

Farmers in districts where timber is scarce are wanting cord wood. One farmer residing at Oak Lake, Manitoba, writes The Guide under date of December 29 last as follows—"Last year I saw an ad. in your paper re wood for sale. I got a car thru the ad. from the secretary of an association. I want a car again now, but I don't see any ads. in your paper." These are other farmers in this position.

Send in your ads. on cordwood, fence posts, etc., now. The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" is planned so as to co-operate with the readers in affording them an economical opening to wider markets. A glance at this page will show the many departments into which it is divided. This affords the prospective buyer a quick method of referring to the section in which he will find offerings in the line he intends to buy. Naturally he will look over all the advertisements in that particular section before making his choice.

This means that every advertisement will be read by every prospective buyer. This is the strong advantage of this classified section.

Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

FARM LANDS

FRUIT LANDS—BRITISH COLUMBIA. SOME choice fruit land, a mile from railway station; splendid shipping point. From 4 acres up; \$100 an acre, easy terms. J. B. Martin, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 461f

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

FARMS WITH HORSES, CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS; genuine bargains; our catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 52-3

A FEW GOOD FARMS TO RENT. WADDINGTON & Cronk, Auctioneers, Alameda, Sask. 1-3

NORTH EAST QUARTER 34-35-1 WEST second, Freeville Extension four miles; cultivated; idle two years; frame buildings; good well water; every acre best of land. Price \$2,400, \$400 cash. Fred C. Hamilton, 701 McArthur Block, Winnipeg. 1-3

BIGGER CROPS AND PLEASANTER CLIMATE are enjoyed by the farmer in Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho and Western Montana, where the same work will bring you more per acre, without the extreme heat or cold that injure crops and take a lot of joy out of life. Farm land bought now is bound to increase in value. Write for our folder "A Farm Home for You," and tell us what kind of a place you want. Farm Development Bureau 62, Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Washington.

220 ACRES WHEAT LAND—BRICK HOUSE, large barn, good water in house and barn, also spring. A bargain, \$7,500, easy terms. Apply at once. M. S. Colquhoun, Deloraine, Man. 1-3

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION ADJOINING town with three elevators. Fenced all round with five wires; 132 acres broken, 10 acres hay, 30 acres pasture, fenced. Soil chocolate loam, laying fairly level. Has produced 4,000 bushels of grain. Stone stable, frame house, overflowing well, 9 head of horses and equipment. All of farm can be broken. Cash price \$42 per acre. Box 2, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

HIDES AND FURS

RAW FURS—WILL PAY FOR NO. 1 WOLF \$3 to \$6; No. 1 Fox \$4 to \$10; No. 1 Rat 10 cents to 40 cents; No. 1 Skunk \$1 to \$3. Ship all your furs and get highest market prices. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springdale, Sask.

Men and Women Boys and Girls

Earn from \$10.00 to \$50.00 During the Winter Months

There are many communities in Western Canada where The Guide is not represented. We want a local agent to look after our subscription business in every locality, and have a very attractive proposition to offer. We pay a liberal commission and also a monthly salary based on the total number of subscriptions turned in.

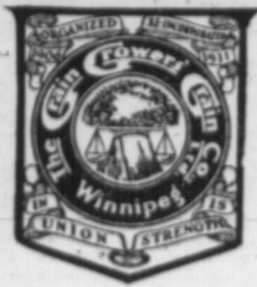
CLEAR PROFIT

You can engage in this work during your spare time. The money which you make is clear profit. There is practically no expense in connection with the work. The Guide supplies you with the necessary forms for taking subscriptions and makes it easy for you by telling you how to succeed. You can earn anywhere from \$10.00 to \$50.00 in the winter months by this method.

If you are interested, drop a postal card to The Guide office and ask for Letter "H," which will give you full particulars of our proposition.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Advertisement for Galloway Engines, featuring a large image of an engine and text describing its power and efficiency. Price listed as \$159.50.



Saskatoon and Moose Jaw Shipments

ON account of the restriction placed on the shipping of grain by the different railway companies, farmers shipping from stations west of Saskatoon and Moose Jaw find it necessary, for the time being, to bill their grain to either of these points. Cars shipped from these districts should be billed as follows: _____

(Mail address, not for purposes of delivery)

Consigned to ORDER OF GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

Care of CANADIAN GOVERNMENT INTERIOR ELEVATOR.

Destination.....SASKATOON, SASK., (OR MOOSE JAW, SASK.)

Notify....GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

At.....WINNIPEG

Province.....MANITOBA

Route..... Car Initial..... Car No.....

Ask your railway agent which point you should ship to. Forward your Bill of Lading when completed to our Winnipeg office with your selling instructions.

Alberta Shippers

From certain points South of Calgary shipments are being accepted only for Calgary. Cars from these points should be billed to the Order, Grain Growers' Grain Company, Calgary. Notify Grain Growers' Grain Company at Calgary. Shipments from other points in Alberta may be billed to either Saskatoon or Moose Jaw, depending upon which of these points is in the most direct line of transit between the shipping point and Port Arthur or Fort William. Mail all Bills of Lading for shipments from Alberta points to our Calgary office, 339 Eighth Avenue West.

Practically all of this grain shipped to these Interior Elevators is ultimately reshipped to Fort William or Port Arthur. The railway companies make a charge

in some instances for what is known as an extra haul in cases where the point of shipment is not in a direct line of transit via the interior point to the Head of the Lakes. Your railway agent will tell you whether or not such a charge applies to shipments from your station.

We are in a position to handle grain shipped to these

Interior Elevators to the best possible advantage. Our shippers get the same high class service in the selling of this grain they now get on shipments billed to the Lake Terminals. The bulk of the grain shipped to these in-

terior points is sold on the Winnipeg market. Mail the Bill of Lading for your car to our Winnipeg office, as you would do if you were shipping to Fort William or Port Arthur.

Your Interests are Our Interests

SEED GRAIN
Government Seed Inspectors are located at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, and for all the grain coming up to a certain standard a Seed Certificate is issued and the grain is stored along with grain of the same standard. We have already been successful in selling a few cars for which Seed Certificates have been issued at a nice premium.

LIVESTOCK handled on commission, through our office at Union Stock Yards, St Boniface, Man.
FARM IMPLEMENTS, Lumber, Fencing and other farm needs sold at next-to-manufacturers' prices.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
Winnipeg - Manitoba
Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia