

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

January 9, 1918

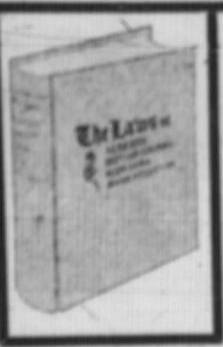
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 "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
 A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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 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 Farmers' Parliaments promise to be bigger and better this year than ever. The first of these is being held this week in Brandon. A full report of this great convention will appear in next week's Guide. The next provincial convention will be that of the United Farmers' of Alberta which meets in Calgary from January 22-25. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association convention will meet in Regina from February 12-15. Arrangements have been made to have three representatives of The Guide present at each of these conventions, and full reports both of the men's and women's sections will be published in the issue of the week following each of the conventions.

After The Guide Seed Fair the winners were asked to outline the methods by which their prize winning samples were grown. There was a splendid response to this request, practically every prizewinner outlining his methods in detail. A few of these letters are published in this issue and others will follow at intervals. It will be noted by a perusal of the articles that the success of the competitors was not due to chance but to good farming practice. In practically every case where a grain grower gets into the prize money in strong competition, it is the result of special care in cultivation and selection. Success in farming, as in any other occupation, depends almost altogether on careful, intelligent attention to details in all operations pertaining to it.

The Good Roads movement is spreading rapidly through Western Canada. In this issue an outline of the work that has been done by the Wallace municipality in Manitoba is given. As will be seen, the work is rapidly nearing completion and when the system is completed every farmer in the municipality will be within two miles of an improved modern highway. There are several municipalities in Manitoba which have done equally creditable work in improving their country roads and sometime we hope to have an opportunity of outlining what some of them have accomplished. What has been

accomplished in Wallace can be duplicated in any well settled municipality. Good roads pay. There is no more expensive luxury than bad roads. The work is receiving encouragement from the provincial governments, and the time is not far distant when the Western provinces will have country roads equal to any on the continent.

Apple growing in the western provinces is a question that never fails to arouse interest wherever it is discussed. There have been many disappointing failures in producing apples on the prairies but there have also been some encouraging successes. Among those who have been successful is A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, Man. He has been experimenting continuously for 44 years in the West. The results of all these years of experience are summed up in his article, "Apple Growing in Manitoba." By following his advice many of the disappointments incident to apple growing may be avoided.

The returns from the \$10,000 Bigger Yields Campaign that is being conducted by The Guide is not only satisfying, it is inspiring. The fact that farmers throughout the West—men worth from \$20,000 to \$50,000—are sending in large reports covering as many as forty subscriptions on a single order is proof conclusive that the farmers are aware of the benefits to be derived from the use of superior seed grain. We know of no one thing that gives us more pleasure than to note that the farmers throughout the West have learned this most important fact in connection with their agricultural operations. Let the good work continue.

Our request for contributions on matters pertaining to farm life and work has met with encouraging response. The publication of the articles received will begin in an early issue. They are full of ideas that have been put to the test of practical farm experience. Watch for them. They are sure to contain just the information that you have been looking for.

Cash prizes will be given for contributions from The Guide readers on subjects pertaining to farm life and work. These contributions should preferably contain not more than 600 words, but well written articles will be accepted should they exceed this length. They should be written on one side of the paper only. For the best contribution on each subject a prize of \$3.00 will be given; for the second best, \$2.00, and others that are published will be paid for at the usual contributors' rates. Contributions on the following subjects should be posted not later than January 15.

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

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

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

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



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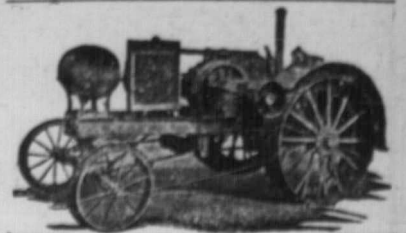
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Our Ottawa Letter

Farm Labor—To Build 300,000 Tons Shipping—Railway Nationalization.
(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—The turn-over a new leaf spirit which marks the beginning of the New Year pervades the capital. Ministers are foregathering after the holidays with their minds set upon the problems of the day which confront them. As members of a Union government with an unmistakable mandate from the people they are deeply impressed with the necessity of action. They know that the expectations of the people are running high and that failure on the part of the new non-party administration to demonstrate its superiority over the party government it has succeeded, will be sharply criticized.

Sir Robert Borden, who has been enjoying a rest down in Virginia and missing the coldest spell of weather that has visited the capital this century, will be back on Wednesday, January 9. The western ministers will be here before then. The only absentees when the cabinet meets after the prime minister's return will be Sir Geo. Foster who is still suffering from the effects of an accident and Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, who is in California. Then will take place the first real get-together of the Union ministry and, quite naturally, the capital is wondering what the result will be. It is reasonable to assume that announcements as to policies calculated to increase production will not be long delayed as that is the most urgent matter awaiting government action. According to some newspaper predictions increased production and decreased consumption of food is to be one of the fundamental policies of the government. Conscription of labor is mentioned as a probable factor in the plan, the idea being that labor should be placed where it can do most good.

Without waiting for formal government action Hon. C. C. Ballantyne,

minister of marine and fisheries, has announced that the government proposes to embark upon a ship production program that should be of considerable assistance to the Allies. All the government shipyards will be utilized to their fullest extent in turning out vessels of from three to ten thousand tons. It is hoped when the plan is fully under way, to construct ships aggregating 300,000 tonnage every twelve months. In order to overcome the difficulty arising out of the scarcity of steel plates the government proposes to encourage the establishment of a number of rolling mills for the rolling of ship plates and shapes to provide the maximum requirements.

The agitation in favor of nationalization of the railways of the Dominion arising out of the railway board's judgment, authorizing an increase in freight and passenger rates is growing. There is an almost unanimous demand on the part of the press for government action. The western protests against the action of the board are to be heard here on Thursday next and the proceedings before the board will doubtless arouse a great deal of interest. The nationalization of the United States railways at this time adds fuel to the fire and has undoubtedly created a situation which will make it necessary for the government to take under review the whole railway situation of the Dominion.

Canada is to have another Patriotic Fund campaign this year. The Governor-General, as the head of the Dominion Patriotic Fund Association, has made an appeal to the people to be generous and during the months of February and March, local campaigns will be carried on in all the leading centres of population. The wish has been expressed in many quarters that the needs of the relatives of soldiers

should be met by taxation rather than by contributions from the public. This has been urged upon the floor of the house. The Duke of Devonshire in his appeal, however, states that the time has not yet arrived when the care of soldiers' dependents can be entirely assumed by the government. It is quite possible, however, that this will be the last appeal to the public and that at the approaching session, which will commence sometime in March steps will be taken to provide these funds by taxation.

Sir Thomas White in a message addressed by him to the Canadian people this week once more declares that every effort should be made to increase the production of foods and products essential to the activities of the war. "The responsibilities which we must continue to face during the remainder of the war, will be very great," he says, "but they can be met if the people of Canada will economize and save. Owing to international financial conditions our output of munitions, foodstuffs and other supplies upon the sale of which the prosperity of the country depends, can be bought by Great Britain only if Canada can find money for the purpose. The Victory Loan proceeds will keep us financed for this purpose for many months. In the meantime the people should be diligent in saving in order that the immense sums now being disbursed in Canada for our own military expenditure here and by the Imperial government in the purchase of our products, may be conserved as national working capital for future issues made for the same purpose. If the Canadian people will resolutely determine to cut down waste, eliminate luxuries and save their money, the nation will be abundantly able to finance the war, establish needed credits for the mother country and even buy back a large portion of Canadian issues which will mature abroad, and may have to be taken up from Canadian funds."

Trouble With Quebec

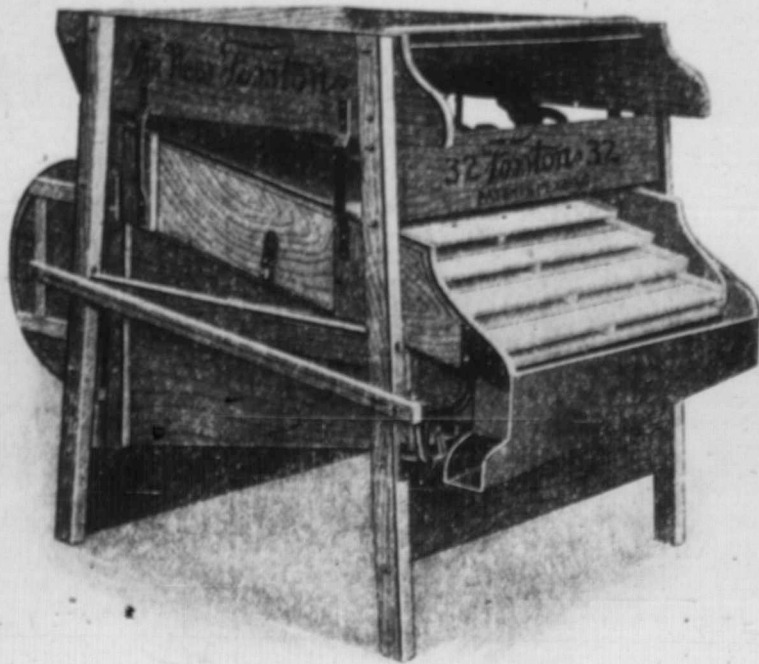
Trouble is brewing between the Dominion and Quebec governments because of the decision at Ottawa to prohibit the

issue of securities of provinces, municipalities and companies without the consent of the Dominion minister of finance. Sir Thomas White in replying to Sir Lomer Gouin, the prime minister of Quebec, who challenges the power of the Federal government to control the provinces in this matter says that before the order-in-council was passed the minister of justice gave a written opinion that it was within the express jurisdiction of the Dominion under the terms of the B. N. A. Act. He defends the action of the Federal government from the standpoint of war finance and national prosperity which is dependent largely at present upon the success of the Dominion financing. Sir Lomer who is quite warm under the collar over the matter in an order-in-council voicing the protest of Quebec which his government has passed declares "the new regulations to be beyond the power of the Federal government. The order-in-council concludes by declaring it to be the intention of the Quebec government "to consider these regulations as illegal, unconstitutional and in nowise binding upon this province."

Should the Quebec administration stick to its determination to fight the new regulations there will probably be a legal battle involving the question of provincial rights as they are affected by the War Measures Act. It is quite possible that if such a legal fight is started it will still be unsettled when peace is declared and the War Measures Act ceases to be operative. Such a fight would of course have a tendency to increase friction between Quebec and Ottawa, which has been somewhat accentuated by recent events.

Large masses of people in the consuming centers are being largely undernourished today due to the exorbitant cost of living, and these conditions, unless some remedy be found, are likely to repeat themselves in even more vicious form at this time next year. The speculator, legitimate or vicious, has taken a large part of the money now being paid by the consumer.

—Herbert Hoover.



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 9, 1918

National Control of Railways

Recently, under powers conferred upon him by Congress, President Wilson took over national control of all the railways of the United States. Henceforth, during the war they are to be operated as one system. Each of the companies will be guaranteed profits averaging the same as those during the past three years; railway properties will be maintained in good shape and Government assistance will be given in the flotation of railway loans.

President Wilson's action was forced by the absolute inability of the American railroads to render the maximum service demanded by wartime conditions. Each railway company was largely animated by a desire to increase its own profits rather than to aid the nation in its crisis. The secretary of the treasury, Mr. McAdoo, will be director-general in full charge of the entire railway system and under him will be a committee of the ablest railway men in the states. Huge salaries will be cut down, freight will be routed by the most direct route and no red tape, jealousy or dividend producing arguments will be permitted to stand in the way of efficient service.

President Wilson has done practically what the British Government did the day after war was declared. The British government got results and greatly improved service and there is not the shadow of a doubt but that the American government will also secure great improvement. National control and operation of railways is now in effect in nearly every important country of the world except Canada. The Union government in Canada today has unlimited power and has the backing of the people. It has authority from parliament to take over the railroads immediately. Premier Borden, before the election, announced that something in the way of co-operative railway management in Canada would be inaugurated. The people are looking for it and expect that it will be thorough and complete. Increases in freight rates would not be opposed so vigorously in Canada if the dividends on profits were going to the national treasury instead of to private pockets.

Test Your Seed

The astounding fact has been announced that of the first 85 samples of grain received by the seed testing department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, only 1.4 per cent. tested as first class seed while 43.6 per cent. proved to be entirely unsuitable for seed purposes. This emphasizes the great need of caution in selecting the seed for the 1918 crop. There need be no guess work in the matter. The germination test is a fair indication of the percentage of seed that will germinate properly. This will be gladly made for any farmer by the agricultural colleges. It can also be accomplished in the home. All that is necessary is to place 100 grains between sheets of moist blotting paper and to note the percentage of them that germinate properly and make a strong growth. Test your seed or have it tested. It may mean hundreds of dollars more for the crop from a half section next fall.

Conscripting Farm Labor

Despite Government instructions and announcements, reports indicate that appeal tribunals are still refusing exemption to bona fide farmers in considerable numbers. Figures are not available but the reports indicate that the situation in many cases is serious. We believe that the statement of the Government was made in good faith and it is not the intention to take bona fide farmers away

from food production when food is so vitally necessary. Farmers as men are no more entitled to exemption than any other men but the Government realizes that their best efforts for the Empire can be made by producing food. It is quite clear that many of the tribunals do not appreciate thoroughly the necessity for food. It should be understood that the Government has no authority to take action until the last appeal court has rendered its decision. Bona fide farmers who are refused exemption should have no hesitation in making an appeal and need not consider themselves slackers nor disloyal in so doing. It is unfortunate that it will take several weeks before the cases are settled. A farmer or farmer's son who has been refused exemption finds it difficult to lay his plans for carrying on his farm work until his case is finally settled. For this reason it is urgent that these cases be disposed of as early as possible in order to ensure the highest possible food production this year.

Railway Rates Problem

The recent increases in freight and passenger rates on Canadian railroads allowed by the railway commission have been suspended for further hearing by the board. It is well that this has been done now because the action of the railway commission was only a halfway measure and no real solution of the difficulties facing the transportation organizations of Canada. Action in regard to our railroads ought to be considered in the light of the exigencies of the war situation and the fact that peace is not here yet and may not be for a long time. Temporary expedients that need revising every few months and which may carry with them constant disturbance of the normal flow of internal trade are not worthy features of a strong war organization. The recent decision of the railway commission falls in this class. The commission has only power to deal with rates but the present problem goes much beyond the rate question. An increase in rates is an unjust and decidedly inefficient method of dealing with this peculiar Canadian problem which must be considered not as a transportation problem alone but as a part of the nation's whole war economy.

There are two distinct phases to the rate increase benefit. One is its relation to the C.P.R., the other to the remaining railway systems of the Dominion. Neither the railway commission nor any one else in any public statement has justified any addition to the revenues of the C.P.R. at this time. It is true the expenses of that road are increasing and the net income is decreasing. But it paid its usual 10 per cent. dividend of \$26,000,000 last year and had \$17,152,000 surplus. The C.P.R. also had net earnings of \$37,376,000 in the first 10 months of 1917. That is enough to pay its fixed charges and its huge dividends and have \$1,000,000 left with two months still to run in 1917. It is expected that the record of the C.P.R. for 1917 will compare very favorably indeed with 1916 when its final report is published.

In regard to the other railroads it must have occurred to any one who has studied the statements of the railway commission that with growing costs of operations the proposed increase of rates would not solve the difficulty, at least for any length of time. It might for the Grand Trunk but not for the C.N.R. or Grand Trunk Pacific. The C.N.R. now belongs to the people of Canada and it will be operated by the government in a few weeks. Trackage in Canada under public control then will be almost 14,000 miles or considerably more than one-third of

the total railway mileage of this country. Since the public has to make good the deficiency of this road there is no reason why it should give the C.P.R. a handout in the process. Surely the people of Canada have had enough of this everlasting and indiscriminate handing out of money to individuals and corporations at the expense of production in this country.

One way to deal with this situation is by the operation of all our roads as one national enterprise under the central control of one executive of expert railroad men, and without any increase of rates. During the war the Government might become responsible to the stockholders of privately-owned roads for a fair profit based on pre-war profits and the deficiencies of defunct roads could be made good by the people through direct grants of money. It is just as essential that the railway systems of this country should be co-ordinated and reorganized so as to secure greater economy in operation, avoid unnecessary construction, save coal and motive power, and secure the widest, most reasonable and most effective use of existing transportation facilities as it is that such should be done in practically every other nation at war. It is necessary that railroad service be maintained at a high standard in Canada, but it is equally necessary that other phases of national activity such as food production should be maintained at just as high a standard. The world's safety, the insurance of the Empire, Canada and democracy depends on the greatest possible production next season. Such a rate increase as that proposed would only lay altogether too great a burden on production

Regulating Produce Trade

The failure of the Farmers and Gardeners Produce Exchange in Winnipeg is simply another argument for the absolute necessity of regulation in the produce trade. Within a comparatively few years a number of produce dealers in Winnipeg have gone out of business, with the result that many farmers and farmer's wives throughout the country have lost the shipments they have sent in. In many cases the loss has caused extreme hardship. At the present time there is no regulation whatever and the result is discouraging the production of high class farm produce throughout the prairie provinces. The Grain Growers' Guide has been most rigid in accepting advertising from produce dealers and has declined to accept it in many cases. Every possible effort has been made to ensure that shippers will receive prompt and satisfactory payment for all shipments made. Yet despite this, failures will occur. The Dominion Government has regulated the grain trade until it is safe. Either the Dominion Government or the Provincial Government could easily do the same thing for the produce trade. It has been done in a large number of the states to the south of us and it should be done here. The Provincial and Dominion Governments have done nothing up to the present time except throw the responsibility onto each other. It is time they got down to business.

Dr. Bland

The action of the board of Wesley College in dismissing Dr. Bland and his associate, Dr. Irwin, has been condemned by the Methodist Court of Appeal. The finding of this, the highest authority in the Methodist church in Canada, is that the summary dismissal of the professors at the time at which it was done was not in harmony with the usage and law of the church. The court also finds that the

dismissed professors should be considered as under the financial care of the board until provided for by their respective conferences. This stinging rebuke to the Wesley College Board will probably be followed by a reopening of the case before the western conferences next summer. It begins to look as if Dr. Bland will receive justice before the case is finished. Much depends on the action of the conferences. Their action will be awaited with anticipation by the progressive and democratic elements in Canada.

More Peace Offers

Though torn with dissension and not organized for fighting, Russia has rejected Germany's humiliating peace proposals. German money has been poured out and German intrigue almost exhausted in an effort to get Russia out of the war. With Russia at peace Germany will have nearly 2,000,000 soldiers additional to throw against the Allies on the western front. But so far Germany has failed in her great object. It is to be hoped that Russia will stand firm with the other Allies and her fighting spirit scenes roused again. Despite the great advantage under which Germany fights and the large territory which she has conquered, there are signs of internal trouble for the Kaiser. He is talking peace more frequently than in the past. If the enemy countries remain firm and present a united front it will be a long time before they are conquered. But if revolution breaks out at home victory will not then be long delayed. The world is war weary and any reasonable peace offer should command the serious attention of the Allies. But so long as there is any person left to fight, the Kaiser cannot expect to impose the terms of a conqueror. The American army is moving fast towards the trenches and the fighting equipment of the Allies is now superior to that of the enemy. While peace is desirable and everybody is praying for it, it must be an honorable one and must afford protection to civilization.

Highway Engineer

The building of expensive modern country roads requires expert supervision. There are few easier ways of throwing money away than in building country roads on the haphazard plan. If the labor that has been expended in the building and maintenance of roads in the older parts of Canada had been properly applied, they would now have been equal to any in the world. The waste effort in road work alone is appalling to say nothing of the still greater waste of effort in travelling over them. Western Canada can profit by the bad example set. Good roads are being extended rapidly. These can only be properly built and maintained, under expert supervision. The idea prevalent in some places that the Highway Engineer is a supernumerary is but evidence of a lack of appreciation of the merits of the case and the strongest argu-

ment in favor of the engaging of an engineer. Laying out roads, taking the levels and grades, putting in the road bed, drainage, culvert and bridge construction, and afterward the maintenance of the road calls for the specialized knowledge that only the well-trained engineer possesses. It is the farmer who shells out the money with which roads are built. It is for him to provide that the money is not thrown away. The only way to do this where large amounts of money are being spent is to secure the services of a competent engineer. The rapid extension of good road systems is an encouraging sign. Farmers are coming to realize that they cannot afford the luxury of bad roads. But bad roads they will continue to have in spite of large outlays unless they are laid down and maintained under the supervision of the men who make such work a specialty.

Take Away Handicaps

The spectre of starvation is today staring the nations in the face. How long it will hover over the greater part of the world none can tell. It cannot be dispelled in 1918, it may not be for years. If the problem of food shortage is not solved, if the armies at the front cannot be properly maintained, all our stupendous war preparation will count for naught. Every day the situation is growing in startling seriousness. United States has now no more wheat for export, except such as she may be able to save by reducing her consumption. Recently some wheat has been imported to Britain from Argentina but the haul is too great to expect much relief from that quarter. Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller announced a few days ago that the British people will very shortly be put on rations. We ought to be prepared

for much more drastic food conservation in Canada in the near future. This all means that Canadian farmers must produce to the utmost limit of their powers next year. The season is short, the farms have been literally stripped of labor, everything possible should be done to help the farmer produce more. Certainly some of the now glaringly obvious handicaps should be swept away. Such is the handicap on the importation of farm tractors, a duty of 27½ per cent. The maintenance of this duty in the face of the present crisis is not only a reflection on legislative wisdom but a positive danger to the physical welfare of thousands of the world's citizens. If this duty were abolished immediately, there are hundreds of farmers in Western Canada, we believe, who would immediately take steps to import farm tractors from the United States and would have them ready for work this spring. These tractors would form our one greatest hope for increasing production during 1918 and following years. How to supply the world with food is not only a farmer's problem but it is just as much a problem for the manufacturer, the merchant, the railroad man and the heads of Governments. The farmers of this country are being asked to produce a greater quantity of everything, to put forth during the coming season the greatest effort ever made by any farmers in the world. Furthermore they have no absolute government guarantee in regard to prices. Under such conditions help not handicaps should be put in his way. Let one preparation be the immediate removal of the duty on tractors and other agricultural implements and machinery.

The demand for food across the water points to the likelihood of drastic regulation in Canada before many months have passed. We in Canada cannot continue to enjoy our beef, ham and bacon and wheat bread while our soldiers at the front and our Allies are suffering for the lack of them. Many families in Canada are voluntarily reducing the consumption of these articles while others are paying no attention whatever to the demand of the times. We must supply food for our soldiers and we must supply food for our Allies. The people of Canada are ready and willing for drastic food regulation. The food controller will find hearty co-operation when he is prepared to issue orders that will help conserve food to help win the war.

In the election more people than ever before, both Grits and Tories, at last discovered that their interests were in common. It is to be hoped that this lesson will be driven home and that when other issues come up to be settled at election time after the war the Western people will forget that they have ever been Grits and Tories and will send a solid representation as they have done this time. If the West in the future will act as unitedly as it has in the recent election there will never be any difficulty in securing justice for this country.



MISPLACED CONFIDENCE

It is estimated that the Railway Commission's Order for Freight Rate Increases would mean an additional \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 annually for the C.P.R.



Some of the Bridges and Culverts that Wallace is Building for Prosperity. These Structures will be giving service when the History of the Millennium is being Written.
 Double 24 inch Pipe Culvert at Capacity A 14 foot Bridge with Macadam Concrete Railing A Battery of Five 24 inch Pipes Set in Concrete

A Good Roads Municipality

What Wallace, Manitoba, has done to Improve Its Highways

By R. D. Colquette

The Municipality of Wallace, Manitoba, is on the western boundary of the province. The main line of the C.P.R. runs through it. Like several other municipalities in Manitoba it is under the provincial Good Roads' Act and is accomplishing wonders in the improvement of its highways. It is a municipality of good roads enthusiasts. There are no bad roads' enthusiasts there. The farmers of Wallace don't believe in licking their horses up a 12 per cent. grade to get away from a five per cent. debenture. Their time is too valuable to bump over rough prairie trails and flounder through half dried sloughs with 50 bushels of wheat in the bottom of the wagon box. The town people are equally strong on shortening the distance between the country and the town by smoothing out the obstacles between them. The automobile owners, both farmers and townspeople, like smooth sailing, where the danger of breaking the speed limit is greater than the danger of breaking their necks. Starting out in 1913 with their building program, they are now in sight of their goal of over 195 miles of thoroughly modern gravel road from which no farmer will be further away than two miles.



S. A. BUTTON, C.E.

Last fall I spent a couple of days in Wallace. By the courtesy of the reeve, Col. C. E. Ivens, Mr. Bridgett, a prominent merchant of Virden, and S. A. Button, the supervising engineer of the municipality I travelled over about 110 miles of these improved highways. I also had the opportunity of discussing the good roads' question with many of the residents of the municipality. Their remarks are an indication of how the good roads' idea has taken hold of the people of Wallace. "In the old days," said Mr. Bridgett, "the settlers had to come long distances to our town. Then new railroads came through and for a long time we lost sight of many of them. Now our good roads and the automobile are bringing them back again and we have the pleasure of renewing old acquaintances." "These roads they are building are spoiling us," said a hotel-keeper. "As soon as we get outside of the municipality we lose our tempers." "You don't need no shock absorbers on your 'tin Lizzies' in this municipality," remarked a garage man.

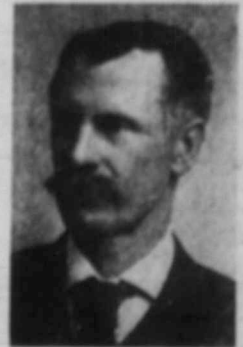
Some incidents I heard of bore equally striking testimony of the benefits of good roads. One farmer had declared that he had saved enough money hauling wheat one summer when it was too wet to get on the summer fallow to pay for his share of the road debentures for 30 years. An ex-reeve who had at first opposed the good roads scheme later won a valuable prize in the dragging competition, doing the work without compensation. He is now a good roads enthusiast. The most striking part of it all is that the new roads are costing no more than the old ones. "If you are going to write anything about this good roads proposition," said Col. Ivens, "be sure that you make it clear that our cash outlay has not been increased by coming under the Good Roads Act. Before adopting our by-law we were spending about \$15,000 a year of our own money on roads and were making no progress. We were opening up new roads but the old ones were going back. The council decided that some change had to be made. The Good Roads Act gave us the opportunity. We decided to keep on spending \$15,000 a year but to spend it in a different way. We started our scheme and now we are spending about the same amount annually on our debentures and on maintenance and have all the benefit of our good roads without any increased money outlay."

Starting in the Right Direction

It was in 1912 that Wallace made the first start in the good roads' movement. That year a preliminary survey and report was made. In the fall, the necessary by-law was passed by the council and the following June it was put to a popular vote. After a whirl-wind campaign in which towns people and farmers supporting the move co-operated the by-law was carried, though it had no walk-over. Work was at once started and though it has been checked somewhat by the war, the municipality has gone much further than was at first intended. This is partly due to the fact that the Good Roads Act has been amended and that the municipalities now receive more assistance than formerly. During the years 1913 to 1916, debentures were issued for \$150,000 at 4 1/2 per cent., netting \$138,115.13. Of the debenture issue \$25,000 was for the provincial highway running through the municipality, the debentures running for 49 years; the other \$125,000 being 30 years' debentures to be applied on municipal highways. Last fall the council was authorized to raise another \$48,000 to gravel earth roads

and build permanent bridges. The construction work completed to November 1, 1917, is as follows:

- 156 1/2 miles graded, 18 foot road surface.
- 88 1/2 miles gravelled, first coat 4 ins. deep and 8 ft. wide.
- 10 miles gravelled, second coat 2 ins. deep and 6 ft. wide.
- 12 re-inforced concrete culverts, 3ft. by 6ft. to 8ft. by 8ft.
- 16 re-inforced concrete bridges, 14ft. to 30ft. span.
- 956 concrete pipe culverts, 20ft. to 25ft. long, 10in., 12in., 15in., 18in. and 24in. diameter, with stone headwalls.



COL. C. E. IVENS

The detailed cost of this work was as follows:

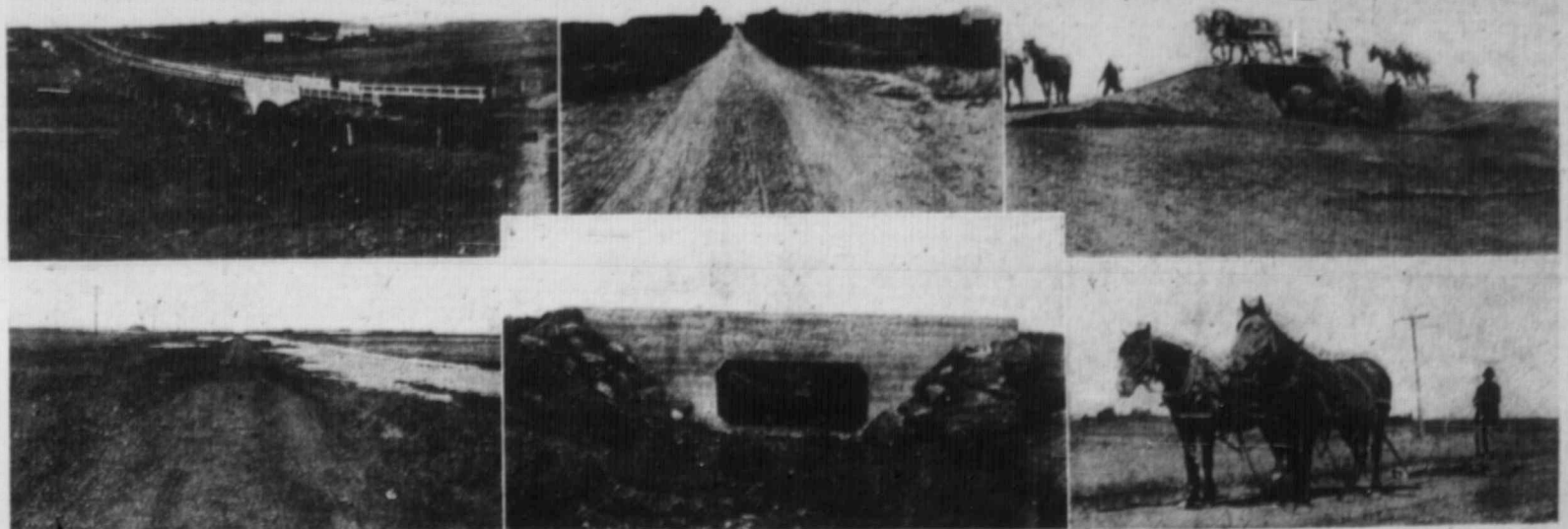
Brushing	\$5,371.75
Grading	128,200.50
Pipe culverts laid in place	26,659.05
Re-inforced concrete culverts and bridges	97,138.25
Graveling	44,781.05
Guard Rails	1,678.30
Engineering	12,144.90
	<hr/>
	\$255,973.80

The estimated cost of the system when completed is \$397,000 or \$2,000 per mile.

Construction of Highways

Wallace is favored with abundant deposits of the choicest road building material. It has any amount of gravel, none of which has to be hauled more than five miles, and much of it less than two miles. Some of it is fine but it makes an excellent road surface. The land is comparatively level though there are some grades where creeks or coulees are crossed. For grading up the roads, contracts are let. Most of the work is done with wheel scrapers. Push graders are not favored because the land is slightly undulating. It is recognized that they are good where the land is perfectly level, but where it is not they take the earth out of the low spots and make drainage more difficult. The contracts are performed under the supervision of Mr. Button and his associates. After completion a grade is allowed to

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Reinforced Concrete Bridge—Approaches and Guard Rails "New for a Spin," you say as you strike this stretch Loading Gravel in one of the Municipal Pits. The Gravel Drag at Work. Note Slope in Side

A Man at Need

A Lumberjack Tale

By A. M. Chisolm

CHAPTER V. (Continued)

"Elaie McLeod!" chaffed Jimmy McPike. "For anny sake, Mac, don't marry a Scotch girl, ye sour-lookin' black-hatin' son iv a thousand cattle thieves. For yer children's sake, pick a wife wid Irish blood, which gives a sweet, cheerful, peaceable, forgivin' disposition."

Macdonald laughed, which marked distinct advance in amiability. "Is it you that will be peaceful and forgivin'—with your Irish blood?" "Me father's mother was Cameron, worse luck!" said McPike, grinning. "There's times when the ould lady's temper gets the better of me."

CHAPTER VI.

The Winter dragged into Spring. The sap began to stir in the maples; the crows came back, perching around the fishing holes in the ice, seeking carrion; the sun seemed to mount visibly higher each day, and the huge snow drifts diminished sensibly, but crusted over, for there was hard frost at night. The teamsters worked desperately to have all the logs at the river's bank before the bottom went out of the roads. Men were taken from cutting and put to loading, so that not an hour might be lost.

With the falling of the road, logging operations were suspended. Some of the men were paid off, and hit the trail for town. Remained only the driving crew, to take the logs downstream to market.

The river drivers were the pick of the gang—nervy, cool-headed men, used to the vagaries of logs and log jams, wise as to currents and shallows, and ever ready to take a chance. Among them were McPike, Leamy, and, as a recruit, Macdonald.

Each driver brought out his river boots, and greased them thoroughly. Old spikes were pulled out and new ones set in. Each spike was filed sharply. None were neglected, for a man's life often depends on the gripping power of his caulks. These simple preparations made, they awaited impatiently the opening of the river.

It opened at night, to the accompaniment of rain and thunder, the first of the season. With the first light, the gang attacked the rollways, knocking out restraining chocks, boosting with hand spike and peevy. The great sticks of timber thundered down to the water; disappeared in foam, surged up again with dripping, shaggy backs, and like a vast brown herd, began their march downstream toward their destiny.

As the drive began to string out, half a dozen men trotted off through the woods downstream to a point where they ran out a peakie—a flat-bottomed, sharp-ended river boat. Their business was to watch the head of the drive, to clear any obstructions, and to keep the logs travelling. Behind them, men followed the shores, throwing grounded or caught logs back into clear current.

Sometimes they walked the bank, sometimes they splashed through the icy shallows; more often they jumped on single logs, and rode down stream grandly, propelling their mounts with pike pole and peavy.

Last of the crew came the rear guards, "tied into the tail" of the drive, sweeping out the stragglers of the herd, leaving none behind. With them came the cook and cookees, in boats holding tents, food, blankets and outfit.

Since the speed of a drive is regulated by the speed of the last log in it, their progress was necessarily slow. The water was good, the river was clear, and it was like a holiday for the men. They rode down the stream in the bright Spring sunshine, pipes alight, breathing in the fragrance of the million opening buds, and the fresh, sweet air blowing across hundreds of miles of snow-scoured awakening life; and they joked and laughed and sang, and rejoiced in their strength, and planned endless deviltries when they should "hit the town." At night, they hung their water-soaked clothing on racks beside roaring fires, ate hugely, slept in the pure air with the tent flaps wide open, and arose in the morning, fresh and vigorous, with clear heads such as they never knew in the vile atmosphere of the Winter camp.

All went well until they struck "the Narrows"—a mile or so of shallow, boulder-vent fast water, much disliked of rivermen. The first few hundred sticks went flashing down the fast water without a check. Then one struck a boulder broadside on, and was pinned there by the force of the current. Two more hit it instantly, dived, caught under a sunken ledge, wedged and upended. Others piled against them. Still others battered down, mounted

the first, and sunk them to the bottom. In a twinkling a jam formed, rising higher and higher every minute, extending from bank to bank and growing upstream.

Foley danced on the bank and blasphemed. He was very anxious to get his logs down, and now they might be hung up for days or weeks. His language was extremely powerful, but the utter and eternal destruction he invoked upon everything and everybody did not affect the jam.

"Jistill it, ye devils!" roared Foley. "Stand like stones an' watch her plug, would ye, ye blasted, white-livered, high-bankers! Oh, gimme a peavy in me hand! Come on, ye—" And roaring invective, he led the assault in person.

When the jam plugged full, the river behind it backed up and the water rose. Little streams shot through the interstices of the tangled logs, gurgling and hissing, token of the mighty power behind. The breast of the jam towered bristling forty feet



Leaving the Ferry across the Red River near Morris, Minn.

high. The tail of it lay up stream, and the effect of the enormous pressure was to bind it solidly to the bottom of the river. It appeared as if no power on earth could move the mass.

But somewhere down in the bowels of the monster were "key logs." If these could be gotten at and dislodged the jam would crumble and dissolve, and the logs that composed it be flung far down stream by the hydrodynamics behind. To find and release these key logs was the dangerous task of the river drivers.

They went about it cautiously, picking out logs from the face, and burrowing deeper as they went, knowing that at any moment the great pile—a corded, slaughtered forest—might groan and leap into a tossing mass of up-ending sticks, in which the man unlucky enough to be caught would be smashed and pulped to absolute nothingness—a mere momentary stain on the torn water.

They picked away all day, and the next day, and the next. The jam was apparently as solid as the everlasting hills. The continued strain and expectancy got on the nerves. Men jumped at the slightest sound. Foley sent for dynamite and used it. The effect was negligible. The shots made a mighty racket, cascaded the top of the pile down the face whence they had to be picked off, and left things unchanged.

McPike, Leamy and Macdonald worked together. To the latter the two experienced rivermen gave counsel.

"Chances is, she'll give a shake or a crack before she pulls," said Leamy, grasping a huge brown monster with his peavy. "Hold this, now, till I get a prop on it—no, fudger down along. When ye hear that, or feel her give, don't lose no time."

Macdonald nodded silently, caught a fresh grip and boosted. From the other side McPike caught, braced his feet and swung backward on the tough peavy stick, which bent before his strength. The big log came out of its place and upset down the face of the jam.

"Take f'r the left bank," McPike advised. "Why? Bekase the jam is solidier that way, an' will go last—What's that?"

The three jumped instinctively and waited. "I thought I sensed her starting to pull," said McPike, after a breathless interval. "Like I was mistuk. It's a big devil she is, an' when she does go there will be doin's. Praise be, I'm not married. When ye couple up, Mas, quit the river."

"Ay, quit it," growled Leamy. "A married

man has no—jump, quick, lads! Stand from under! She's a-pullin'!"

He yelled a warning. Men leaped suddenly. Beneath their feet the shaggy, brown monster quivered, heaved, and sprang to terrible life. Big sticks twisted and spun like jackstraws. The crest of the pile rippled, rose and fell in mad chaos. White water and brown logs boiled up together in diabolical medly. The jam roared as it pulled with the voice of a monster in agony.

Across the threshing mass the river drivers fled for shore, balancing themselves in precarious flight with their peavies. It was a time for quick eye, sure foot, and instant decision. One misstep was death. They seemed to flit from log to log, to skim the surface of the infernal cauldron, their spiked boots barely touching the uncertain way.

Experienced and sure-footed as he was, Leamy stumbled. Instantly Macdonald sprang, caught him and dragged him upright. Together they zigzagged toward the left bank, reaching it ten feet behind McPike, who had not seen the occurrence. They turned and watched the dissolving jam.

"That was a near thing for me," said Leamy. "There's men—an' good men—would not have stopped as ye did, Mac!" It was his way of expressing gratitude.

A man came leaping from log to log down the shore.

"Where's Alec—Alec Macnamara?" he cried. He was Macnamara's chum.

Alec Macnamara was gone, and with him Aubichon and McRae. The river had claimed them, as it claims good men every Spring. Eyewitnesses had seen Macnamara's end. If came through no fault of his—no uncertainty of foot; no lack of judgment no faltering of nerve. As he ran the perilous gantlet a huge log shot upward with the swiftness of a striking snake and threw him limp and bone broken into the air. He fell, and was seen no more.

Two men—one on either bank—set off down stream on the slim chance of finding the missing. The others went at the logs savagely, for though the jam was gone, a mess of timber remained, winged out on the banks and shallows by the force of the rush. They worked till darkness fell. That night there was little laughter in the tents, and more than one hard man thanked God ere he slept that his bed was a blanket and dry earth, and not the bark-strewn bottom of the river.

By daylight the crew was busy. They swept up the logs expeditiously, saw the last stick shoot downward through the troubled water, and followed at speed. The logs gave them no more trouble. They ran the "Silver Chain," and the "Long Chutes," without mishap, and finally brought their drive to Burke's Rapids, where they boomed, because two other drives were ahead of them, and had the right of way.

Straightway the men besieged Foley, demanding a part of the wages due. Foley put his hands in his pockets and grinned at them.

"Not a red," he refused, with determination. "I know ye too well. In an hour ye'd be fightin' drunk, and would stay so while your money lasted. I'll pay ye when the drive's down, and the last log's in, and not a minute before."

Then ensued forced, moneyless idleness. Flood's drive was sluicing, and Conway's waited its turn, for it was more economical to let the logs down the inner channel piecemeal than to turn them loose down the rapids, and have to gather them up again.

"There's trouble between Conway's and Flood's," said a man who had been downstream. "Last night that big pea jammer, Le Gros Kebec—"

"What!" exclaimed McPike. "Is he here?" "Sure; I seen him," said the other. "He was fired from McLaren's and hired with Conway's. Well, last night—"

"Where is he now?" demanded McPike. "Down by the booms with his gang, watching Flood's crew sluicing," replied the other. "As I was sayin', last night—"

But McPike did not wait for details. He sought Macdonald and Leamy. The news spread quickly.

"There's no sense in waiting," said McPike. "The more room there is, the better for you, Mac; so we'll go for him in the open air beside the river, like ould times. Ye'll fight where ye meet, if it's level ground. The boys will all come to see fair play. Will ye go to a finish wid the boots, lad? 'Tis agin' my judgment."

"If I win," said Macdonald grimly, his mouth setting in a straight line, "I will make of him what he has made my brother."

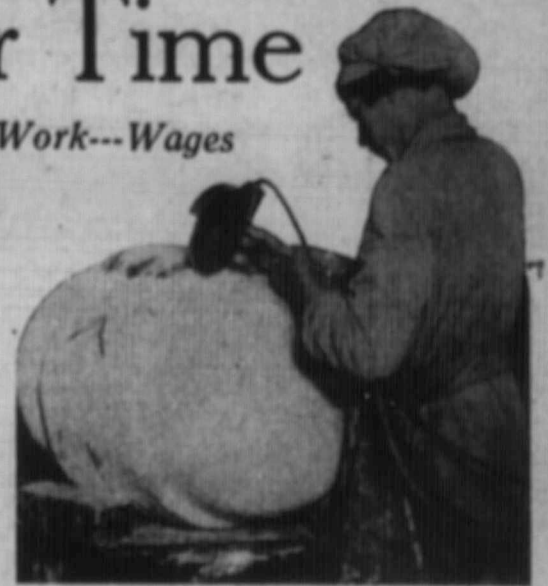
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British Women in War Time

What they do and how they do it---Munitions and Agricultural Work---Wages

By A. W. Woodbridge,
Editor, Sunday Chronicle, Manchester, Eng.

This article by Mr. Woodbridge, written specially for The Guide is the most comprehensive summary of the place of women in war work in Britain yet published in the Canadian press. Mr. Woodbridge has been engaged for some time in an investigation of this matter with a view to dealing with the problems which the vast increase in women's work will entail after the war. The photographs are supplied by and published by special permission of the Ministry of Munitions, London, England.



Woman Getting Large-sized Shells Concentrated

Canada has no conception of the tremendous revolution which women workers have already effected in the industrial life of England. That is not surprising. England herself has no conception of it yet. For that reason the ministry of munitions has arranged that exhibitions of samples of this work shall be held in turn in every industrial centre of the country.

The other day Mr. Churchill, speaking of the ministry of munitions said: "We are incomparably the greatest employers of women there has ever been in the world." The boast is justified. Over one million women and girls are employed on making munitions of war to beat the Germans. Another million is now being asked for. These, it should be remembered, are for munitions alone.

But it must not be supposed that women's activities are confined to this field. Women have invaded—if that be the right word—every form of work in the state except that of the Law and one or two others whose professional trade unions are still strong enough to keep them out.

I will not worry my readers with statistics which I have before me. But I will add this: that if the employment of so many women is a revolution in itself the results are perfectly amazing. Production of almost everything is vastly in excess of pre-war standards. And this with some eight millions of the country's virile manhood under arms or engaged in assisting those who are!

In Manchester a week ago, I met Mr. Hans Renold, the veteran Briton of Swiss extraction, who is the head of the famous firm of chain makers. I asked him how he was faring with regard to production with his diminished male staff and his large accession of women workers. "Production!" he said, gaily. "We are producing five times as much as we ever did in any year before the war." And, he added modestly, "ours is no exceptional case. I know firms in Bradford, Yorkshire, where the output is ten times greater than the pre-war standard."

This vast increase of production in almost every industry all over the country is inexplicable even to many who know of it. They argue that, great as is the army of women, it is not yet so great as the number of men in khaki. That is true. I fear the explanation, apart from the speeding up of machinery, the employment of women, and the great amount of overtime worked, is that in England before the war there was a larger number of non-producing parasites than in any industrial country in the world. Putting this class in khaki has not of course affected our production.

Many Training Schools Established

But when every other factor is allowed for, the vast increase in our output is due more to the employment of women than to any other cause. It will bring its own problems when the war is over—enormously complex problems which will call for all the nation's brains. Prophecy is a vain thing, but one thing is sure, and that is England, having got used to high production, will never go back to the methods of the past. Despite the great number of women now employed, the cry is for more and yet more. In the Birmingham area there are six training centres in connection with munitions, and others have just been opened at Cardiff, Nottingham, Fife, Derby, Loughborough, Smethwick and

Wellingborough. Altogether there are over fifty of these instructional institutions where women and girls are trained in the working of the machine or the tools for the particular job to be undertaken at the factory. Over 55,000 women have already qualified in these centres for work in munition factories. A woman who has been through this course of training steps into the factory with the "machine sense" already developed and her hands adapted to some particular task.

The learners in these schools are given a maintenance allowance of from 15/- (\$3.65) to 25/- (\$6.05) a week from the day of their entrance. If they come from a distance, suitable lodgings are provided and no risks are run. As a matter of fact, candidates come forward from all classes.



Women Operating Lumen Oscillating Grinders

Many have been artists or teachers; a good number have been enrolled from the leisure classes. Women students have not only come from distant homes in the United Kingdom, but from the remotest corners of the Empire to attend these training institutions.

Are the Women a Success?

Are the women a success? There is really only one answer to that question. They undoubtedly are. Now and again one hears the voice of dispraise. I heard, for instance, the manager of an important bank in London say that girl "tellers" were no good and that he would rejoice when he could get back his male staff. But on the whole the evidence is crushingly on the other side. In the early days of the war optimists thought that women might be entrusted with some of the simpler repetition processes, but that they could succeed at the more complex work of the engineering shop, in the aircraft factory, and in the shipyard was not believed. These doubts look ridiculous now. In hundreds of shops women are helping to make shells and guns, searchlights and tanks; they are at work on motor lorries, aero-engines and the electric lighting of battleships. They are engaged in all kinds of operations where accuracy and judgment are essential, as well as those requiring leftness of manipulation.

A little while ago I saw a 130 h.p. Clerget aero-engine which had been made and put together wholly by women. The war has furnished no more astounding sight than this. I do not want to give any appearance of a catalog to this article, but here are a few of the processes on which I found women engaged in a recent tour:—

Guns and gun components, surgical and chemical glassware, including X-ray tubes, optical munitions, projectile and trench warfare munitions, general

tool-room work, shipbuilding and marine engineering, general engineering including machine-tool parts, internal combustion engines, electrical engineering, aircraft propellers, blades and fittings, shells.

It must be understood that the credit for this real industrial revolution must not all be given to women, for these fine products of their labor are largely the result of ingenious and elaborate systems of division and sub-division of operations. These systems have been devised by men. There are now, for instance, 34 distinct operations in the production of a cylinder for an aircraft engine. Most of them are performed by women, who by concentrating their attention on one or two operations which can soon be learnt are able by using their knowledge and effort collectively to produce what was before made by a few men with a greater range of skill.

Most of the work is piece work. It has been found to be the most satisfactory system, and under it, in many cases, women's rate of production has actually exceeded that of men on the same work in the same conditions and passing the same tests.

Practically Nothing Women Cannot Do

In very many of these industries there was no such thing as women's work at all before the war. Take, for example, the manufacture of lenses and prisms for optical munitions. Before the war only a very few women were employed in one or two optical factories. They now form an integral part of the industrial army on this class of work and are employed by hundreds. Every process in the manufacture of the optical parts is carried out by them. And before the war this was almost exclusively an Austrian industry.

A class of work which has hitherto been done by men only has been the manufacture of articles from molten glass direct from the furnaces. The high temperature is very trying and for this reason the operation has been regarded as unsuitable for women. But where there's a will there's a way, and by erecting screens to protect the workers women are now producing electric lamp bulbs in great quantities. Take, again, such a class of work as aircraft woodwork. After a few days' instruction a girl can turn out eight ribs per day for a Maurice-Farman biplane. This time does not include varnishing and drilling the holes in the web. Girls drill these holes, clamping together about 20 ribs, and drilling them simultaneously. But I have only mentioned these specific processes as typical. Everywhere in England, in almost every industry, the same kind of thing is going on. It has been found that with proper sub-division of the labor, there is practically nothing which women cannot accomplish.

I have only dwelt on these processes of munitions manufacture so far because, the country being at the crisis of its fate, war industries are the most important of all. But the same tale could be told of every other industry if it were possible, which I doubt, to find one which does not come under the head of "war work."

Agriculture is perhaps one of the few industries which could not be classified as a war occupation, though there are points of view from which it would be legitimately regarded as the greatest war industry of them all. Women are taking an ever-increasing share in this work. There was, fortunately, a wonderfully good potato crop this year, and all over the country women took a big part in lifting the tubers.

On a Cheshire farm on a recent Sunday I saw a Ford Motor tractor plough being driven by a girl in her teens. On inquiry I found that this plough was one lent by the County War Agricultural Committee. There is only a limited supply of

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Women Water-testing Mice

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RE HAIL INSURANCE

The Central office has received a letter from first Vice-president W. D. Trego, in reference to the article published in The Guide of December 12, re hail insurance. Mr. Trego feels that the article was not sufficiently clear to enable members to draw correct conclusions, and thinks that to the farmer who has not made a study of the subject he might imagine that the present rates were too low to carry the hail insurance risks of this province with safety and a reasonable degree of assurance that the losses will be paid in full. Mr. Trego advances a number of reasons why he does not think that this is the case, all of which are perfectly good. From our experience and information of the last season we would have no hesitation in going even further along these lines. We purposely refrained from stating our opinion as to the reasons why some, perhaps the majority of the big American companies have so far failed to make any sort of showing in the province and in some cases have suffered severe losses. There are perfectly good and logical reasons to account for this, and there is no insuperable difficulty so far as we know in the way of rectifying them if we as an organization will only take hold of the subject in a serious manner and make a real honest effort to place a business such as hail insurance, which is more essentially a class proposition so far as farmers are concerned than anything else that we could touch, on a proper basis.

In regard to the rates in this province, a reasonably fair estimate of the cost to the big American companies of doing business under the present system, is about 40 per cent. or nearly half of the total premiums collected. Of this enormous cost in most cases from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. represents commissions paid in order to secure the business, the balance represents the cost of adjustments, office expenses and other incidentals, and while that part is the smallest half of the overhead costs, there is good reason to believe that it could be further reduced by the introduction of a little co-operative effort on the part of the hail insurance people themselves. The main thing in this connection to note is that out of every \$100 of premium paid by the farmer, roughly only \$60 is available to pay losses, the other \$40 being paid out in commissions and expenses. This in itself should be sufficient to indicate that the trouble is not in the rates, but in the conduct of the business itself. A careful perusal of the article of December 12, will show that a number of other suggestions were offered which would be likely to bring a company out with a loss at the end of the year when the conditions really did not warrant any such result. At the time the article was written, it was not considered advisable to indicate just what information was available to show how far these suggestions were justifiable. Some facts have already been laid before your executive and the matter will be gone into again by your board of directors, and at the convention all of the information will be placed at your disposal.

Have Losses Distributed

Mr. Trego remarks in his letter as follows: "The only way to have the hail insurance business handled successfully for all concerned, is to have the losses honestly distributed among all companies collecting the premiums and carrying the risks, and to then have the losses honestly adjusted. The only way to do this is for the farmers of the province to take hold and see that the Hail Insurance business is conducted on a basis of equity; to see that the expenses are put on a right and equitable basis and when sufficient experience has been gained to determine what rate is required to handle it to get down to the proper rates to carry the losses."

There is no doubt that this is a reasonable and logical thing to do. We have had to do it in the grain business, and we will have to do it in the hail insurance business. We cannot very well tell the other fellow what his percentage of expenses shall be until we have tried it out for ourselves, and can if necessary compel him to cut down his operating expenses by getting into

competition and conducting the business ourselves at a lower cost. Personally I am satisfied that if the business were conducted on a basis of equity such as Mr. Trego suggests, the same rates that were charged last year would provide for every company writing hail insurance in Alberta, a handsome margin of profit even in the worst year on record so far, namely 1916, and if we were conducting our own business and putting this margin of profit into reserve we would then within the next few years have such a surplus in hand that we could afford to take the risk, reducing the rates until, taking into consideration our experience over a number of years, we would know that we had reached a point which would be as near as it was possible for us to get to a rate which would represent the actual losses sustained plus the minimum allowance for operating expenses.

Far from considering that the present rates are not sufficiently high, and that there is any justification whatsoever for the large increase in premiums which the farmers of this province will be expected to pay next year, the Central Office is of the opinion that the rates for 1917 were higher than an equitable administration of the business would justify and that with a reasonable degree of effort on our part we can within the next few years save ourselves a considerable margin of profit out of the premiums made during that time, in addition to bringing about a considerable reduction in the cost of such insurance.

P. P. W.

LETTER FROM NEW ZEALAND

We have recently received a letter, which will perhaps be of interest to our readers, from the Dominion secretary of the New Zealand Farmers' Union, the motto of which organization is Principles, Not Party. Later perhaps it will be possible to publish a summary of the work of this organization, meanwhile the letter which reads as follows will perhaps supply some little encouragement to our own workers:

"I have to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 4th ult., and also for the parcel of reports, etc., forwarded. As I have the honor to hold the dual position of editor of the Farmers' Advocate and Dominion Secretary of the New Zealand Farmers' Union, your matter has come to the right source.

"At the outset I desire on behalf of our organization to extend fraternal greetings to you and the members of your executive. I have read with very considerable interest your last report and am pleased to see that the farmers of Alberta are alive to the advantages to be gained from Unionism. I notice you are a good deal ahead of us in the prominent position you give to the woman's side of the movement. There is no doubt that this will become a source of great strength to you in the future and must have a powerful influence in bringing Farmers' Unionism into the home.

"We shall be very pleased indeed to keep in touch with you and exchange literature and ideas, and to begin with, I am sending you a parcel containing reports, pamphlets, and copies of our constitution and rules. Our organization is a registered body under an Act of Parliament known as the Incorporated Societies Act, 1908, which gives to our members an assurance that the organization is conducted on lines laid down by legal enactment. This Act only permits the formation of Societies for the benefit of its members but limits their operations by preventing them from trading for gain, so that when we wish to do any trading we have to inaugurate Trading Companies on co-operative lines, registered under the Companies Act.

Trading Companies Inaugurated

"I may say that our Union has been instrumental in inaugurating a large number of companies trading in farmers' requirements, and just recently,

11 of the farmers' co-operative societies of New Zealand have formed a federation by which their chief orders will be pooled and purchases made in various parts of the world. We have also established in several parts of our Dominion, Mutual Fire Insurance Associations legalised by a special act of parliament, and we have by this means been able to save the farmers very large sums in the matter of their insurances.

"We have not yet taken up the question of Agricultural Credits, very largely for the reason that our mercantile and banking institutions in this country have on the whole dealt very liberally with the farming community, but there is no doubt that in many ways there are opportunities for co-operation along these lines.

"Amongst the literature I am sending you is a prospectus and articles of association of a company which we recently formed to erect a Farmers' Institute in Wellington. We hope through this institute to be able to bring all the different organizations working in the farmers' interests together, and ultimately to bring about some kind of federation.

"I am also sending you a few pamphlets respecting the Council of Agriculture and the N. Z. Forestry League, both of which organizations I have also the honor to be secretary. You will see from this fact that some of our organizations work very closely together, and though in some matters there is a little overlapping it shows the friendly spirit that is in operation. The A. and P. Societies which comprise the Council of Agriculture largely confine their work to agricultural shows, but the Council which is the central body has to deal with many other matters.

"In New Zealand we have also a Board of Agriculture, a Government Institution, the members of which are elected by the various agricultural and pastoral associations, and the chairman of that board for the time being is the Dominion president of the N. Z. Farmers' Union.

"I would be glad if you could briefly set out the manner in which your association is constituted. I note you have a number of companies and organizations affiliated through the Canadian Council of Agriculture. I should like a little more information on this point and on the question of legal status. I may say my reason for asking is that we are not altogether satisfied with the Act under which we are incorporated, and we have in contemplation the preparation of a special bill to bring before parliament to improve our status particularly the status of our branches.

"I shall endeavor from time to time to send you information that I think might be of interest to you, and I trust you will reciprocate as you find opportunity.

"E. C. JACK,
"Dominion Secretary."

DIRECTOR BLORE BUSY

Director J. E. Blore, of Craigville, recently took a trip over the Grand Trunk line in his constituency at Bow River. He reports that the local at Elnora turned out in goodly numbers, together with some of the Lakeview members under the leadership of Mr. Donald Cameron, their secretary. At the close of the address, the Elnora members re-organized and started in to work with an enthusiasm which should be the forerunner of a successful local.

The meeting at Huxley, was very good considering the severity of the weather, and organization was completed at this point. The farmers from the Ashcroft and Loyalty district were present at Huxley, and Mr. Nelson, of Loyalty, proved a ready helper. It is hoped that locals at each of these two districts will be organized as a result of the meeting. Arrangements will be made for teams of debaters to exchange visits between these locals which will doubtless result in a better

development of the educational features of the U. F. A. The condition of the hog trade was discussed at some length, and resolutions passed protesting against conditions such as recently existed in the stock yards at Calgary.

At Trochu a good meeting was gotten together under the leadership of Mr. Jas. Ritchie, who is held in great esteem throughout that district, and 25 or 30 farmers were present and all very willingly took up the responsibility of organizing. The Central office has already heard from the local and there seem prospects of great development at Trochu in the near future.

Twining local was also visited, and while the numbers were less than usual, the earnestness of those present was very noticeable. The sincerity and energy of Messrs. G. M. Parke, Barkley and Chattem would seem to justify an optimistic forecast as to the future of this local.

Mr. Blore wishes to thank all those locals visited for their good will and kindly reception, and trusts that they will keep the wheels of U. F. A.ism well oiled and in harmony with their honest intention.

SHOULD SET HOG PRICES

The following communication has been received from S. S. Sears, secretary-treasurer of Nanton Local: At our meeting last Saturday, the hog situation was brought to our attention by our president, Mr. Hughes, who had a recent conversation with Livestock Commissioner Stevens, and the following resolutions were passed:

"That this meeting go on record as pledging itself to produce all the hogs possible for the duration of the war, together with all other essential food-stuffs which will assist in winning the war.

"Whereas the Government is entreating the farmers to raise more hogs and still more hogs for the production of fats, as well as for pork and bacon, and whereas, we realize the utmost importance of the commands of the government for increased production along these lines, and, whereas in the past, just as soon as the hog has really commenced to put on the big fat (250 lb. hog and over) he is liable to a cut in price;

"Therefore be it resolved, that in order to consistently encourage greater production, the Government should make some arrangement whereby the farmer should at least get a straight price for the heavy hog (250 lbs. or over) rather than suffer a loss as he does at present."

We would like to see other expressions of opinion on the fat hog.

RYLEY LOCAL ACTIVE

Ryley Local has had a successful year from several points of view. The membership increased to about one hundred and twenty. Considerable buying was done on the co-operative plan. These purchases included 24,000 lbs. of twine, 100 barrels of salt, one carlot of apples from Nova Scotia, and several carlots of fence posts. However, the local has not yet taken up seriously the co-operative method of buying. Considerable interest has been evinced in the prospects of organizing a co-operative elevator local.

Mr. Rice Sheppard, of Edmonton, addressed the December meeting of the Local U. F. A. on the subject of Co-operative buying and selling. His address stimulated interest in the elevator proposition. Mr. Sheppard's talk was much appreciated by the members. He had much information to convey which was illuminating and interesting.

The Local organized a picnic excursion to Cooking Lake in July last. The picnic was a success socially, but financially a failure. But the Ryley people are good sports and are going to have another Cooking Lake picnic next summer. The Local will likely send 10 or 12 delegates to the Calgary convention.

On Friday evening, December 14, the combined locals of Ellsworth, Riverton and Dewsbury held a social evening in the Dewsbury school-house. Mr. Rice Sheppard of Edmonton South, was their guest for the evening, and he gave

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GRAIN

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GRAIN GROWERS' POSITION

The series of articles of which the first two are printed below has been prepared as stating the position of The Grain Growers in regard to certain problems that have been before Western Canada for a number of years. They are an attempt to sum up the opinion and desire of The Grain Growers' movement in regard to these much discussed questions.

Introductory

The Grain Growers welcome the opportunity of free and full discussion with the other interests, of those aspects of current economic conditions with which they have relationships in common. The position they have taken and consistently maintained from the earliest period of their organization is that their case is one which they are ready to submit to the most searching scrutiny, since they seek nothing which cannot be shown to be equitably theirs and nothing which does injustice in any degree to any other interest.

They insist, however, that conditions as they have been in the past, and as they very largely remain today, discriminate unjustly to the disadvantage of the man on the land. They desire to state in plain terms the nature and bearing of this injustice, and to suggest certain measures of readjustment and reform which they believe will make for fuller justice to all concerned.

1. Decadence of Rural Life

The first phase of the situation to which they draw attention is the fact of decadence of rural life and its significance. The movement of rural population towards the cities during recent decades has been checked in no country except Denmark. In Canada it continues as strongly as ever. In 1901 the rural population was 3,349,516 and the urban population 2,021,799. In 1911 the rural population had reached 3,925,502 and the urban 3,281,141—the increase of the rural population in ten years of 17.16 per cent., and of the urban 62.25 per cent. In Ontario, in the five years 1911-1916, the rural population decreased 167,565, and the urban population increased 224,543. In actual area under crop there has been a corresponding change. In 1910 there were under crop in Canada, 25,288,117 acres. In 1916 the total had fallen to 23,115,507 acres—a reduction of over two million acres in six years, and it is to be noted further that the decrease was gradual from year to year. The decrease of cultivation in the prairie provinces is especially marked. The acreage of 8,312,956 in 1908 was increased to 17,488,117 in 1911, but the area under crop last October (1916), according to the Census and Statistics Monthly, was only 16,374,380. In Manitoba 5 per cent. of the farmers were tenants in 1901. In 1911, 10 per cent were tenants. Such figures indicate what is really a failure of the agricultural industry. In the face of increasing demands for the products of the land, agriculture has not been able to continue the cultivation of fields which once were tilled. For such changes there must be some cause. The failure is not due to climate nor to lack of fertility, nor to inadequacy of agricultural methods. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the cause is purely economic. The rewards of labor expended on the land have been going to others than the workers. Artificial conditions created without considering the interests of the farmers, created with the definite purpose of advantaging other classes, continue to make farming comparatively unattractive and unprofitable.

The Grain Growers urge that the situation here presented is nothing less than a national tragedy. It is an evil vitally detrimental to national well-being and an organic wrong urgently requiring to be righted. No nation can be truly prosperous while the fundamental industry is handicapped by artificial conditions; no class in any nation can be permanently happy or satisfied while they fail to receive reasonably adequate returns for their labor.

How shall the wrong be righted? The farmers do not seek special favors nor the establishment of special conditions in order that they may prosper. They would unanimously repudiate any suggestion to levy tribute upon any

other class for their advantage. All they seek is that existing restrictions and impositions be withdrawn.

2. Protection Fundamentally Vicious

Primarily the Grain Growers protest that the protective principle as it has been in operation in Canada is essentially inequitable, immoral and vicious, in the following respects:—

1. It artificially restricts and hampers the exchange of products—exchange which is natural, legitimate and of mutual advantage to the parties interested—each country by exchange securing the advantage of using commodities produced more readily elsewhere, in order that some favored industry may be protected and advantaged.

2. It takes large sums of money from consumers generally without any possibility of their knowing how much is taken, into whose hands it passes, or for what purpose it is expended. That kind of practice will not long be tolerated in the twentieth century once its real nature is recognized.

3. It leads business and manufacturing interests to depend upon arbitrary enactment and not upon the natural economic conditions and necessities for their industrial progress and thus opens a door to political and economic intrigue and corruption. P. W. Ellis, at the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Vancouver, September 21, 1910, said: "There is such an amicable condition existing between ourselves and the department at Ottawa that it is of the greatest possible advantage to every one of us." And the principle underlying his statement is that which was expressed with startling clearness by the author of the National Policy 32 years before when he said to the manufacturers in Hamilton, Ontario: "I cannot tell what protection you require. But let each manufacturer tell us what he wants and we will try and give him what he needs." The system panders directly to class selfishness and the corruption of the Government.

4. Thus by the object lesson method—the most effective of all modes of instruction—it teaches the ordinary citizen that if he can only place himself in a certain relationship to the powers that be, he may get something worthwhile and this tends directly to the warping of the individual and public conscience and to the debasement of industry and business and political life to a common and conscienceless game of grab. The moral sense of Western Canada revolts at the abominable tendency.

5. It is a system so vicious in its fundamental essence that through all its history in this country and in other countries it has invariably been found lending itself to frequent manipulation by class interests for their advantage at the expense of others. For example, since 1879, we have had in Canada a system of "drawbacks" applied to raw materials of manufacture. That is to say, the manufacturers secured free trade where they found it would advantage them while the home market was still "corralled" for them by the protective tariff. At first the drawback applied only to materials used in manufactures which were being exported, but in 1907, while the duties on certain lines of manufacture were reduced from 20 to 17½ per cent. the system of drawbacks was quietly extended to certain manufactures for home consumption as well. Orders in Council are issued when called for adroitly varying or extending this system, placing this or that article used by manufacturers as raw materials on the free list. The same type of manipulation is seen in the history of the British preference. The original standard of 1897 was varied by special exceptions to woolens as early as 1904, and in the revision of 1907 further changes were made which to a degree

nullify its effect. A system which not only lends itself to such manipulation, but invites it as the protective system does, is a system too dangerous to be trifled with in modern democracy. Grain Growers are convinced that it is rotten at the core and in every respect worthy to be abolished.

MACDONALD CONVENTION

Macdonald district association met in Carman on Thursday, December 27, the president, C. I. Barager in the chair. The temperature outside was in the region of the proverbial "40 below" and hence the attendance was not large, but there was representation from Holland on the west, Quross on the east and Pomeroy on the south.

W. R. Wood, secretary of the provincial association addressed the meeting emphasizing the community value of the Grain Growers' movement and instancing some of the phases of district work which are being successfully handled in various parts of the province. Andrew Graham, district director gave a brief address on the effective power which the association is able to exert on legislation in Western Canada at the present time, and the possibilities which this fact places before the movement for general well being and progress. W. J. Lovie, district vice-president spoke on various features of the work of the associations emphasizing that the association should be self-supporting and aggressive, and showing that even with a comparatively small membership wide and effective influence is being exercised.

Resolutions Passed

The following resolutions were passed and required to be forwarded to the provincial association for action at the forth-coming convention:

Whereas it is desirable that all reasonable effort be made to clear our land of noxious weeds and to keep it clear;

And whereas under present legislation it is impossible to charge the clearing of noxious weeds as taxes against the land, this district association puts itself on record as requesting such amending legislation as shall make it possible to charge any expense legally incurred in clearing weeds so as to make it collectable as ordinary taxes.

This district association memorializes the provincial association to enact that the annual dues of the association shall be \$2.00 per annum, of which \$1.00 shall be devoted to provincial association work, 15 cents to district work and 85 cents to the work of the local branch.

This district association urges that action be taken toward securing a reduced freight rate, or a revised classification for fence posts and fencing material in order to encourage the production of livestock.

This district association suggests as constituent elements in a law for a real conscription of labor for the maintenance of food production the following:

First, a maximum wage of \$3.00 a day for threshing and harvesting, and \$50 a month, by the month, for summer work.

Second, the requirement from every man that he perform a man's share of efficient labor in this time of special necessity for production of food.

The election of officers issued, as follows: President, C. I. Barager, Elm Creek; vice-president, W. J. Lovie, Holland; secretary-treasurer, Thomas Wood; Elm Creek; district director, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy.

PORTAGE DISTRICT CONVENTION

Portage district held its annual convention in Portage la Prairie on December 7. The forenoon was occupied by a discussion on hog production, led by Mr. Bell, the local agricultural agent, and a discussion on the farm labor problem. After lunch Mrs. James Barrett of Bagot gave a very interesting paper

on "Why we need the Women's Grain Growers' Association." This was followed by a discussion, in which A. J. M. Poole of Springhurst and J. B. Wood took part.

John Kennedy, of the United Grain Growers addressed the convention, advocating a larger membership fee. He explained the relationship between the association and the United Grain Growers Limited, and emphasized the need of strengthening the association. He urged that the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture should be put into effect. We can get anything from our provincial legislature so long as it is within reason, but it is at Ottawa that we get turned down. He also showed how the Grain Growers' Association had had a great influence in getting the vote for women and prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Mrs. Dick then addressed the convention, showing how the widows were being helped all over the province, also giving a clear idea of how much better it would be if we had free hospitals and free medical care.

To Increase Livestock

President Reynolds of the M.A.C. then spoke on increased production of livestock. He stated that there were 115,000,000 less livestock in Europe than before the war and asked the farmers to produce hogs to assist in helping to win the war. After a lengthy discussion the following resolution was moved by Jas. McKenzie, seconded by Jon Bennett: "Resolved that this convention, realizing something of the seriousness of the food situation in regard to Great Britain and her Allies, agree that we pledge ourselves to do our utmost to present the situation to the whole people in order to secure immediate action in increased livestock production."

Mrs. Taylor then spoke on the work being done by the Red Cross, and asked for support from the district.

The following resolution was moved by J. McKenzie, seconded by J. Bennett, and "resolved that we, the Portage District Grain Growers' Association, endorse the action of the Women's Civic League of Winnipeg in asking our provincial government to raise all money necessary for the maintenance of our institutions, and for all charitable and relief purposes by taxation, preferably a graduated income tax, with all wards of administration responsible to the government." On motion of P. Metcalfe, seconded by W. Miller, it was "resolved that, in the opinion of this convention, all labor should be conscripted and a price set not to exceed a fair wage."

It was moved by P. Cameron, seconded by B. Richardson and carried, "that whereas, the government has taken over the C.N. Railway to be operated in the interests of the public, and whereas, the people have paid through the public treasury the cost of construction of privately owned roads, and whereas, the people are now paying interest on the cost of privately owned railroads, therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this district association, there should only be sufficient freight passenger and express rates charged to pay for the up-keep of the road and running." W. R. Wood, secretary of the provincial association, who arrived late in the afternoon, addressed the convention briefly. The election of officers for the district issued as follows: President, C. H. Burnell, Oakville; vice-president, J. Bennett, Pine Creek Station; secretary-treasurer, Ben Richardson, Beaver.

BEN RICHARDSON,
Sec. Treas.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

READY FOR THE CONVENTION

In no other year in its history has the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association accomplished so much for the farmers of western Canada as during the year just closed. Never before have our organized farmers been so great a power for good. Never before have we stood so high in the councils of the nation and been looked up to for sane leadership as we are today. These facts should be clearly recognized because they indicate our great opportunity as well as our great responsibility.

Had it done nothing else, in preventing the fixing of a ruinous price of only \$1.30 per bushel for our 1917 wheat crop, our association has justified its existence and saved its members many times its total cost. In fact by this one service alone, it has put a million dollars into the pockets of western farmers for every one thousand dollars the association has cost.

Grain Growers in Parliament.

President J. A. Maharg is now a member of parliament. District Director A. Knox of Prince Albert, also goes to Ottawa. Besides these are J. F. Reid of Oreadia, for some years a director of the association, and R. C. Henders, the veteran president of Manitoba association. These will have the ripe experience and the fine legal talent of Mr. L. Thompson of Wolseley, farmer-lawyer, and a former vice-president of our association, to help guide them; while back of all will be the Hon. T. A. Crerar, to say nothing of a large number of members of parliament who are pledged to support the Farmers' National Political Platform.

But the power of these splendid men to serve our cause in parliament will depend very largely upon the strength of the G.G.A., principally as regards membership, it is true, but also in large measure as it manifests itself in the size and enthusiasm of our great annual convention which will take place at Regina, February 12, 13, 14 and 15.

We have for years wanted to have a few of our best men in parliament. Now that they have consented to go we shall back them up with an annual convention so great and so enthusiastic as to persuade the most stunted, puffed, tariff-protected eastern manufacturer that these men have the farmers of the west behind them in their fight for "equity" and "a square deal" all around.

Never before have we faced so great a peril as the danger that now confronts us of being loaded with a ruinous proportion of the nation's debt. At the close of the war, grain prices will fall much more rapidly than the prices of those commodities which enter into the cost of production. Unless the farmers are fully organized and intelligently active they will be unable to protect themselves against the well organized special interests who are always looking out for a privilege in some form or another.

Consider These Questions

Let every local get its members together in annual meeting. Revive yourselves if you have been inactive. This is your own fight carried on for your own good and that of your children after you. "Do your bit." Send all the delegates you are entitled to. The district conventions have all been held, and here are a few of the questions and items of interest suggested:

1. Do you want men conscripted for production as for fighting?
2. Do you want prices for wheat and other grain fixed for 1918?
3. Do you favor a short course training school for sub-organizers?
4. What do you recommend in rural hospital service?

WORLD PRIZE WINNING SEED FOR EVERY ASSOCIATION FREE

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Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Saskatchewan

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

5. Several districts ask that prices of farm machinery be controlled.

6. Are you satisfied to have some of our women enfranchised while others are not?

7. Estevan wants the Grain Growers' Sunday made permanent.

8. There is no Dominion board of health or bureau of children's welfare. Federal concern seem to be centred on hogs and calves, and their diseases. Will you raise a voice for the babies?

9. What about Direct Legislation?

10. Do you understand Proportional Representation? Study it.

11. Do you favor an increased membership fee? Which amount—\$5.00 or \$2.00?

12. Do you favor an income tax on farm earnings?

13. Is free rural mail delivery feasible?

14. How about municipal bakeshops and laundries?

15. Do you think that a general should receive the pension of a private or should the private's pension be raised to that of a general?

16. District No. 8 asks repeal of the Wartime Elections Act. Study this carefully and broadly. The convention's decision on this will be of importance.

17. Many districts asked for conscription of wealth. Can it be done, and how? And whose wealth?

18. Speculating grain companies are trying to corner oats and make millions out of what should feed hogs for short-fed soldiers. Do you want the whole grain business to go back to the same old methods after the war?

19. Some of the members of the United Farmers' of Alberta believe that there should be some safeguard against men being elected to office in their organization who are not really in sympathy with its fundamental policies, and will use their positions to further personal ends, or to forward the interests of competing business concerns, whether farmers' companies or others. So they are considering an amendment to their constitution intended to prevent anyone from holding office who "engages in any business outside of farming, unless authorized by the central board." Does the S.G.G.A. need this protection less than the U.F.A.?

Let these matters be discussed by the locals, and send in resolutions embodying your conclusions. Also see that your delegates come prepared to discuss the resolutions which they pass.

The present is a most critical time. Never were the questions before us more important or far-reaching. Let us rise to the occasion and hold the greatest convention in our history.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

PLANS FOR 1918

I wish you all a very happy and prosperous New Year. To me, this New Year on which we are entering today is bright with promise. I have already allowed myself to dream of some of the splendid things we are going to accomplish. I predict that our achievements and our growth during 1918 will greatly surpass the record of any previous years. But if this is to be the case, we must do more than make good New Year resolutions. We must all cooperate in earnest, persistent efforts to carry out our plans and measure up to our high resolves.

I would like to think that each local has formed a resolution to be a larger influence for good than ever before. Let us study our chart and carefully consider our objective and then undertake to carry on the full program of our association and make the local the splendid power it should be in each community. If your local has never been a real success before, make up your minds that you are going to put it on the map during 1918. If you have done pretty well in the past, plan for a much bigger success this year. Study the chart and decide on the activities which you were engaged in and then appoint your committees and get organized

for "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together."

Here are a few of the things which should claim our attention during the present year:

1. Our program for the winter's meetings (copy furnished on request). Hold regular meetings and keep something doing all the time. Form a special study circle and study the Farmers' Platform.

2. Study the chart of "The Standard Efficiency Competition." If you have not received a copy of the chart, send for it at once. This competition starts today. If your local is to win the prize, you need to begin now to make your plans, and to carry them out.

3. Increase your membership. Appoint a membership committee to canvass every man and woman in the district, asking them to become members. Offer a prize to the one securing the most members. Put in a special winter rally day or rally week for an organized effort to increase your membership. Write Central for plans.

4. Give more publicity to the activities of your locals. Co-operate with your local paper; also, send us accounts of your meetings and of your leading workers. We will see that these are published.

5. Make your plans early for observing Grain Growers' Sunday.

6. Plan to hold a successful summer rally, either in your own local or in co-operation with one or more other locals. Let us know your plans early that we may give you the greatest assistance.

7. Let us not forget that our greatest interest is in winning the war. The patriotic contributions which you sent through the Central office last year amounted to \$12,000. Let us make it much larger this year because the need is greater. Always notify the Central office of your patriotic activities that we may keep a record of same.

I am sure that we all want to make a good record during 1918. Let us begin early and get off to a good start. Surely there never was a time when there was greater need for our association. Our activities are needed in each community as never before. We have a greatly increased responsibility for moulding public opinion and shaping legislation in our province and our nation. Our brave boys in the trenches are calling for our united support in producing food stuffs and furnishing money for the empire in its hour of greatest need. Surely we must be stirred to do our best.

We enter the New Year with a large conception of our mission, a clearer idea of our objective, and a greater zeal and enthusiasm for our work than we have had before. I have faith that 1918 will see a much greater development and a more useful service than any other year of our history. There is a splendid opportunity before us, in 1918. Let us go forward and do our great work.

H. H. McKINNEY,
Superintendent of Organization.

STUDY PROGRAM FOR JAN. 13.

1. Adoption of resolutions which are to be forwarded to the annual convention.

2. A training course for organizers and workers.

3. Shall we have paid field organizers?

4. Do we need a monthly paper of our own?

5. Shall we increase our membership fee to \$1.50 or \$2.00?

The secretary of the Chatsworth G.G.A., Salteons, writes the Central office under date of December 21, as follows:

"I have been instructed by a motion passed at our meeting on December 19, to forward to you the following resolution for publication in The Guide:

Resolved, that the Chatsworth local of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. hereby places itself on record as being in favor of the provincial government raising by taxation, sufficient money for all purposes of the Patriotic Fund."

WOMEN G.G. DOING THEIR BIT

One of the most notable addresses of the convention of District 14 was that delivered by Mrs. McNaughtan, president of the Women Grain Growers. After hearing this gifted little lady and catching something of the great purpose behind her efforts, which sustains her and encourages her in the herculean task she has undertaken on behalf of the women of the province, the esteem in which she is held and the confidence she inspires in the women of the association is readily understood. Her address at Friday evening's public meeting was devoted entirely to the work of the women's organization, and in it she made a strong plea for greater help and increased membership if it is to accomplish the many needed reforms it has in view.

It is becoming generally recognized that the farmers of Saskatchewan create the wealth of the province, but the important part taken in this production by farm women is not so generally recognized, she said in opening. The Grain Growers' Association was the first to take women in on equal terms with men and it has taken a great world war to compel due recognition for women on the part of a great many other organizations.

Dealing with the reforms that have been brought about by the Women Grain Growers' Association since its organization, the speaker pointed out that the enactment of the dower law was large owing to the agitation it had carried on for several years, and the Women Grain Growers had been chiefly instrumental in securing the school, municipal and provincial franchise for women.

By virtue of her office Mrs. McNaughtan represents the Women Grain Growers on the National Council of Women, and attended the annual meeting in Winnipeg last year. Her account of the proceedings was most interesting and it was not difficult to believe that as she said she supplied the western viewpoint, which the other members seemed desirous of securing.

Today's Problems

The medical aid question, the union hospitals scheme and the appointment of district nurses are some of the problems now engaging the attention of the women's association, and in addition to these everything pertaining to the uplift of farm women and children is its special care.

In common with women everywhere, the women on the farms are devoting all their spare time to Red Cross work, many of them under great difficulties, and the work of the district directors has suffered somewhat because of the inability of securing efficient indoor help. The vice-president, Mrs. Haight, drove a binder for 10 days last fall and kept up her Red Cross work at night. This is the spirit animating the women and they have undertaken to raise funds, in addition to their regular Red Cross work, to purchase an ambulance as a New Year's gift for the boys at the front.

Mrs. McNaughtan made an earnest plea for greater interest in the teen age boys and girls, and pointed out the great need for a self-sustaining rest room in every district. She asked, in fairness to the women, that they be treated on their individual merits, with more consideration and less courtesy, and pointed out the opportunities before each local organization to become the centre for community work.

During the evening Mrs. Knox favored the gathering with a much-appreciated vocal number and Mrs. Wallace with a well-delivered reading.—Yorkton Enterprise.

Gilroy, Sask., November 26, 1917.

Dear Mrs. McNaughton:—We have had our bazaar and made about \$100, which pleased us very well, as we have only 10 members.

I am enclosing \$15 now for Y.M.C.A. which will you please forward them, as I have lost the address.

We have a V.O.N. hospital in our district, to which we intend to make a donation. We try to help several organizations every year what little we can.

MRS. CHARLES T. ST. JOHN,
See'y Osceola W.G.G.A.

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SEND YOUR NAME

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Alberta
Continued from Page 10

them a very interesting and helpful address on the work and aims of the U.F.A., giving a brief history of the Organization from its inception to the present time, and urged the necessity for further unity as there were doubtless many problems ahead. Several songs were rendered, Mr. Sheppard singing one of his own composition. The ladies served coffee and cakes, after which a collection was taken. After paying expenses a sum of \$10.00 was handed to Mr. Sheppard to apply to a fund being raised in Edmonton the following day in aid of Halifax sufferers. Six new members were added to the Dewberry Local, and everyone present expressed themselves as having a good time.

Malmö Local No. 735, reports an interesting meeting held on December 20. At that meeting the local discussed the possibilities of organizing an elevator at Hobbema. The matter was finally tabled for further reference, and the secretary instructed to interview the secretaries of surrounding locals with a view to more complete organization. Orders for two cars of posts and one car of coal were taken at the close of the meeting. Various committees were chosen to look after the arrangements for a U.F.A. entertainment to be held February 1. The Secretary gave a report of the year's work and statement of finances. The next meeting was called for January 30.

Jay W. Seefeld, secretary-treasurer of Hamlin Local reports as follows:—Hamlin Local No. 28, held the annual election of officers. Those elected were: President, E. H. Turner; vice-president, G. W. Howard; secretary-treasurer, Jay W. Seefeld; auditor, R. H. Perley.

This Local, believing co-operation is the first need of the farmers, called a special meeting on December 29, to try and start a co-operative store. It is hard to get co-operation in this local. It is coming slow, but sure. Members saved last year by co-operating enough to pay the dues of thirty-one members at \$2.00 per year. Yet we hear a few, few mind you, cry out against \$2.00 per year dues. But I believe Local No. 28 is in favor of the higher dues for 1918. I hope so anyway. For the first year we think we have made a good start, but hope to go farther this coming year.

E. A. Best, Secretary of Carbon local, in forwarding membership dues includes his own at \$5.00 and writes as follows: "You will see from this how I stand on the question of raising the U.F.A. membership fee. I cannot speak for our other members as we have had no meeting for some time. I believe by raising the fee to five or ten dollars we might lose in numbers but not in strength. Either raise the fee or let the enthusiastic members blow off steam by raising a campaign fund. The U.F.A. should not depend on outside financial help, not even on the United Grain Growers, Limited.

Geo. Firth, secretary-treasurer of the West Lethbridge Local No. 197, in forwarding membership dues for the union, reports that they had a very interesting meeting on November 23, at which President Wood, of the U.F.A. spoke on "Co-operation," the result being the re-organization of that union. S. S. Dunham also gave an interesting talk on "Co-operation."

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**United Farmers of Alberta
CONVENTION**
Calgary, January 22, 23 and 24, 1918

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Creamery** P. PALLESEN
Proprietor

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Bring along new members so that we can get acquainted.

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Avery Tractors are equipped with double carburetors. The motor is started on gasoline and when it warms up you pull the lever and switch over to kerosene without having to make a single adjustment of any kind.

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The 1917 National Tractor Demonstration proved Avery Tractors to be real kerosene burners.

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—They burned kerosene without calling for any more gasoline for starting during the entire week than the 35 allowed for the first day's filling of kerosene.

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—Without kerosene passing the pistons and cutting the lubrication—the oil in the crank-case did not have to be changed.

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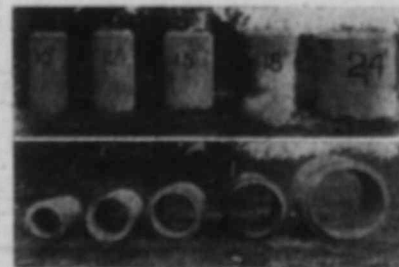
TWIN CITY SEPARATOR CO. Ltd. WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Good Roads Municipality

Continued from Page 7

stand from three to six months to be compacted by the traffic. Care is taken that the earth used in the grade is not dug out of holes. The object is to secure a well finished job with both sides of the ditch nicely sloped. There is always a tendency for men to dig where the digging is easiest and to leave unsightly holes and ditches along the road side. "If they find a place where they can dig their scrapers in easily" said Mr. Button, "They would go to China if you would let them. If we find them making holes we make them fill them up." Mr. Button does not favor making too high a crown as he has found that the traffic spreads the grade out better when it is not too high. Old grades were followed at first to some extent so as not to waste them, but now everything is pulled to the centre.

After the grade has been compacted by traffic the gravel is put on. This is usually done by farmers on a yardage basis. The council sets a price per yard and the farmers draw whenever they



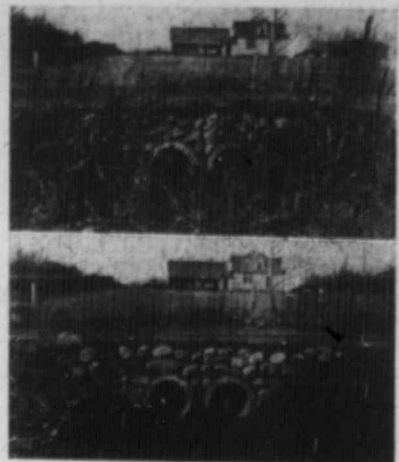
Size of Tile Used in Culverts

get an opportunity. The grade is divided into quarter mile stretches, and the gravel spread as it is hauled. The first two strokes of the road drag are charged to construction and after that the work is charged to maintenance. It takes about 520 or 530 yards to the mile to give an eight foot gravel surface four inches deep. Mr. Button does not advise putting the first layer of gravel an inch thicker than this. The plan includes additional coats of gravel as needed.

On provincial highways the gravel will finally be 12 inches thick with about 1,000 yards to the mile. On the municipal highways there will eventually be from 700 to 800 yards to the mile. All roads are packed entirely by the traffic. Where rollers are used sprinkling has to be done and the cost is out of the question on big mileages of country roads.

Drainage, Culverts and Bridges

One of the primary considerations in the building of a good road is to have it on a dry foundation. It is absolutely essential that a complete system of adequate drainage be supplied in the



Weeds are cleaned from mouth of Culverts in the Fall

very beginning. This has not been overlooked in the Wallace roads system. No water is allowed to stand on the road side, and wherever a culvert or bridge is needed, it is put in place. The water is drained from the low places by open ditches, some of which



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A SOLID PROPOSITION to send you, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$17.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy Monthly Payment Plan

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont. and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

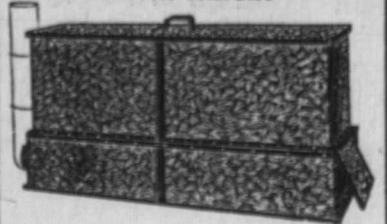
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 3210 Bealbridge, N. Y.

Water Your Stock

with a New Improved Straw Burning

Snow Melter and Feed Cooker

WE PAY FREIGHT



Boiler, 28 ins. x 18 ins. x 6 ft., Fire Box, 28 ins. x 24 ins. x 30.25

6 ft. Boiler, 28 ins. x 18 ins. x 8 ft., Fire Box, 28 ins. x 24 ins. x 37.75

8 feet

An Unconditional Guarantee with Every Cooker.

SEND FOR CATALOG

Freeland Steel Tank Co.
HALBRITE, SASK.

may follow considerable usually less culverts all made with cement these culverts have been installed illustration pipes, 24 times laid of spring gineer that the own come Altogether have been three seen as follow

10 in.
12 in.
15 in.
18 in.
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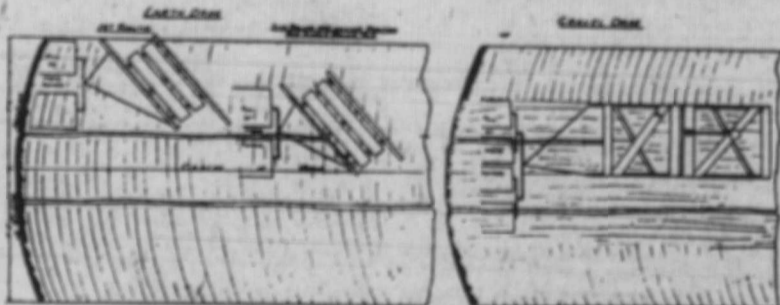


foot. Wallace been st. facturis not ap secured a fully facture made illustra water are set and th The e ravine several cement amount in the from count someti to let Wit cemen numbe but if the n are e laid creek absol sever find were guard tract. by th from so th when

may follow along the highway for a considerable distance, but all of which finally lead out into the fields. The culverts used in the municipality are all made of cement and laid in stone with cement mortar. Nearly 1,000 of these culverts of various sizes have been installed. As will be noted by the illustrations, as many as five cement pipes, 24 inches in diameter, are sometimes laid side by side to take care of spring freshets. The report of Engineer Button for the last year shows that the municipality manufactures its own concrete pipes at a great saving. Altogether 35,865 lineal feet of pipes have been manufactured in the last three seasons. These cost at the works as follows:

- 10 in. diameter .. 25 cents per ft.
 - 12 in. diameter .. 30 cents per ft.
 - 15 in. diameter .. 35 cents per ft.
 - 18 in. diameter .. 50 cents per ft.
 - 24 in. diameter .. 75 cents per ft.
- The average cost is 45 cents per

The All-Efficient Road Drag
 "Maintenance is the most important part of road work," said Mr. Button. "If we had not looked after our maintenance we would have had no good roads now. Last summer one of the provincial authorities who had been over the Jefferson highway stated that on that trip he had never struck such long stretches of good road as we have right here in Wallace." The whole municipal system of 193 1/2 miles is divided into 64 sections of about three miles each for dragging purposes. One man is given charge of each section, his duty being to keep his road free from ruts, cut the grass and weeds from the sides of the grades and ditches, clean out culverts in the fall and open the ends of culverts in the spring. He is paid 40 cents per mile travelled; that is \$2.40 per round trip, and at the same rate for other work. He reports by special report cards to the secretary-treasurer, who keeps the dragging cards



EARTH AND GRAVEL ROAD DRAGS

foot. The above figures are for the Wallace municipality, which has, as has been stated, plenty of gravel for manufacturing concrete pipes. These would not apply where gravel could not be secured locally. The municipality has a fully equipped plant for the manufacture of concrete pipes, which are made in sections, as is shown by the illustration. Where a large flow of water has to be taken care of the tiles are set in cement fully half way up and the walls are faced with cement. The culvert across one deep, narrow ravine which I noticed was faced for several feet on the upper side with cement. In this case a tremendous amount of water sometimes comes down in the spring and may be prevented from flowing through the tiles on account of accumulations of ice. It is sometimes necessary to dig a hole down to let the water get a start.

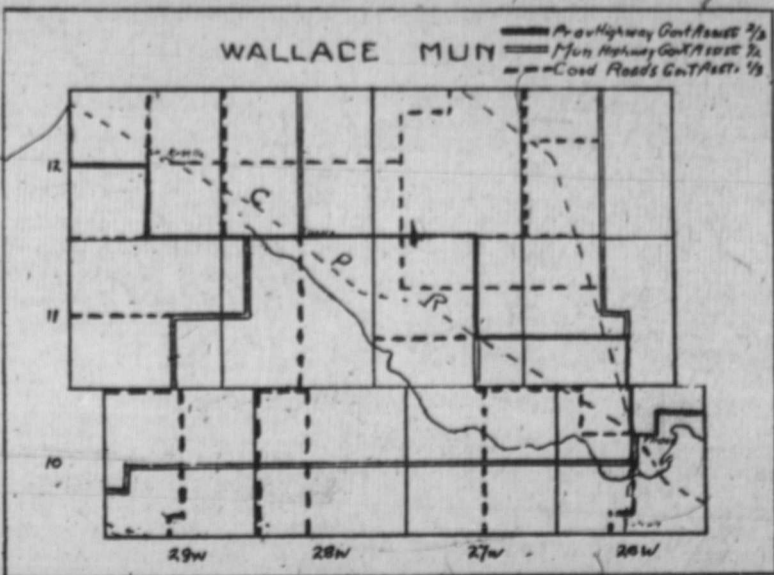
With the exception of long spans cement bridges are used. A certain number of standard designs are utilized, but if the standard will not fit in with the need of a location, special designs are constructed. The foundations are laid four feet below the bed of the creek or deeper in order to secure an absolutely solid foundation. I examined several of these bridges and failed to find a single instance in which they were checking. Bridges, culverts and guard rails are put in position by contract. It is the policy closely followed by the municipality to clear all weeds from the mouths of culverts in the fall so that they will be ready for action when the spring floods begin.

up to date for inspection by the councillors. The councillors pay out of their ward appropriation \$5.00 per mile into the municipal good roads maintenance account and the drag men are paid monthly. The government now pays \$3.25 for every mile of road dragged throughout the season. Each section is entered in the dragging competition and prizes are awarded for the best kept sections.

As will be noted by the illustration, showing the process of road dragging, two kinds of drags are utilized. One of these is for earth roads and the other for gravel roads. For earth roads the ordinary split log design is used, while for gravel roads a runner design is utilized. In this drag holes 18 inches long and three inches deep are left in the upper runner at the end of the diagonal pieces. This is not made too large, as it is desirable not to have the gravel escape too easily or it would not fill the depressions. Mr. Button is perfecting an attachment for the gravel drag which will cut the weeds for a distance on each side of the road bed. The gravel drags are 12 feet by 5 feet in size and are made by a local man, costing about \$20 each.

Tributary Roads

The municipal highways, of course, do not include all the roads in the municipality. They are distributed so as to carry the main volume of the traffic. When the system is completed it is believed that there will not be a farmer in the municipality who will be more



SEED OATS

We carry the largest stocks of Seed Oats in Western Canada and have made special provision to meet the extreme shortage. No farmer should purchase his supply before writing us. Now is the time to order.



THOUSANDS OF BUSHELS OF CHOICE SEED GRAIN

OATS	Stock No.	Brand	Price Per Bushel	Calgary
American Banner	830		\$1.13	\$1.10
American Banner	831		1.09	1.06
Abundance	832		1.11	1.08
Abundance	833		1.08	1.05
Garlon's 22	870		1.12	1.09
Garlon's 22	871		1.09	1.06
Victory	880		1.13	1.10
Wideawake	890		1.13	1.10

N.B.—Prices quoted above are as per conditions stipulated in our 1918 Seed Catalog.

BARLEY	Stock No.	Brand	Price Per Bushel	Calgary
Six Rowed	840		\$1.75	\$1.70
WHEAT—Marquis	830		2.45	2.35

Prices are for quantities of 25 bushels or more—add 5c. per bushel for smaller quantities. Use Stock Numbers when ordering. Add 50c. for Jute Sacks (Oats 2 1/2 bushels Barley and Wheat 2 bushels). Write for special quotations on carloads.

ASK FOR SPECIAL SEED GRAIN CATALOG

PEDK-REED AND OTHER VARIETIES

WHEAT	Stock No.	Brand	Price Per Bushel	Calgary
Marquis Registered	3185		\$3.00	\$2.90
Marquis Registered	3205		3.55	3.50
Red Fife (General Stock)	3203		3.10	3.40
Early Red Fife	3189		3.00	3.30
Red Fife Registered	3204		3.75	4.10
OATS—American Banner McKenzie's Special Strain	3212		1.40	1.40
American Banner Registered, per 100 lbs.	3213		4.50	4.50
Abundance	3217		1.25	1.20
Garlon's 22	3293		1.25	1.20
Newmarket	3214		1.25	1.20
60 Day or July	3215		1.40	1.30
Seger or Victory	3292		1.35	1.35
Seger or Victory Registered, per 100 lbs.	3219		4.80	5.15
RYE—Spring	3218		2.80	2.75
Winter	3219		2.70	2.55
FLAX—Common or Russian	3296		4.10	4.30
Primost	3295		4.05	4.50
Golden	3294		5.25	5.50
N.D.R. 73	3289		4.70	4.70
N.D.R. 114	3288		4.70	4.70
N.D.B. 52	3290		4.70	4.70
BARLEY—O.A.C. 21	3296		2.00	1.75
Mensury	3295		1.80	1.65
Manchurian 871	3298		2.00	2.30
Minnesota 105	3299		2.05	2.30
White Hulless, per 50 lbs.	3293		2.10	2.00

Prices are for quantities of 10 bushels or more. Use Stock Number when ordering. Add 45c. for Cotton Bag (Wheat, 2 bushels; Oats, 3 bushels; Rye, Flax and Barley, 2 1/2 bushels).

A Postcard brings our 1918 Catalogue—
 "The Red Guide Book of the West." It
 tells you the best seeds to sow in your
 garden and farm. Many new and interesting
 features. WRITE TODAY.

A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd.
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Buy Your Flour Direct from the Mills

EMPIRE PATENT
 COOK'S PRIDE



We will save you money, and you will get the best flour that can be made from Hard Saskatchewan Wheat.

Special Attention Given to and Special Facilities for Handling Farmers' and Co-operative Shipments.

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The One Northern Milling Co. Ltd.
 The Original Farmers' Mill
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 15. x 6 ft., Fire
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 BASK.

BIG MONEY in TRAPPING THIS YEAR

RAW FURS

FREE Hallam's Trapper's Guide—54 pages; Illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information. Hallam's Trapper's Supply Catalog—50 pages; Illustrated; of trappers' and sportsmen's supplies, at low prices. Hallam's Raw Fur News—Gives latest prices and advance information on fur market. Address, using number given below.

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WE COVER THE WEST

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HIDES, WOOL, RAW FURS, SENECA ROOT

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FAIR TREATMENT BIG DEALERS SMALL PROFITS

BRANDON MANITOBA WINNIPEG

Wolf Special

Having closed large Wolf contracts, I will pay for immediate shipments, large or small quantities, plus express charges as follows:

	Ex. Large	Large	Medium	Small
No. 1 Cased	\$12.50	\$10.00	\$7.00	\$5.00
No. 2 Cased	8.50	7.00	5.00	3.00
No. 3	\$1.00 to \$2.00			
No. 4	25c. to 50c.			

Open Wolf — One-fourth less.
Also include all other furs. Demand good.

R. S. ROBINSON

Buyer and Exporter of Furs, Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seneca Root
157 Rupert Ave. and 150-152 Pacific Ave. E. WINNIPEG, MAN.

TRAPPERS, TRADERS and FARMERS

FURS A. & E. PIERCE & CO. FURS

(The Largest Raw Fur Merchants in Canada)

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Are paying the highest market prices for Furs. Send immediately for Free Price List.

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The Most Wonderful CREAM SEPARATOR Money Can Buy

The perforated equalizing sieve which distributes the milk equally to the discs is the most wonderful invention ever put into a separator to increase its efficiency. Gets more cream than you would think existed in the milk.

No. 30—300 lb. capacity \$54.55
No. 45—450 lb. capacity \$58.50

Superior Grain Grinders

Constructed to meet the needs of the practical farmer. Large capacity. Shake feed means automatic feed, on 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. Price complete

\$30.15



WINNIPEG BOY ALL-STEEL SAW FRAME

Built of heavy steel angle bars, double braced; will last a life-time. Cold-rolled steel shaft, 80 lb. balance wheel. Ball-and-socket joint method boxes ensures perfect self-aligning.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOG Complete \$32.55
Gasoline Engine and Supply Co., Ltd. WINNIPEG MAN.

Cost of Insurance

Did it ever occur to you that the daily cost of \$1,000 Life Insurance from ages 25 to 35 is SIX TO SEVEN CENTS, from ages 25 to 45, SEVEN TO ELEVEN CENTS, from 45 to 65 is SIXTEEN TO TWENTY-ONE CENTS?

Too cheap to go without, is it not?

Write for Particulars giving occupation and year of birth.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.

Head Office: 701 Somerset Building Winnipeg, Canada

than two miles from a good highway. It is necessary, however, to have tributary roads leading to the main road. The fact that the good roads exist is an incentive for the building and maintenance of good tributaries. These are built and looked after for the most part by statute labor, assisted by ward appropriations and special grants from the general fund. The determination to have good tributary as well as good main highways was strikingly illustrated in a particular piece that was called to my notice. A mile of road had been built from an appropriation, but it did not reach the main highway. The farmers got together and donated their time and made a stretch of two miles out to the main highway. In recognition of their splendid spirit the council at once supplied them with a drag to use for maintenance purposes on the new road they had constructed.

Winter Roads

But it is not always summer time in Manitoba. For a considerable period of each year the roads, whether good or bad, are comfortably buried beneath a thick blanket of snow. In the construction and maintenance of good roads, however, the winter period is also taken into consideration, the object being to have the roads passable for wheel traffic as early as possible in the spring. There are many things that can be done to assist in shortening the period of bad roads in the spring. Weeds and brush on the roadside tend to hold the snow in places. Wallace is encouraging the farmers to plow the sides of the roads up, and any work devoted to this operation is allowed as statute labor. Farmers are encouraged to grow a crop or two on the roadsides and then to sow them rye grass or brome. Some farmers are doing this on their own account; indeed, some of the men who strenuously fought the good roads idea at the beginning are taking the leading part in this work now. The traffic is encouraged to keep to the side of the road in winter, as the hard, dirty snow melts slowly, penetrates the road bed and loosens it and may greatly increase the maintenance charges. It has been found in Wallace that if the traffic is kept to the side of the road all winter, the wheels can get on at least two weeks earlier in the spring. Col. Ivens sets a good example in this regard, as after every storm he gets out and breaks a road on one side of the grade and the traffic naturally follows it.

It may seem paradoxical that good roads cost no more than bad ones in cash outlay, but such has been the experience in Wallace. In 1912, before coming under the Good Roads Act, the municipality spent \$15,100 on roads and bridges. In 1917 the municipality paid out \$14,000 on roads and bridges, including maintenance of good roads as well as the principal and interest on the debenture issue, making no increase in taxes. Of the new debenture, issue of \$48,000 which the council has been authorized to make the increase in taxes will be only one-and-one-tenth mills, that is, the farmers will be paying \$7.20 instead of \$5.00 per quarter section assessed \$2,000. In 30 years the debt will be paid and the taxes reduced by three and three eighths mills.

The strongest argument presented by advocates of the excess profits tax, is that in them the war has automatically provided a fund, which accordingly should be taken to pay war expenses. But why confine that logic to excess profits and war time? There is another fund automatically created by the Government in performing its ordinary functions. Why should it not take it for its expenses? This other fund is land value. Were it not for the services which government performs, land would have very little value. The better the services, the more those who use land must pay for the privilege to private individuals. War profits will cease with the war, but the retail value of land, the natural public fund, existed before the war and will continue to exist afterward. The argument for taking war profits for war purposes applies with much greater force to the suggestion that values created by the public be taken for all public purposes.

FURS

We buy raw furs from trappers and Indians. We tan and manufacture them in our own tannery and workshops at Brandon and can sell you

MUSKRAT, HUDSON SEAL or BEAVER COATS, WOLF, FOX, MINK SETS, Etc.

at 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. less than any mail order house possibly can do, and can give you better goods at the same time.

Write for our Fur Booklet

Wheat City Tannery

Brandon, Man.

BIG PRICES

FOR

Wolf Skins, Fox Skins, Mink, Weasel, Muskrats,

IN FACT ALL FURS.
SHIP US WHAT YOU HAVE.

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HIDES, WOOL
SENECA ROOT

Ship all yours to us. You can depend on honest grading, top prices and prompt payment.

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Not in the History of the World

have leather goods been so high. You can save from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. on present prices by sending us your cattle and horse hides to be tanned into Harness and Lace Leathers. We manufacture the best robes in Western Canada out of your cattle or horse hides. A trial will convince. We pay highest prices for Beef Hides F.O.B. your station. THE

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HARNESSE LEATHER

We have, at the present time, several hundred sides of No. 1 Harness Leather, sides weigh from 13 to 24 pounds, price 75c a pound. Backs weigh about 12 pounds, price 90c a pound.

Order a side of this now, and be ready to do your harness repairs.

Wheat City Tannery

BRANDON, MAN.

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Ship to us at once and Reap Benefits of High Prices now prevailing.

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We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

WORLD PRIZE WINNING SEED

WORLD RECORD YIELD

Seager Wheeler has raised 82 bushels per acre of Kitchener Wheat and established a new World Record for Wheat Yields

International Sweepstakes Quality

In 1916 Seager Wheeler won the world's championship for a bushel of wheat with a sample of his Kitchener wheat.

In 1917 Mr. Wheeler refused to sell a sample of Kitchener wheat at the rate of \$2,400 per bushel

YOU Can Get This Wheat FREE

CLIP THE COUPON FOR "WORLD PRIZE WINNING SEED"

In going through your fields prior to harvest you have noticed individual heads that showed a marked superiority when compared with other heads in the same field.



HEAD ROW PLOTS ON THE FARM OF SEAGER WHEELER
Kitchener Wheat was developed by seeding the grains from individual heads on special plots and preserving only the plants that reproduced true to the selected type.

Some of these heads were longer, had a greater number of spikelets, and had more large, plump, fully-developed grains in each spikelet.

In some instances you would find such a superior head on a plant that was thriftier, longer in straw, straighter and stronger than others.

Under proper cultural treatment and by an unremitting process of selection and elimination the outstanding characteristics of such a plant can be maintained and transmitted to the progeny.

From such a plant "Kitchener Wheat," a longer, straighter strawed, heavier yielding wheat, was produced. The wheat that has established world records for yield and quality.

The Grain Growers' Guide has purchased Seager Wheeler's 1917 crop and is distributing it to farmers throughout the West FREE. A little of your spare time devoted to aiding The Grain Growers' Guide in its big "Bigger Yields" Campaign will secure for you an allotment of this heavy yielding seed.

The Grain Growers' Guide WINNIPEG MANITOBA

BETTER Strains of SEED

The Grain Growers' Guide has published a booklet entitled, 'The Guide's Better Seed Book' which gives details as to how World

Prize winning, heavy yielding strains of seed are developed.

It tells how your boy can secure a free trip to Ottawa. How you can qualify to compete in The Guide's Big Inter-Provincial Seed Fair next winter, at which \$500 in cash will be distributed.

It tells you how you can secure The World's Prize winning, heavy yielding strains of seed grains without cost.

This book is filled from cover to cover with unusual and interesting agricultural information.

You should have foundation stock of the superior seed The Guide is distributing FREE. You should have a copy of The Guide's "Better Seed Book."

There is a copy of this book for you that will be mailed upon application without any obligation on your part.

Clip the coupon NOW, mail to us at Winnipeg and the book will be forwarded by return of post.

THE GUIDE'S BETTER SEED BOOK

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me immediately one copy of your "BETTER SEED BOOK" containing a full description of the seed which you will distribute and the method by which I may secure a portion of it.

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WINNIPEG, Canada
and SENECA ROOT

Farmers' Financial Directory

ESTABLISHED 1878

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000
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Arrange with our local manager if you need an advance against your live stock or grain. We negotiate farmers' sales notes. Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit, issued at all branches

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Rural Credit Societies are Helping Farmers to Plan and Manage

Want a loan to buy seed—stock your farm—break new land—pay help, or increase production? If so, ask for information and Booklet.

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The Modern Management of Property

A reputable Trust Company is the accepted modern means for solving any kind of property problem.

This Company's financial responsibility, its collective experience, its staff of experts in various kinds of property, and its constant availability combine to recommend it to those who wish, in dealing with their affairs, to leave nothing to chance.

Write for Booklets.

National Trust Company Limited

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D. H. COOPER, Manager

LAND FOR THE LANDLESS

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\$2.21 Wheat and Fat Beeves and Hogs

We have, as Executors and Administrators of Estates under our care a number of very choice farm properties in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, at prices and on terms that are most attractive. They must be sold to enable the Estates to be wound up and closed.

The demand has been unprecedented and still keeps up. If you want a good location and an equally good selection, write us for our lists or to any of our undermentioned branch offices.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

Offices: At Saskatoon, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Vancouver.

SOME BANKING SUGGESTIONS

Never sign a note or other document without reading it through, always sign your name in exactly the same way, especially when signing cheques.

When signing a note you should keep a record of the amount, due date, where and to whom it is payable. You will save yourself much trouble by making all your notes payable at one place, preferably at the bank with which you do business. No bank will refuse to cash a note because it is payable at another bank.

A reputation for prompt payment of notes is a good thing to have. It is your duty to attend to the payment of a note you have signed, not that of the holder. If you are notified that a bank holds your note, and it is impossible for you to call and pay it on or before the due date, arrange for a renewal beforehand. If you cannot call, write the bank so that your letter will arrive in plenty of time before the due date.

If you do your business with one bank you will get more generous treatment than if you divide it among several. You need not hesitate to ask the manager for advice about business matters; he will readily give it to the best of his ability. Do not, however, expect him to disclose the business of another person with the bank. The bank's dealings with its customers should be strictly confidential.

When you are depositing money in a bank, count it carefully before handing it in. Whenever possible, have your pass-book with you, and see that the right amount is entered in it before leaving the Bank.

Drawing Cheques

When drawing a cheque fill in the amount so that it cannot be increased. Begin close to the left hand edge of the blank space reserved for the amount, and fill in the rest of the space by a heavy ink line. Never overdraw your account unless you have first made arrangements to do so. When drawing money from a bank, always count it before leaving the teller's desk. A mistake can often be rectified without difficulty if attention is drawn to it at once.

When seeking to borrow money from a bank, always take the manager frankly into your confidence. Do not be offended if the bank requires a signed statement of your affairs before making you a loan. It is entitled to know what you are worth before lending you money, and such information is best given by yourself. Frankness and straightforwardness on your part will beget confidence in you on the part of the bank.

Endorsements

By endorsing a cheque, draft or note, which is done by writing your name on the back, you make yourself liable for payment in case the payer fails to meet it at the proper time, as endorsement implies that you have received the value of the same. Endorse cheques or notes by writing your name on the back, at the top left hand end. If, however, there is an endorsement by another person, it is proper to write your name directly under this signature, even if it is written across the wrong end. Should your name in the cheque be spelled wrong, or the initial changed, and the cheque is clearly intended for you, write your name as the cheque has it, and under it your usual signature. Endorse every cheque you deposit, even if payable to bearer.

Maturity of Notes

Banks are not required by law to send notice of the maturity of notes. They do this as an accommodation. Prior to maturity, any person who takes a note without notice of any defect, and pays therefor a valuable consideration, will be protected against any equities existing in favor of the maker, but one who takes it as a mere volunteer, paying no value therefor, or one who receives it after it has become due, even though in good faith, and for value, will take it subject to all its infirmities, and any defence that would have been availing as against the payee may be interposed as to them.

BANKING BOOKLET ISSUED

The Bank of British North America has recently issued a booklet called "Banking with Farmers," which discusses in an intelligent and constructive fashion loans to farmers, rates of interest, credit, deposits, drafts and

money orders, notes, etc. It contains a lot of other useful, practical reading matter and is well worth while any farmer having. It also contains a brief history of this bank which is the only one in Canada which operates under a Royal charter.

GREATER PRODUCTION LOAN

In his recent budget speech before the Saskatchewan Legislature, the Honourable Chas. Dunning, stated that since June 26, the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board has received applications for over \$6,000,000 of loans. These applications have come very largely from the new pioneer districts of the province. The older districts have been so prosperous in the few years that they do not require to borrow so extensively. Up to date a total sum of nearly \$800,000 has been subscribed to the Greater Production Bonds which were issued to give the investing public of Saskatchewan an opportunity to supply the needs of those farmers who required money for greater production purposes during next year. This is a very liberal sum indeed considering that the loan could not be floated until after harvest this year and that the Victory Loan of the Dominion Government had to be handled as well and the Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan had to be suspended until the Victory Loan was out of the way.

All the applications for loans lay it down very distinctly that the man who makes application for the loan intends to increase the production of the province. There are many men in the newer pioneer districts who are farming 30 or 40 acres of land, who, with a little capital might produce to the limit of its individual capacity. Many hundreds, yes thousands of farmers in Saskatchewan are prevented from working to the utmost of their power because of the lack of a little capital.

The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board in connection with the applications that they have received are giving as far as they can preference to those applications which represent a definite increase in the foodstuffs production in Saskatchewan. They are doing this so far as possible consistent with good business. This greater production loan is an investment well worth the consideration of every farmer with money to spare or other citizens of the province of Saskatchewan who can afford to invest any money. The funds are being used for the greatest purpose before the people of this country at the present time, that is the production of more food.

HOW MONEY ACCUMULATES

Showing how deposits of one dollar to twenty dollars made on the first day of each month, will accumulate in from 1 to 5 years when interest is compounded half-yearly at 3 per cent.

Monthly Deposits	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years
1	12.19	24.75	37.60	51.01	64.74
2	24.38	49.50	75.40	102.03	129.50
3	36.58	74.26	113.10	153.05	194.26
4	48.77	99.02	150.80	204.08	259.02
5	60.97	123.77	188.50	255.12	323.80
6	73.16	148.53	226.20	306.16	388.57
7	85.36	173.29	263.90	357.20	453.34
8	97.55	198.05	301.60	408.24	518.12
9	109.75	222.81	339.30	459.28	582.90
10	121.94	247.57	377.00	510.32	647.68
11	134.14	272.32	414.70	561.36	712.45
12	146.33	297.08	452.40	612.40	777.23
13	158.53	321.84	490.10	663.44	842.01
14	170.72	346.60	527.80	714.48	906.79
15	182.92	371.35	565.50	765.52	971.57
16	195.11	396.10	603.20	816.56	1,036.35
17	207.31	420.86	640.90	867.60	1,101.13
18	219.50	445.62	678.60	918.64	1,165.91
19	231.70	470.38	716.30	969.68	1,230.69
20	243.90	495.15	754.00	1,020.72	1,295.47

DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS

Nearly every farmer has occasion some time to send money away to parties in different parts of the country. He has to send the payment of interest on his mortgage, his insurance, and many other out-of-town payments. To meet his requirements in this way, banks have a very adequate system. For the sending of small amounts of money between \$10 and \$50 the bank money order is the most convenient medium.

The cost of these money orders is very small, and varies from three cents to fifteen, according to the amount of the order required. They are absolutely safe, because, if they are lost in the

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LOAN

h before the Hon- ed that an Farm- plications- These ap- ply from the prov- s been so that they tensively. of nearly d to the hich were- public of to supply o required purposes ery liberal the loan er harvest y Loan of had to be katchewan to be suc- an was out

ans lay it e man who an intends of the pro- in the newer farming 30 with a little limit of its hundreds, Saskatchewan to the cause of the

arm Loans the applica- d are giving nce to those at a definite e production re doing this at with good duction loan with the con- with money of the pro- to can afford he funds are t purpose be- ountry at the production of

MULATERS

of one dollar a the first day nulate in from erest is com- per cent.

4 Years	5 Years
51.91	64.74
102.03	129.50
153.05	194.25
204.08	259.00
255.12	323.75
306.16	388.50
357.20	453.25
408.24	518.00
459.28	582.75
510.32	647.50
561.36	712.25
612.40	777.00
663.44	841.75
714.48	906.50
765.52	971.25
816.56	1,036.00
867.60	1,100.75
918.64	1,165.50
969.68	1,230.25
1,020.72	1,295.00

KEY ORDERS

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money orders is- from three cents o the amount of ey are absolutely are lost in the

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG
 Organized in Western Canada in 1905
 Capital (Authorized)\$9,000,000
 Capital (Paid Up)\$1,431,200
 Rest and Undivided Profits \$848,554

LOANS ON GRAIN
 We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against bills of lading.

LOANS MADE AT ALL BRANCHES
 Branches Throughout the West.

INSURANCE BY MAIL

If you require information regarding Life Insurance, but for any reason find it inconvenient to see an agent, you can complete the matter entirely by mail.

Send your name, address, and date of birth to The Great-West Life, when interesting details of a suitable policy will be sent by return of mail.

Remember—to "put off" Life Insurance merely means extra cost when you do insure with a big risk in the meantime.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
 Dept. "1"
 Head Office: WINNIPEG
 Ask for a 1918 Desk Calendar—
FREE ON REQUEST

The Weyburn Security Bank
 Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament
 HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.
 Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan
 H. O. POWELL, General Manager

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
 Estab. 1848. — Funds \$50,000,000.
 Low Premiums. — Liberal Policies.
 AGENTS WANTED
 Apply to Branch Office, Winnipeg

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 PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THERE'S MONEY FOR FARMERS
 in selling
LIFE INSURANCE

One young farmer last year averaged over \$400 per month selling our Policies. Another averaged \$250 per month.

You can do likewise!

OUR POLICIES ARE EASY TO SELL
 Enquire:
 J. W. W. STEWART
 Managing Director
MONARCH LIFE WINNIPEG

mail or otherwise, a duplicate order will be furnished by the bank, and, further, the farmer is given a receipt as well as the order, so that he may have same for his own records.

The business of buying drafts is identical with the money order business, except that the draft is used for amounts above \$50.00.

Many farmers have, in the past, forwarded money in registered letters. This is a mistaken practice, as the post office does not hold itself responsible for the delivery of money sent in this way, and will only guarantee that special care will be taken with such mail matter. Therefore, the farmer who uses this method is running a big risk, which can be easily avoided by using money orders or drafts. Express money orders may also be purchased if such is handy for the sender.

BANK OF COMMERCE REPORT

The financial statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, just issued, shows net profits for the year of \$2,637,555. This is a gain of almost \$200,000 over 1916, and of \$285,000 over 1915. The chief items of the balance sheet for the past two years compare as follows:

	1916	1917
Balance brought forward	\$ 461,892	\$ 902,318
Net profits	2,439,415	2,077,555
	\$2,901,307	\$3,439,874
Deductions—		
Dividends	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000
Tax on circulation	147,288	150,000
Pension Fund	80,000	85,000
Patriotic Fund donations	50,000	50,000
Other contributions	21,700	22,800
Balance carried forward	892,319	1,322,074
	\$2,901,307	\$3,439,874

The bank's fiscal year ended on November 30th last, on which date the assets were \$344,000,000 greater than in any previous year.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce celebrated its fiftieth anniversary this year, having commenced business in 1867, the year of Confederation.

BRITISH INSURANCE CO.'S DIVIDENDS

British insurance companies, which have had to meet the question of dividends since the war commenced three years ago, have not been numerous as such companies usually make distributions of profit every five years instead of annually. In the case of those companies which have had to meet it, the following, however, are the facts:—

- "15 companies 'passed' their dividends.
 - "13 companies cut down their scale of annual dividends.
 - "9 companies made no change in their dividend scales.
 - "1 company increased its dividend scale.
- "The conditions in Great Britain and the United States are, of course, very different, but these facts should be of interest to us all for this question must be met by all if the war lasts for even another year.

WATER POWER OF CANADA

The first estimate of Canada's water powers was issued by the Commission of Conservation in 1911. Since then, it has conducted water-power surveys of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and has secured additional data on the powers in other provinces. It now submits the figures below as being the latest available:—

Province	Developed	Total pos- sible h.p.	h.p.
Ontario	5,800,000	760,000	
Quebec	6,000,000	640,000	
Nova Scotia	100,000	26,000	
New Brunswick	300,000	15,000	
Prince Ed. Island	3,000	500	
Manitoba		76,000	
Saskatchewan	3,500,000	10	
Alberta		33,000	
Northwest Ter.		Nil	
British Columbia	3,000,000	250,000	
Youkon	100,000	12,700	
Total for Canada	18,803,000	1,813,210	

"The figures in this column are given with much reserve since it is practically impossible to arrive at exact amounts for any country. In addition to detailed surveys and flow records, such factors as artificial storage, economic head to be developed and kind of industry to be established all vary the estimates for each individual site.

SEED PURCHASING COMMISSION

The rapid increase in areas under cereal crop in the prairie provinces has not been followed with an equivalent development of business organizations of capacity sufficient to meet the full requirements of good seed grain in years of partial crop failure covering considerable areas. The immigration branch of the department of the interior has for many years provided seed grain to homesteaders on the basis of deferred payments and on occasions have extended that distribution to farmers who have been in need.

The condition of the wheat crop in southern Manitoba and south-eastern Saskatchewan, which had been severely attacked by rust during the summer of 1916, made it clear as early as the first of September that large quantities of seed wheat would have to be shipped into that area from Alberta, and a month later the Seed Purchasing Commission of the seed branch was established and at work in each of the three provinces. This arrangement provided that all farmers who were in need of financial support to procure their supplies of seed grain, should establish their claim to such support before the local governing body in the municipality where they lived, which governing body would be expected to assume the responsibility of financing their purchases, either directly or with the co-operation of their provincial governments.

The Seed Purchasing Commission, with headquarters at Regina, Sask., proceeded in early October with the purchase of seed wheat, for which they were authorized to pay a premium over current market prices amounting to not more than five cents per bushel. All of the seed purchased by the commission was subject to inspection on delivery at the Canadian government interior terminal elevators at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw or Calgary, in which all of the seed-purchased was stored and cleaned for shipment. Standards of quality of seed wheat, seed oats and seed barley were fixed by order-in-council and administered by the seed inspection division of the seed branch staff, which had two experienced inspectors at each elevator. All of the seed grain purchased was bought subject to being graded seed by these men, over whom the Seed Purchasing Commission had no direct control. In addition to inspecting the seed grain purchased, these seed inspectors issued certificates and caused to be separately binned all grain admitted to these elevators that was sufficiently clean and good to pass the seed grades. The Seed Purchasing Commission did not have a monopoly of the purchase and sale of grain for which seed certificates were issued at these interior terminal elevators. The commission did, however, handle a sufficient quantity of seed grain to ensure an abundant supply at fair prices.

The Commission purchased 629,000 bushels of seed wheat, 308,000 bushels of seed oats and a small quantity of seed barley. This seed, which was selected because of being clean and free from wild oats and other noxious impurities, was carefully re-cleaned and sold at a price sufficient to cover the net cost of the re-cleaned seed. Special freight rates and arrangements for handling were provided by the railway companies. The provincial departments of agriculture for Manitoba and Saskatchewan extended their co-operation by providing the municipal governing bodies with financial assistance to enable them to purchase seed for needy farmers. Seed grain in any quantity was shipped either in sacks or in bulk to fill orders received from individual farmers, farmers' organizations, municipal governing bodies, or seed merchants, in any part of Canada. Of seed oats, 154,000 bushels and a small quantity of seed wheat were shipped on orders from points in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. A total of \$1,400,000 was placed to the joint credit of the chief commissioner and the accountant in Regina and instalments of \$100,000 as required. The total amount returned up to September 31, 1917, was \$1,422,000, in addition to which there is in the Canadian government elevator at Moose Jaw about 24,000 bushels of

Continued on Page 26



Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to
 GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager
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 W. E. MASON, Manager
 Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.
 W. T. CREIGHTON, Manager
 Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

Write or Wire your order for
War Bonds
 The ideal investment for your savings. To buy or sell, apply
Simpson, Mitchell & Ewing
 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

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"Bond The Secretary"
 Write your requirements to the Undermentioned Companies



ALL KINDS OF Fidelity Bonding

Also Workmen's Compensation, Motor Car Risks, Public Liability, Employers' Liability, Glass Breakage, Burglary, and Personal Accident and Illness.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED \$86,000,000
Railway Passengers Assurance Company of London,
 ENGLAND
 Head Office for Canada and Newfoundland—Toronto, Ont.
 Branch Office:
400 Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg
 B. G. Garnagle, Branch Manager

When in need of a Guarantee Bond Apply to—
The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company
 The oldest and strongest strictly Canadian Casualty Company
 Head Office - Toronto
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 Calgary Regina Vancouver

MORE WORK FROM YOUR HORSES

The use of collar pads is humane. Again, your horses will do more work if properly protected by the right kind of pad. TAPATCO is the right kind.

A NEW AND BETTER HOOK ATTACHMENT

Consisting of wire staple, reinforced with felt washer (note where arrows point). This gives the hooks a better hold and prevents pulling off. The weakest point is made strong and life of pad greatly lengthened.

Look For The Felt Washer.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

The American Pad & Textile Company
Chatham, Ontario, Canada



Pat. in U.S. Jan. 1, 1914.
Pat. in Can. Apr. 6, 1915.

Bar U Percherons

The Greatest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World
70 YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE

Bred by "Halifax," "Pinson," "Garou," "Americain," and "Icare."

These are all bred on our Bar U and Namaka Ranches, are rising two and three years old, and are the best group of big, growthy draft horses, combining substance, quality and action, ever offered in Canada. They are the get of "Halifax," "Pinson," "Garou," "Americain" and "Icare," representing the best blood-lines in America and France.

PRICES \$600 TO \$1,800 CASH
ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO

GEO. LANE
CALGARY, ALBERTA

OF A. FLEMING, Salesman,
HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA

Brood Sows to Farmers

At Cost

In order to secure an increased production of bacon in Alberta, the provincial government is buying grade brood sows, which will be sold to farmers at prices prevailing at time of delivery, with one dollar added for service fee. These animals are being purchased at current prices in the stock yards and the packing plants in Edmonton and Calgary. Especial care is exercised to select animals of good length and depth. Growthy, but under-finished animals are the kind chosen. These will be bred between December 20th and January 10th, and repeated, if necessary between January 11th and February 1st. All animals that repeat a second time, also all that fail to come in season at all, will be discarded because of the lateness or uncertainty of the time when they farrow.

A record will be kept of the male to which each sow is mated, and the date of same, in order to be able to inform the purchaser as to the time when, and the type of pig each will farrow.

Boars of Berkshire, Yorkshire, Duroc Jersey, Poland China, Hampshire and Tamworth breeding will be used.

Inquiries and applications should be addressed to the

Livestock Commissioner

Department of Agriculture

EDMONTON

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

Pure-Bred Shorthorn Bulls are in universal demand in every country in the world—a fact worth considering if you expect to establish a pure-bred herd or to purchase a bull for the production of commercial cattle.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklin, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freeman, Ont.

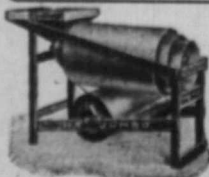
THE BIG POULTRY SHOW

Will be held in Winnipeg, FEBRUARY 18--23, 1918

ENTRIES WILL CLOSE FEBRUARY 9th, 1918.

Get your list in early and make a display of your poultry at this "Madison Square" Show of Canada. A win here is known all over the Dominion. Now is it worth your while? To those who come to Winnipeg during the Bonspiel week, be sure and see the finest aggregation of poultry ever gotten together for a show. It will surprise you. Write for full particulars to—

G. H. VOWLES, Secretary, 711 McINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG, MAN.



The New Jumbo Cleaner and Grader

A moderate priced machine. Guaranteed to absolutely Clean and Grade Grain of all kinds. A Combination Cleaner, Grader, Pea and Cattle Mill all in one. Cleans Oats from Wheat, Succotash, Barley, Rye, Flax, Grass Seeds, etc. Imperial Smut Machine. All direct to you from Factory at a saving. Write today. Full information Free.

Minneapolis Separator Co., 312 Erie St. Minneapolis, Minn.

Stock Stabled and in the Open

Results with Horses, Steers, Sheep and Swine at Lacombe Experimental Station

The question of suitable shelters for stock during winter is important from the double standpoint of cash expenditure for such shelter, and the effect of shelter, if any, in securing larger gains on stock for feed consumed.

For several years horses, particularly the idle work horses, have been wintered in the open at the Lacombe Experimental Station. Certain seasons these horses have had access to straw stacks and the run of pasture which had not been closely eaten the preceding season. In every such instance the horses have done remarkably well, in most cases coming in carrying more weight than when turned out in the fall. In the winter of 1911-12 all the horses made gains in weight, some increasing as much as seventy pounds during the coldest winter months. It is necessary, to see that water is accessible, and that salt is provided at regular intervals. The usual charge made by those who take horses for wintering in this way is one dollar per head per month, with salt provided by the owner of the horses.

Even where it is not possible to provide for the wintering of horses in this manner, it has been demonstrated in many places that horses will come through in better condition by wintering in the open on the home farm, sheltered by a bluff or corral fence, than if kept in the stable continuously or even during the night time only. With prairie hay valued at \$5.00 per ton and grain at one cent per pound, the cost of wintering during one of the most extreme winters that have been experienced in the Lacombe district has been 11.47 cents per day per horse. Every horse included in this test made an increase of weight and went into spring work with more vigor and life than those few horses which were kept in the stable and worked lightly during the winter.

Steers in Open and in Stable

Experiments have also been conducted at Lacombe to determine the relative economy of gains as between steers fed for beef in the open, sheltered by a corral fence, and in comfortable barns. The average results of these tests for two years indicate a saving in the feed cost of producing beef of \$2.84 per head, in favor of outside feeding. This figure does not take into consideration the extra labor involved in inside feeding nor the interest on the money invested in buildings.

Nature provides beef cattle in this country with a heavy under-coat, and since the climate is not moist, cattle are able to stand the colder temperatures in the open better than the warm, moist air of the barns, no matter how well ventilated. Cattle are itchy and restless for a month to six weeks after first being stabled, whereas in the open they continue to thrive from the beginning.

Feed is economized by the use of feed racks which hold a load of hay at a time. These feed racks are six feet wide by thirty-two feet long, posts seven feet apart. A two by six-inch stringer on its edge is run along the centre of the rack 22 inches from the ground. This stringer carries the bottom of the two-inch by two-inch pieces which form the side of the rack, and which are placed on six-inch centres. The upper ends of the two-inch by two-inch are fastened to the centre two-inch by six-inch which forms part of the upper side of the rack. One of these racks will hold 1½ to 1¾ tons of hay. Grain tables about three feet high and thirty to thirty-six inches in width with a two-inch by six-inch piece bevelled and sloping outward to form the sides will be found most satisfactory for the feeding of chop. These wide, low tables permit of the cattle feeding from both sides and if the stock are dehorned there is little crowding or fighting for grain.

It is advisable to bed the corrals thoroughly. Labor is economized by being able to clean the corrals at one time in the spring or summer when the rush of work is not so great as at other seasons of the year; also by being able

to feed sufficient hay at one time to last for days, provided the rack accommodation is sufficient. The efficiency per man for the feeding of cattle in the open is many times multiplied as compared with his capacity for feeding inside.

Experience with Sheep

After some years' experience in the handling of sheep, it has been thoroughly proven that an open shed, facing to the south and opening into a corral fenced with a six to seven-foot-high board fence, is the best shelter possible. If the shed is shingled it will also prove serviceable and satisfactory at lambing time, particularly if the lambs do not arrive until the middle of April.

The "A" type of cabin for wintering hogs has been used at Lacombe both for fattening and breeding stock, for the past three years, with excellent results. No moisture collects on the roof of these cabins and not a single instance of rheumatism has developed in the large number of swine so wintered. Extra protection for winter is provided by placing the cabins in line within a foot of the woven wire fence and a foot apart. The spaces at the north end and between the cabins are then filled with straw, the straw being up to the top of the roof of the cabins.

It appears that such shelter is much more satisfactory, both as to the health of the hogs and as to economy of labor in taking care of them, than are expensive hog houses.

WHY BACON IS DEMANDED

Many reasons combine to make bacon an exceedingly important meat item in the war time trade from this continent to Great Britain and the armies at the front. "Bacon," as a trade term, includes the entire hog when dressed and split into sides, either "green" or "cured." The Wiltshire side averages from 50 to 75 pounds, of which only 7 per cent. is bone. This means a great economy in space when packed for shipment, for Wiltshire bacon is practically solid meat, and can be packed flat in cases of convenient size and shape, 14 to 16 in a case without loss of space.

The superiority of bacon in this respect is shown by comparison of the average percentage of bone in the different meats.

Wiltshire side bacon	7% bone
Dressed beef	20% bone
Mutton	20% bone
Veal	25% bone

As a result of the present shortage of available ocean tonnage this point is of no small consideration.

Moreover, bacon is very high in food value. The following table shows the relative food values of the principal meats entering into domestic consumption expressed in "calories," the units of heat and energy fixed by dietitians in considering the use of different foods to the human body:

	Calories
Bacon (cured and smoked)	2,930
Mutton (including tallow)	1,520
Side of beef	1,180
Lean beef	670
Veal	640

These figures show that more vital heat and energy are concentrated in a pound of bacon than in a pound of beef, veal or mutton. The fat constituent of bacon is of particular advantage to men working and fighting in the open air, especially in a cold, wet climate. And the shortage of fats in Europe is acute.

The dressing percentage of hogs is high—that is, there is a very high percentage of meat in proportion to the weight of the live animal. Hogs will dress out about 75 per cent., butcher cattle will average about 53 per cent., and sheep and lambs about 50 per cent. Bacon, once cured, runs no immediate danger of spoiling and can be handled with less care and expense than meat shipped as fresh or frozen. In England the cured Wiltshire is smoked, cut up into shoulders, sides, hams, etc., repacked in smaller boxes

Seven y about 2,85 around 43 membership mately 9.0 funds, in. of \$100,00

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delivered. ABSO ment for a Gouty or Painful more if y dealers or W. F. YOUN Absorb

Vet Instructions Medicines VETERIN Dept. V.

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Canada

EVER FA SHO HAV AYR

Am Ph Dog

and sent to the front. Every part of the side, therefore, reaches the soldiers.

PERCHERON ANNUAL MEETING

Seven years ago this society had about 2,850 members and reserve funds amount \$34,000. In seven years the membership has increased to approximately 9,000 breeders, and the reserve funds, in securities, are now in excess of \$106,000.

The society in 1917 enjoyed the banner year of its history, having handled more registrations and transfers than in any past year. Ten thousand five hundred and eight registrations were made during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1917; 10,314 of these were

American bred, an increase of 1,410 registrations in American bred animals—or a 15 per cent. gain. 404 Percherons were shipped into Canada from the United States during the past year, and the trade will undoubtedly be considerable during the ensuing year.

Forty-seven shows in the United States and five in Canada were recognized with full classification during the past year, and 27 other shows in 22 different states were recognized with a subsidiary classification. 187 different exhibitors won the prizes offered by the society. \$10,284.99 was expended for prizes during 1917.

During the 36 months ending August 31, 1917, 939,540 horses, valued at \$199,903,036, and 323,785 mules, valued at \$64,202,454, were exported—a total of 1,263,325 animals. Exports are continuing at a rapid rate. No figures have yet been given out regarding the purchase of horses for the United States army, but the number is estimated to be well in excess of 100,000 head, with purchases continuing at a rapid rate.

DEHORNING CALVES

There are two methods of dehorning dairy animals. One of these which is widely practised is to allow the horns to grow until the animal is fairly mature and then cut them off with special dehorning clippers. This method removes the horn but it is a painful and bloody operation. The other method is to prevent the horns from developing.

The calves should be treated when they are from five to ten days old, or when the horns are just beginning to show as small buttons and before they break through the skin. The hair should be clipped away from this part of the head with a pair of shears. As soon as the skin is thus made visible it should be broken with a sharp instrument, directly over the centre of the appearing horn. A deep cut should not be made. As soon as the skin is broken a stick of caustic potash should be rubbed on the horn until the skin is removed over an area slightly less than the size of a dime. The caustic can be purchased in small white sticks about the size of a pencil. One end should be wrapped with paper or cloth to protect the fingers. Rubbing should continue over the surface until it begins to turn white. Too much rubbing may give bad results. As soon as this is complete it is well to grease around the treated area with vaseline.

It is usually better to use the caustic in a dry form rather than to use it wet, because when too much moisture is present it may run down into the calf's eyes and cause injury.

The caustic should be kept in an airtight bottle, because in the presence of air it becomes wet and sticky and is difficult to handle. With a little experience one can perform this operation in about five minutes and horns will never develop. In case it is not properly done, short spurs will develop. These may be clipped off after a year or two with very little trouble or injury to the animal.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR CANADA

The Holstein-Friesian cow, Zarilda Clothilde 3rd DeKol, owned by Colony Farm, Essondale, British Columbia, has just completed an official test for one year that entitles her to rank as a world's champion milker. This cow was under the constant supervision for the whole year of a representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, who watched, weighed and tested every milking. Her production was 30,467.3 pounds of milk and 1,071.34 pounds of butter. This milk record is the largest ever made by any cow in the world under official test. The former champion was Forward Somerset Duchess with 28,540.1 pounds of milk.

PULSE IN ANIMALS

The normal pulse beats per minute in the domestic animals are as follows: Horses, 36 to 42; cattle, 38 to 50; sheep, goats and hogs, 70 to 80; and dogs, 80 to 100. The pulse beats faster in young than in old animals. Excitement and a nervous temperament may cause a more rapid pulse. When exercising and immediately after, the rate is higher than when the animal is at rest.



Winter Is When Stock Get Out of Fix

Yet—healthy, thrifty animals mean more to you right now than at any other season of the year. It's because you are producing pounds of pork, beef, butter and milk with grain, hay and fodder, the products of your summer's toil. That's why your stock should be in prime condition and free from worms.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Is a Conditioner and Worm Expeller

It contains tonics to improve the appetite, blood builders to tone up and enrich the blood, laxatives for the bowels and vermifuges to drive out the worms.

Every ingredient in Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is highly endorsed by the United States Dispensatory and other world's experts for the same purpose for which we use them.

We have a dealer in your town, authorized to sell you Dr. Hess Stock Tonic with the understanding that it is to make your stock healthy, to make them thrive better, to drive out the worms; otherwise he gives your money back.

25-lb. pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. drum, \$8.50

Smaller packages in proportion.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice this Price?

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A will help make your hens lay now



Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

"Eastlake" Tank Heater

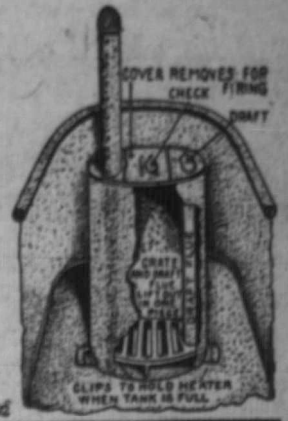
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We know the Eastlake Tank Heater will make a hit

with you—so will the others in the big "Eastlake" line of Tanks for every farm and home use. Won't you have us send you our latest catalogue giving illustrations and complete description today?

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Can you think of anything more simple and efficient? No cranks to turn or parts to get out of order. You simply put solution into pickler, shovel in grain, give pickler one quarter turn to let grain drain a few seconds, then dump and turn pickler back into position for the next lot of grain. One man can easily pickle 100 bushels per hour. Pickler can be placed in wagon box as shown, or on stand in granary.

PRICE \$15.00, F. O. B. WINNIPEG

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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. Closed letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

ASSIST HOG PRODUCTION
Editor, Guide: I have been reading of the hog production campaign. There is one way in which the government can help if they are so anxious about it. The experimental farms tell us to use hog pastures. Well, let the government take the duty off wire fencing and give us a chance.
ALP. HARVEY.
Hingley, Alta.

A DISSENTER SPEAKS
Editor, Guide: Re your article, Is Organization Worth While?, in the issue of December 19. I am one of those who won't invest his dollar and evidently one that cannot see further than the end of his nose. One of my neighbors, a paid-up Grain Grower, informed me that your article just caught me and several others of my neighbors. Now, my advise to such Grain Growers is to first pluck out the beam that is in their own eyes. I would like to know what are the principles of the Grain Growers and do the Grain Growers live up to those principles. Mostly we local Grain Growers are linked up with our local elevator, being for the most part shareholders. These shareholders had much satisfaction in receiving 100 per cent. dividends and every one of them will defend that 100 per cent. And yet the Grain Growers appreciate attacks on banks, manufacturers and railways that pay one quarter and less than the dividends they receive. In asking these shareholders for the ground they defend it on, they say that it is because they received no dividend for the first year or two of their operation. They ignore the fact that they have received from 15 to 100 per cent. in the last five years. They disclaim that any of this profit was made from the producer. That being so, then it was the consumer that had to pay, by the operation of the Grain Growers and their confederate middlemen throughout the trade holding on to grain speculatively to do their little bit in forcing up the price of grain after it was in their hands. Others will say that they could have watered their stock 100 per cent. and it would then only have been 50 per cent. of a dividend. Now, sir, where is the principle of the Grain Growers and how can one man hold a leading part in this company, the Grain Growers, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture. I do not wish to personally attack any one man or company, but I do attack the principle of men who are wolves in the sheeps' clothing of the Grain Growers Association. It seems reasonable to ask The Guide to clean house amongst the present members of the Grain Growers' associations before they ask us who hold aloof, to become members, and accuse us of not being able to see further than the end of our noses. I myself am heart and soul for co-operation and free trade. If I had to sign a declaration never to ask or receive more than six per cent. on any money loaned on good security or receive more than 12 per cent. dividend on such shares that I from time to time take in any concern, I would gladly sign it to become a member of the G.G.A. But under present circumstances I would not join with the Grain Growers in the attack upon people in other walks of life.

I myself am heart and soul for co-operation and free trade. If I had to sign a declaration never to ask or receive more than six per cent. on any money loaned on good security or receive more than 12 per cent. dividend on such shares that I from time to time take in any concern, I would gladly sign it to become a member of the G.G.A. But under present circumstances I would not join with the Grain Growers in the attack upon people in other walks of life.

BERT SANTER.
Welwyn, Sask.

TAKE DUTY OFF FENCING
Editor, Guide: If you can do anything to get this ridiculous duty on woven wire taken off, I am sure you will be doing a great thing for the farmer and the sheep breeder. There is a very old English saying, "More sheep, more wheat," that is provided you utilize sheep in the right way. From what experience I have gained in sheep-breeding during the last 11 years in Alberta, I am convinced that there is no earthly reason why Alberta

lamb should not become as well known in England as the famous Canterbury. I can see the greatest future for sheep raising in the west, provided it is not killed by the government placing obstacles in the way.
H. P. JAKUES.
Clumping, Sussex, Eng.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
Editor, Guide: The information given to the Reeves and secretaries of municipalities in convention recently, in regard to the food situation in Europe was overwhelming. In the resulting discussions among farmers on the subject of increased production, facts are brought up that would indicate the need for immediate national organization of agriculture on a war-winning basis. Limiting the price of wheat in a producing country for the benefit of the consumers; increasing tariff to win the war; conscripting experienced farm hands and sons of farmers; failure to replace those who have enlisted; paying the boys \$1.10 and leaving poorer workers to demand sufficient to keep them working half time; embargos on the export of stocker cattle; asking farmers for abnormal hog production without protection against a congested market: All these things are ridiculed, though that word is hardly correct for farmers are too serious today. Not a man so far has been heard but expressed his determination to help. But the questions are asked: Where is the laborer? Where is the feed? Where is the finance? Some declare that hogs at present market price are impossible with feed prices at \$45 per ton and the prospect is for a reduction instead of increased production. The Empire is opposed to the most completely organized nation in history and common sense would point the need for equal efficiency on our part, but to the present time we have only dislocated Canada's special line of usefulness in our military ardor. I wish that the leaders of our craft had made proper representations long ago to the government showing the things necessary for food production in the large quantity necessary. The military general staff of experts in all branches with absolute control would seem to be a good model for national agricultural organization, with district officers to see that production did not suffer for want of labor, feed seed or necessary finance and qualified to advise for efficiency. From a fairly large experience in this district I would say that our farmers are prepared for any measure of national control so long as it means efficient production and they are not made "the goat." Also the townsmen are willing to aid in any necessary work, but organization is imperative, especially as regards the floating of labor. I forbear extensive argument in detail.

W. A. CODLING.
Birch Hills, Sask.

ORGANIZE FOR STRENGTH
Editor, Guide: The elections are over and I do not think there is any fair minded man who can consider the result should have been other than it is. It was carried on fairly and I am glad The Guide has been a supporter of the Union government. As far as ordinary politics go, however, I do not think the common people and the farmers need look for any better treatment than they have been accorded in the past. This year has financially been a very good one for many farmers, as was also last year for some, and the year before for others, yet on the other hand others have had hard work to get along at all. It seems to me that it takes adversity to make the average farmer think anything at all about organization and co-operation. Many farmers when they have a little money seem to get a bad attack of swelled

head; a latter at the mixer forgot th when th and porri 1909 up t price of elining a steadily ize that back. The fa bone of him t that he long as burden a lifted. reap the the price under pr but why be exten needful is that make th ers and terests tion. If the get pet and org them n meted o associat many s mushroo are the dollar a they ha the effo seems t backs o ness m their ov the one latter e former. tions o Let us much. not act place. their e some r Sask. MOE Edit. Americ Germa to star going produc word e Britiel sioners revenu war. Britai what to do have I hundr my e on th overri on ac There ada t can p of th for li there and l pal v farmi ing a scare off t anoth fresh there Keye He missi secre that tion, solve place to e so t of it prop who

head; a good crop and high prices, the latter at the cost of endless bloodshed, the misery of thousands, makes them forget the old hard homesteading days when they lived on pancakes, syrup and porridge. They forget that from 1909 up to the outbreak of the war the price of wheat had been gradually declining and the cost of production steadily increasing. They do not realize that those days will likely come back.

The farmer has been termed the backbone of the nation. Those that pay him that compliment have no wish that he should be anything else. As long as that backbone can carry the burden and doesn't break they are satisfied. They will be the brains and reap the benefit of his labor. We see the price of farm products fixed, which under present conditions is quite right, but why should not his price fixing be extended to those things which are needful to that production. The reason is that our law-makers are those who make their fortunes out of the farmers and common people. The big interests owe their success to organization.

If the farmers are not willing to forget petty jealousies and differences, and organize and work together, let them not complain of the treatment meted out to them. The Grain Growers associations are doing good work, but many are the locals that spring up like mushrooms and die as quickly. Many are the farmers who grudge a solitary dollar a year for membership fee. Yet they have benefited a hundredfold by the efforts of the organized farmers. It seems to me that the two great drawbacks of the farmers are lack of business methods and lack of loyalty to their own organizations; or I might say the one great drawback, as surely the latter can be said to be included in the former. The foregoing are the reflections of one who is himself a farmer. Let us not abuse the big interests too much. There are not many who would not set the same if they were in their place. Let us rather fight them with their own weapons and thereby gain some recognition of our rights.

AGRICOLA.

Sask.

MORE PRODUCTION NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—The British and American navies are cutting out the German submarines that were trying to starve Britain. Are we in Canada going to take their place and cut off production? We have got to take the word of Premier Lloyd George and the British and American food commissioners. They say the food and the revenue is what is going to win the war. Any person who has friends in Britain and at the front should think what the suffering will be if they have to do with less food than what they have now.

If I am raising enough to feed six hundred soldiers, where am I serving my country best—in the trenches or on the farm? This country now is overrun with wild oats and sow thistle on account of the scarcity of laborers. There are not enough laborers in Canada to take the best out of the soil it can produce. My idea is that if any of the returned soldiers had a love for light work or choring on a farm there are places for thousands of them, and let the trained men do the principal work. There are three or four farms close to me which are not growing a handful of grain on account of scarcity of men. If the men are taken off the farms and the war lasts over another year there will be thousands of fresh soldiers to put on the field, but there will be no food for them.

A. BURNSIDE.

Keyes, Man.

Herbert Quick, U. S. farm loan commissioner, and Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, are agreed that the best way to stimulate production, bring slacker acres into use, and solve the problems now facing us is to place a heavy tax on land values, and to exempt improvements from taxation, so that the speculator and the owner of idle acres will be forced to use his property or relinquish it to some one who will.

Annual January Fur Sale

Fairweather's Fine Furs

At Extraordinary Discounts

Here is a real bargain opportunity in which out-of-town customers can take full advantage. Send your money and we will ship to your address, express prepaid, any fur coat, set or piece. If you are not perfectly satisfied send them back at our expense—Your money will be cheerfully refunded. Fairweather's fine furs have a national reputation—best for style—best for workmanship—best for value-giving service.

Women's Fur Coats

MARMOT COAT—With large shawl collar, 50 inches in length, especially made from dark selected prime skins, perfectly matched, lined throughout with brown sateen to match the fur. This coat is very warm and good appearing; wears well. **\$67.50**
Regular \$100.00 for

MUSKRAT COAT—50 inches in length, all sizes, made from selected skins, with large storm collar, lined throughout with extra good quality brown satin. Regular \$100.00 **\$72.50**

BLACK RUSSIAN MARMOT COATS—45 inches in length with large storm collar, cuffs of black Wolf fur, lined throughout with silk poplin. This coat is one of our very best sellers this year, being especially good in appearance, very warm and durable. Regular \$90.00 for **\$67.50**

HUDSON SEAL COATS—45 inches in length, extra full skirt, made from carefully selected skins, lining of brocaded silk or satin. Has large storm collar; some have outside pockets and fancy inside pockets. Regular \$225.00 for **\$165.00**

PERSIAN LAMB COAT—45 inches in length, the skins are nicely matched, a very even curl, large shawl or storm collar, lined throughout with best quality brocaded silk. Regular \$450.00 for **\$325.00**

PLUCKED BEAVER COAT—50 inches in length, large storm collar and cuffs, made from extra quality of carefully selected skins, lined throughout with brown Skinner's satin. The warmest fur **\$255.00**
coat obtainable. Regular \$350.00 for

BLACK RUSSIAN MUSKRAT COAT—This beautiful natural black Russian Rat coat is made from the highest grade skins, selected by our expert furriers in the straight line style with large deep collar and cuffs. Lining of heavy brown satin, guaranteed quality. 50 inches in length. **\$155.00**
Regular \$200.00 for

FUR-LINED COATS—In tweed effects. Shell of fancy brown material. Deep collar and cuffs of Alaska Sable, lined to waist with best Muskrat. Garment is very light, stylish and warm. **\$75.00**
Regular \$125.00 for

Women's Fur Sets

BLACK FOX SET—Two-skin stole, trimmed with head and tail, lined throughout with black satin, frilled around edges. A real good fur in every way. Muff to match in round or fancy style. **\$49.50**
Trimmed to match. Regular \$77.50 for

NATURAL MINK SET—Stole in large cape effect, made from six large Canadian Mink skins and trimmed with tails. Cut deep at the back to cover the shoulders, with pillow muff to match. **\$75.00**
Regular \$125.00 for

RED FOX SET—Stole is animal shape in fine Australian Fox, lined with grey satin and is serviceable. The muff is in pillow shape with head and tail. Regular \$24.00 for **\$21.75**

MARMOT SET—Stole is two-skin sear cape effect, has all the appearance of dark Mink and is serviceable. The muff is in pillow shape with fancy shirrings. Regular \$24.00 for **\$15.00**

NATURAL LYNX SET—From fine skins in animal style with head and tail trimmings. Round muff trimmed to match. **\$52.50**
Regular \$70.00 for

ALASKA SABLE SETS—Stole is made in wide shaped effect showing three distinct stripes on each side and finished with tails. Large pillow or melon shaped muff to match, of finest quality. **\$85.00**
Regular \$125.00 for

BLACK WOLF SETS—Stole in cape effect fastening in the front with head. The muff is in pillow or round style, trimmed with heads and tails to match stole. These skins are very silky and closely resemble Black Fox. Regular \$60.00 for **\$42.25**

NATURAL WOLF SET—Stole in large two-skin effect finished with natural heads, tails and paws. Pillow style muff trimmed to match, lined with grey velvet. Regular \$52.50 **\$39.50**
for

BLACK MONGOLIAN WOLF SETS—Large two-skin stole. The muff in round style trimmed with heads, tails, and paws to match the stole. This fur will outwear Canadian Wolf or Canadian Fox and has a very good appearance. Regular \$40.00 for **\$23.50**

Men's Furs

RACCOON COATS—Selected full-furred and nicely matched skins, with extra large collar, lined with good quality Farmer's satin, 50 inches long. Regular \$225.00 for **\$155.00**

NATURAL HAIR, or PLUCKED BEAVER COATS—Extra fine dark skins, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satins, extra large collar. Next winter this coat would cost you \$425.00. **\$255.00**
Regular \$350.00 for

FUR-LINED COATS—Oxford grey Melton cloth, lined with finest quality Canadian Muskrat, beautiful shawl collar of fine natural Canadian Otter of **\$97.50**
beautiful color. Price regular \$150.00

AUSTRALIAN COON COATS—Full-furred prime skins, perfectly matched. Dark grey in color with large shawl collar, lined throughout with heavy quilted sateen. Regular \$85.00 **\$58.75**

CHAMOIS-LINED COATS—Of good quality Black Beaver cloth with quilted sateen lining, interlined throughout with Chamois and collar of very fine Canadian Otter, 50 inches long. **\$47.50**
Regular \$75.00 for

BLACK MONGOLIAN DOG COATS—Strong, durable pelts with large shawl collar. A garment that will stand real hard wear and keep out the wind. Regular \$35.00 for **\$23.75**

CHAMOIS-LINED COATS—Of black Beaver cloth shell with black satin lining, interlined with Chamois throughout, and a large Persian Lamb collar. Regular \$35.00 for **\$23.75**

MUSKRAT-LINED COATS—Beaver shell with large shawl collar of Marmot, lined throughout with nicely matched heavy-furred Muskrat. We have a good range of sizes of these coats in stock. **\$43.75**
Regular \$65.00 for

Fairweather & Co. Limited

297-299 Portage Ave.

WINNIPEG

Apple Growing in Manitoba

By A. P. Stevenson



A. P. STEVENSON.

To the average man fruit growing means the growing of apples, and to the man who delights in a fruit garden his chief ambition is to grow some apples. The introduction of hardy varieties and the more general spread of horticultural information has led to a considerable increase in the planting and growing of apples in our province. The varieties first planted were those usually grown in the eastern provinces. These were usually all found to be lacking in hardiness both in root and tree. In consequence the year after planting these were usually on the brush pile. Our efforts and trials in the growing of apples in Manitoba began 44 years ago last fall by planting out about 50 apple, pear and cherry trees. From that time until the present we have been planting and experimenting with apple trees, but have had no success at any time with eastern grown trees. The introduction into Minnesota of a large number of hardy Russian varieties a number of years ago, introduced later into our province, has given considerable impetus and encouragement to apple growing in Manitoba. We have benefitted to such an extent thereby that during the last 10 years large numbers of these hardy and desirable fruit trees have been planted, and in some localities with very gratifying success. Generally speaking it has been found that the apple is introduced into countries of new conditions only as new varieties have been created to suit these conditions. Practically all of the apples grown in eastern Canada today are of varieties created there, and the same condition in my opinion will be found true in western Canada. We must work out our own salvation here also by finding and originating new varieties suitable to our requirements. Aside from the Russian varieties that were created under conditions similar to our own, there are scarcely any possible varieties of the large apples with us. While the development of new varieties does not apply to apple growing, yet in a new country where apple growing is rather uncertain owing to the limited number of thoroughly hardy varieties, all who are interested in the growing of apples should plant apple seeds selected from fruit that has been grown in the country. In about eight or nine years all seedlings so produced will be bearing fruit. But for the benefit of the beginner it should be explained that all varieties of apples and other fruits do not come true to seed. From say 10 seeds saved from one apple may come 10 varieties widely different in color, size, season and quality. Most of these will be inferior and not worthy of propagation. If a choice variety is found the tree is named and more trees are obtained by grafting, which is really a way of sub-dividing the same variety. Any one can originate new varieties from seed but many disappointments may be expected. We notice further that an apple seedling that has never been transplanted, or transplanted while quite young so that the tap root was not disturbed, may be quite hardy so far as the original tree is concerned, but may prove quite tender under propagation in the nursery. Again some promising seedlings prove hardy until they come into full bearing, when they quickly die off as a result of the weakened condition caused by the heavy crop.

In growing apples in this country hardiness of tree is a prime consideration. It comes before everything else, and the only test for the hardiness of any variety of the apple is for it to be propagated in the nursery, come into full bearing in the orchard, pass through a test winter and have sufficient vitality

left to bear a fair crop the following season.

Shelter

No apple trees should be planted on the open prairie until a windbreak or shelterbelt has been well established. This shelter should be principally on the south and west sides of the orchard. That on the north can be at a greater distance. The east should be left open so as to afford abundance of air drainage in winter. A warm, close sheltered spot is not a favorable one for an orchard. In such places blight and winter killing may be expected, and late spring frosts will kill the flowers. No fruit trees should be planted nearer than 30 feet to the forest trees of the windbreak. Otherwise, the latter will rob the fruit trees of soil moisture, and it will be also necessary, especially in winters of deep snow, to tramp the snow around the trees occasionally during the winter. This will prevent the breaking down of the limbs of the trees when the snow begins to settle in spring. Many fruit trees are ruined by neglecting to do this.

Location

The best slopes for an orchard are those that fall to the north and northeast, but some do fairly well on a southern exposure. Our own orchard is on level land with a fair southern exposure and has been fairly successful. A western exposure is without doubt the most unfavorable. The soil best adapted to the growth of apples is what might be called a deep open clay loam that is well drained and does not suffer from an excess of water. No manuring of the land is necessary. A rank growth of young wood is to be avoided as much as possible while the trees are young.

Selecting Trees

With the public generally the desire is strong to set out large trees, the impression being that there is so much time gained. Our own experience is that trees set out in orchard form at two or three years old give best results. In buying trees it is very important to get those that are well rooted and thrifty and this point is of more importance than the shape or age of the tree, for if the tree is thrifty its form can easily be changed. Fruit trees are either budded or grafted on seedling roots, and it is of the first importance that these seedling roots should be perfectly hardy. Occasionally we have a cold winter when there is little moisture in the land and the snowfall is light. Under such conditions the roots of trees are very liable to serious injury and only those that are exceedingly hardy will live. For this reason we have sometimes severe losses from root killing of trees when the tops are apparently not injured at all. On this account no trees should be planted out but what are known to have been grafted on hardy crab seedling stocks.

Planting

Planting the apple should always be done in the spring. No success has ever attended fall planting with us. The soil should be prepared as for a first class crop of roots. The holes should be dug so that the roots can be evenly spread out and the pine top soil worked in among the roots with the fingers, then tramped firmly. The surface soil should be left loose and saucer shaped toward the tree. On clay loam trees should be planted three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. On sandy soil they must be planted at least six inches deeper than they grew in the nursery row. It sometimes happens that planters get their trees in the fall and heel them in for the winter in a trench. To do this successfully a trench should be dug about two feet deep on one side and sloping outward on the other. Pack the trees in six inches apart, sloping upward. The earth should be tramped firmly on the roots and trunks; the tops should also be covered with earth, otherwise rabbits and mice may do considerable injury. Trees should be taken up in early spring as soon as the ground is in good condition, and planted. Lean the stems

southwest so as to partially shade the stems and help prevent injury by sunscald in early spring. Also, the prevailing winds blow from that direction in summer and have a constant tendency to tip them over to a northeasterly direction. The proper distance between the trees will depend somewhat on the varieties planted. Some are spreading growers like the Hibernial, and some are upright in habit like the Blushed Calville. We consider 16 feet apart each way about the right distance to plant.

NOTE.—Mr. Stevenson's article on apple growing will be concluded in next week's issue.

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The Deeper Life

Through Conflict to Unity.

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

One of the most profound and illuminating contributions philosophy has ever made to practical wisdom is what is technically known as the Hegelian dialectic. It is the law, the discovery of which, perhaps, is due to Fichte rather than to Hegel, that the normal progress of human thinking is through opposition to reconciliation.

Where thought is really active nothing is long recognized as a truth before some one challenges it and affirms its opposite. Then follows a more or less prolonged and usually a more or less ferocious conflict in which the opposition is more and more fully developed. At last when reconciliation seems to be hopeless and the deadlock seems final some one discovers a new point of view and breaks in with the suggestion that both statements are correct and are both comprehended in a larger view. One said, yes; another said, no; a third says, but—Quickly or slowly both parties acquiesce and the larger view is accepted as the final truth till a new gainsayer arises and the old quarrel is renewed on new ground to the same termination.

Their thesis begets antithesis and out of the contradiction emerges a synthesis which becomes thesis to a new antithesis and is merged with its antithesis in a new synthesis and so on ad infinitum, each synthesis being larger than the one before till according to the sublimely audacious contention of Hegel we should finally reach a synthesis which should comprehend all reality.

Without accepting Hegel's law as the complete key to the universe we can recognise it as throwing a flood of light on much of human history, and inspiring a great hope in regard to some of the things about which it has seemed hardest to be hopeful. Opposition is the path to peace, and the sharper and deeper the opposition the more complete and lasting is the resulting peace. That is the law of human progress.

Perhaps we may find it illustrated in recent developments in Canadian politics. It will probably be admitted that the opposition of parties in Canadian politics had reached its acme. It is difficult to see how it could have been carried further unless it developed into that sometimes but slight aggravation of party strife,—civil war. Party antagonism had exhausted itself. It had reduced itself not only to an absurdity but to a deadly mischief. The success and permanence of the political union at last brought about would seem to be ensured by the very madness of the antagonism that compelled it.

May we not, again, find in the very seriousness of the alienation which had grown up before the war between the Canadian East and West the hope that that alienation will not reappear? The danger had become so real to national unity that all men who love Canada above East or West will put forth every effort to guard against a breach so fatal to the destiny of Canada now at length beginning to disclose its splendor.

Passing to still wider fields, when we consider the deepest wound Western Christendom has ever experienced—the violent and bloody separation four hundred years ago, of those who loved freedom above unity from those who prized unity above freedom, may we not hope that eventually the seeming absoluteness of the opposition will, by a sort of physical inevitableness, bring about a reconciliation, not the absorption of either by the other, but a great synthesis which shall combine the distinctive contribution and genius of each in some as yet undreamed-of nobler embodiment of the richly complex Christian faith?

There is another great reconciliation, perhaps, of which we now stand on the threshold.

In the social organization of the middle ages the individual was largely subordinated to the institution and the social group. That great rupture already referred to, known as the Protestant Reformation, was in its most essential meaning the assertion of the individual against the institution. For nearly four centuries individualism in business has had enormous vogue in western and especially in Protestant countries.

Against this doctrine during the last half century has been raised the growing protest of all the schools of thought that insist on the importance of the organization and believe in co-operation and team-work and public ownership. A passionate controversy has developed between those who plead for the untrammelled development of the individual, and those who seek the development of the social group. It has been individualism versus Socialism and it has sometimes seemed a struggle without an end.

But none of these seemingly endless conflicts are really final. There is a growing recognition that the interests of the individual and of the group are not antagonistic.

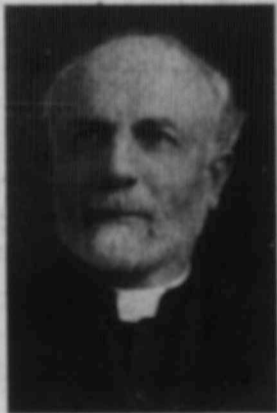
Perhaps the special contribution of this century, which we can see will have so tragical a distinction in human history may eventually be found to be just this, that it was the century during which men learned to try no longer to put asunder what God had irrevocably joined together,—individual and social perfection.

A society of sheer individualists, in which every man's hand is against every man, if such an anarchic condition of things could be called a society, might produce great buccaneers, monstrously efficient beasts of prey, but it could not produce great human beings, rich in the divinely-human traits of sympathy and self-sacrifice.

The highest man cannot be developed in solitude nor in independence. The higher the man the more numerous and varied the relationships that link him with the members of his group, and the more inextricably, consequently, his welfare is bound up with theirs, and the more impossible for him to rise unless he carries them with him. Geniuses have their own laws but the ordinary man can separate himself very little from his group. The improvement of the society begins in the improvement of the individual, but the improvement of the individual ends only in the improvement of society.

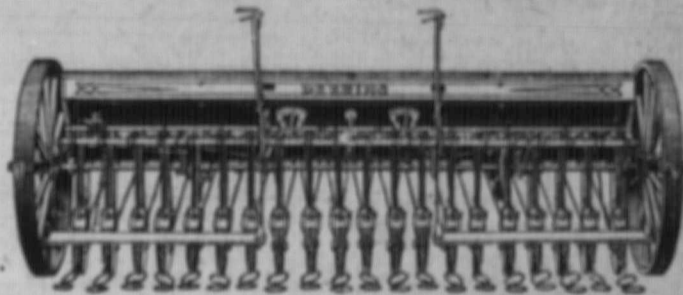
Not much longer probably will the Western world be divided into two hostile camps, the Individualist and the Socialist. The inspiration of the next great period of human development that seems now to have definitely set in is just one more of the innumerable illustrations that this new-born world of ours presents of the supreme and inexhaustible and never-to-be-out-grown wisdom of Him who warned men that he who strove to perfect his own life should fail, but that he who merged his own life in the larger life of men should in losing it find it again at its richest and fullest and highest.

There is no man more dangerous in a position of power than he who refuses to accept as a working truth the idea that all a man does should make for rightness and soundness, that even the fixing of a tariff rate must be immoral. But this is the man, the doctrine of protection, as we know it, produces and therein lies the final case against it—men are worse, not better, for its practice.—Ida M. Tarbell.



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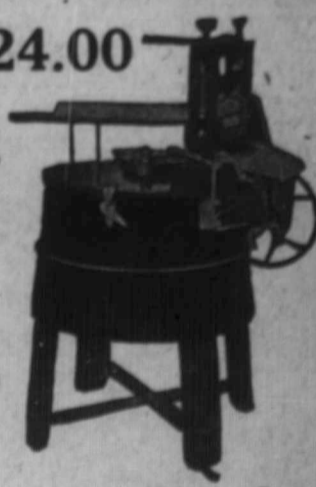
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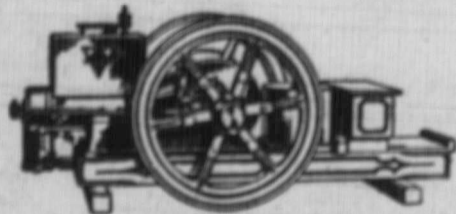
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British Women in War Time

Continued from Page 9

these at present, but the difficulty is being got over to some extent by working them all night and on Sundays. Thus in a remote agricultural district where all the village lamps are unlit, and all the village windows are darkened by reason of the aircraft regulations, you may suddenly be almost blinded by the glare of the acetylene lamps attached to these tractor ploughs working at night.

Henry Ford has guaranteed that by the end of February, 6,000 of these tractors shall be in England. They come over in parts and are assembled by women at a branch of the Agricultural Production Department, in London. When they get into general use here a large number of them will be operated by women. The girl who was driving the one I saw in Cheshire, declared to me that it was far simpler than driving an automobile on the roads. She was of opinion that driving a motor plough would be more popular with girls than milking cows. Here again the work of women extends through all the grades. Most of the work, though not all, at the tractor fitting centres is done by women.

The Wages Paid to Women

Mention of this department of women's work brings me, in a way which will hereafter appear, to the question of wages. Generally speaking, and taking into account the wages paid to men for the same classes of work before the war, it must be conceded that women have been very fairly treated in the wages paid. Indeed, one of the social problems arising out of the war has to do with the relatively large sums now earned by women workers.

Wages of £2 and £3 (\$10 to \$15 a week) are commonly earned where the piece-work system prevails. The effect of this on the ordinary labor market is very serious. A couple of months ago a typist of a friend of mine left her employment. She was earning £2 per week in easy and congenial surroundings, but left in order to take another job at £3. I don't know whether this can fairly be called a typical case, but it is certain that in all the classes of recognized women's occupations, such as typewriting and many other like tasks, the rate of remuneration has had to be almost doubled since the war, because of the competition for women's labor among the industries in which women did not previously figure at all.

I have spoken about the social problems arising out of this state of things. Apart altogether from the fact that a girl who has earned £2 or more a week "on her own" looks askance at matrimony with a man whose income is only about that figure, there is the question of the welfare of the girls themselves. Certain "Jeremiahs" and bleaters see the ruin of the home and everything else in the habits of extravagance, of cigarette smoking, and the like which have been engendered in girls by the possession of wages at the week-end which are far beyond what they used to dream of.

I saw not long ago an illustration of what these pessimistic people mean. I was being shown the canteen run by a committee of the girls themselves in a London establishment now entirely given over to women engaged on a branch of war work. Not only did many of the girls take out their own cigarette cases, after their mid-day meal, and before lighting up give the cigarette the accustomed professional dab on the back of the hand, but I saw several of them order liqueurs. I inquired the price, and was told nine-pence each. Shocking! Dreadful! No doubt. But I do not think the nation need worry about it. Not a large number of the girls so indulged, and many of these would doubtless do it out of bravado and out of the accustomed fulness of their purses. It is a little matter which time will care for I have no doubt. A great many agencies have sprung up to deal with these matters—some aristocratic and fussy and interfering, and some conceived on really practical and commonsense lines which

will do a great deal of good where it is urgently required.

Will They Stay After the War?

The interests of women in industrial life must be permanently safeguarded. Whatever readjustments are necessary after the war, and however anxious the Government and the employers try to keep to their promise of dismissing the women and reinstating the men who doff their war gear, one thing is as sure as the sun in mid-heaven, and that is the fact that women have appeared in many hitherto untrodden paths of British industrial life "for keeps." No power can ever put them out again.

In some cases there will be no difficulty. It is generally recognized that in some sorts of employment there will be no re-appearance of male labor. We shall never again, it is to be hoped, see men measuring off yards of lace for ladies' camisoles and knickers, and scores of like occupations will have disappeared for ever from man's pur-view. My old friend the late Hubert Bland, in the days before the war with astonishing prescience used to say that what England wanted was "More Fusiliers" and "Fewer Footmen." After the war we may not want more Fusiliers. Let us hope not. But we have fewer Footmen now, and in God's name let us have fewer still.

One point should not escape any reader. All these new munition factories and other industries called into existence by the war have been specially designed so that they may be switched off without loss of time into industrial purposes for the peace that must some day come. Peace production will then proceed on an unparalleled scale. For many years it will be impossible for this production to overtake the demand, for during the war almost every other undertaking of interest to men and women has had to be suspended. There will be enormous arrears to make up, and it will require all the labor of the country, both of men and of women, to cope with the work waiting to be done.

To Build 300,000 Workmen's Homes

I have just heard of one important peace enterprise on which it is intended to use women's labor, at any rate in part. It has been decided that in the first year after the war 300,000 workmen's houses are to be built. This is a big proposition. The cost of labor and material will be so high that there is no chance of building these houses all over rural England at economic rents unless something daring and original in the way of standardization is adopted. This is to be done. All the "parts" will be standardized where possible. Iron and steel fittings will be used in these houses to a degree never before imagined. And to this work will be directed the nimble hands of the women in many an engineering works now given over entirely to war manufacture.

I hope I have not given the impression that these industries which have sprung up for women's work are confined to the big towns of England or to what used to be known as the industrial areas. Nothing could be wider of the mark. A good deal of wisdom has been shown in this.

I saw a good illustration last week in the little town of High Wycombe, nestling in the beech-covered Chiltern Hills about 26 miles from London. In ordinary times High Wycombe is a busy little community which concentrates itself upon the manufacture of chairs, for which it is known all over the world. In the early days of the war the chairmakers were switched off their usual job to make shell cases and munition boxes for the army. Now they are employed in the making of all the woodwork parts of aeroplanes, an occupation for which they are singularly well fitted. Girls and women in great numbers are assisting in this work. The girls used to earn about 10/- to 15/- (\$2.40 to \$3.60) weekly in caning the seats and backs of chairs. Now they are taking home from £2 to £3 (\$10 to \$15) a week as munition workers. Here, once more, it will be noted, that the industry can be swiftly and easily transposed for the purposes of

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intensive production in peace time when the moment arrives.

It will be seen from what has been written that, whatever the future has in store, few people worry much in Great Britain as to the question of the rehabilitation of the national industries after the war.

The After-war Re-arrangements

I have purposely refrained from giving statistics here. But perhaps the difference which the war has made to industry now and to the prospects of industrial development in the future is best shown by a few figures. Roughly it is estimated that before August, 1914, some three-and-a-half million women were employed in Great Britain. The word "employed" here means that the number of women and girls were in direct receipt of wages. By far the larger part of these were in occupations which had long been recognised as women's sphere almost exclusively—domestic service, dress-making, shop assistants and similar callings.

Since the war over a million-and-a-half women and girl workers have been added to this number, the vital difference being that this last million-and-a-half have all taken the places of men. If the war lasts throughout 1918, as seems only too probable, the number may easily be doubled. What that means for the future of industry in the British Isles I leave my readers to figure out for themselves.

There will be, as I have hinted, a good deal of trade union trouble about the retention of so vast an army of women in industrial pursuits when the urgent call of the war is over. There have already been troubles, but speaking generally these have been got over by the patience and patriotism of the trade unionists and the tact of the Government. In some employments the women will drop out automatically. Girls are now tramway guards and railway porters, for instance. Well, we do not want to see a perpetuation of that state of things, and it will probably be discontinued. The banks also will in all likelihood dismiss their women and take on men again. Moreover, there will be a strong public sentiment in favor of dispensing with women in cases where their jobs are specially suitable for the men who have been broken in the wars.

But when every allowance has been made for these readjustments, only the fringe of the question will be touched. There will still remain in the productive industries of Britain a great host of women who, coming to the assistance of the country at the time of its dire peril, have arrived at economic independence, and will be loth to give it up. They will, if necessary, fight for their newly-won positions. They will win the fight, I am confident. And when they have won it the vast increase in Britain's industrial production will be made permanent and secure.

ICE FOR SUMMER

Ice is an important commodity on the farm in the summer. It can be used to keep many foods fresh, as meats, milk, cream, butter and so on. Many foods are also more appetizing if kept cool. The ice house should be built square and about as high as the length of the wall. If 10 feet square and with 10 foot posts it should hold about 18 to 20 tons, and if 12 feet square with 12 foot posts it should hold 30 tons. It is necessary to keep air from circulating around the ice or it will melt. Sawdust is good for packing around the ice, but straw or chaff are also good. Good drainage is also necessary. If there is no ice near by, it can be made in a galvanized iron box made the size the cakes of ice are desired. It should be a little larger at the top than the bottom. Pour it full of water which will freeze enough in a day or two so that it can be removed by pouring hot water on the galvanized iron box which will loosen the ice cake. Then fill with water and so on. It will not take long to make a summer's supply of ice this way and one will know the kind of water that goes into the ice.

N. D. Agricultural College.

WIN One of these new 1918 autos! Or their full value in Cash!

Solve this Great Moving Picture Mystery
Over \$1600.00 in prizes
To be given FREE

IN THIS particular Moving Picture Theatre the names of the famous players who would soon be appearing in the pictures were each night flashed on the screen. On this particular night the operator, wanting to play a little joke on his audience, took the names of the players and so mixed up the letters in each name that they spelt out the funny sentences you see above.

Time and time again this film was flashed on the screen only to be demanded back. Many of the audience are still trying to solve the mysterious names. Can you help them?

In case you are not familiar with the names of the popular moving picture actors and actresses, the list below may help you.



WHO ARE THEY?

- ① I PARCK MY FORD
- ② A FOUND A GLASS BROK
- ③ MAKER A CUTER GIRL
- ④ A BAD HEART
- ⑤ WET A SATIN RAT
- ⑥ ROAM OR DIE
- ⑦ FUN MUST DRAIN
- ⑧ A LETS BEN CHEW
- ⑨ NEVER LYE BABY
- ⑩ I PREANCH ALL CHIN

These Magnificent Prizes given for the Best, Correct or Nearest Correct Replies!

- 1st Prize, 1918 Chevrolet Touring Car, Value \$750.00;
- 2nd Prize, 1918 Ford Touring Car, Value \$495.00;
- 3rd Prize, \$100.00 Cash;
- 4th Prize, \$75.00; 5th Prize, \$50.00; 6th Prize, \$25.00;
- 7th Prize, \$20.00; 8th Prize, \$15.00; 9th Prize, \$10.00;
- 10th Prize, \$10.00; 11th Prize, \$10.00; 12th Prize, \$10.00;
- 13th Prize, \$5.00; 14th Prize, \$5.00; 15th Prize, \$5.00;
- 16th Prize, \$5.00; 17th Prize, \$5.00; 18th Prize, \$5.00;
- 19th Prize, \$3.00; 20th Prize, \$3.00; 21st Prize, \$3.00;
- 22nd Prize, \$3.00; 23rd Prize, \$3.00; 24th Prize, \$3.00;
- and 25 Extra Cash Prizes of \$1.00 each.

1st PRIZE
1918 Chevrolet
Touring Car, or its
Price, \$750.00 Cash



2nd PRIZE
1918 Ford
Touring Car, or
its Price, \$495.00

Names of Some of the Favorite Players

Charlie Chaplin, Hazel Dawn, Francis X. Bushman, Beverly Bayne, Francis Ford, Grace Currier, Marguerite Clark, Clara Kimball Young, Fannie Ward, Max Linder, Dustin Farnum, Alice Brady, Theda Bara, Wilton Lackaye, Douglas Fairbanks, Blanche Sweet, Julia Sanderson, Marie Doro, Pauline Frederick, Robert Warwick, Anita Stewart, Olga Petrova, Norma Talmage, Lou Tellegen, George Beban, Annette Kellerman, Mary Pickford, Lillian Walker, Mabel Normand, Pearl White.

This Great Contest Is Absolutely Free of Expense. Send Your Answers To-Day!

This great contest is being conducted by the Continental Publishing Co., Limited, one of the largest and best known publishing houses in Canada. That is your guarantee that the prizes will be awarded with absolute fairness and squareness to you and every other contestant. Frankly it is intended to further introduce EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's Greatest Magazine. You may enter and win the best of the prizes whether you are a subscriber to EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD or not, and, moreover, you will neither be asked nor expected to take the magazine or spend a single penny of your money in order to compete.

Here's the idea: EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD is so popular everywhere that it now has the vast circulation of over 125,000 copies a month; but our motto is: "EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD in Every Woman's Home." We want more Canadian magazine readers to become acquainted with this famous publication. Therefore, when we acknowledge your entry to this contest and you know your standing for the prizes, we shall send you without cost a copy of the very latest issue and a review of many of the fine features soon to appear. Then, in order to qualify your entry to be sent on for the judging and awarding of the grand prizes, you will be asked to

assist us in carrying on this big introduction plan by showing your copy to just four friends or neighbours who will appreciate this really worthwhile All-Canadian magazine and want it to come to them every month. You will easily fulfill this simple condition in a few minutes of your spare time and we will even send copies for each of your friends if you wish.

How to send your solution.—Use one side of the paper only and put your name and address (stating Mr., Mrs., or Miss) in the upper right-hand corner. If you wish to write anything but your answers, use a separate sheet of paper.

Three independent judges, having no connection whatever with this firm, will award the prizes, and the answer gaining 150 points will take first prize. You will get 10 points for every name solved correctly (No. 10 being excepted as it is practically given); 20 points will be awarded for general neatness, style, spelling, punctuation, etc.; 10 for hand writing, and 40 for fulfilling the condition of the contest. Contestants must agree to abide by the decision of the judges. The contest will close at 5 p.m., May 30th, immediately after which the answers will be judged and the prizes awarded. Address your answers to-day to

Movie Contest Editor, Everywoman's World, Continental Publishing Co., Limited, 6 Continental Building, Toronto, Ont.

Preserves getting low?

Tide over the winter with

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP



Everybody likes this delicious Table Syrup—and it's much less expensive than butter for the children to eat with bread.

At all Grocers—2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. tins—3 lb. Glass Jars.

Write for free Cook Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, - MONTREAL.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

BEAUTY AS YOU GO

I read somewhere the other day a little story which I cannot forget. A very busy woman, who believed in making the most of life as one went along, was passionately fond of flowers. She only had time to cultivate a few, but these she planted on each side of the path to the barn and to the hen-house. Many times a day she traversed those paths. Each time she could stop to admire her flowers and inhale their perfume. Too often our farm flower gardens are at the front of the house where busy women have rarely a chance to be refreshed by a sight of them. Think of the inspiration and happiness of a flower garden in which one can walk a thousand times a day! How one's heart must be gladdened as one runs to feed the hens and gather the eggs, or to milk Daisy and feed her calf. Can't we have a little more of beauty as we go?

PROGRESS!

The Texas House of Representatives has passed a bill requiring that all male persons shall subject themselves to a physical examination by a physician before entering into a marriage contract.—Woman's Century.

THE SECRET OF HEALTH

Don't worry.
Don't hurry. Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow.
Simplify. Simplify. Simplify.
Be regular. Be systematic. "Order is heaven's first law."
Don't overeat. Don't starve. "Let your moderation be known to all men."
Sleep and rest abundantly. Sleep is "nature's sweet restorer."
Court the fresh air day and night. Learn how to breathe. The "breath of life" is in the air.
Leave a margin of nervous energy for tomorrow.
Don't spend faster than you make.
Be cheerful. "A light heart lives long."
Work like a man, but don't be worked to death.
Avoid passion and excitement. A moment's anger may cause life-long misery.
"Seek peace and pursue it."
Think only healthful thoughts. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he."
Forget yourself in living for others.
Look for the good in everybody and everything.
You will find what you habitually look for.
—Woman's Century.

GREATER PRODUCTION FOR 1918

Greater production for 1918 is the watchword of every producer in Canada. It is not too soon to plan for that greater production. The special study committee of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association has given a splendid motto for the great spring drive. They say, "A maximum production from each acre."

While the production of food stuffs in the Canadian northwest is largely a man's job, there may be a place for women also. The staples of production on the prairie are grains, beef, and hogs. These are the things that are specially needed overseas. They are the things that can best be shipped overseas. What is produced of those staples must be as much as possible conserved for use in Europe. It is in the production of food stuffs for home consumption where women can play an important part.

If the women of the west go in for gardening on an extensive scale, they can largely control the shifting of consumption of food from those things needed overseas to those things grown in our home gardens. Every vacant lot in towns and villages should be a garden in 1918. No farm in the west should be without a large kitchen garden. The gardening on the majority of prairie farms is done by the women. Can they not like their farmer brothers or hus-

bands aim at a maximum production from each acre? I know many farm women will plead lack of time. It is true that they have almost more than they can do now, yet our women as well as our men must learn to do those things most necessary and leave the minor duties undone. When the whole world is crying for greater and greater production in Canada we must respond to their call. Time can and will have to be found to do the extra gardening. Can you not in your community enlist your women neighbors in a campaign for greater production of garden stuffs. If you could meet a few times during the winter to discuss fundamental principles of gardening, this would be a great help and stimulus. Perhaps your women's club could give a meeting or two to this matter.

There are always those who cannot or do not do any gardening. If you have more garden stuff than you can use for your family you can dispose of it. I cannot say that you can dispose of it to financial advantage. I am not advocating gardening among women in 1918 as a money making scheme, but as a national duty. It is a national duty which I am sure no woman will fail to rise to. A good book to have on your book shelf is Green's "Vegetable Gardening." In a monthly calendar at the

American citizens within the jurisdiction in which she resides."

AMUSING SMALL CHILDREN

Amusing small children is most decidedly a problem, but I have found a few things that have been a great help to me and I pass them on.

Old magazines with plenty of pictures will keep the children interested longer than anything I have found. Give them dull pointed scissors and let them cut to their hearts' content. Make a little flour paste, and they will paste the pictures on larger sheets. With older children paint and crayons help. This may seem messy, but if there is oilcloth on the table the paste is easily cleaned and it isn't much trouble to sweep up paper after the children have finished.

A small blackboard is a great help. If a person does not care to buy one, it is easy to make one that will satisfy children. Get a piece of beaver-board and give it about three coats of black paint. When thoroughly dry, it answers every purpose and the children will draw pictures, and later learn to write, with very little trouble.

AMERICAN.

HELPING OUR SOLDIERS

One question uppermost in the minds



LENDING A HELPING HAND IN THE HARVEST

back it defines by months the garden work needed. For January and February, it says, "Send for seed catalog of leading dealers. Decide what you are going to want. Test the quality of the seed you have on hand and get your new stock of seed early. Test the seed for planting." Possibly the department of agriculture can give you some assistance and information which will enable a greater production of garden stuffs. Write them regarding the matter.

MAKING HER INFLUENCE FELT

How important that women have representatives in parliament is being demonstrated by the Hon. Jeannette Rankin in the American congress. There is a section in the American statutes which says, "Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband." A similar law applies to Canadian women in Canada. Representative Jeannette Rankin has introduced a bill into congress which reads:

1. "That any American woman who marries a foreigner shall retain her American citizenship unless she shall formally in writing renounce such citizenship. If residing in the United States, she may renounce such citizenship in any Court authorized to naturalize American citizens within the district in which she resides. If residing abroad, she shall file such renunciation with a consul of the United States.

2. "That all American women now married to foreigners residing in the United States may, after the passage of this act, resume their American citizenship by filing a declaration with any court having authority to naturalize

of many people is the food question for ourselves and our Allies as serious as we are led to believe? The answer is that it is even more so, not only for ourselves but for the whole world. Even before the war we were facing a food shortage because of the depopulation of the rural districts in almost every part of the world. Since war was declared nearly 30,000,000 men, the most able-bodied have been taken from the land and are with the armies or in munition plants. Since the first of February of this year 10 per cent. of the British mercantile marine besides French and Italian ships have been sent to the bottom of the ocean. The destruction of food by this means is impossible to estimate.

Argentina in 1914 supplied Britain with 5,993,126 hundred-weight of beef alone. Britain also imported unlimited quantities of wheat from Australia and Argentina, New Zealand and India. Now supplies from these countries have been practically shut off. The United States has all she can do to supply her own armies and France and Italy. It therefore devolves on Canada to supply Britain and her own army at the front. How are we to do it? Not by production alone, as the food is needed now and we cannot hurry nature. There are however two things which we can do at once. We can reduce our consumption of wheat, beef and bacon, the things our armies so greatly need, by shifting our consumption in part to fish, oatmeal, cornmeal, rye, etc., and use the more perishable foods. Our health need in no wise suffer. We can immediately eliminate all waste. We can increase our bacon supply by immediately proceeding to produce more pigs,

which mature quickly. Germany raised in her back yards last year 3,000,000 pigs, more than was raised in the whole of Canada. During the last three years swine production in Canada has decreased 921,000, while our consumption of meat has increased from 109 to 137 pounds per capita. Is it not a well-known fact that a large share of the honors and responsibilities of the world are in the hands of Scotchmen. How much of this is directly due to oatmeal is hard to say.

Our duty towards the food situation is as wide as humanity itself. It is time for every man, woman and child, to do his or her part. Our boys on the front line have won undying honor for Canada. The challenge of Germany is not that our boys will not fight. They know better than that, but that we cannot organize our civilians to control the situation brought about by the war. A restricted food supply is more dangerous than an army of millions. J. Ogden Armour of the Chicago packing firm, says, "I warn you that our present rate of consumption will bring in prices so high that thousands will want, and behind food shortage stalks military disaster, and it may even be the end of our personal liberties and political freedom."

Our women have shown what they can do in all kinds of patriotic efforts. They will not be behind in the most momentous problem of all once they know the great need. Sign your pledge card. Place it where you can see it hourly. Live up to it and be a food controller with Hanna.

REBECCA DAYTON,
Pres. H. E. S.

Virden, Man.

MOTOR-CAR MOVIES

In its provision for recreation of the troops in training camps the Y.M.C.A. has equipped two motor-truck moving-picture theatres to reach troops in out-of-way places in the southern department. Moving-picture machines are mounted on the trucks and portable screens will be erected wherever necessary on the week's run which each truck will make to cover its route. In the thirty-two camps, arrangements are being made for indoor and out-door moving pictures. About 350 camps and posts will be covered by the program, 1,126 weekly programs will be given, and the plan will necessitate the use of 8,000,000 feet of film per week—2,228 hours of solid entertainment.—Pictorial Review.

YOUTH LOVES MUSIC

There is nothing which boys and girls of the high-school age turn to so quickly and so frequently for recreation as music. Which of them does not sing or whistle popular songs or melodies as he goes to and from school or place of work, or as he gathers with his mates on street corners, in the home, or at other meeting places? But how many parents are there that assume any responsibility regarding the material which their young folks use for such purposes? In how many homes, on the contrary, do the parents rather encourage the piling up on the piano of those shrieking covers or title pages which unlock the door to so many tales of immortal living or mawkish sentimentality?—Mother's Magazine.

It has been said that more is wasted in a Canadian home in one week than would keep a French family for two weeks, and there can be little doubt that there is much truth in this statement. Nearly every day in very many homes enough is thrown away to make most valuable soups, and garbage cans far too often reveal most deplorable waste.—Dept. of Public Health, Toronto.

If you want to have someone working for you, put some money in the bank.

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A Safer Babyhood

"For Nations Are Gathered Out of Nurseries"---Charles Kingsley

"Purify, glorify and dignify motherhood" said John Burns. But the nations of the world realize more to-day than ever before

that motherhood cannot attain to its full purity, glory and dignity unless it be first an educated motherhood. Absolutely no thought or effort is made to train girls in the profession of motherhood. In 99 cases out of 100 a woman is confronted by the most exacting and responsible profession, that of motherhood, without the most primary preparation for her great tasks. Too many women's education for motherhood begins when they have lost their first baby. Many never think education necessary. Even after they lose babies they, like the ostrich, hide themselves from the real reason for the loss of their babies. If any blame is to be placed, Providence gets it.

Education for motherhood should begin with the generation preceding. Failing that the growing girl should be prepared for the Herculean profession which she will probably choose ultimately. The very latest possible postponement of education for motherhood consistent with the welfare of the child cannot be later than the first assurance of motherhood.

A New Line Needed

It is estimated that at least 36 per cent. of the high infant mortality rate on the prairie is due to congenital debility. The cause of a baby's weakness from birth can only be ascribed to pre-natal influences. As yet little has been done to combat this serious situation. So far we have been dipping water out of the Atlantic ocean with a teaspoon by devoting our attention to sick babies instead of to well babies to keep them well, and to expectant mothers to prepare them for the bringing of well babies into the world. In New York after a campaign of 30 years the deaths from contagious diseases have been reduced 70 per cent., the deaths from respiratory diseases have been reduced 38 per cent., the deaths from diarrhoea have been reduced 37 per cent., and the deaths from congenital debility have only been reduced four per cent. Plainly baby welfare work to date has been one-sided. Plainly a beginning must be made on the mother months before the baby comes.

It is difficult for the prairie mother to take the needed care of herself. To obtain assistance in the care of the household affairs is next to impossible. Even if help could be obtained in many cases the finances of the family cannot warrant the extra expenditure. Still the various members of the household must in some way be induced to relieve the mother of the heaviest of the work. Certainly the average farm mother cannot do justice to her coming family and at the same time perform all the work that a farm home demands of its women. The work or the family must suffer. It is a matter of choice, but the mother, the family and the state are uniting in a great request that the mother choose in favor of the family.

The department of health in Ontario lays down certain regulations for the care of the mother before her baby comes. They are:

1. The mother should not work as hard as usual.
2. The mother needs nine hours' sleep every night and a rest in the afternoon.
3. The mother needs fresh air and a daily walk.
4. The mother needs plenty of plain, wholesome, well-cooked nourishing food, including plenty of good milk and other liquid foods three times a day.
5. The mother needs to drink plenty of pure water between meals. This helps to keep up that regular action of the bowels, the kidneys and the skin, which is essential to health.

The father is needed "on the job"

too. While it is true that the mother is the only one who can keep the child alive it is just as true that she depends on the father to enable her to do this. A man's duty to himself, his family and his country is to keep the mother of his children well and happy. This means not only providing for the things mentioned above, but administering them, and giving her that affection, attention and care which nourishes the mother's mind and heart as well as her body, and makes her life worth living and her work worth doing. Every good Canadian means to do this but he does not always know how. Most westerners work hard and it is not always easy to realize the importance of the work of those who depend on them to appreciate it. The weary and worried mother cannot give her baby its due heritage of health and happiness. Keep her happy. The husband and father is the only one who can do this, and he knows how if he would only think.

While the mother needs exercise she must conserve her health and strength and build it up, not tear it down with violent or exhausting forms of activity. Most farm women have more household duties than they can perform comfortably and they may often derive greater benefit from sitting quietly in the fresh air if the weather is suitable, and resting while they sew or chat. In the winter a brisk drive to the post office or the nearest neighbor is sufficiently exhilarating and exercising. The sights and sounds of the open often induce a happy change of view and take the pressure off the over-worked nerves even in the presence of genuine cause for worry.

The nerves and muscles of the expectant mother need to be relaxed and recuperated at regular intervals. As was stated before the mother needs nine hours sleep every night. During the morning and afternoon she should lie down for half an hour. Whenever she is doing work with her hands she should sit down and relieve the strain on her back and legs. Tasks like ironing, paring vegetables and fruit, and even wiping dishes can be done while seated. When sewing she should raise her feet from the ground on a cushion, and when reading she will do well to recline on a lounge. Above all, the expectant mother should have an hour apart for contemplation and rest, even if other members of the family must overwork on her account. Quiet nerves are the best safe-guard for the health of the mother and her little baby.

While the mother needs plenty of plain, nourishing food it does not follow that the mother must overload her stomach. If she feels that she must increase the amount of food she eats it is better to eat oftener. Add to the regular three meals a day an extra luncheon in the forenoon or the afternoon or just before retiring. This may be a glass of milk, cocoa, chocolate, or broth with a cracker or biscuit, never a stimulating drink like tea or coffee. If the mother is accustomed to taking tea or coffee at regular meals it need not be eliminated altogether from the diet but the amount taken should be minimized. Nourishing food, properly balanced, taken in proper quantities at regular intervals, gives the mother and baby strength. Lack of nourishment weakens the mother and is often responsible for an anemic child.

The proper diet of the mother is important and cannot be over emphasized. The following itemized diet is found in Dr. Stewart Fraser's booklet issued by the department of health for Manitoba:

- Soups—All kinds.
 Fish—All kinds of fresh fish, boiled or broiled.
 Meats, once a day—Beef, mutton, lamb, veal, ham, bacon, chicken or turkey.
 Eggs—Freely, at least one or two each day.
 Cereals—Cooked cereals with milk, or cream and sugar.

Bread—All stale breads, avoiding fresh bread and rich cake, and plenty of butter.

Vegetables—All green vegetables, peas, string beans, asparagus, cauliflower, onions, spinach, rice, macaroni, lentils, farina, white and sweet potato, celery, lettuce and other plain salads with oil.

Desserts—Plain custard or pudding, ice cream, no pastry.

Fruits—Fruits should be taken freely; all ripe raw fruits and cooked fruits.

Drinks—Milk, buttermilk, cocoa, and plenty of water, two quarts daily; and coffee, sparingly and not strong, once a day. No beer or alcoholic drinks.

Teeth often decay while the baby is coming. Mothers sometimes lose their teeth after baby comes. This is because digestion is not good at this time, and many acids are formed. These coat the teeth and cause decay. The teeth should be brushed several times a day. The best mouth-wash is milk of magnesia. Baking soda or salt is also a good mouth wash and less expensive. As soon as motherhood is assured let the dentist put in whatever fillings are needed. This may save the teeth. Keep the teeth clean.

If the hair is not cared for it may fall out badly after the baby is born. If the hair is dry, rub a little vaseline into the scalp several times a week.

One of the most necessary things for the mother is bathing. The tiny soles in the skin called pores, should be kept open. This is done by frequent bathing. The entire body should be sponged off or completely bathed every day.

Some Common Ailments

There are several ailments more or less common to expectant mothers. These should not cause worry but the mother should place herself under the care of her physician. If there are one or more doctors from which to choose she should select the one who inspires her with confidence. The mother's battle is half won when she believes implicitly in her doctor. Having chosen her doctor she should give him her complete confidence and should allow no one to interfere with his care and treatment of her. She should take no medicine without consulting him. Neighborly interest is kindly but not always wise.

Many mothers are in constant worry for fear their babies will be marked. Science has established beyond a doubt the fallacy of such a theory. The mother may do harm to her baby if she neglects the plain rules of health, and goes through her period of waiting, repining or lamenting her condition and but paying slight attention to her own bodily functions. The child is therefore robbed of some of the nutrition he needs for his own best development. There can be little doubt that many puny wailing babies did not get the right sort of nutrition during the pre-natal period, and that their nervous condition, often attributed by their mothers to "maternal impressions" and nervous states that occurred during pregnancy, are really due simply to the lack of proper nourishment when the little body was beginning to grow.

Simple Garments Best

It is very apt to be the case, especially with the first baby, that the mother wastes a good deal of vital energy in the preparation of an elaborate layette, only to find that the garments are outgrown before they are worn. On this account it is much more economical, not only of materials but of the mother's strength, to make only a few simple garments at first. For a little baby plain garments of the soft materials procurable are the most suitable. In preparing for the newborn baby several

principles should be kept in mind. The first is that the garments must be warm without being unduly heavy, another that they must be loose enough to provide for perfect freedom of the muscles; the third is the desirability of simplicity; and the fourth that of cleanliness. Adornment serves no other purpose than to gratify the mother's taste.

The so-called long clothes are worn only until the baby is four or five months' old and are very simple. The needs of the newborn baby are filled by the following list: four flannel bands, four knitted bands, two dozen cheesecloth diapers, two dozen bird's eye diapers, four shirts, four flannel petticoats, four cotton or lawn petticoats, six simple slips, six pair of socks, four nightgowns, two jackets, one pair mittens, one coat and hood and two blankets.

The essential articles for the baby's nursery are a comfortable bed and the things that will be needed in his toilet. The following list will be found to include the essential items; an old soft blanket, four dozen safety pins of different sizes, some old soft towels, soft wash cloths, hot-water bag with flannel cover, talcum powder, castile soap, olive oil, two ounces of boric acid and a crib. If desired a clothes-basket makes a good bed. A basket or box that may readily be moved about is a great convenience. The mattress for any sort of bed may be made from table felting, which when folded a few times, makes a very soft, smooth bed and has the great advantage over the ordinary mattress that it may be washed and boiled and dried in the sun. A list of additional articles that will be found convenient in the care of the baby include: bath-tub, tin, galvanized-iron ware, or rubber, drying frames for shirts or stockings, bath apron of turkish toweling or outing flannel, a low chair without arms, baby scales, a low screen to protect baby while it is being bathed, and a low table on which to bathe and dress the baby.

Beautiful Home for Baby

The health of the baby depends much on the sort of home he is brought into. From the time of the cave dwellers men have thought that there must be a good home when the baby comes. It is a good time to take stock of the house when preparations are being made for the baby-to-be. Look at it. Can the sun shine in? Are the windows open? Are the roof and walls dry and rain-proof? Is the sanitary convenience decent, clean and well covered? Do you see ashes, rubbish, garbage or puddles around the house? Has the garbage can or swill-pail a close fitting lid on



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Women's Problems

it? Open the door. What does the house smell like? Is anything dirty allowed to stay in the house? How many flies can be counted? Is there a blade of grass growing about? What does the back yard look like?

Sunshine is as necessary for the child as it is for the plant, and a baby deprived of it will pine and droop just as a plant does; therefore the room into which the sun shines for the longest period each day is the room which should be chosen for the baby's nursery. The room should have a constant supply of fresh air, as the baby will be much less liable to illness than when he is deprived of it. To air a room at intervals by opening the windows is well but a far better plan is to have a continual stream of fresh air flowing through. To do this the windows should be opened on both sides of the room in order to secure a cross draft, which is always necessary to real ventilation. When the outside temperature is so extremely low that a comfortable temperature cannot be maintained with the windows open, outside air should be frequently admitted by opening wide the windows on opposite sides and flushing every part of the room for a few minutes. In severe weather it is a good plan to air the nursery every time the baby is taken into another room. In all the mild months the windows should be kept constantly open day and night. Some people mistake cold air for fresh air. The two terms are not synonymous because the air in a room is cold does not signify that the air is necessarily fresh.

Happiness Baby's Birthright

The baby needs a fresh, clean, airy home in which to live. Flies, dirt and bad air are among the baby's worst enemies. It is not always easy to have the fine things mothers wish for their little babies but it is within the reach of all to have a clean, sweet-smelling, airy happy home. Happiness is a baby's birthright and the mother is responsible for his having it. Motherhood is the divinest thing on earth. Someone has said, "God could not be everywhere so he made mothers."

In the heavens above,
The angels whispering to one another
Can find among their burning themes
Of love
None so devotional as that of mother.—Poe.

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Reading to me is one of the essentials of my life, yet how to arrange time for it is a question which we farm women have pondered over many a time. At the very beginning of married life I decided not to give up my reading, to keep in touch with the world and its doings so far as was possible. Personally I do not think it wise for us busy women of the farm to have a "set" time for reading, in which case we might be seriously hindered in some other work. To systemize my work in such a way as to give me a few minutes spare time during some part of the day, has always been my plan, and to do this I must come back to my favorite subject of Labor Saving Devices.

Why will a woman spend hours over a washboard when by using the little gasoline engine and power washer she saves those hours of drudgery? Why spend her time running the churn by hand when that same engine will do it while she is doing other housework or reading. Then we have the gasoline iron, the iceless refrigerator, the "household chariot" and many others, which give us an easier way of doing our work and more time for reading.

To one who has not been in the habit of reading, a good way is to begin by reading one good paper. For instance, every farm woman in Saskatchewan should read our woman's pages in The Guide, from which she would learn something of what other women are doing and she would gradually acquire a habit of reading other papers as time and inclination would suggest.
IDA McNEAL.

TIME FOR READING

When I came to the farm I knew little of housekeeping as an occupation. Of course, my days were more than filled with household duties and I began to wonder if I would ever again have time for reading? In my struggle to become a successful housekeeper my mind was kept active along executive lines as every day's work had to be planned in advance, so I decided that reading must be my recreation and, as such, I gave it a place in my program. After experimenting I found that in order to derive the greatest amount of pleasure and profit also from this recreation, I must choose a subject or course of study and adhere to it more or less closely. When the house has been put in order after dinner I take 15 minutes for relaxation and reading. I keep my books and magazines on a shelf in the kitchen and sometimes read while I am peeling the potatoes or churning. Very often my husband brings in the daily paper while I am preparing supper and he runs over the headlines for me. Later, while the meal is in progress, he narrates interesting articles which he has had time to read. If any of the family find reading which they think will interest me they place it in my desk. Winter has one redeeming feature at least, it brings the long evenings when, at times, my husband reads aloud and I have undisturbed half hours with my magazine after the children have gone to bed.

A young girl lived with us for a number of years and I taught her to read aloud. At first she read for a few minutes only, but gradually increased the time, thus strengthening her voice without straining it. At all times I insisted on clearness of enunciation.

The busy housewife has to leave fiction, for the most part, off her list, but of course there are some stories which she cannot afford to miss. Membership in a live club which follows a course of study is a great incentive to serious and methodical reading.
VIRGINIA GRANT.

ORGANIZED A SCHOOL

When we came to this community five years ago there was no school within five miles. We had two children whom we were anxious to educate and we had brought them here from a good school in the east.

There were several other families in the district, all with children, enough to form a good country school. All wanted a school, but no one would take

the initiative. The men were too busy breaking prairie and trying to wrest a living from the soil, to pay much attention to other matters. The women all had babies, so I seemed to be the only one at leisure to make the necessary first attempt. I had no driving horse then, but I was always a good walker, and—talker. I visited a number of the men and finally succeeded in forming a committee to present the application to the council.

We held a meeting and decided we wanted a school. Well, there the matter rested for about two years. The council did nothing in the matter. In the meantime I taught my children at home, putting my daughter through the entrance examination. Another family sent their children to town in good weather, and the others were turned out like calves to pasture.

Finally the matter of school was again agitated so strongly, that the council gave us our school district. Another district was disorganized at the same time and we were so fortunate as to buy the building with all accessories. Now we have school, but in the summer only.

During the last year we have purchased an organ for the district. But no one takes much interest in music. The first teacher could play, but there was no organ then. The next one didn't know a note in music, so there has not been much chance for the children as yet.

During the last summer, we organized a Sunday school, which was well attended. We bought hymn books and regular Sunday school supplies. We also had church services a few Sundays. There were a few books with the school, but not of very much interest to the community at large. When we get our organ paid for, and a little more out of debt, I think we must try for a good library. That will be about the best way, I think, to promote good reading in the home and school. I am full of plans for the advancement of this community, if I could only make the people see them.
M. E. K.

KEEPING OLDER CHILDREN ON THE FARM

When I came to Western Canada fourteen years ago I brought five boys and one little girl. The oldest boy was 22. We reached the homestead in the spring. The sun shone and there was water everywhere. There was not a house or a neighbor for miles. We put up the tents and began to make a home. The boys put up a sod house, as everyone coming from Saskatoon to Battleford had told the boys to put their mother up a nice sod house. Well, up went the sod house. The first windstorm I shall never forget. Everything was covered with dust. So I said, "Now boys there are plenty of big trees round us. Go to work and put me up a log house." They built a five-roomed house and plastered it with mud. The rooms were papered and it looked quite nice. We had no furniture except boxes and I had only a little money as what I had slipped through my fingers like water in buying food for so many hungry boys.

The boys made some furniture. What do you think they made first? A bookcase. Then they made a table and other things. Three boxes were made into a couch. I made a mattress of red twill and filled it with hay. We made pillows of bright colors, filled them with prairie chicken feathers and piled them on the couch. This made a bright spot in the room. A man for whom my son worked gave him an old organ. It was half filled with dust. We cleaned it and put it in another corner. I made mats of old socks for the floor. My daughter made cheese-cloth curtains for the window. Our sitting room looked very bright and pretty. When the boys came in for supper and washed themselves my daughter would say, "Come boys and let us have some music." We always made them feel that we were glad to have them. Soon the boys and girls in the district used to come to our home to spend a pleasant evening. I have heard one of my boys say that it was so good to come home after some

places that it was like a spot of heaven. Now, my dear mothers, if you want your sons and daughters to stay on the farm make them feel that you cannot do too much for them. Keep the home fires burning. Let them have some time for reading and by all means have music in the home if it is only a mouth-organ. One of my sons went to see a farmer who had daughters and sons growing up. The farmer told them how hard they had worked, how successful they had been for they had large barns and house, and cattle and horses. My son said, "Why not buy them a gramophone or a piano?" He replied, "Never. If I bought those things they would want to play all the time and there is work to do. They have no time for play, for there are cows to be milked and butter to be made." My son said, "Mr. Mas, if you do not look out your sons and daughters will leave the farm. You are the sort of man who is responsible for so many boys and girls leaving the land. Good Day!"
L. B.

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Farm Women's Clubs

AN INTERPROVINCIAL BOARD

The leaders of the farm women's movement in the three prairie provinces already realize the need of an inter-provincial organization. Have others seriously considered the need of such? Alberta and Saskatchewan farm women are now well organized and are steadily growing. Manitoba women at the convention now being held in Brandon are getting away to a good strong start. We may safely look for an unprecedented growth among them.

But what a stimulus and power the farm women of the west might become if they were a united body. The men's association long since saw that if their conditions of work, purchase, trade and marketing were to become better, they must as a united body work for their betterment. This united body came into being and is the Council of Agriculture. One has only to look over the brief period of their existence to see what their united efforts have achieved. Take the National Council of Women as an example of united effort. Each organization working separately could never command the respect and attention that they do now through the National Council.

Farm women are farm women in whatever province they live and their problems are much the same. The confines of the work of an organization of farm women are not those of the provinces. Yet up to date we have been trying to confine our work to the provinces. Can we not make the inter-provincial organization this winter? Let every farm woman consider this question and do her best to make it a reality. I shall be glad if you will use these columns to discuss the matter. The winter is half over now, so we must think rapidly if we are to glean the benefit of such a unity before another year.

EDITOR, FARM WOMEN'S PAGE

MRS. HAIGHT APPRECIATED

Mrs. Isobel Taylor sends the following report of the convention held in District No. 16, at Rosetown.

"Enclosed you will find resolutions passed at District 16 meeting held in Rosetown. Owing to a punctured tire, south of Sovereign, I was unable to get there for the opening, and consequently missed Organizer McKinney's speech, also Mr. Calder's.

"The evening session was held in the Rex Theatre, where a picture show was given for the entertainment of the delegates. The patriotic acre film was also shown. It was enjoyed by visitors and grain growers alike, as so many had not seen that film before.

"Next the different speakers of the evening were heard. My paper dealt with Municipal Hospitals mainly, with a review of my work for the past year. Mrs. Haight, vice-president, W.S.G.G.A., took for her subject The Platform of the Equal Franchise Board. This, in my estimation, was the best of the evening, as she touched on the things that are more important to the bettering of conditions all over the Dominion.

"Mr. Johnson of Eastview gave a splendid talk, which was appreciated by all. President Maharg's speech was indeed a popular one, mainly his reasons for supporting Union government, which seemed to be the popular government there.

"Next morning we met in a classroom of the Methodist Church. This session was mainly devoted to enclosed resolutions, as were the following ones. I was disappointed that there were not more women delegates, but I know that if the weather had been good we should have had many more. I met three women, who were visitors, with their husbands, who have no section in the society, and they were very enthusiastic over the women's sections and promised to organize when the weather was fit. I would like to say that I found the Medical Aid pamphlets the best thing to help along our municipal hospitals. I believe we will do more good with them than anything

A New Competition

Several excellent stories came in for the last competition on "What our club has done for our community." The first prize must go to Miss Erna Stocking of Delisle. Miss Stocking is president of the Woodlawn W.S.G.G.A. at Delisle and was formerly provincial secretary of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers. Read her story next week and decide for yourself whether 20 women away out on the Canadian prairie have any real influence or not. Their scope for work is, like the prairie on which they live, boundless and great.

The second prize goes to Mrs. M. Gerrard, president of the Minota Home Economic society. Although Mrs. Gerrard's story dwells more on the development to the members of the club themselves it teems with inspiration and encouragement for all club women.

I expect we will be actually "swamped" with stories on the new competition, "What Our Society Has Done For Patriotic Work." When organizations can muster all the way up to \$5,000 for patriotic work, or when they can produce originality to conceive of canning wild duck for the boys overseas and of making pillows from the feathers of the returned boys because through misfortune there was nothing else they could do, there are hundreds of schemes that will be suggested for other clubs. The competition is open to any of the six clubs, and to any member of any club. The prizes will be as before: \$3.00 for the first and \$2.00 for the second. You may mail your story as late as January 31. Write clearly on one side of the paper and address them to Editor Farm Women's Club Page, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

else. Can you spare me some more?"
N.B.—Glad to let you have more of the Medical Aid pamphlets.

V. McNAUGHTAN,
Piehe, Sask. Pres. W.S.G.G.A.

OUR W.G.G. AMBULANCE FUND

Amounts previously acknowledged	\$170.50
Togo W.G.G.A.	66.50
Fortune W.G.G.A.	25.00
Yorkton W.G.G.A.	10.00
Allies	4.00
Dinsmore	20.00
Two Prince Albert Homemakers	2.00
Mrs. F. Siver, Kennedy P.O.	1.00
Total	\$299.00

Enclosed you will find money order for \$20.25, \$20 for the Red Cross Ambulance Fund, which the Dinsmore W.G.G.A. donated at our annual meeting on the 12th inst., and 25 cents for the year book of the National Council of Women. Hoping there will be a hearty response to your appeal for the Red Cross Ambulance,

MRS. J. E. FALK,
Dinsmore W.G.G.A. Sec.-Treas.

TOGO CONTRIBUTION

Enclosed is a money order for \$66.50, which has been collected in the Togo district in aid of the W.G.G.A. Ambulance Fund.
M. HERN,
Togo W.G.G.A. Sec.

REST ROOM A SOCIAL CENTRE

The Wreford Homemakers' Club was organized June 24, 1915, with a membership of 18. Today we have a membership of 26. We have used various means of making money. We have always had a booth at the G.G. picnic. We have had food sales and have served teas and dinners. From our funds we have donated to the Red Cross, Blue Cross, Y.M.C.A., Returned Soldiers,

Belgian Relief, French Relief and Halifax Relief funds.

In May, 1917, our club united with two other county clubs—Mount Hope Homemakers' and Bannockburn I.O.D.E. and opened a rest room in Nokomis. Each club donated \$10 from their own treasury, and by means of food sales, teas, suppers and donations we were able to finance the plan. In November the Mount Hope rural municipality gave us a check for \$100.

In July we found suitable rooms in the central part of the town. Two rooms for a rest room and one for the matron in charge, who also looks after the library which we have started. She also upon request serves afternoon tea. These rooms are electric lighted and are furnished with a conglomera rug, bookcase, library table, chairs, couch, mirror, pictures, dishes, tea table and house plants. At the back part we have a sink and a toilet.

These rooms have become to a certain extent a social centre, both for town and country women, and have proved a great help to women with small children.

NELLIE JOHNSON, Sec.-Treas.,
Wreford Homemakers' Club,
Nokomis, Sask.

ACTIONS LOUDER THAN WORDS

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Grain Growers of Oakville have made a very good showing this month in both making up material for the soldiers and also in money contributions, having \$213 in the treasury. The list of articles made are as follows: 30 pillow slips; 48 handkerchiefs; 18 pairs socks; 5 suits pyjamas; 4 day shirts; and one quilt which is to be sent with the next parcel.

We have decided to buy a cot for a base hospital in France and to maintain a Canadian prisoner of war in Germany. The women who are at the

head of this organization have worked hard towards the winning of the war ever since it began, having given of their sons and also of their work. They are women who work on the principle that actions speak louder than words, and now that Union government is in power, which means that conscription has been endorsed by the people of Canada, it is up to the people to put forth every effort to provide all the comforts they can for the boys who are called to fight their battles.

We would therefore make a most urgent appeal for every woman of the Oakville district, and men too, to help us out with this work, which I think will greatly add to the peace, unity and concord of the community, as well as adding to the comfort of our boys at the front.

By consulting Mrs. Geo. Blight, who does the cutting out of the garments, or Mrs. W. V. Anderson, secretary, you can be supplied with material for work.

JANET WOOD,
Oakville, Man. President.

WAPELLA CONVENTION A SUCCESS

Mrs. Bowen of Wapella, district director of the Women's Section, gave a good address to the women of the Wapella convention. She said: "There never was a time when it was more important that women should do their share. There is great need today for the women's section of the S.G.G.A., and it is of the greatest importance to all women in Saskatchewan that this association should become strong and efficient. The scope of our work is as broad as the interest of our women, and we can carry on any line of endeavor which relates itself to the problems of our life, our home, our schools or our government. In fact, there is almost no limit to the scope of the activities which vitally concern us as women."

Mrs. McNaughtan, president of the women's section, was then introduced, and gave a splendid address on the work of the Women's Section. She called the attention of the women to their obligation to the G.G.A. for many of the good things which have come to improve their condition and outlook. She referred especially to the Danish the Bar work of the association and its influence in securing the franchise for women. She said that women are now looking in confidence to the new Union government to give them the full national franchise. She stated that they were also indebted to the influence of the association for the Dower Law and that it was a great value in the interests of women. For these reasons all Saskatchewan women should feel obligated to join the association and take their responsibility as members in it. She said that "We women need the association and the association needs us." Until our association was formed, there was no real organization for farm women with really broad interests and purposes. The Homemakers' Clubs look upon women essentially as housekeepers, and they are not organized on the same broad basis or for the same ends and purposes as our association. She urged all members of the Homemakers' Clubs to join the W.G.G.A. also. In a community where a Homemakers' Club exists there need not be a separate women's section organized, but all the women of the community should be in membership with the G.G.A. and attend meetings with the men, if they met separately in their Homemakers' Clubs. In this way they can keep in touch with the work of the G.G.A. and take their full responsibility as members of the organized farm women. Mrs. McNaughtan stated that the women's section were devoting their energies largely to patriotic efforts during these strenuous times. She urged that reports of their contributions should be sent to the Central office for publication.

Red Cross Ambulance

The women have undertaken to raise \$600 for the purchase of a Red Cross ambulance, which will be marked with



OUT TO GREET MRS. WALTER PARLBY, PRESIDENT OF THE U.F.W.A. Namaka U.F.W.A. is meeting at the home of Mrs. J. B. Sim on the occasion of Mrs. Parlby's visit. Mrs. Parlby is the third person from the left in the front row.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

the emblem of the association, and will let our men at the front know that they are remembered by the farm women who are so nobly doing their share in winning the war.

Speaking of the great need of attention to the conservation of life and urging the need of more doctors, nurses and hospitals, Mrs. McNaughtan called attention to the large mortality among children on our prairies. She said: "It is more dangerous to be a baby in Canada than a soldier in the trenches. We believe that each local association has a duty to the children of the community, and the women should give special attention to this matter. Already splendid work is being done in many places. The women are getting behind the school fair movement with good success. They are also helping in the matter of community libraries. Some locals are donating prizes to encourage young people to produce and to take an interest in the enterprises of the farm." Referring to 'teen-age boys and girls she asked: "What do your districts offer your young people except work and dancing?" She called attention to the fact that the Saskatoon college is offering a splendid course free for 'teen-age girls, and urged each local to send one of their girls as a delegate, and have her report when she returned. She also commended the locals who sent delegates to the recent boys' conferences which were held at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. Quoting Baden Powell, she said: "What we do for boys and girls now will show in our men and women in 1935."

Help For Farmer's Wife.

Speaking of the farm labor question she said that a labor controller should undertake to supply more help for the homes. "There is a very real and acute shortage of help for the farm women." She urged that there should be special encouragement given to use labor saving machinery and devices to the greatest possible extent. She said that if we could turn things around and put men in the homes to do the housework for a while there would be a great impetus given to the use of labor saving machinery. She said that even where money was not available for the purchase of labor saving machinery, it should be purchased "on time" just as necessary farm implements are purchased.

There are now between 3,000 and 4,000 women members of the S.G.G.A. and the numbers are increasing rapidly, but there should be a very rapid increase until nearly all of our farm women belong to this great organization. The greatest need is for properly trained leaders among our women who have the ability to speak and the vision of our work and recognize the great need which exists today. H. H. M.

LIVEN THE PROGRAM

Christmas with its joys and sorrows will have passed over when our Institute members read this message but it will not be too late to say, "I wish you all a Happy New Year." Yes, a real happy one, and as our darkeys say, "I hope you all get your three wishes."

I am thinking much these days of your program for the coming year. In order that the meetings may be of interest to all a program must of necessity be varied—there should be some serious questions discussed, some music and some light, brighter items to drive dull care away and to leave a good taste in the mouth.

Some say while this seemingly everlasting war lasts we should not try to have programs, but I do not fully agree. Do your Red Cross work with a will. Do all your patriotic work well, and do not let it be just a "wee bit" either, but make it a point also to have programs and you will be able to do the other work better for the diversion. The programs were first introduced, you know, to take our minds off the deadly routine of work and were found to be so helpful that our women said after such beautiful afternoons they were able to go about their business in a more cheerful mood, and the same things holds good today. After an interesting program we should be able to do our Red Cross and patriotic work better. Some say they have not time for both. Try, and I'm sure the little time you take off will be help rather than a "loss of time."

Now, about those programs. Do you make them really interesting or are they deadly dull? I hear women say, "We are sick and tired of demonstrations—are demonstrated to death." Others say, "those endless papers bore us." Dear one, what are we coming to? Are we so blasé that we can't be interested in anything? Really, you know it's a sign of age and Methuselah age at that, to not be interested in what is about us. Be young. Find something entertaining in everything, and if you feel yourself becoming bored just make up your mind you won't be. Besides, if a program doesn't suit you it's your business to help make it better.

We have over 200 branch institutes and if each branch would but furnish one good idea a year soon we would have a multitude of wonderfully engaging programs.

I know of an institute that for one afternoon put on a little 30-minute farce. In that district the ladies meet from house to house, so this had to be a "home scene" and only a one-act affair at that, but the parts were taken so well and the play was such a bright, little one that all went home feeling they had heard something real good.

Let us have suggestions from each institute for one beautiful afternoon, and all will benefit.

ISABEL NOBLE,

Pres. Alberta Women's Institutes.
Daysland, Alta.

PREPARING A REST ROOM

The ladies' section of the Silver Creek Grain Growers held a very successful fowl supper in Kamsack on Thanksgiving eve which netted us about \$75.00 which is to be used in establishing a Rest Room for farmers' wives and children.

MRS. G. R. KRAFT,

Kamsack, Sask. Sec. Treas.

SILHOUETTES

A book every farm woman should be familiar with is "Women's Place in Rural Economy," by P. De Vuyst. P. De Vuyst is the Director General of Agriculture for Belgium, and has reviewed the work of organized farm women all over the world. It was written in 1913, too soon, to know about the organized farm women of Western Canada. A glance over the work of the organized farm women of Belgium will be a pleasant surprise for everyone.

Alberta United Farm Women are requested to bear the dates of the annual convention in mind—January 22, 23, 24 and 25. Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers will remember their annual convention on February 12, 13, 14 and 15. Make these conventions the best ever.

Mrs. J. McNaughtan has plenty of the Medical Aid Bulletins. They are concise and to the point. Send to her for some. The Central office has issued its suggested program for winter meetings. Has every local in Saskatchewan received this pamphlet? If not write for it.

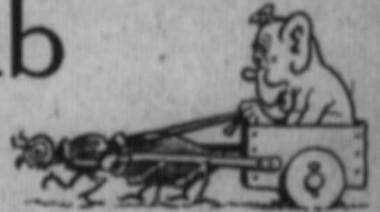
Mrs. G. R. Kraft, secretary of the Silver Creek Grain Growers at Kamsack, writes: "The ladies' section of the Silver Creek Grain Growers held a very successful fowl supper in Kamsack on Thanksgiving eve, which netted us about \$75, which is to be used in establishing a rest room for farmers' wives and children. We also held a supper for the same purpose last year, so we have quite a neat sum already."

Are you keeping your provincial secretary in close touch with the work of your section? If you haven't reported to her recently, do so at once. It is imperative that she know what each section is doing.

The following splendid financial report from the Rutland Women Grain Growers' Association has been sent in by the secretary, Mrs. J. B. Goodspeed. Total receipts, \$574.85. Red Cross donations: February 5, \$10; June 8, \$100; July 10, \$25; November 9, \$75; December 7, \$170. Total Red Cross donations, \$380. Fees sent to local secretary, \$8. Expenses, \$168.75. Total disbursements, \$556.75. Balance on hand, \$18.10.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



BLUE CROSS FUND

Did you look in last week's Guide Post to see how much money the boys and girls had contributed to the Blue Cross fund? It is splendid. The "Funniest Experiences" are still coming in and they are certainly funny as you will see. The results will be announced next week and a new competition begun.

The Blue Cross contributions this week are:
M. Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. ... \$2.50
Jeffrey Hutton, Belleview, Man. .25
Charlie Dyer, Clapton P.O., Sask. .50
Gordon Dyer, Clapton P.O., Sask. .50
Mabel Sherwood, Wilkie P.O., Sask. .25
Aubrey Williams, Holmfield, Man. 1.00
Myrtle Jacobs, Ranching, Alta. .25
This is splendid. Can it be even better next week?—DIXIE PATTON.

THE FAIRIES' WEDDING

Once there was a little fairy, (she was a serving maid), who was to get a dinner ready for a wedding, for that was the day Prince Gladheart was to choose a wife. Lady May was the fairy's name. So Lady May went to get the honey from the bees' hive and then went back with it.

She got the table ready and the table was pink and there were two chairs, one pink and one blue. There was a white tablecloth embroidered in pink roses and green leaves. And the table was set out in the freshest and greenest grass you ever saw. A cut-glass vase full of pink roses stood in the centre of the table.

When Prince Gladheart, Queen Jane and the ladies got there they began to dance, and the prince danced with each one of the ladies, but soon he got hurt. Lady May brought some nectar in a cup and gave it to him.

After that he told the queen that he

wanted her for his wife, for he said, "She is the prettiest lady in Fairyland." So the queen touched Lady May's dress with her wand and the dress became a beautiful gown. It was white, embroidered in pink and white roses and green leaves. Her golden hair was curled, and tied with a pink ribbon.

So they were married and had their dinner, at the pink table, of honey, cake, ice cream, strawberries, sugar and cream.

Then they went to live in a palace in Fairyland.

JEANNE SPEERS,
Cavell, Sask. Age 10.

THE CREEK OF QUIETNESS

The people called this creek the "Creek of Quietness" because no one made any noise near it nor sang there. The only music there was the birds singing sweetly and the murmuring of the creek. Along the brink there grew many pretty flowers. They were pink and white. Beyond in the distance you could see the blue, hazy hills. No one lived near it for it was away back in the woods.

One day a little girl whose name was Beulah Errol lost herself in the thick woods. She wandered about for quite a long time and at last she came to this creek. She drank some of the water and felt a great deal refreshed. Towards night she grew tired of pluck-

ing the beautiful flowers and then she looked at the moon and stars, feeling a little frightened, for you know she was only a little girl of ten.

She could not find anything to eat there. One day she felt very weak and tired and she lay down for a while. She thought someone would soon find her. When the sun went down she said her prayers and went to sleep never to waken again. The leaves from the trees fell down and covered her as they once had covered the "Babes in the Woods." The next morning the birds sang sweetly over her grave of leaves. The creek ran on as quietly as ever.

ADELINE R. STAAR,
Cross, Sask. Age 15.

NOTHING BUT HAIR AND SKIN

I have wished to become a member of the Young Canada Club. I have read the stories for some time, and thought they were great for their age. When The Guide comes the first thing I look for is the pictures of the little Doo Dads. I hope that little fellow that was so sick last week will be well soon.

One morning as I was going to school, (we ride in a van as we have five miles to go) and had gone about half a mile the driver looked off in a field that had been broken this year and saw a big jack rabbit. He sat behind a large lump of dirt. He stopped

WINTER SPORTS IN THE WONDERLAND OF DOO

The Doo Dads are having a hockey match. There is not much winter in the Wonderland of Doo but one night snow fell and the pond froze over. The next day bright and early the Doo Dads chose up sides and went into the game with a will. They are very poor skaters, aren't they? Perry Haw Haw, the Ude, was chosen Umpire but they don't think he is a good one. Two of the players want to know what he knows about Hockey. Roly and Poly are the goal keepers. Poor old Sleepy Sam is having a snooze, as usual. Even the excitement of the game isn't enough to keep him awake. Flanneifet, the Cop, is abusing the little fellow who got too boisterous, while Smiles, the Clown, now all smiles, is serving hot roasted nuts. There is an awful mixup over the puck. Black eyes, bumped noses and cracked heads are the order of the day. But here comes old Doc Sawbones, ready to repair the damaged crowns. He will have a busy time of it if the Doo Dads keep on playing such a rough and tumble game. Next time they play they will have to get another Umpire to keep them in order or there will be no end of trouble.

and told me to get out and see if I could kill it. I got through the fence and got two or three rocks. I threw all of them and got a larger rock and threw it and hit the lump of dirt. The rabbit jumped and ran to the brush and we went on to school.

At night when we came back, he sat there again. I got out and tried to hit it, but could not, so we came home. In the morning when we went to school he was not there. There was hair and skin around where he had sat but the night before. I hope to see my letter in print. I am sending 25 cents for the Blue Cross.

CHESTER HENRY,
Gadsby, Alta. Age 15.

SUCCESS FOR BLUE CROSS

I enclose one dollar which I am sending for the Blue Cross fund. I think the poor animals need all the help we can give them. They are certainly doing "their bit" in this war, both the horses and dogs. I also enclose a stamped and addressed envelope and should be very pleased to receive a Blue Cross badge. I will close, wishing the club and Blue Cross fund every success.

AUBREY WILLIAMS,
Holmfield, Man.

WANTS A CORRESPONDENT

I think the Blue Cross fund is a good thing. It helps the girls and boys to save money, and instead of buying candy, they may send it to the Blue Cross. The pictures in the Guide are surely comical.

I enclose 25 cents for the Blue Cross, wishing it much success, and also a stamped and addressed envelope for a button. I would like any girl of my own age to correspond with me.

MABEL SHERWOOD,
Wilkie, Sask. Age 12.



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A Man at Need

Continued from Page 8

"An' if he wins, and nobody stops him, he'll make ye yer brother's twin," said McPike. "I hate to see it. A good liekin' ye might take, an' I'd say nawthin'; but the boots is diff'rent."

Macdonald was obdurate; there must be no interference.

McPike sighed. "Have it yer own way," he conceded. "Come on now, lads, or the sun will be down on us."

Down by the rapids Flood's crew manned the booms. They pushed and pulled and prodded the brown monsters with long pike poles; and a continuous stream of logs trickled out and shot away down the inner channel to

the boomed current below. Above, the big, hewn boom-logs, groaning at the weight of timber behind them, pushing hard with the strength of the rising river. Here and there, just above the danger point in the current, a canoe was anchored while its occupant fished, for there was good sport with the big, yellow dore at the head of the rapids.

Most of Conway's crew were watching the sluicing. Among them, stretched out at his ease, his pipe in his mouth, and his back against a log, lay Le Gros Quebec, sleepily enjoying the sensation of seeing others labor while he himself loafed. A discolored eye, and a cut lip, bore testimony to his fight of the night before.

At the noise of Foley's approaching crew he turned his head slowly.

"What feller mak' all dat row?" he demanded.

"I dunno, me," growled a compatriot.

At the sight of McPike and Leamy in the vanguard, Quebec rolled to his feet, as did the rest of Conway's men. They had no special quarrel with Foley's but the latter were a hard lot, and it was as well to be prepared.

"Oho, Kebec, me laddy-buck!" cried McPike. "So it's here ye are. It's meself that's glad to see ye ag'in!"

Beside him Leamy grinned toothlessly, measuring the great man with hungry eyes. There was no spot of color in Macdonald's face, but his jaw was set like a wolf's trap, and his fingers twitched a little.

"What you want?" demanded Quebec. "Aha, M'sieu' Leamy! Encore you mak' to butt in, hey? Las' tam you ran away from me, ma frien'."

"You're a liar—" Leamy began promptly. But McPike cut him short: "Shut up, Bill. 'Tis nof your quar'l. See now, Kebec. D'ye know this lad? Ye do not. Well, then, I'll make ye acquainted. He's the lad that punched ye in Savigny's last summer. An' for why he done it, is that his name's Macdonald, an' he's a brother of Alee' Bitin' Angus that ye put the boots to an' crippled for life. Now he wants another chanst at ye. So, put up yer big fists an' take a liekin' from him if he can give it ye."

"I don' fight wit' baby," said Quebec contemptuously. "I ponch dat feller once. He's no good, heem. But if you want for fight, McPike, or you, Leamy, I go you queeck!"

"He has first call," said Jimmy regretfully. "Me or Bill would take ye up in a minute, else. A baby, is he? A devil of a husky, ructionous he is. Ye weren't so-partic'lar in Savigny's. Slap his face f'r him. Mac, to stir his blood."

Macdonald took a step forward. Quebec took a step back, and laughed boisterously. "No need for dat!" he cried. "Maudit! I bus' up dat young feller immediately in one ponch."

"Maybe so," said McPike. "This goes to a boot finish, Kebec. Axs is barred, an' nawthin' else. The man that interferes will have his head beat off by me."

The men formed a wide circle. Flood's crew, seeing a fight apparently between Quebec and a champion of Foley's drive, incontinently quit work and crowded up.

"Now then, lad," whispered McPike, patting Macdonald's shoulder, "it's up to you. Keep away from him if ye can. Let him wind himself if he will. Hammer him till his temper goes. Never forget that he's the stronger man, an' if he gets to ye, fight the dirtiest ye know, for be hivins! he'll match ye at it."

The combatants faced each other. Macdonald circled slowly, his head thrust forward a little, his body slightly crouched. Quebec turned with him, jeering. "Hol! Bellefleur!" he cried to a friend. "Here is de beeg fight—non! Mo' Gee! I t'ink—"

The thought remained unuttered. For a single instant his eyes strayed, and in that instant Macdonald went in like a loosed thunderbolt, hitting two-handed. Quebec, caught off his guard, amazed at the fearful impact of the fists which smashed into his face and body, staggered back, trying to cover himself. Macdonald followed his advantage at close range, shooting in a stream of terrific punches.

"He has him—he has him!" exulted Leamy, dancing at the edge of the circle.

"He has not," growled McPike. "He's hittin' too fast an' free to land right. Now, let him look out."

Quebec recovered his balance and rushed, Macdonald barely avoided him; he had all he could do to keep away from the big Frenchman. The latter, once taken by surprise, and now aware of the hitting power of his adversary, paid strict attention to business, but knowing his own strength he was quite willing to take a blow to give one. He left an opening, carelessly, as it seemed. Macdonald fell into the trap. His blow landed, but the one he received in exchange jarred him from head to heels, and ripped away in Quebec's clutching hand.

"Nex' tam, I get you!" the big man grunted savagely, and made for him again.

Macdonald, retreating rapidly, suddenly stopped and hit. It was McPike's trick, and it checked Quebec for a moment, but for a moment only. The next instant he sprang high and kicked—the deadly kick of the river, absolutely foul by every other fighting code that crumples a man like a wet rag when it lands. The steel-shod foot actually brushed Macdonald's face as he gave ground again.

(To be concluded next week)



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Better Farming Club

PRIZE WINNERS EXPERIENCES

The winners at The Guide Seed Fair are among the best farmers in Western Canada. Their success was not due to chance. It was the result of careful work in cultivation and selection. The methods of some of the winners are published herewith and other letters will follow in succeeding issues. Of those whose letters appear below, Mr. Smith won the first prize of \$100 on his wheat, which scored 384½ points out of a total of 400 allowed for grain and sheaf. Mr. Clark had the distinction of winning the most money of any competitor, taking away \$115, which included the second prize on wheat and first each on oats and barley. Mr. Persoq won second prize on barley and the fourth on oats.

GROWING WINNING EXHIBITS

In the fall of 1915, I started to prepare my plots by spreading a light coat of manure over them. The next step was double discing the stubble. I like to do this in the fall, but on this occasion it was not done until the next spring, the disc being followed by a packer. I find that on our heavy land if the discing is not packed, and there is a wet summer, there is sometimes trouble in getting the plow to clean. By packing, however, this is avoided. When the land is treated like this most of the weeds and volunteer grain will have germinated by the beginning of June. The land was plowed about the third week in June, about six inches deep, and harrowed immediately afterwards. I gave it three more strokes of the harrows in July at intervals of about 10 days. After this I gave no further cultivation as I find that any weeds that come after July are killed by frost before they ripen, and much cultivation of the surface soil is liable to make it too fine, and cause drifting.

Last summer, we had continual snow and rain for the first three weeks of April, which completely saturated the ground. I commenced work on the land the last day of April by harrowing the plots. I find that the time spent in harrowing is more than made up by quicker germination.

The wheat plot of two-thirds of an acre was seeded on May 1, at the rate of 60 lbs. of seed to the acre, the seed being treated with formalin, 1 lb. to 40 gallons of water, by dipping the bags of grain in the solution. I do not believe in heavy seeding, as the lighter seeding gives a larger head, and in most cases yields more. I always aim in seeding to put the seed in deep enough so that it is into the moist part of the seed bed, usually about two-and-a-half inches. If there is any doubt I would sooner put it a little deeper. This year the soil was so wet that I did not put it down more than two inches. May was ushered in by a hot south wind, which lasted for a week and sapped all the moisture from the surface soil with the result that all wheat in this district was more or less patchy. I did not pack after the seeder although I have always done this, other years, but the soil was already so compacted by rains that I followed the seeder with the harrows.

The quarter acre plots of oats and barley received the same treatment up to seeding, which was done on the 12th and 23rd of May respectively, but as the soil was now showing the effects of the hot weather, I seeded them about three-and-a-half inches deep, and followed the seeder with the packer and harrows.

A Scanty Rainfall

The oats were sown at the rate of 80 lbs. to the acre, and the barley 96

lbs. Both were treated with formalin like the wheat. These came up fairly even but on May 29 a heavy frost cut the wheat and oats right to the ground. The first rain fell on June 19th, when we had about half an inch. There was a light rain of about a quarter of an inch two weeks later, but this very soon evaporated and there was no more rainfall up to harvest. By the middle of July the plants had commenced to burn up and were very stunted, although they had fairly good heads.

I cut the wheat plot on August 23, and the oats and barley on August 28. I could have cut them a few days earlier but I always like the plots to be well matured. Several times after heading, I went through the plots to pick out impurities, and the day before cutting I picked the material for my exhibition sheaves. After cutting, the sheaves were put in stocks of twelve sheaves each and capped.

The threshed grain exhibits were prepared in the same way I make my selections for the next year's seed plots. I have discontinued selecting heads in the field as I find that by selecting from the sheaf more attention can be paid

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

Stocks and Bonds. Mortgage Loans. Insurance effected.
Lands for sale. Coal, wholesale and retail

NANTON BUILDING

WINNIPEG

to type, which in my opinion is most important.

When a variety is pure, stooling capacity is more a question of local environment than heredity, and has no effect on future generations. I always select heads that are well filled, true to type, free from disease, and well matured. I generally make my selections in the evenings after supper. By doing so no time is lost in the daytime when other work may be done. I would not, however, recommend this method to a married man unless he had a very amiable wife, or else a room where he could rule supreme, as otherwise the resulting litter might cause domestic troubles. Being one of those unfortunate bachelors myself, I am allowed (by myself) to make all the litter I like in the house, and when I am selecting grain, I sure do it.

For wheat and barley I place a sheaf butt first in a bag, and as the best heads are generally in the top of the sheaf,

it is very easy to make selections. After taking the best heads from the sheaf, I leave the rest in the bag and thresh it with a stick. A pick handle is good for this. The selected heads I tie in small bundles and thresh in a clean bag.

Oats have to be done differently as the heads tangle together so that they cannot be drawn out from a sheaf, so I cut the sheaf open and taking a small handful at a time, spread them on a table and divide into two lots, selected and rejected, threshing them the same as the other grains. I always select about twice as much as I want, and then clean several times through a fanning mill, taking care that the mill is perfectly clean first.

Owing to the drought, the yields this year were very low. From the barley I obtained five bushels, of the oats (which were almost destroyed by stray cattle) I only threshed one and a quarter bushels, but I think they would have

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cluded next week)



R. W. CLARK

BUY NOW! Pianos Will Be Much Dearer Later On

Every condition forecasts a severe shortage of pianos in the immediate future. Most factories suffering from war and labor conditions are already behind in their deliveries—and now conscription. Skilled piano workers are being drafted into the army and their places in the factory cannot be filled. That simply means fewer pianos—if any—and those at much higher prices. You will effect tremendous savings by ordering your piano now.

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Canada	\$325.00
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Bell	375.00
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Nordheimer	475.00
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CANADA PLAYER



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H. S. McCLUNG OPTOMETRIST

1833 Scarth Street REGINA

yielded about eight bushels. I have not finished threshing the wheat yet but would estimate the yield to be about ten bushels.

The land in this locality is a clay loam type of rolling prairie, very rich in plant food, and slightly broken by small brush and occasional little sloughs, which are generally dry before the finish of seeding. R. W. CLARK.
Speers, Sask.

GROWN ON HIGH LAND

The grain exhibited by me at The Guide Seed Fair was grown on high land and old ground, and was sown May 18, on quarter acre. I picked out the off-type heads and threshed it by hand. The yield of the barley was 40 bushels, and of the oats, 60 bushels per acre. The grain sent you was fanned.



J. PERSON

J. PERSON,
Lundemo, Alta.

THE FIRST PRIZE WHEAT

The prize winning wheat was grown in the Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, District. The exact location is Sec. 35, Tp. 47, R. 26, W. 2nd, one of the earliest settled districts in the West. The land was broken in 1892, and has been under cultivation ever since. It was summer-fallowed in 1916, ploughed about the middle of June, and harrowed right away and was cultivated and harrowed twice during the season.



JAMES SMITH

Twenty pounds of Marquis seed received from The Guide was treated with

formalin and sown on May 10, on approximately three-eighths of an acre. When coming through the ground it got a double stroke of the harrows. On account of the cold spring growth was a little delayed. After warm weather set in the growth was excellent. The average length of straw was four feet two inches, but the heads were not as wide or as well filled at the tips as they might have been. This I put down to the long spell of hot, dry weather at sowing time.

The wheat was cut with binder on August 23, put in round stooks and copped, then after a week of good drying weather 30 sheaves were taken from inside the stooks and hung in shed. They were threshed as time permitted, then cleaned with fanning mill and carefully gone over to see that no weed seeds or unsound grain were left. This was the sample sent to The Guide Seed Fair. The rest was threshed in the usual way. My sheaf was selected after cutting. I believe it would be much better if selected before. The plot yielded 14 bushels and 27 lbs.

JAMES SMITH,

Prince Albert, Sask.

WHEAT FOR ALLIES

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 31.—Announcement has been made by the government that arrangements have been completed for nearly 2,500,000 tons of wheat to the entente allies. Dissatisfaction is being expressed in the Uruguayan newspapers on the ground that Uruguay, having broken relations with Germany should receive preference over Argentina in the selling of crops, because no action against Germany has been taken by Argentina. These newspapers say no attempt has been made to solve Uruguay's shipping problems, although Argentina's are being settled.

DOMINION BREEDERS' MEETING

The annual meetings of the Dominion Livestock Breeders' Associations and of the various smaller associations and of the Canadian National Livestock Records will be held in Toronto on February 4 to 7, inclusive. These include the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Clydesdale and Shire Horse Association, Hereford, Ayrshire, and Holstein Breeders' Associations, Hackney Horse Society and various other associations. The meetings will be held at Carls-Rice Hotel.

EXEMPTION OF FARMERS

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—Gen. Mewburn, minister of militia, announced today that there appears to be a misapprehension on the part of a considerable number of farmers as to his powers in connection with the discharge of men called up under the Military Service Act. In a statement issued today he says:

"The minister stated during the election campaign that notwithstanding the machinery of the Military Service Act, if bona fide farmers effectively engaged in the production of foodstuffs failed to secure exemption, and were called up for military service, he would consider it his duty to relieve such men from military service in order that they might return to their work on the farms and increase the production of foodstuffs."

"It is pointed out that it was not intended, nor was it within the power of the minister of militia, to abrogate the provisions of the Military Service Act, and the executive action above referred to could not in any case be taken except when men were actually called up under the act. It follows, therefore, that farmers who failed to secure exemption at the hands of the local tribunals should prosecute their appeals in the usual manner, as provided in the Military Service Act. Applications for leave to appeal should be addressed in all cases to the registrar of the district concerned. If a farmer who has actually joined up still considers that he has grounds for exemption, he should state his case to his commanding officer, who will take necessary action on his behalf."

Appeal on Farmers' Behalf

"Farmers claiming exemption should take advantage of the advice and assistance of the representatives of the department of agriculture, who were appointed under order-in-council in each county. These representatives will take cases up with the district military representative and will prosecute appeals on behalf of farmers wherever they think it necessary to do so. These representatives of the department of agriculture were appointed for the purpose of facilitating and not interfering with the operation of the Military Service Act. They are not tribunals with power to give judgment, but were appointed to advise as to the merits of individual cases, and will themselves prosecute on behalf of farmers such appeals as they consider worthy of attention."

Seed Purchasing Commission

Continued from Page 19

seed oats, which were held in reserve and will be needed in Saskatchewan for next spring's seeding.

The volume of work entailed in handling seed grain of this amount, which has to be procured by picking out special cars of superior quality, can be fully appreciated only by men who have had wide experience in this kind of business. All of this work, however, was managed throughout by the member of the seed branch staff who served on the commission and who had several years' experience in the work of seed inspection. That the seed sold and distributed was generally satisfactory would seem evident from the fact that no serious complaints and many letters of commendation have been received.

The commission is now purchasing seed oats in quantity for next year's supplies to meet the needs of northern areas in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. In addition they will procure sufficient supplies of high quality Marquis seed wheat, grown from registered seed, to meet the needs of those farmers who may desire to procure a supply of fresh seed of superior quality. All orders for seed grain desired from this commission should be addressed to Seed Purchasing Commission, Post Office Building, Regina, Sask.

Among those knighted by the king on New Year's are Major-General Sam Steel, Admiral Kingsmill, William Gage, the Toronto publisher, Major-General D. A. Macdonald, and Prof. Andrew McPhail of Montreal.

PROF. G. E. DAY JOINS SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION

A most important appointment was recently made when Prof. Gen. E. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, accepted the position as secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. This association intends to greatly enlarge its work and carry on extensive field operations. A progressive campaign in favor of the Shorthorn breed will be waged by the association from now on. Prof. Day is undoubtedly the best known animal husbandry man in Canada today. There is no more expert beef cattle judge in Canada or perhaps on the North American continent. He is a man of outstanding merit and well and favorably known by livestock men of all classes throughout Canada and the United States. He will be a real acquisition to the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association and should do good work in extending the usefulness of this breed.

TRACTORS FOR FRANCE

Washington, Dec. 31.—Fifteen hundred farm tractors will be sent to France by the food administration for use in increasing the French food crop. One hundred, it was learned today, already have gone forward aboard a naval transport. All will be across by March when the spring plowing begins. Use of the tractors will enable the French in the spring to plant 500,000 additional acres in potatoes and in the fall an extra million acres of wheat.

NO CONNECTION WITH F. & G. EXCHANGE

It has been brought to our attention that the idea is prevalent in some districts in the country that there is or has been a connection of some kind between our Company and The Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange, which we understand has recently failed. We wish to state that we are not now and have not been in any way connected with the above mentioned Company.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

CURRENT EVENTS

It was stated in Congress that no married men will be called to the United States army. It is estimated that 1,000,000 men physically fit for army duty will be available from class 1. This will be sufficient for the present military needs of the nation and hereafter all men will be added to class 1 as they become of age. This will ensure, it is estimated, a supply of 700,000 men a year.

Universal enforcement of a national minimum wage; democratic control of industry; a revolution in national finance and the abolition of the House of Lords with no new second chamber to supersede it, are amongst the demands prepared by a sub-committee of the British Labor party for submission to the next party conference.

Foodstuffs have advanced over 11 per cent. on the average during the year 1917 according to figures culled from the retail price catalog of one of the leading department stores at Winnipeg. This covers staples handled by the grocery department. Coffee, tea, vinegar, yeast and cheese, are the only commodities that have not advanced. Molasses, peas, beans, rice, and evaporated fruits lead in the advance.

At the recent Toronto civic election the question: "Are you in favor of the city taking over the Toronto street railway in 1921?" appeared on the ballot sheet. The favorable majority piled up by the citizens totaled 36,210. The voting stood as follows: "Yes," 39,979; "No," 3,789.

Compulsory rationing is to be put into effect in England at an early date according to Lord Rhondda, food controller.

W. A. Wilson, formerly dairy commissioner of Saskatchewan is heading a commission to investigate the situation with regard to Winnipeg's milk supply.

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NORTHORN

Department was Geo. E. Day... North American of outstandingly known classes through the States. He to the Dominion's Association in extending breed.

FRANCE

Fifteen hundred will be sent to administration for French food crop... will be across by plowing begins. will enable the to plant 500,000 acres and in the areas of wheat.

WITH F. & G. CO

to our attention... that there is or of some kind beyond The Farmers' Produce Exchange, has recently failed. t we are not now any way connected with the mentioned Company. GROWERS LTD.

EVENTS

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WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, January 7, 1918. Oats—May futures were 11 cents lower on Saturday than a week ago. There has been a lack of buying strength in the local market and considerable selling pressure, probably hedging country purchasers.

Barley has not varied much and has been influenced largely by the action of other coarse grain markets. Considerable stocks are accumulating, but with the general shortage of foodstuffs, present prices of barley seem quite reasonable.

Flax markets have been steady and dull. There is a good demand for cash flax, with offerings getting smaller.

Table with columns: WINNIPEG FUTURES (January, Week Year), STOCKS IN TERMINALS (Fort William, January 4, 1918), and various grain prices.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, January 2, was as follows:

Table with columns: Elevator, Grain, Rec'd during week, Ship'd during week, Now in store. Lists elevators like Calgary, Stakston, Moose Jaw and their grain stocks.

THE CASH TRADE Minneapolis, January 4. CORN—Offerings were fairly well cleaned up. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.70 to \$1.75; other grades at \$1.60 to \$1.65.

OATS—Strong demand. No. 3 white closed at 79c to 80c; No. 4 white oats at 77c to 80c. Receipts today 77 cars, last year 9 cars; shipments today 106 cars, last year 53 cars.

BARLEY—Slow for milling grades, weak for medium and strong for low grades. Prices closed at \$1.27 to \$1.57. Receipts today 137 cars, last year 18 cars; shipments today 65 cars, last year 74 cars.

FLAXSEED—One buyer ran wild today and paid 14c over January for a few cars. Bulk of sales, 12c over. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.61 to \$3.65; on spot, and \$3.58 to \$3.61 to arrive.

ALLIES BUY GRAIN STOCKS Chicago, Jan. 2.—The allied governments have bought a hundred million bushels cash wheat, oats and flaxseed in Argentina. Minimum price that will be paid for the wheat is \$1.44 and the maximum \$1.72, while oats will be taken at a maximum of 43c, and flaxseed at \$1.62.

Table titled 'Fixed Wheat Prices' with columns for Fixed Year ago and various wheat grades (1*, 2*, 3*, 4*, 5*, 6*, T1, T2, T3).

Table titled 'LIVESTOCK' with columns for Winnipeg, Toronto, Calgary, Chicago, St. Paul and various livestock prices (Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Lambs).

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, January 1 to January 7 inclusive

Table with columns: Date, Feed, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX and various grain prices for Fort William and Port Arthur.

reported in the Western Representative of the Food Controller, West Building, Winnipeg.

Table with columns: Fort William, Kewatin, Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, R.C. Coast Points and various prices.

To arrive at delivered prices, add the balance of cartage to destination.

At warehouse points where cartage is performed in carload or small lots, add \$1.00 per ton for cartage.

Bucks \$0.30 per ton is included in above prices.

SCREENINGS AND FEED SITUATION

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—As has already been announced, the Minister of Agriculture has contacted with the Terminal Elevator Companies for the total output of 1917-18 processed screenings. The contract price was \$35 per ton and the material will be sold at this price f.o.b. Fort William, plus a charge to cover storage and insurance.

The Provincial Departments of Agriculture have been asked and have consented to cooperate with the Branch in the distribution of all feed which may be purchased. Under the agreement reached, the Provincial Departments assume full responsibility for distribution within their own territory, receive the orders, which must be for carload lots, from farmers, farmers' organizations or their accredited agents and guarantee the delivery of the purchaser. All orders for feed, therefore, should be made direct to the Provincial Departments only.

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Table with columns: Ft. William and Pt. Arthur, East. Can. Term., Total, In American Term., and Afloat, and various supply figures.

PRICES OF BRAN AND SHORTS

Winnipeg, Dec. 29, 1917.—From the office of the Western Representative of the Food Controller. The following schedule of prices for bran and shorts, "sacked," per ton at all milling centres and points where mills are operated west of the Great Lakes. The prices named are binding on all milling companies, and in case of higher prices are charged at milling points the same should be

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Cheap cattle are still the favorites on this market, but the \$12.00 to \$13.50 grades of steers are doing better. Cattle fed sixty days are selling largely at \$10.25 to \$11.00. They weight 1000 to 1100 pounds. There is a good demand for nice light steers at \$9.00 to \$9.75. Cows and heifers are strongly in demand. Values for these are on the advance. Bologna bulls are higher than ever before. Heavy beef cows are \$9.50 to \$10.50. There are few good feeders leaving the yards now. The Broodmare Gazette says: "Commission house correspondence indicates a desire to cash cattle that were put in at the high prices of three months back, warranting expectation of a liberal January run. Since cows from these cattle are doing little good, actually losing weight in many instances. The visible supply is in stronger hands than a month ago, but liquidation has not yet run its course and the trade does not expect material improvement in prices during January unless beef consumption picks up. Eastern dressed markets have been congested with beef that does not meet army contract specifications and cannot be economically frozen. When the excess has been worked off the cattle market is expected to do a better turn. Beef consumption usually increases as temperatures fall and the next two months ought to put the selling side in better position if precedent is worth anything."

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 1,081; calves, 60; sheep and lambs, 239; hogs, 4,975.

Receipts of cattle for the past week have been very light owing to cold weather conditions. All stock coming in has been bought at steady prices with a little higher bidding on anything of good weight. Veal calves remain steady at from 8c to 9c. Fleshy calves weighing at from 400 to 500 pounds are selling at around 8c.

Lambs are worth 14c to 15c, and sheep from 10c to 12c.

Eastern orders coming in freely have caused a brisk demand in the hog market with quotations around \$17.75 for selects. Steady prices are expected during the coming week.

CALGARY

Calgary, Jan. 5.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 90; cattle, 915; hogs, 2,425; sheep, 13. The corres-

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Table with columns: Winnipeg, Minneapolis, and various prices for Cash Grain, White Oats, Barley, and Flax.

mailing week a year ago was: Horses, 320; cattle, 1,179; hogs, 3,117; sheep, 322.

The cattle run still shows the holiday week reaction and a very light run of killing cattle were on offer. We sold a lot of 20 head of choice 1,250 pound steers for Mr. Warner of Crossfield at \$10.25, but the bulk of the top steers sold from \$9.00 to \$9.25, with \$8.25 to \$8.75 offered for good killers, and \$7.75 to \$8.25 for common to medium steers. Fat cows were in good demand. Bulls and cash were very scarce and practically nothing was offered. Top bulls would sell for \$6.75, with common to medium \$5.50 to \$6.25, and best cows \$7.00 to \$8.00. There was a little better demand for stockers since the weather has turned warmer, but prices were not very high and the bulk of the stock cattle offered are beginning to show the effects of winter. A considerable number of thin stock cows offered for sale at from \$4.25 to \$5.50, but a limited number of well bred cows would probably sell somewhat higher. Yearlings are selling at from \$4.50 to \$5.40 for the best with the poorest not \$5.00 lower. Two-year-old steers were selling from \$7.10 to \$7.50, but the quality offered was poor. Calves age worth from \$30 to \$37 for the best, but thin fairly bred calves are not wanted. Top price on cattle a year ago \$7.85. The fat cattle market shows a stronger tendency and we expect good fat cattle to be in demand. There were a number of enquiries this week for beef and anything showing good covering was readily picked up, fat cows being especially sought after.

The hog market was steadier this week than usual. The bulk of the week's receipts arrived on Friday and we sold all our hogs of that day at \$17.50 off cars and \$17.25 fed and watered with the benefit of the through billings assumed by the buyers. Top price on hogs a year ago \$11.75. Since the new hog yard has been finished special facilities are offered for feeding hogs and in many instances it pays to sell fed and watered instead of off cars, especially if the shrink is heavy. No fat sheep were offered. Choice fat lambs and wethers are 14 to 15 cents, with fat ewes 11 to 12 cents.

EDMONTON CATTLE FEEDING COMPETITION

The Edmonton Exhibition Association, with the object of encouraging the boys and girls to take greater interest in the rearing and caring for live stock, have decided to make a calf-feeding competition one of the chief features of the Spring Show, which will take place April 2 to 5, 1918. The first prize will be not less than \$100, and from fifteen to twenty prizes will be given. No entry fee will be charged. The following conditions have already been decided upon:

Open to boys and girls over nine and under seventeen years of age.

Open to steers or grade heifers calved in 1917.

Competitors must have fed, cared for and fitted the animal from the first of January, 1918, and must personally exhibit the animal in the showing ring when judged or paraded.

One or more entries may be made from the family or farm, but each competitor can only make one entry.

The date of birth of the animal entered, name of sire, and breed must be given.

In making entry the name, address, and date of birth of the competitor must be furnished.

Parents, guardians, or employers must certify that the boy or girl is over 9 and under 17 years of age at the time of the Edmonton Spring Show of 1918, and that he has taken care of, fed and cared for the animal from the first of January, 1918, and must also certify to the age of the animal from the first of January, 1918, and must also certify to the age of the animal which is exhibited.

The competitors are advised to select steer calves wherever possible and to reserve the heifer calves for breeding purposes. After this year, it may be necessary to limit the competition to steer calves.

Frank Colliet, at his big Hereford ranch at Crossfield, Alta., has a very fine bunch of two-year-olds and the best lot of bull calves ever produced on the ranch. Most of these young steers are sired by "Beau Perfection 11th" and "Governor Hadley." The noted bull "Gaybad 40th," has also been used by Mr. Colliet during the past summer. Mr. Colliet has sold about 150 head so far this year, the largest single purchase being made during the last few days by W. H. Buse, of Ashcroft, B.C., who secured 20 head of two-year-old bulls which he is taking up into the interior to use on a range herd. The highest priced two-year-old sold by Mr. Colliet during the past summer brought \$1,500, while four head averaged \$905 each. Other two-year-old bulls have been selling from \$350 up.

FAT PORK FOR CANADA

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—The food controller's office announced tonight that it had been advised by the war trade board, Washington, that the United States embargo against the exportation of pork and pork products to Canada has been modified to the extent that licenses will now be granted for the shipment of fat mess pork in limited quantities for lumber camp use in the Dominion. Such licenses will be issued by the war trade board only upon the approval of the food controller for Canada.

WOOL CONTRACTED AT 79 CENTS

The first announced sale of Wyoming wool of the 1918 clip, which will be shorn next April and May, is that of the Bar-C Sheep Company's clip, which will run about 125,000 pounds, for 70 cents per pound. This wool is coarse.

If 70 cents per pound is the average price received for Wyoming's 1918 wool clip, and the clip of the coming year is equal in weight to that of 1917, the 1918 clip will bring to flockmasters of the state \$20,500,000, or an increase of \$7,375,000 over the value of the 1917 clip, which was \$13,125,000. This increase would represent a gain of 55.34 per cent. The 1917 clip sold for an average of 45 cents per pound.

Poultry Work in the West

Departmental, College, Experimental Farms, Marketing, Etc.
By Professor M. C. Hansen

To what extent the poultry industry of the Western Provinces will progress and develop the next five years will depend considerably on the poultry authorities of these provinces and the confidence they hold in regard to the future of the industry. The powers that be in all these provinces have shown their confidence in the industry by granting sums of money for educational and experimental poultry work. Nor has the work been confined entirely to the Provincial Departments, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has also done its share. The work thus far has been largely one of laying a foundation upon which to build for the future. Unlike the Eastern provinces,

the West is new at this work, and therefore requires comparatively larger appropriations to establish the work on a permanent and progressive basis. The industry is not nearly so specialized as in the Eastern provinces, and market requirements are as yet far from specialized. The dressed poultry and egg trade are sufficient evidence of this. Neither is the pure-bred end of the industry as far advanced, which is amply shown in the fact that so much of the pure-bred exhibition stock is brought in from the East. These things are, however, gradually changing, and the West is beginning to produce the class and quality of stock required, and the markets and market

requirements are also gradually undergoing a change. The poultry departments of the four Provincial governments must be the leaders in bringing about these changes, or in other words, the policy in regard to poultry work will be largely dictated or moulded by these authorities. This being the case it is most important that all moneys voted for the developing of the industry be spent along lines which will mean most to the industry as a whole. The large amount of money tied up in poultry and poultry equipment for teaching research and experimental work west of the Great Lakes should mean volumes for the farmers and small poultry raisers of this country. With the changes that are taking place even now the facilities for handling the work are being taxed to the limit. Often the Eastern farmers are buying up by the carload what was always considered a waste product by the Western farmer, and feeding it to their poultry to produce eggs and meat; we can see what tremendous possibilities there are if this product, otherwise known as wheat screenings, is fed to the poultry on Western farms. Three short years have diverted these screenings into this new channel. What may we expect once the Western farmers realize fully the value of their own feed which they can get at first cost.

Chief Work of Poultry Departments to Date

The chief work of the poultry departments of all the Western provinces has thus far been more or less of a pioneer character. That is to say, it was and to a great extent still is a question of getting the farmers to look after their poultry properly. To keep better stock, and have better houses, and then to market their eggs and dressed poultry in better condition, in short to make poultry keeping a better paying proposition. Most of us have had almost sufficient to do in this line alone without taking up other work. But the call for help on other phases of the work have also been strong. In the main, however, the question of improving the farm flocks has received more attention than any other things.

The method of getting improvement in the farm flocks has been very much the same in all the provinces. "Showing how" has formed the keynote to it all. Lectures and demonstrations have played their part, and must still continue to do so. "Better Farming" specials, having poultry as one of the leading features of such trains, has been a very

popular method of disseminating information. Bulletins, dealing with the more important phases of poultry keeping as they affect the farmer, are available in all four of the provinces. These in many instances deal with questions as affected by local conditions, and in this respect are especially valuable to the farmer.

Divisions of Departmental Work

The work of the Poultry Department divides itself naturally into three great divisions. First, that of teaching, which is the first object of a department of poultry husbandry at an Agricultural College. Second, is that of experimental work which must necessarily be confined to poultry departments having a poultry plant to work with. The last division is that of outside work, or work which is being carried on away from the department entirely.

In teaching work the three prairie provinces are doing considerable work at the present time. Manitoba and Saskatchewan Poultry Departments are both giving complete courses in poultry husbandry to students in agriculture, while the Alberta department is confining itself largely to elementary courses. Women and girl students in domestic science are also given courses in this subject, and in most cases take up the work with greater rapidity and better adaptation than the boys. British Columbia has as yet no recognized poultry department doing teaching work. This province has, however, an efficient poultry division under the Livestock Branch of the provincial department of agriculture.

Besides the teaching work given at their respective institutions all these poultry departments are conducting, or help in conducting, short courses at various points in the province. Night schools in the cities have also formed a part of the teaching work.

(To be continued in next issue)

RAISED \$111.75 BY CONCERT

Editor Guide.—Enclosed find draft for \$111.75 which I hope you will kindly hand over to the manager of the Red Cross for Overseas work. This is the proceeds of a concert held in Stonewall on New Year's eve, by the Stonewall G.G.A. The concert was held in the municipal hall and was largely attended, the hall being filled beyond seating capacity.

JOHN DUNCAN,
Stonewall, Man., G.G.A. Secy.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$4,823.26
Proceeds of Concert held by Stonewall Grain Growers' Assn. on New Year's Eve	111.75
Dugald MacKay, Aberdeen, Sask.	10.00
T. S. Hargreaves, Shoal Lake, Man.	25.00
Tom Armour, Chauvin, Alta.	2.00
Total	\$4,972.01
Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$11,854.12
Oscar Field, Dubuc, Sask.	18.00
Miss Flossie Davis, Wilcox, Sask.	20.00
T. S. Hargreaves, Shoal Lake, Man.	55.00
Jas. A. Macdonald, Lucky Strike, Alta.	5.00
W. R. Miller, Ponoka, Alta.	10.00
"A Child"	50
H. Hansworth, Cut Knife, Sask.	10.00
Wiseton Field Assn., Wiseton, Sask.	50.00
Dougal MacKay, Aberdeen, Sask.	10.00
Total	\$12,032.62
Halifax Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$82.10
R. Mansfield, Moorepark, Man.	5.00
Total	\$87.10
Serbian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$393.00
W. R. Miller, Ponoka, Alta.	10.00
Total	\$403.00
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$561.55
John P. Lewis, Rush Lake, Sask.	3.50
Total	\$565.05
Blue Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$45.20
Annie Hargreaves, Shoal Lake, Man.	1.25
Mollie Averill, Clanwilliam, Man.	6.25
Elmer Hanson, Cavell, Sask.	25
Ove Hanson, Cavell, Sask.	25
Total	\$47.20
Previously Acknowledged	
Prisoners of War Fund	\$ 160.00
French Wounded Emergency Fund	43.50
British Red Cross Fund	104.50
British Sailors Relief Fund	40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	895.00
French Red Cross Fund	563.50
Polish Relief Fund	110.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	25.00
Soldiers' Families Xmas Fund	15.00
Total	\$20,063.48

LEADER

New Five Grained Oat

Spikelets contain from 2 to 5 grains each, under favorable conditions "fours" and "fives" throughout the heads which have from 60 to over 200 grains in each. Has yielded 140 bushels per acre under decidedly favorable conditions.

Twenty Bushels More Per Acre Than Banner

Indian Head, Sask., Dec. 5, 1917.

I have much pleasure in stating that the Leader Oats that I got from your company last Spring gave me a very satisfactory yield. These oats were grown alongside of Banner and yielded upwards of 20 bushels per acre better than Banner. I have also found them to have a good stiff straw and to ripen earlier than Banner and am pleased to recommend them to prospective buyers.

(Signed) A. E. WILSON.

NOTE.—Mr. Wilson is not only one of Saskatchewan's largest and best known farmers, but is also president of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hall Commission and commissioner and chief agent of the Canadian Government Seed Grain Purchasing Commission. There was nothing accidental about the breeding of Leader Oats. It is not a mysterious new variety picked from a growing crop some place and its origin shrouded in obscurity. It was bred for a purpose from parents whose history and performance gave promise of producing just such an oat as Leader. Our new Catalog gives full particulars about the Leader as well as other farm seeds. Write for your copy today.

HARRIS MCFAYDEN SEED CO. LTD.
FARM SEED SPECIALISTS
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OUR MACHINES ARE USED BY—
THE GOVERNMENT of the Dominion of Canada
MANITOBA GOVERNMENT FARMS
SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FARMS
ALBERTA GOVERNMENT FARMS
BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT STATIONS
AND ALL GRAIN GROWERS OF REPUTE

The Original Small Threshing Machine
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Write for FREE CATALOGUE

OUR MACHINES HAVE THRESHED THE WORLD'S PRIZE WHEAT, OATS, FLAX, BARLEY AND GRASS SEED

I PAY FREIGHT WRITE FOR TIME TERMS

NO OTHER COMPANY SELLS A MACHINE THAT WILL DO THE WORK THIS WILL AT ANYWHERE NEAR THE PRICE

KINDLY NOTE that I am now handling the sales for the entire West for La Compagnie Des Jardins "Call of Camrose. Kindly therefore address all enquiries for catalogues, etc., regarding these Famous Small Threshers to me at the above address. We are carrying Repairs and stocks of Machines in Alberta; full particulars in our new catalogue which will be out very shortly. In the meantime write us and we shall be very pleased to give any information. All customers to send for repairs to me at North Battleford.—A. Stanley Jones.

9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, no trucks. Cash	\$685	28 in. Separator, alone with all fittings. Cash	\$388
9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, with trucks. Cash	\$748	24 in. Separator, alone with all fittings. Cash	\$355

Any one interested get my Free Illustrated Catalogue. It tells how to test horse power, what it means, how to find speed of pulleys and sizes needed. Most useful to any one having or thinking of getting an engine. Kerosene burner supplied if desired. Read names of users, there are some near you, and call and see for yourself that they will do all and more than we claim. No one heard of small threshing machines till I introduced them into the West. Buy the original machine that is good; don't buy a copy. ABOVE PRICES ADVANCED SIX PER CENT, SINCE AUGUST THE FIRST. We are able to make immediate delivery and carry stocks right through the winter for any customers who may get left with their threshing undone.

January 9

STOCK

FOREST HOM
In: Clydesdale
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FOR SALE—
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PURE BRED
sale by Gust
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Departmental Work

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BY CONCERT

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JOHN DUNCAN, G.A. Secy.

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STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

FOREST HOME FARM—PRESENT OFFER- ing: Clydesdale mares and fillies; seven Short- horn bulls; Yorkshire swine, both sexes; sixteen Oxford Down rams; B. P. Rock cockerels and pullets. A splendid lot of staff at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland, Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 421f

EVERGREEN FARM—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE rams. Two choice Yorkshire boars, 2 years old, registered. Proven sire. Write or phone. Theo. Sanderson, Holland, Man. 52-4

NORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORK- shires. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Spaulfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 231f

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS AND Berkshire swine for sale. Fred Colburn, Gull Lake, Sask.

HORSES

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS—Pas- sed Government inspection. Young and good quality. Write for prices. Wm. Ledington, R.R. No. 5, Brandon, Man. 50-5

PURE BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR sale by Gustave Nachtegale, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CAENEGIE, MAN. Breeder of Clydesdales, Mares and fillies for sale. 231f

PERCHERON STALLION, PURE BRED, im- ported, for sale. J. N. Morris, Box 158, Nekoma, Sask. 2-2

McOPA PERCHERONS—YOUNG STOCK only. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 49-4

CATTLE

HIGHEST CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS IN Saskatchewan. Five young bulls, three 6f for immediate service, cheap for cash. C. H. Newell, Swift Current, Sask. Box 243. Phone 214, Ring 2. 50-7

SEVERAL CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS; ALSO females. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 501f

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

BRED SOWS—REGISTERED DUROC- Jerseys, for spring farrow. Choice animals; money makers; grain savers; from prize and imported stock. Young fall males. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 52-6

FIVE MONTHS OLD REGISTERED BERK- shire pigs for sale, both sexes, at \$25 each. Also two yearling registered Holstein bulls at \$100 each. Harold Chrysler, Yorkton, Sask. 1-3

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

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA BOAR, REGAL Prince, No. 4, 10, 2 years 9 months, \$65.00. L. B. Peasant, Sask. R. L. Wright. 2-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—FEW CHOICE boars and sows, 5 months, \$25 each. Harold Lees, Edgerton, Alta. 2-2

SHEEP

SHEEP—GOOD BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, one to four years old, consisting of Shropshire, Lincoln, Oxford and Merino grades. Phone, write or call S. Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 501f

POULTRY AND EGGS

LARGE PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$4. Mammoth Toulouse Geese, \$7; Ganders, \$9. Barred Rock and Buff Orpington cockerels, \$4 each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolsley, Sask. 2-5

THE MOLINE POULTRY YARDS HAVE FOR sale large young Embden geese, Pekin ducks, Golden Laced Wyandottes. All bred from prize winners. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 51-4

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE hens and choice Tom Barron cockerel, \$15.00; snap. Other cockerels, \$2.00 upwards. Mow- bray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 52-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—LARGE, beautifully barred, from a good laying strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. P. Wilson, Belle Plaine, Sask. 2-4

GOOD, BIG, THRIFTY PURE BRED WHITE Wyandotte and Buff Orpington cockerels, three dollars up. Robt. H. Prebble, Tugaska, Sask. 2-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Early, large, well matured birds. Mrs. J. Strang, Balduf, Man. 2-4

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, three and four dollars each. James Millora, Carnduff, Sask. 52-3

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 2-2

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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 2,158 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 \$75 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.

DOGS

W. C. DAVIS, BOX 161, SPRINGSIDE, SASK. Dealer in Wolf Hounds. Highest cash prices paid for raw furs. Send trial shipments. 2-4

TRAINED WOLF HOUNDS AND PUPS—FAST, sure killers. Robt. H. Prebble, Tugaska, Sask.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

FARM, VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS. Write for catalog. Harris McPayden Seed Co., Ltd., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 11f

WANTED—ABOUT 65 BUSHELS SPRING RYE for seed, free from noxious weeds. Send sample and price. Frank Livingston, Hearne, Sask. 2-2

A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER FOR five dollars costs three cents.

FARM MACHINERY

ONE 18 H.P. HORIZONTAL STATIONARY gasoline engine, hopper cooled, make and break ignition. A first class running order, \$215.00 cash. Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works Ltd., Winnipeg. 51-4

FOR SALE—ONE 12 DISK PLOW (VERITY), in first class condition. Cash or terms to suit purchaser. Wm. McElvride, Rowley Sta., Alta. 2-3

INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR ENGINE, 20-40- type A; slightly used; in good condition. Price \$1000, terms. J. Edward Sexton, 521 Somerset Block, Winnipeg.

WANTED TO BUY ONE SECOND-HAND 12 in. grinder. State lowest cash price. Melvin Hougen, Carleton Place, Sask. 1-2

FOR SALE—LOOP THE LOOP SEED GRAIN Graders. H. Sorby, Agent, Keddleston, Sask. 2-2

TWO UNIVERSAL GAS TRACTORS FOR sale. Box 69, Viscount, Sask. 2-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enter- prise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

FOR SALE—CEDAR FENCE POSTS. CAR- lots. E. Hall, Craigellaehie, B.C. 50-5

FARM LANDS

LOOK AT THIS SNAP—WE HAVE 320 ACRES of first class, level, valley land, wild, in the Nechawo Valley, British Columbia, four miles from the railway, which we can sell at \$12 per acre. \$4 down, balance in four annual payments. The Nechawo is one of the largest and best valleys on the Grand Trunk Railway. Box 1708, Winnipeg. 1-2

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.

IDEAL FARM HOMES IN CHILLIWACK Valley, British Columbia. Abundance of fruit; mild healthy climate; land level and very productive. Where farming is both pleasant and profitable. Write us for information. Chilliwack Land Co., George Robertson, Mer- Box 175, Chilliwack, B.C. 52-4

FOR SALE—540 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND with four million of saw timber which have agreement to cut off in five years. A few acres cleared; small buildings; plenty of good running water; good climate for fruit or stock; six miles from town on railroad. If interested apply, Box 53, Elko, B.C. 52-4

WHETHER YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL a farm, it will pay you to let us know your requirements. We are in a position to offer you the most efficient service of any Western agency. Let us prove it. Dominion Farm Exchange, 515 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 451f

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE, 240 ACRES; brick house; good stables. N.E. 32-10-24 and 1/4 of S.E. 4-11-24. Half summer-fallowed and fall plowed ready for crop. Price \$6,000. James Andrew, Oak Lake, Man. 2-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

FURS AND HIDES.

I WILL PAY FOR QUICK SHIPMENT OF wolf, \$4 to \$10; No. 1 red fox, \$5 to \$20; No. 1 rate, 15c. to 40c. Send small parcels by mail. I pay charges. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Spring- side, Sask.

Let The Guide

Sell Your Poultry

READ THESE LETTERS:

Box 685, Portage la Prairie, Man.

December 11, 1917.

I enclose \$3.00 to cover cost of ad. which I wish you would put in your next issue.

I have never been able to fill all the orders for cockerels I have had from your valuable paper other years, so had to take the ad. out and return sometimes as much as \$90.00 to buyers.

Wishing The Guide every success.

HUGH MacDONALD.

Breeder of Rhode Island Reds

Crystal City, Man.

December 15, 1917.

I sold \$20.00 worth of stock from my last ad. which was in once for \$1.00.

GORDON F. WINDSOR.

Advertised Single Comb White Leghorns

An Ad. in The Guide is an investment, not an expense. Send in your Ad. To-day.

Winnipeg The Grain Growers' Guide Manitoba

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—THREE SALESMEN CAPABLE OF earning \$1,000 to \$2,000 selling strictly high grade seeds direct to farmers. Good opening for reliable farmer or man with knowledge of farm- ing and not afraid of hard work. Give full particulars in first letter. All correspondence confidential. Address Box 2, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 471f

THE "ABSOLUTE" DRY CHEMICAL FIRE extinguisher kills fire instantly however it originates; 12 years test; never failed; keeps indefinitely. Don't risk total loss when you can safeguard your family and buildings for \$3.00. Agents wanted everywhere. Write, Forthing- ham, 365 Young Street, Winnipeg. 1-2

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR FAMOUS Hep-Malt Extract to make genuine delicious beer at home. Strictly conforming to Temper- ance Act. Big money for live men. Write for particulars to Department 1, Hep-Malt Com- pany, Hamilton, Ont. 471f

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR—NO ARTIFICIAL heat required. Cheap, easy, effective. Mother or children can operate it. Price two dollars. Reference, Union Bank. H. C. Clay, Lantic, Sask. 1-2

COAL—SCREENED LUMP, BEST COAL FOR stove and furnace. Prompt shipment. Apply, Tofteld Coal Co. Ltd., Tofteld, Alta. 431f

NEEDLES, REPAIRS FOR ALL MAKES Ma- chines. Dominion Sewing Machine Co. (Assem- bly Dept.), 300 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

WANTED—A CARLOAD OF FEED OATS. Send sample, price and particulars to Spooner Bros., Kirriemuir, Alta. 2-3

PAIR SILVER BLACK FOXES, COMING ONE year old. W. W. Palmer, Waskada, Man. 1-4

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL, SEND a Dominion Express Money Order.

DENTISTS

DR. GORDON D. PETERS, 504 BOYD BUILD- ing, Winnipeg, two blocks west Eaton's. 161f

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN- son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone, Garry 4783. 131f

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 351f

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN, EGERTON H. Case, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free. 81f



Got Gophers? Kill-Em-Quick Start the New Year right. Be ready for 'em. Get KILL - EM - QUICK EARLY

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

the sleigh



The U.G.G. Sleighs have selected hardwood in all wooden parts. The runners are of straight-grained oak, **BENT TO FORM**—not sawn. All parts where strain or wear comes are protected with steel bands. There are steel straps running 18 inches back from the nose of each runner. The draw rods passing through these straps put the strain of draft on the body of runner instead of the nose, as is the case in many sleighs



where the straps are but 6 or 8 inches long. Other parts show the same careful construction. All U.G.G. Sleighs will give you good service under any conditions, and will last for years.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Bunks, Bolsters, and Rollers for Poles are of straight-grained hardwood. Draw Rods for Tongue and Beach are full length, with nut and cotter pin. Runners are 2 1/2 inches wide, 5 1/2 inches deep and 6 1/2 feet long (finished size). King Bolt and Draw Pin carry Cotter Pin and Washer. Poles are of straight-grained selected oak. Sleigh is painted red, with black striping. Our stocks at present comprise only those sleighs having 2 1/2 inch Steel Shoes and 2 1/2 inch Cast Shoes.

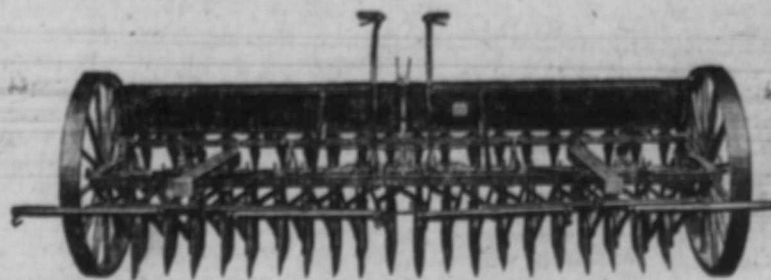
the drill



A **U.G.G. Drill**—with 16, 18, 20 or 22 drag, single disc, or double disc shoes—is more than an ordinary drill. It gives you absolute evenness of seed distribution; and has a very light draft. It has a perfect working automatic lift for raising or lowering the drags or discs at end of field. When levers are once set at required amount of pressure for sowing it is unnecessary to change them, as the automatic device gives you the same amount of pressure at all times, it only being necessary to lift it for coming out or starting drill at ends of field—which is done by a light hand pressure when using horses, or by means of trip rope when used behind small tractor. Feed is thrown in and out automatically with the lowering and raising of discs or drags.

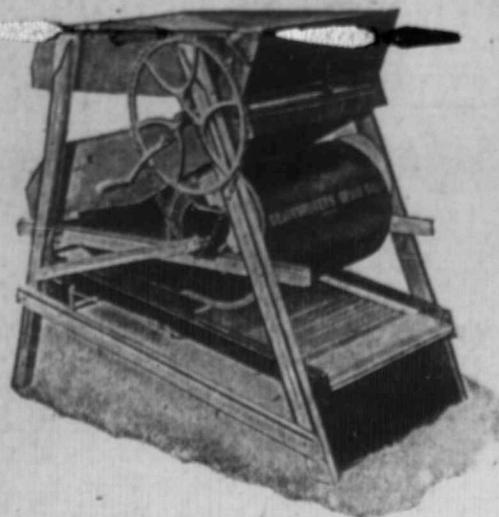
Fluted Force Feed won't cut grain nor choke. **Either half of feed can be shut off** when finishing up a narrow strip.

Seed Box is well braced and supported with two heavy truss rods which keep box rigid and prevent feed rods from binding, or loosening feed cups from box. Feed rod



is chain driven—better than gears. **Main Frame** is of heavy angle steel, one piece, no joints to become loose and get out of line, and is well braced and supported by heavy truss rod, assuring true running of axle in bearings, which reduces draft. **Boots** are so attached to disc as to assure the delivery of grain at bottom of opening at all times. There are many other points about these drills which we will be glad to tell you of. **Use the Coupon.**

the fanning mill



The **Grain Growers' Special Fanning Mills** do their work of cleaning and separating thoroughly. They are low-down, compact machines, and easy to operate. Strong wire screens are used. They have an automatic feed, regulated from side. The lower shoe has a cleaning rack, making clogging impossible. A long mesh screen is used in lower shoe for handling oats. G.G. Specials will clean wheat, oats, barley, flax, clover and Timothy, and will also separate wild oats from wheat or barley, and take pin oats out of wheat or oats. Each mill is furnished with a gang of nine all-zinc sieves (each 23 inches long) for wheat, and one wire sieve for oats or barley in upper shoe. In lower shoe there are three wire screens for wheat, oats or barley. Two flax sieves are also furnished. The No. 3 Mill is sold with power and hand equipment; the No. 1 and No. 2 are hand power machines. Special bagger attachments can be supplied at additional cost. A barley gang of nine all-zinc sieves can be supplied for upper shoe as an extra equipment for cleaning barley for seed.

- G.G. Special No. 1, 24-inch; capacity 16 to 22 bushels; hopper capacity 2 bushels; hand power. Weight 180 lbs.
- G.G. Special No. 2, 32-inch; capacity 35 bushels; hopper capacity 2 1/2 bushels; hand power. Weight 220 lbs.
- G.G. Special No. 3, 40-inch; capacity 60 bushels; hopper capacity 3 1/2 bushels; hand and engine power. Weight 285 lbs.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND PRICES USE THE COUPON

Ask about these, and also incubators, harrows, kerosene engines, tank heaters, grinders, crushers, harness, fence posts, washing machines, sewing machines or cream separators.



WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

Amalgamation of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company and The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary.

Please send me full particulars of your.....

Name.....

Post Office..... Prov.....

G.G.G.—Jan. 9.