

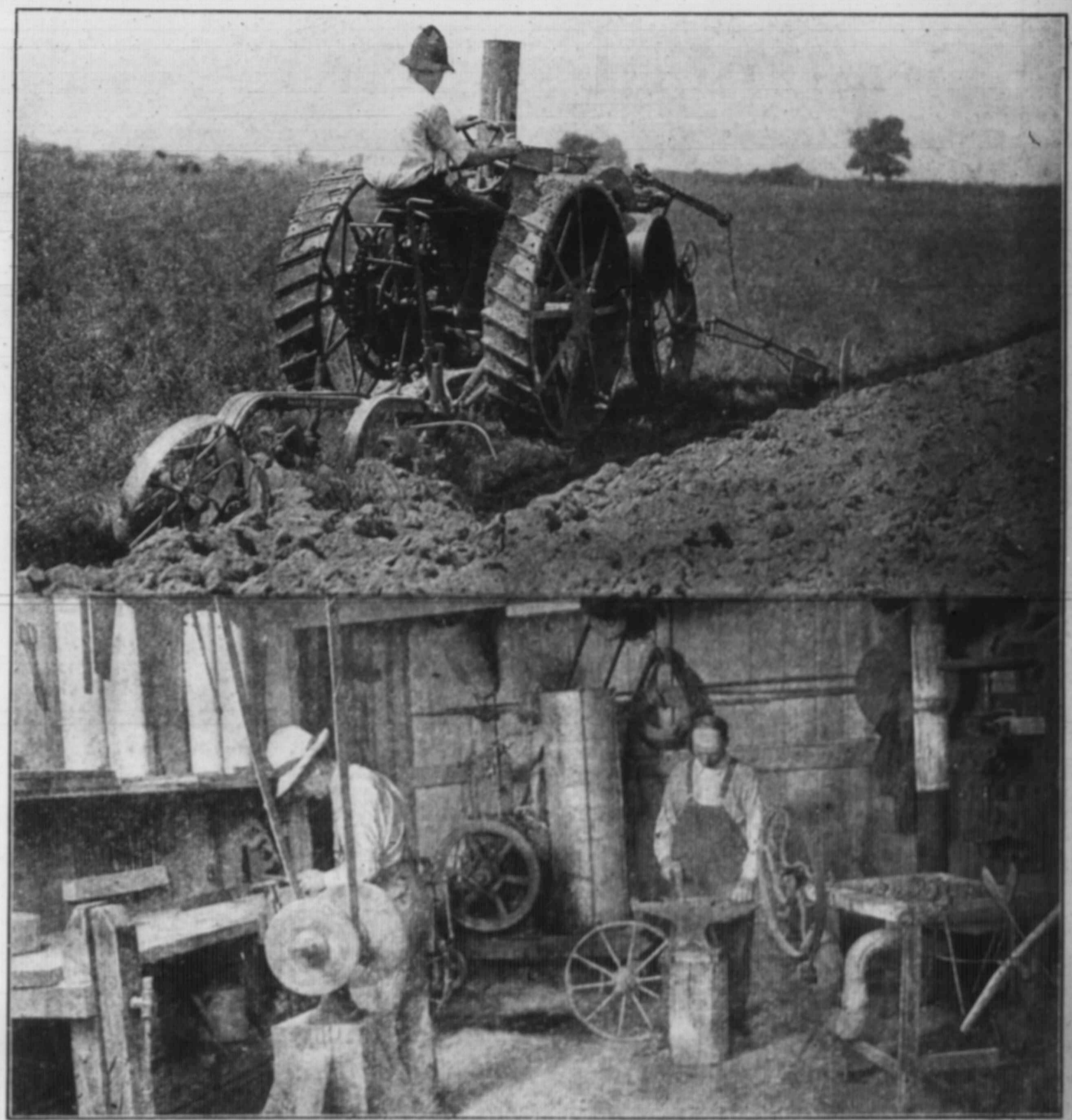
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation.

Winnipeg Man.

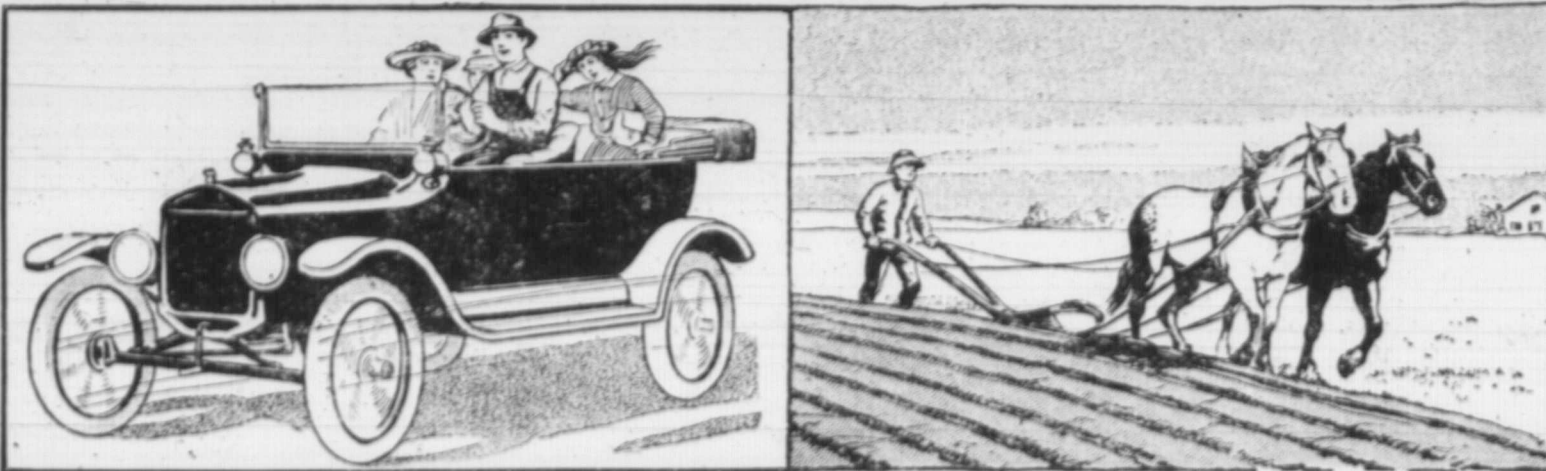
March 14, 1917

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager Associate Editors: Ernest J. Trott and E. A. Weir Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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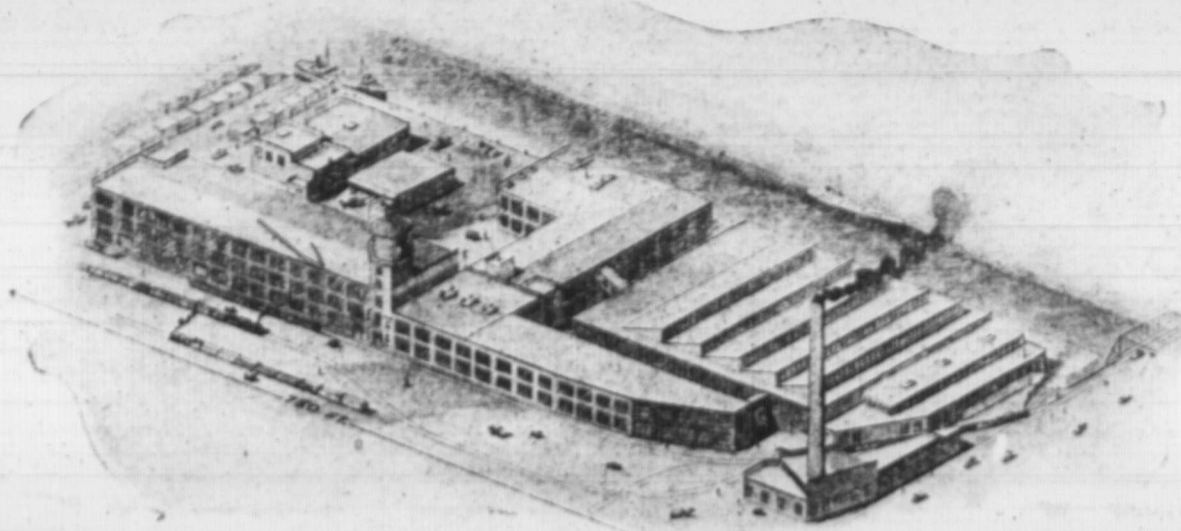
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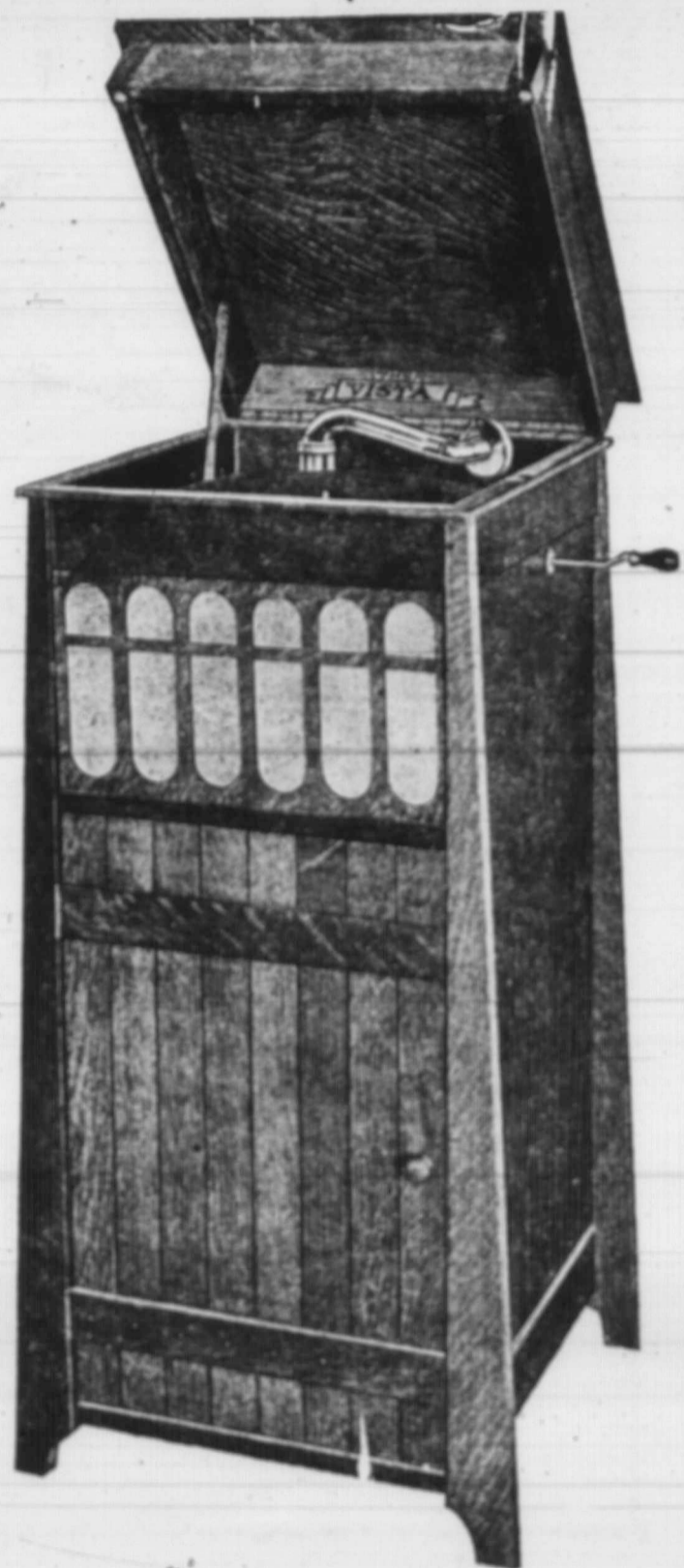
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 14, 1917

ONTARIO FARMERS AROUSED

The fact that over four hundred delegates at the Ontario Farmers' Convention two weeks ago unanimously endorsed the farmers' political platform possesses considerable significance. When it is known, however, that the delegates comprised both Conservatives and Liberals, the significance of the movement in that province is deeper still. These men who have been voting for their old political parties for years are becoming aroused to the fact that by dividing their votes at the polls they are being plundered by the privileged interests. The chief reason the farmers of Ontario and the Eastern Provinces are generally not as progressive politically as in the West, is that they have been regularly betrayed by the party politicians and the party press. Prior to 1896, when the Conservative party stood for high protection and the Liberal party for free trade as they had in England there was real educational work done in Eastern Canada. But after 1896 when the Liberal party came into power and immediately sold itself to the privileged interests the tariff became a dead issue. Both parties vied with each other and the party press followed them in currying favor with the interests that could donate the campaign funds. The voice of real democracy was almost silenced, but fortunately there were a faithful few who kept up the work of education and now their efforts are being rewarded. It only requires that the real facts of the situation be placed before the farmers of Ontario and the Eastern Provinces to arouse them to the danger of their situation. The people have been driven from the farms of Ontario because the profits of their labors have been taken from them by laws enacted for the benefit of the privileged interests at Ottawa. But when an organization of four hundred Ontario farmers, after careful deliberation, have endorsed the farmers' political platform it augurs well for the future. Reports are coming also from British Columbia in the West and the Maritime Provinces in the East that the farmers are awakening. If the good work is kept up there is a revolution due in Canada in the not far distant future. The party politicians and the party press are still endeavoring to create dissension and arouse suspicion in the ranks of the organized farmers, but they are less effective in their work than they were a few years ago. The time is coming and coming rapidly when the farmers of Canada will demand and secure a decent return for their labors.

MAKING TARIFF LAWS

The methods by which tariff laws are made in Canada is responsible in considerable measure for the unwarranted burden which the protective tariff has placed upon the people of Canada. One or two tariff commissions have toured Canada getting the views of the people. It is significant to note that in each case where the people have been given an opportunity to express their opinion they have demanded a reduction in the tariff. But generally tariff changes in Canada are made by a parliament at the request of the government without any consultation whatever with the consumer, that is with the people who pay the tariff bill. Those who benefit by the tariff get in touch with the Finance Minister or some other member of the government and arrange to have the protection on their special product increased. These increases and changes always form a part of the budget and are never made known until the budget speech is introduced in parliament by the Finance Minister. Whatever tariff charges are proposed by the Finance Minister go into effect

immediately without waiting for the bill to pass the House. For instance, when the additional war tax of 7½ per cent. was levied two years ago it went into effect all over Canada the same day it was announced in the House. The aim of this plan is to prevent importers from bringing in goods when they see that an increase in the tariff is expected, and thus save the duty. If a member of the House attempts to discuss the tariff before the budget is introduced, the government always takes the ground that such discussion is premature, and should not take place until the budget is before the House, but as soon as the budget is introduced if there is any criticism of the changes proposed, the government then takes the ground that to make any changes in its proposals is to show a lack of confidence in the government. Thus it works out that the only way to make any changes in the tariff is to throw the government out. In Canada the consumer has no chance whatever. He gets no hearing either in public nor in private. The manufacturers' case is the one that is considered and that always in private and generally by backstairs methods.

In the United States the system by which the tariff is made is altogether different, tho the results may not always be more satisfactory. To ascertain just exactly the method of tariff making in the United States we got into communication with the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, which corresponds with the Canadian House of Commons. The following letter from Hon. Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee describes briefly the method of tariff making in the American Congress:—

"Your information as to the method of preparing and passing tariff bills in the United States is substantially correct. Public hearings are given by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and after the bill is passed by the House it is sent to the Senate, and the Senate gives public hearings thru the Finance Committee of the Senate. Any person can be heard. Manufacturers, consumers or other persons interested are heard as witnesses, and any organization can be represented by counsel.

"Before preparing the Underwood Tariff Bill in 1913, several weeks of public hearings were given by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and after the bill was prepared, presented to and passed by the House, it was sent to the Senate and referred to the Finance Committee, which gave further hearings. The testimony taken before the House and Senate Committees, respectively, comprises several large volumes, containing many thousand pages. After such hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, it prepared and reported the bill to the House for consideration, with privilege of any member to offer amendments, many being proposed and adopted. It was then discussed at length for days, and then by a majority vote adopted, with the several amendments, by the House. It was sent to the Senate and by it referred to the Finance Committee, which held public hearings. After the hearings, the committee considered the bill at length, made many amendments and reported it with the amendments to the Senate for consideration, and like procedure as to discussion and amendments there had as in the House."

Thus in the United States the consumer has a chance to be represented and to cross-examine manufacturers who are seeking additional protection. Many times it has happened that a manufacturer has gone to Washington to get higher protection when he was already making big profits. The consumers' solicitor brought out these facts by examining the manufacturer under oath and he did not get his protection. Tariff changes in the United States do not go into effect until the bill is actually signed by the president and proposals may be altered many times in the House before they go into effect. There are some phases of the American tariff making methods which might be used in Canada with considerable advantage to the consumer.

BEWARE OF EXPERIMENTS

At this season of the year a large number of experimental propositions are regularly brought out for the farm trade. Manufacturers of all kinds are endeavoring to improve farm machinery and equipment and to provide new labor saving machinery. Great advances have been made in recent years, but every experiment is by no means successful. It is generally safe to experiment with new machinery put out by a large firm of well known standing and reliability. In such cases the machinery or equipment is usually tested until its merit is assured. But if it fails after the farmer has purchased it the company will or should assume the responsibility and the loss. Many new firms, however, unknown and even with little or no financial backing, are also in the field offering something that appeals to farmers who want to save labor. It is well as far as possible to take such machinery on trial until its usefulness is fully assured. Do not forget the Hammond Stoker or the National Stoker and other numerous swindles that have been perpetuated on the farmers. If a new company with a new invention comes out to sell stock to the farmers, it is always safest for the farmer to keep his money in his pocket. Let the inventor experiment with his own money. Farmers have plenty of ways to spend their money without buying stock in questionable companies or purchasing experimental devices which have not been proven.

PREPARING MACHINERY FOR SPRING

A large part of this issue is given over to helping farmers prepare their machinery for spring work. There are several articles and letters of a directly practical nature and which will help to answer some of the many questions we receive on such matters about this time. Time is more than money this year. Farmers have a patriotic duty to fulfil and a share of the war burden to bear in producing all they can this year. Nothing will facilitate matters more than a thorough overhauling of farm machinery, harness, etc. before the rush commences. The necessity of laying in an extra supply of most needed repairs never was more urgent than it is this season for two reasons. 1—Because such repairs may be much more difficult to get a few weeks or months hence. 2—All steel products are so expensive and difficult to get now that the only way to insure safety is to order liberally as far ahead as possible. This is one way in which the farmer can co-operate more fully with the implement dealers. Farmers have as much right as dealers to make an estimate of their requirements in this line before the season opens and order at least part of such requirements ahead. There are some valuable suggestions on that question offered in this issue. Conservation of machinery now in operation rather than large expenditures on new machinery is to be aimed at.

A writer on machinery in this issue calls attention to a growing difficulty in connection with the gas power situation, i.e., confusion in power ratings of gas engines, and suggests a possible method of adjusting the trouble. Manufacturers, dealers and farmers would all benefit from a correction of this difficulty, but particularly the farmers.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OPINION

Thruout Western Canada there is a very decided feeling among both political parties and among the very large class of independent thinkers in favor of a National Government at Ottawa. In Great Britain, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, party politics

has ceased. Each has a National Government interested only in the prosecution of the war to a successful issue. In all of these countries the war is looked upon as a real national danger and not as a recreation. Politicians are not seeking the spoils of office and everybody is being forced to contribute to the cost of the war by heavy taxation of the most effective kind. In Canada we are still playing party politics; we are still raising our revenues by the most inefficient methods. While there is considerable opinion in support of a National Government in the East, the official voice of the two parties is opposed to it. The Tory party wants to hold the honor and the spoils of office, while the Grit party is anxious chiefly to replace the government. The life of parliament expires in a few months and unless extended an election must be held before harvest. It is not to our national credit that Canada is the only part of the British Empire still conducting the war on a political basis. The present parliament of Canada does not represent the people. It is almost six years since it was elected. The three Prairie Provinces have today only 21 members at Ottawa. They have been entitled to 43 members for six years. The West has no adequate voice in our federal parliament. If the federal government refuses to become nationalized and really representative of the people, the West is fully entitled to demand a general election. But we believe the overwhelming Western feeling would be in favor of a National Government and no election until the war is over. Must it continue to be said of Canada that we have not big enough men in our two great political parties to conduct the war on the same business like basis as it is being conducted by every other part of the Empire?

Get your farm machinery ready for spring work and lay in an extra supply of the most necessary repairs. That is the way to further

your work this spring. An hour saved is an hour gained.

EVERYTHING GOING UP

Among housewives who are purchasing the daily requirements for their families it is a common expression that "everything is going up." Almost every article required in the ordinary household has advanced in price and the advances of the past year have been enormous. Undoubtedly there is justification for a considerable advance in the price in many articles. It is impossible, however, to avoid the conclusion that a very large number of manufacturers are simply using the war as an excuse to gouge the public. In hundreds of cases there seems no reason whatever for the enormous increase in cost. In normal times competition to a considerable extent regulated prices, but it appears to be a very small factor at the present time. In every other country engaged in the war, so far as we are aware the governments are exercising very wide powers in the control of food prices. In Great Britain practically everything is controlled and no person is permitted to corner the food of the people or to line their pockets at the expense of the public. The same applies in France, Germany, Austria, Russia and the other great nations. Excepting Russia, Canada has a larger food supply than any of these countries and Canada has no real regulation of prices of anything, except the regulation provided by those who have it to sell. Government supervision of the high cost of living in Canada is a myth. We are producing millionaires in Canada today probably faster than any time in our history. A few enquiries are being made into the high cost of living, but they seem to be conducted more as a pastime than as a serious attempt to bring relief.

The banks owe it to the country to help every farmer in every possible way to secure

the best of seed and other assistance this spring. They are one of the most vital factors in larger production and there should be a full and sympathetic shouldering of their responsibility.

TITLES FOR EVERYBODY

The farmers of Ontario evidently feel very much the same as the Western farmers in regard to the tin pot titles that have been scattered around Canada so carelessly in recent years. At the convention attended by more than four hundred delegates two weeks ago, at Toronto the following sarcastic resolution was passed:—

That whereas there has been of late years a growing number of Canadians who have had titles conferred upon them, and whereas, all Canadians have not as yet been so distinguished, and whereas, we regard this discrimination as undemocratic; therefore be it resolved, that Parliament be asked to enact that all Canadian citizens who shall reach the age of thirty years without having served a term in jail for chicken stealing, shall be knighted, and that all married women of the same age shall be styled "Lady."

The way titles are being bestowed in Canada, with no regard whatever to merit, they are rapidly becoming the subject of ridicule. If it continues the result cannot be very pleasant for those who are honored by one of these tin pot appendages.

The American Congress has passed the "bone dry" prohibition bill. This new enactment makes it a crime to ship or carry any liquor into a State that has passed a prohibitive law. Henceforth any State in the Union which declares for prohibition will have full power to prohibit absolutely the liquor traffic within its borders. If the Parliament of Canada does its duty to the provinces it will pass similar legislation and enable each province to shut out liquor, which it has not the power now to do.



THERE'S MORE IN IT THAN SOME THINK

Wilfrid: What's that on the road, Robert? Robert: Open her up, it's only a heap of snow.

Preparing Machinery for Spring

Making ready plows, drills, harness, hitches, tractors, etc., to economize on labor

By R. Milne, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, Manitoba Agricultural College

The scarcity of farm help that confronts our Western Provinces for the coming season is a problem that is receiving much attention from every class in the community. Every farmer has a duty to perform in helping solve the problem of keeping our production up to its maximum. By bringing our farm machinery to its highest state of efficiency the daily output of the work can be increased, thereby increasing our acreage of production. Better work means increased yield. Proper repair and adjustment increases the useful life of machinery; especially is this true if it is placed in the hands of inexperienced men. Hence, the need of proper repair and being sure the machines are in the best shape possible, before the season comes in which they are to be used.

Let us consider a few of the most common and most useful machines, simple tho they may seem, and see whereby we may increase their efficiency. The plow is an implement that uses more power per acre of land cultivated than any other implement. Therefore every ounce of energy saved, whether it be horse or tractor, can be applied to increasing our acreage. The shares are the parts that wear most rapidly and should be sharpened and repointed if they need it. The mold boards, if they have been left uncleaned and were not greased last fall, should be well scoured and greased. The eveners should be located and repaired to be in readiness when the plows are required. When the plow goes to the field make sure that draft is in the proper place and the wheels are adjusted so that they carry all the weight of the turning furrow and guide the plow straight and parallel with the line of the furrow.

The drag harrow is the most useful of our implements and generally receives less care and repair than it deserves. If the teeth are bent and dull they should be straightened and sharpened. It is a well known fact that two strokes of a sharp harrow does more to prepare a seed bed in hard soil than three strokes of a harrow with dull, crooked teeth, the draft being increased but very little.

Prepare the Seed Drill Ahead

Examine the wheels of the seed drill to see if the tires are tight. If they have been loose the previous season, even if they appear tight now, they will be almost sure to cause trouble again. Tying the tires on with wire is a sure means of destroying the wheel. The only satisfactory method of repair is to have the tires properly set by a blacksmith. If the furrow openers are of the shoe type they should be sharp, if of the double disk type, the bearings and scrapers should keep the disks close at the front. Dull shoes or disks that spread will not penetrate hard soil, consequently will not sow the seed at a uniform depth. The blacksmith can repair the shoes by beating them out or by laying with a piece of steel. The disks can usually be fixed by getting some small repairs and replacing the badly worn parts. Proper lubrication is very important in disk drills, consequently the oil ways should all be cleaned so as to be sure the oil will get to every wearing part. If the disks are provided with felt washers to exclude the dust from the bearings, these washers may be so filled with oil and sand that they are useless as a protection against dust any more. New washers will probably help to keep the sand out, thereby giving the oil a chance to properly lubricate the bearings. Make sure the spacings of the drills are even, the drag bars may have become bent. The drag bars next to the ends are often bent when the driver is careless and allows the covering chains to get under the drive wheels when turning at the ends of the field. The covering chains have an important work to do, especially if the drill is not followed by the drag harrow or some other implement that will cover the seed, and any broken or lost chains should be replaced or repaired.

Harness Should Be Repaired Now

Very often the harness is repaired with binder twine or hay wire. This method may perhaps do in the case of an emergency, but should be permanently repaired the first opportunity. Harness in poor repair is more liable to give out or cause trouble in the spring than at any other season of the year, because of the fact that the horses are feeling fresh and are usually more awkward after their long idle spell. Especially is this true if the driver is inexperienced or even strange to the horses. There is perhaps no better time to make

repairs than the early spring. The harness should be washed in warm, soft, soapy water and when thoroughly cleaned, dried, and a good liberal quantity of harness oil should be applied with a soft flannel cloth. The harness should then be left for a day if possible to give the oil a chance to thoroughly dry into the leather. Any breaks or any ripped stitching should be restitched at this time.

There is a certain amount of small equipment needed about the farm which is of considerable importance in the saving of time. Whistle-trees, eveners and clevises should be repaired and kept in a convenient place, so that when a change is being made from one machine to another or from one job to another no time will be lost in looking for eveners or clevis bolts. It is well to have a few extra clevises and bolts on hand, also a few nails of different sizes. Make sure that every machine is equipped with sufficient wrenches to get at every part in case some unforeseen adjustment is required. There should also be a supply of oil and grease in a convenient place, and every machine should have an oil can and grease can suitable for the particular needs of the machine.

Examine the Tractor Closely

A tractor, like other machines, responds to good

they are screwed tightly together they do not bind the crank pin but fit it snugly. The crank shaft bearings should also be adjusted to run close in order to prevent any pounding. While the cylinder head is off and the connecting rod bearings loose, it will be well to draw the piston out and examine the piston rings. Clean them thoroughly, making sure the rings are perfectly free in the piston and see that there is no carbon in the grooves of the piston. All the carbon deposits on the cylinder head and in the head end of the cylinder should also be thoroughly cleaned.

Find Any Leaks in the Cooling System

The cooling system should be examined for leaks. Perhaps there may be a bad rubber connection that cannot be made to hold, or perhaps some of the pipes have not been properly drained and the frost has split one. The ignitor points will require cleaning and perhaps they will need to be replaced with new ones. If the jump spark system is used, make sure the porcelain in the spark plugs is not cracked, also clean the points and see that they are the proper distance apart. About one thirty-second part of an inch is usually about the correct distance.

The magneto should be thoroughly cleaned and a little fine oil applied to the bearing. The brushes and distributor should be brightened so as to make good contact. The points in the breaker box may be dirty. If so, they may be brightened by passing a thin file between the points, care being taken to keep the points flat. If the points are badly wasted, new ones can be put in. They should be adjusted so that they will be about from one sixty-fourth to one thirty-second of an inch at the widest. Very little oil should be used at one time, but it is quite important that a little gets to the wearing parts, except the ones where the contacts are made.

The fuel tank, pipes and carburetor should be cleaned if there is any indication that dirty fuel has been used. Dust or dirt in the connections or carburetors causes endless trouble. The oil in the crank case should be drained off and the crank case washed out with kerosene, if it has the splash oiling system. The oil pump may be dirty and need washing out with kerosene also. Make sure all bearings are supplied with oilers and grease cups, and that all oilways are clean, so that the oil can get to every part

where there is any friction. The gears are worthy of a careful examination. If they are good enough for a few weeks' wear, it might be better to leave the old ones on and get the new ones on hand ready in case the old ones give out. Most likely they could be replaced some day after a rain, before it would be dry enough to work in the field.

Proper Lubrication Very Important

One of the most common causes of injury to tractors and machinery is due to failure in supplying proper lubrication. In many cases machinery is badly damaged before the operator of the machinery thoroughly understands the necessity of oiling the different moving parts. Every owner should see that the operator of his machinery becomes thoroughly acquainted with every part which can possibly require lubrication before he takes the machine to work. He should know the location of every grease cup and oil hole and the importance of proper lubrication.

A lifting jack will prove to be a useful piece of equipment about a tractor. A long chain or cable is of great assistance in getting thru a soft spot in the field and should be on every tractor.

Do not forget that while machinery is made of iron and steel it will respond to good care by increased service.

Do not overload tractors or horses continuously. You will accomplish more by continuous operation than by spurts.

Do not forget that any piece of machinery to give continuous service must have continuous and diligent care, and that its life depends on this.

Do not allow the engine to pound or make any unfamiliar noises. Locate the source early.

Do not allow dirt to accumulate where it will in any way interfere with the proper running of your machinery.

The old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," is very true with machinery.



Get the plant ready. Many hours can be saved and extra bushels produced by proper preparation before spring opens. Implements and tools should be put in best condition.

care. Now is the time to make necessary repairs and adjustments. Badly worn, cracked or broken parts should be replaced by new parts. Before ordering new parts be sure to give the number on the old part and also the number of the engine, so that the repair men may send you the proper part for your particular size and style of engine. A few parts may need attention if your engine has done enough work to cause wear. The valves will most likely need grinding. A little leak in a valve will soon cause the valve to burn out and also burn the valve seat, which often necessitates the putting in of new valves. To grind the valves, the valve cages, if there are any, or the cylinder head should be taken off and fastened securely on a block or a plank. The valve springs will need to be removed. To grind the valve it will be necessary to have some valve grinding compound, which usually can be obtained at any garage. If this cannot be procured, get carborundum or emery powder, about No. 100, to start the grinding, and about No. 300 to finish or polish the seat. Mix the carborundum or emery with oil and apply to the valve and seat, and by means of a screw driver bit and boring brace turn the valve back and forth until the valve and seat are both perfectly bright and smooth. Wash off all the grinding powder, oil well and replace the valve in the head. In replacing the cylinder head, care should be taken to see that the packing has not been injured. It should be oiled well as it helps in seating. The nuts should be screwed up securely when the head is replaced and again after it has been warmed up. If the valves have been ground several times it tends to make the stems too long, consequently the push rods operating the valves may require adjusting. The exhaust valve will most likely require grinding much more often than the intake. The crank bearings should be adjusted very closely, as a little pound is very hard on the crank shaft. They can be adjusted by removing a thin piece of the metal shim which will be found between the bearings. If there is no shimming the edges of the bearings can be dressed down enough with a file so that when

The Tractor Fuel Problem

Comparative efficiency, cost and convenience of Gasoline and Kerosene as fuel

By A. C. Campbell, Gas Engine Specialist, Extension Dept., Agricultural College, Winnipeg

The tractor fuel problem is a live one at present. Large numbers of gas engines are now being purchased and this spring will see a greatly increased use of such power. The name "gas engines" in this article is used with reference to all internal combustion engines, no matter what fuel is burned. The gas engine has now become a very important factor in the agriculture of the West, in fact so important has it become that the writer has observed in connection with his work on the Extension Service of the Agricultural College, that it has become the most popular subject at the Winter Short Course Schools throughout Manitoba.

A farm is hardly up-to-date nowadays unless its equipment includes a gas engine of some kind. It may only be a small engine used for pumping water for the stock or for doing household work, such as running the churn, cream separator, or washing machine, altho we have observed that the engine for pumping the water—a man's job—is usually purchased before the one used for household work. Where much stock is kept, larger engines are used for crushing grain, filling silos, etc., and a very large number of small tractors are now being sold to do traction as well as stationary work. The shortage of suitable farm labor has greatly increased the interest in small tractors, as the small tractor is primarily a labor saving device, just as much as the binder or mower. The writer does not believe that the tractor will ever displace the horse on our farms, but it will cut down the man power required and has as useful a place on the farm today as most of our other modern machines.

Many problems present themselves to the prospective purchaser of a small tractor, problems of weight, design, etc., but there is one problem which is presented to the present owner as well as the prospective owner, which is of great interest at present. This is the problem—whether it is more profitable to burn gasoline or kerosene.

Gasoline versus Kerosene

Farmers are being told by some salesmen who are selling kerosene tractors that a gallon of kero-

sene contains more power than a gallon of gasoline; other salesmen go further and say that a gallon of kerosene produces more power than a gallon of gasoline. There may be a great difference between



The tractor will steadily cut down the man power required. One of the greatest problems is to secure competent engineers. The various short course schools are doing good work in correcting this difficulty.

"contains" and "produces." If the latter statement were true, there would be absolutely no argument in favor of gasoline and we would all burn kerosene, but such is not the case, as the writer will show in this article.

Heat is directly related to power. Without go-

ing into a scientific discussion of this subject we can here explain that all fuels are said to contain a certain quantity of heat per pound. In measuring heat we have a unit of measurement as in measuring anything. For instance, one pound is our unit of weight, one foot our unit of length, and so on. The unit used for measuring quantities of heat is called a British thermal unit, expressed by the letters B.t.u. One pound of gasoline contains 18,000 to 20,000 B.t.u. of heat, while one pound of kerosene contains 22,000 to 24,000 B.t.u. of heat. It can therefore be plainly seen that if heat is directly related to power that one pound of kerosene contains more power than one pound of gasoline, and as kerosene is heavier than gasoline, the difference per gallon would be greater than the difference per pound.

In burning fuel in an engine cylinder a great amount of heat is lost in many ways, and we judge the efficiency of an engine by the percentage of heat units transformed into work. This percentage is known as the thermal efficiency of the engine. Gasoline engines show a higher thermal efficiency than kerosene engines.

Motor Contest Results

The only available records of tests conducted in this country are the records of the Winnipeg motor contests, so let us study the following calculations made from the official records.

The average amounts of fuel required to produce one horsepower hour each year for the last three years of the contests are as follows:

1911—Gasoline average .0995 gallons per h.p.h.
1911—Kerosene average .1188 gallons per h.p.h.
1912—Gasoline average .0966 gallons per h.p.h.
1912—Kerosene average .1246 gallons per h.p.h.
1913—Gasoline average .0968 gallons per h.p.h.
1913—Kerosene average .1114 gallons per h.p.h.
Gasoline average for three years .0976 gallons per h.p.h.
Kerosene average for three years .1189 gallons per h.p.h.

From the above figures we can see that it always

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Getting Uniformity in Power Ratings

Too much confusion—All parties to blame—A testing bureau proposed

By J. McGregor Smith, Associate Professor of Farm Engineering, University of Saskatchewan

"I have a well known tractor running a 24x42 separator. The engine pulley is 14 inch and runs about 600 revolutions per minute. The separator runs about 1,000 r.p.m. It has all attachments, bagger and stacker. The belt slips off and will not begin to drive the separator. Would it do any good to lag the engine pulley? Please tell me how to lag a pulley.—G. M., Eston, Sask."

Answer: "It seems that your engine has not sufficient power to drive the separator, as I understand the make of tractor you mention is rated at 12.24. However, it might be as well to lag the pulley on your engine as it cannot do any harm and may be of some assistance. This will have the effect of making the cylinder of your separator run at a higher speed. If the separator pulley runs too fast, you could also lag it. To lag your pulley, soak the leather well in water until it is very soft and pliable, then cut the end square and start at any point on the rim of the drive pulley, using copper rivets. I would place them about two inches apart across the face of the pulley and about three or four inches apart on the circumference. By placing the lagging on when it is wet, you will have a good tight job, after it dries, otherwise the lagging would not stay on at all."

The above question, sent in by a small thresherman, represents a state of affairs which has been a source of great confusion and trouble, and, indeed, always will be until something is done and done very soon. Who is to blame? The answer is that both manufacturer and farmer are at fault and both are equally desirous of finding a solution to the problem. The ever increasing demand for the small tractor which is flooding the West, just as its big brother did a few years ago, makes the situation acute. Let us go back

Prior to the introduction of the gasoline tractor there was not much confusion in tractor ratings. While steam tractors were under-rated, they were all under-rated in about the same proportion. The fact that there was practically no trouble on this basis shows that farmers will soon adapt themselves to any method of rating which may be chosen, pro-



Breaking brush on the farm of J. W. McCreidie, Foxwarren, Sask. One of the greatest uses to which the tractor can be put and one at which lots of power is needed.

vided all reliable manufacturers conform to that standard, whatever it may be. In rating gas tractors no attention was paid to the customary method of rating steamers. Gas tractors were rated on brake horse power (B.H.P., power developed at the

belt) and draw bar horse power (D.B.H.P., power developed at the drawbar). It is also a curious fact that while to makers of steam engines there was a real or supposed advantage in under-rating, yet to the gas engine manufacturers it was exactly the reverse and a large percentage of gas tractors for sale are over-rated and cannot develop their advertised capacity. In some cases this over-rating is deliberate, while in others it is due to the fact that some gas tractor concerns get their motors from a plant which specializes in this line and no consideration is taken of the power which must be lost in the transmission of the power from the engine to the belt pulley or the drawbar, as the case may be. In other cases over-rating was due to failure to make proper allowance for change from gasoline to kerosene equipment. From the standpoint of the farmer it is highly desirable that tractor ratings should be put on a rational and uniform basis. It would also seem that tractor interests in the long run would profit by conservative and uniform ratings—that the practice of over-rating is short sighted.

The Farmer Is The Goal

From this general discussion let us proceed to see what is the present situation regarding tractors and threshing machines. A man goes to a dealer and asks the question: "How many plows will your engine pull?" He might just as well ask: "How long will it last?" as far as a definite answer is concerned. It may take 500 pounds or 1,500 pounds to pull a 14 inch plow in breaking, depending on the kind of soil. But on the other hand, should the farmer ask "What drawbar horsepower has your engine?" i.e., how

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Backsetting the Farmer

II.—Farming the Farmer instead of the farm

By A. S. Handicap



Where does wealth come from? You say, "the banks." Why, all the banks in Canada never produced enough wealth to buy a dude ledger-keeper a pair of silk socks. Banks gather wealth, buy and sell bookkeeping for wealth, deal in it, and sometimes lend it at a good stiff rate of interest; but they never produce it.

"Oh, but," you say, "the government produces money. Look at that nice, crisp four dollar bill!" True, the government can stamp "Four Dollars" on a piece of paper, and the people accept it as four dollars' worth, but outside of the promise to pay what it represents it is not worth a cent. Its value is dependent upon the promise of the people of Canada, which stands behind the printed slip, and upon our reliance on that promise.

The Secret of Wealth

"Well, then, trade produces wealth." Wrong again. Commerce and trade of every form employ wealth, but do not produce it. You have no doubt heard the story of the two men who were wrecked on a deserted island. Each had one hundred dollars and certain salvage from the wreck. They sought shelter in a rude cave and started buying and selling back and forth. They were both enterprising and energetic, and they carried on a thriving business, but at the end of the year they had exactly what they started with, somewhat the worse for the wear and tear of the many exchanges made during the season.

Then they changed their methods. Instead of trading their tools they dug up the earth with them, planted their seeds and grew food; they cut down trees and made a comfortable shelter; they made a net of their twine and stretched it across a water channel and caught fish. Thus their needs were supplied and they had discovered the secret of how to produce wealth.

Permit me to quote some figures. The farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba last year raised 342,918,000 bushels of wheat. If we take for an average 85 cents a bushel in Manitoba, 81 cents in Saskatchewan and 79 cents in Alberta, the season's wheat crop was worth \$289,629,000.00. Add to these an oat crop of 334,840,500 bushels, worth \$95,457,000.00, a barley crop of 35,254,200 bushels, worth \$15,871,000.00, and a flax crop of 19,559,000 bushels, worth \$15,843,000.00, and it will be found that on these four staples alone the farmers of Western Canada produced a wealth of \$407,800,000.

New Wealth Comes From the Soil

Note that this wealth has been created. It did not previously exist. It has been taken from the soil as a result of the combination of the brain and muscles of the farmer, working in harmony with the laws of nature. The doctrine of the Farm is that every man ought to stand in primary relations with the work of the world, ought to do this work himself for the reason that labor is true education and that he only is a sincere learner, he only can become a master, who learns the secrets of labor and by real cunning extorts his wealth from nature. Every man ought to have this opportunity to conquer the world for himself. Knowledge, virtue and power are the victories of man over his necessities. The whole interest of history lies in the fortunes of the men who have stood in the jaws of need and have, by their own wit and might, extricated themselves and made man victorious.

How different this is from the ordinary business ethic of exploiting the other fellow and getting something for nothing! This wealth is not siphed by some complex process from those who produced it, it is not procured by shearing lambs in the market, by keeping toll gates on the public highways of transportation, by extortion under the legal cover of a tariff wall, by sweat shop labor, or adulterated food, or exorbitant rental of filthy tenements.

The Prey of Enemies

A man who supplies his own wants, who builds a raft or a boat to go a-fishing with, finds it easy to repair it. What he gets only as fast as he wants it for his own purposes does not embarrass him or take away his sleep with looking after. But when he comes to give all the goods he has year after year collected in one estate to his son—house, mea-

dow, plowed land, cattle, silverware, carpets, provisions, books, money—and cannot give him the skill and experience which made or collected them, the son finds his hands full—not to use these things but to look after them and defend them from their natural enemies. Every species of property is preyed on by its enemy, as iron by rust; timber by rot; cloth by moths; provisions by mold, putridity or vermin; money by thieves; an orchard by insects; a grain field by weeds and the inroads of cattle; cattle by hunger; a highway by rain and frost; a bridge by freshets. Whoever takes any of these things into his possession takes the charge of defending them from their troops of enemies and of keeping them in repair.

Degeneration

To the father these things were means; to the son they are masters. What a change! Instead of the good humor and sense of power and fertility of resource in himself, instead of those strong and learned hands, those piercing and learned eyes, that supple body and that mighty and prevailing heart which the father had, whom Nature loved and feared, whom snow and rain, water and land, beast and fish, all seemed to know and to serve, we have now a puny protected person, guarded by walls and curtains, stoves and downy beds, automobiles and men servants and women servants—one who is forced to spend so much time in guarding his wealth



that he has quite lost sight of its original use, namely to help him to the prosecution of his desires, to the helping of his friend, to the enlargement of his knowledge, to the serving of his country, to the indulgence of his sentiment. And he who is called a rich man is the servant of his riches.

The figures given above are only for grain production, and do not include the millions of dollars represented by the livestock and dairying industry, nor the additional millions included in the root, fruit and garden crops. The milk, butter and cheese production of Alberta for 1915 was valued at about \$11,000,000.00. The potato crop of the three provinces was worth \$5,500,000.00. Corn and alfalfa—comparatively new crops, charged with tremendous possibilities—amounted to over a round million.

Farm Exports and Manufacturers

Now let us look at this subject from another standpoint. A comparison between the exports of the farmers of Canada and the manufacturers rounds very much to the credit of the farmers, as the following statistics will show: The total exports of agricultural products from Canada were \$205,000,000.00, as against manufactured exports, \$115,000,000.00. These figures do not include \$27,000,000.00 made up of flour, bacon and cereal foods, which were products of the farm, given their finished form by the manufacturers.

It would thus appear that the farmers export about twice the value the manufacturers do. But it must be noted that the farmers create the wealth

they export, while in many cases the manufacturers import more or less finished portions of their manufactures as raw material free of duty, put these portions together and export the article, getting credit for its full value, whereas they should only have credit for the small increased value they produce.

Money In Farming

There is money, then, in farming, in addition to health and virtue and power and independence, and there are thousands and thousands of acres of land in Canada not under cultivation, offering untold opportunities for settlement. Alberta alone has over one hundred million acres of arable land, of which only about four million acres are under cultivated crop. The remainder of this enormous tract is growing prairie grass—grass of great richness, and famous for the quality of the beef steers it produces.

For unknown centuries Nature used this grass to maintain the enormous herds of buffalo that then roamed over it, but since the arrival of the white man the buffalo has disappeared and has not been replaced. True, there is some grazing done. Alberta is an important producer of grass-fed horses and cattle, but the comparatively little that has been accomplished only serves to emphasize the possibilities which remain.

A careful estimate by the Livestock Commissioner of the province was that there are nearly two thousand townships of land which are as yet too far from railways to be profitably used for grain farming, but which are suitable for stock raising. It is the estimate of the Commissioner that these unoccupied grazing lands are capable of producing livestock to the value of \$14,000,000 a year. This wealth at the present time is being absolutely lost to the world for lack of settlers.

Yet Farmers Are Leaving

Yet the figures which have been given as to settlers show us that the movement of population is not towards but from the land, that the illimitable farming and stock raising possibilities not only do not appeal in a practical way to those who have had no experience on the land, but that many of our best experienced settlers are leaving their farms and in some instances quitting the country.

A man who had come to the country with some capital and a highly colored idea of the profits of wheat farming tried grain growing on the prairie for several years. Through one cause or another his crop did not materialize as expected and he lost heavily on his venture. He then left the open prairie and settled in a mixed farming district, where he had abundance of wood, water and hay, as well as some open land for grain. An old neighbor, visiting him, found him an enthusiastic advocate of diversified agriculture. The visitor listened to him for a while, then asked, "But, are you making any money?" The settler's face brightened perceptibly. "No, I ain't, sir," he replied hopefully, "but I'm losing it slower'n I ever done before." There must be a cause for this state of affairs lying much deeper than mere comparative isolation, lack of social attractiveness, dearth of home comforts, distance from and cost of medical assistance and the other stock paper reasons why people desert the land; for agricultural life has compensations that balance these drawbacks.

"Rolling In Wealth!"

What is this deeper, radical cause? The article from which is quoted the fact that Western Canada produced \$407,800,000.00 wealth last year goes on to say: "That's where the money is—in the jeans of our honest friend, the farmer."

The inference to be drawn from this statement is that the farmers were simply rolling in wealth, that money with them was as plentiful as corn bread in a southern home.

An English professor, travelling thru the hills in the south, sought provisions at a mountain hut. "What d'ya'all want?" called out the woman. "Ma'am," said the professor, "can we get some corn bread here?" "Corn bread? Corn bread, did you say?" Then she chuckled to herself, and her manner grew amiable. "Why, if corn bread's all ye' want, come

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE FARMER'S HUMILIATION

The Agricultural Commission, which was recently investigating the condition of agriculture in this country, can add one more significant fact to its collection of data, namely that city men and city councils are having to help the farmers to pay their hired men, and that at a time when grain is selling at exceptional prices.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from this humiliating circumstance, that the men in the cities are making so much more out of what the farmer produces than he is making, that they can afford to pay for labor that they don't get, while he cannot afford to pay for what he does get.

And it may be safely assumed that the farmer cannot afford to pay the current wages for agricultural laborers or he would be left to do so, for business men and city councils are not philanthropists. It is a terrible indictment of the management of a country when its great basic natural industry has to go begging for charity from those who have grown rich out of exotic industries fostered by a high protective tariff. Moreover, it bodes ill for the future of this country, if after two full years, when grain prices have touched the sky-line, the agricultural industry is still unable to stand on its own feet. How is the farmer to make ends meet when the end of the war comes, and with it a slump in the price of grain?

Charity Not Justice Followed

It is all of a piece with our characteristic incompetence that it is proposed, instead of re-adjusting conditions so that the business of the farmer will be placed on a paying basis, to appeal to the amiable disposition of some prosperous business houses to make him a little gift. Never by any chance is the principle of justice followed in this country where charity can be substituted for it. And the reason for that is that in order to do justice it is always necessary to face some disagreeable fact and to hurt the feelings and the pocket books of some influential people.

The naked truth is that the industry of farming has been so consistently bled in the interests of the big manufacturer in the East that the margin of profit is so narrow that he has no reserve fund with which to meet any unusual condition such as the present high price of labor. To do the farmer any real and lasting service it would be necessary for the government to remove the high protective tariff from his implements and from those things which he consumes, and to open the markets of the world to Canadian grain, so that the farmer will not always be buying in the dearest and selling in the cheapest market. This is the very last thing the government is willing to do, and rather than see it come to pass many business houses will cheerfully salve over the present emergency with a few dollars from their own pockets.

But surely this last indignity, heaped upon the many that the farmer in this country has been made to suffer, will arouse him to demand an immediate amelioration of his condition, and if it does not he deserves to become the protégé of the successful manufacturer and business man.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

WHAT KIND OF PAPER?

Dear Miss Beynon:—In a short time we will have a paperhanger do over the walls of our parlor with paper. Please lend us your excellent taste as to color and style. Room has two windows, one large one facing west and south. The floor is brown and polished. Room has folding doors to diningroom. The diningroom is green burlap, then brown paper on the walls. All woodwork of the two rooms is light colored grained. Diningroom not to be papered now. Would you answer in next Guide, please. Curtain cream voile with curtains for windows are plow lace edge.—B.R.

Answer

Among the plain papers there are a number of good designs, but the best standard paper at a reasonable price is tan oatmeal, in rather a dark shade. The prices range from 25c to 45c a roll.

This would harmonize perfectly with your green and brown dining room, and your ecru voile curtains.—F.M.B.

A WOMAN'S LEGAL RIGHTS

One of our Saskatchewan readers wants to know what claim the wife has on the property of her husband and upon the children. If the wife wishes to leave her husband what will she get? Can she take her share in the property, and if the children wish to go with her can they take theirs?

If a man enlists, and has some property, can he make a will leaving it to his parents or relatives without giving anything to his wife and children?

Answer

Save as to property which she may have acquired as her own, the wife has no interest in any of the husband's property except his homestead (which in the case of a farmer would mean the quarter section on which he lives and makes his home, whether obtained as a homestead under the Dominion Homestead Act or otherwise). This the husband cannot sell without the concurrence of the wife, but beyond the fact that the husband cannot deal in any way with the homestead without the wife's concurrence, the act does not in any way define the wife's interest in the land.

The children have no interest in the property and the father has the right to the custody of the children unless it can be shown that he is not a fit person to have such custody.

If the husband has been guilty of cruelty to his wife to such an extent as to put her life or health in danger, or if he has been guilty of adultery the wife may leave him and claim alimony, but she has no legal right to take with her any of the property. The amount of alimony would be decided by the

but we must meet conditions and inform ourselves along these lines.

Besides this matter of tariff does concern us in a very vital manner. The average woman in the home does the buying of food and clothing for the family, the quality and quantity being governed by the family income. The ordinary family will expend at least four hundred dollars a year in this way. R. McKenzie, secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture, places the average tariff tax at 30 per cent., altho on many household articles it runs as high as 42½ per cent. So on every four hundred dollars she expends in buying for her household, the homemaker pays one hundred and twenty dollars, or nearly one-third in taxes.

There has been a great cry about the decline in the birthrate of late years, but surely a tax like that on the necessities of life makes the man and woman who raise a family carry a very large share of the burden.

The children of the man whose wage is \$600 a year require nourishing food, proper clothing and housing for their best development equally with those of the man whose salary is \$6,000. Yet this heavy tariff tax must be paid by both (30c on the dollar) shoving the poor man down below the line of proper sustenance for his family.

Governments must be sustained and the nation's business carried on, but surely there is some more sane method of raising the necessary funds.—CITIZEN.

OFFENSIVE ADVERTISING

Dear Miss Beynon:—For a long time I have read with much interest your page discussing topics of vital interest to us western women. Here is one subject that we must act upon, and endeavor to correct and if possible blot it out entirely, and I believe every woman will agree with me.

It is perfectly shameful how these mail order catalogs picture womanly forms in their semi-nakedness. This monster new catalog that came into our home tonight, and other catalogs are nearly as bad, is a disgrace to a people who are fighting the white slave traffic. I need say no more. We all know of the nasty remarks we have overheard about these pictures, and I believe that if we women sent in a resolution to the heads of these mail order establishments they would change their advertising somewhat.

What can we do about this matter, dear Miss Beynon?

A REFORMER.

A GOOD FREE TRADER

Dear Miss Beynon:—I note your request in your issue of Jan. 17 for hints on making over clothes, etc., and I wonder if you altogether realize how opportune such a request is. But I believe you do, because, fellow Homemakers, we must "hand it to" our editor that she knows what she is doing, because no other woman's page in any paper can get up such fierce discussions and still we can shake hands all around afterwards, the same as can political opponents at Ottawa, who respect each other.

I believe economical hints will be acceptable in Alberta, anyway, this year in a good many quarters. People who had good grain got a fair price and are all right, but a next door neighbor's may have been frozen, hauled, or rusted, and there he is, his ruthless creditors pushing him to the wall, and with everything to buy at a tremendous price. Never did banks and machine agents squeeze so mercilessly. Down and out goes many a farmer; but, of course, he has the privilege of going and fighting for the glorious rights and liberties which he enjoys, if he wishes, and is physically fit or young enough.

And here is where I enlist under the banner of Free Trade. I am a Free Trader, right from the word "go." I believe that this "Buy in Canada" talk is a fraud, and for this reason. If an article of Canadian make is a certain price, and an American article is, plus duty, the same, why not buy the American article and put the duty in the hands of the government, instead of that of private individuals who are robbing us? Of course, if Canadian manufacturers repaid the protection they get by making a reasonably priced article, saving each individual that much money, it would distribute the prosperity a little, and we would not be wanting free trade, but they don't.

I know a poor woman, who, this very Christmas time past, sent away to the David C. Cook Company, of Elgin, Ill., for two dollars' worth of little notions to send away to far-off friends and

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YOU CANNA' BEAT IT

court. If the husband by his will leaves the wife less property than she would have received had he died without a will, and leaving a wife and children, she may apply to a judge for relief, and if the evidence shows sufficient merits, the judge may order that the wife shall have the same amount that she would have received had the husband died intestate and leaving a wife and children. The application must be made within six months after the husband's death.

There is no law requiring a father to will any of his property to his children.

BEAVER BOARD OR PLASTER?

Dear Miss Beynon:—Would you give me some information, thru The Guide, about finishing a house inside, whether this beaver board or lath and plaster is the best to use. How can I put on beaver board so that the cracks won't show at joints, without stripping it?

What do you know about 1x4 inch grooved lath? I see there is some if it used in the States. Is plaster more apt to crack on it than it does on this lath that is so common here?

The trouble with lath and plaster here is it is so apt to crack or fall off.—J. L. Dilke.

Answer

Our architect says that there is no way of putting on beaver board satisfactorily, except by using the stripping, but that it is merely a matter of preference as to whether it is lath and plaster is the best to use.

As to the grooved lath, he is inclined to think that there might be some additional risk of cracking in using this material.

POOR MAN'S BURDEN TOO GREAT

Dear Miss Beynon:—Some time ago, I believe, you invited your readers to send in their ideas on Free Trade. Some women even yet seem to think that these are matters that do not concern them,

Economizing Time and Labor

Practical Suggestions---Prize Letters-- How Farmers and Implement Dealers can Co-operate

FIRST PRIZE LETTER

In past years the implements dealer's motto seems to have been: "Sell, sell, sell!" Induce and encourage farmers to buy on time, regardless of their financial condition. Take a note at 10 per cent, then dun 'im! hound 'im! Get the money and make his life a misery until the note was paid.

boding to midnight pickling and sunrise bagging up and loading of grain perhaps my experience may be a help. I have a small crushing outfit (2 1/2 h.p. engine, 6 inch plate crusher) mounted on 6 in. x 6 in. skids, 10 ft. long, engine on one end, the crusher on the other. This combination is in a building 12 ft. x 14 ft. Along one side, at the height

An advantage not thought of at first was that no bags were left scattered over the field, to be torn by cattle, horses, gophers, etc., and that in case of a rain or snowstorm the grain could be easily and quickly covered over or taken back to the buildings. This way of pickling grain saved much labor and valuable time. The cost of gasoline for the light work was very little, only about half-a-gallon per 100 bushels.

Needless to say the engine ran many other machines, grindstone, emery wheel, churn, cement mixer, grain blower, saw, etc. Anyone of a mechanical turn could easily and cheaply put in a small power plant as described above.

A few farmers will be in a position to install milking machines, put in hay slings, purchase corn and potato planting and harvesting machines, perhaps be able to take their cream to the creamery with a car, but the majority of us will just have to improve on what we have.

Make a Harrow Cart

Here is an idea for a harrow cart which may save some son's father weary legs. Take two old buggy wheels and axle. In the middle of the axle clamp a nice straight-peeled poplar pole. Brace it. Bolt an old binder seat to the pole, fasten the other end to the draw bar of the harrows and, presto! You will have a harrow cart hard to beat, easy to draw and up out of the dust.

So then to sum up to help overcome the labor shortage this spring: (1) Have things ready, seed cleaned, grain crushed, hay in the loft, harness repaired, implements overhauled, whiffle trees on every machine. (2) Plan

VERY PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

The farmer who starts spring work with first class equipment in the shape of horses, harness and implements, with every item in the best working order and arrangements made for good service in needed repairs is undoubtedly in a position to get thru his season with the minimum loss of time and expense.

In harness I find it is essential to have duplicate for hames, at least one pair for each eight horses and besides spare parts complete harness for one horse in eight, always available is none too much over that regularly used.

The help of the implement dealer in providing good service can be greatly increased by the intelligent co-operation of the farmer. The agent cannot give real service as long as many farmers cannot decide on buying their new drill or plow, or harrows, till his neighbor is on the land. Over 75 per cent. of these implements generally go out after seeding starts. Days are lost waiting for them to be set up and more in adjustments to be made when seeding should be in full swing. It is for the farmer to order in time, it is for the agent to see implements are set up right.

In most cases he should be in the field to see a gang plow, or drill, or binder set to do perfect work. The loss of time thru lack of this is tremendous. In the matter of repairs I think it good policy for any farmer to give his dealer a list of his implements which can be kept on file. In phoning or writing for repairs or sending a message with a neighbor the number of part, name of plow, with year of manufacture, all are a source of error and the wrong part being sent. I have known a seeder stand idle a week for such a cause and harvest showed a loss of \$500 for the delay. The weak point on implement service is, when a man hurries in for a repair or new casting the answer is: "I'll send for it." To depend on that is ruinous. I find that any dealer will consent to keep in stock parts the farmer may need if the farmer will suggest that he do so, for his benefit. Shares of different grades are widely used, your dealer should know the share you prefer and stock it. His service in the rush season will also be better if a complete list of parts needed for all machines on the farm is given to him in good time. A complete overhauling of farm equipment in March is necessary for this.

Repairs are generally cash. Arrangements are necessary to facilitate phone orders and I think it essential that a farmer should be entitled to and supplied with a list of parts with price and shipping weight for each machine.

This will refer particularly to mail order houses selling machinery. Their service will never be really appreciated unless they establish branch agencies in rural districts to supply parts and new



The upper half of this illustration shows how the horses might be hitched. The comparative lengths of the parts A, B, and C, are 2, 3, and 5, respectively. The lower half is a chain and pulley hitch easily arranged. The pulleys are at equal distance from the ends and the distance "A," i.e., from where the clevis holding the chain is attached to the centre of the draft which is at the centre of the middle whiffle-tree is four times the length of B. This illustrates the method mentioned in the accompanying letter.

It is time for a change. Let the implement dealer's motto and motive be "service." Let him acquaint himself with local conditions co-operate with the farmers; make a list of each farmer's implements in his territory and with the farmer's help prepare an estimate of the new machines or repairs that may possibly be needed.

The mail order houses might offer more inducements to farmers who order co-operatively.

Economy with Hitches

The most of our farm implements have been constructed to be drawn by four horses; four horses on the gang-plow, four on the harrows, four on the drill, disc, cultivator, etc. Time can be saved and moisture conserved by leading a horse dragging a section of harrows after the plow. Tie the halter shank to the plow frame just above the furrow wheel allowing enough slack so that the harrow horse can walk on the earth turned up the previous round. I see no reason why two horses pulling three sections of harrows could not be led in the same way, thereby leaving the land all ready for the seeder. Five or six horses can be arranged on harrows. Five horses can be arranged with a pulley hitch as shown in the accompanying sketch. With six horses two might be hitched on each three sections and each such part connected with an iron strap, or four horses might be hitched on six sections on one draw bar and two horses on the draw bar drawing three sections. It is an easy matter to lead a harrow team after the drill. In this way with the three furrowed plow or with nine sections of harrows, or harrows after the seeder, one man can keep six horses working to advantage.

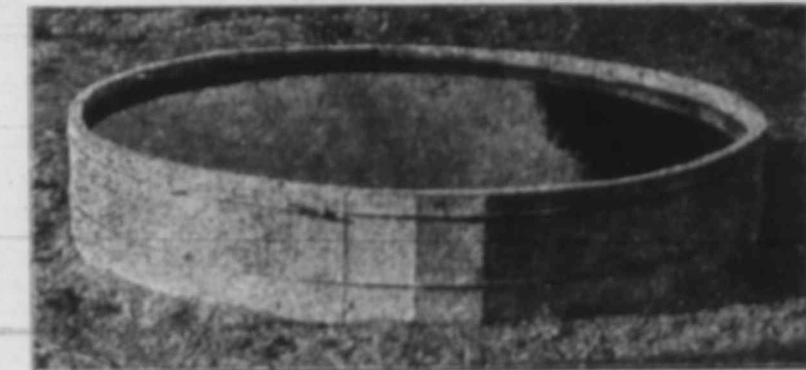
Three furrowed gang plows drawn by six horses have been tried in this district and have proved a success. Why should not more be used? Here is a sketch showing how such an arrangement may be made and which we read about and have used with success for some time.

Some Very Practical Helps

The biggest problem on the farm, especially during the busy season is the never ending, oft recurring chores—milk cows, turn the separator, pump water, wind the pickler, etc. This year the problem will be greater than ever.

To the farmer who this year finds himself woefully short of help, and who may be looking forward with fore-

of the plate, is a line shaft, made from the shaft of an old seed drill. The boxings for this shaft to turn in are simply pieces of hardwood, 2 in. x 4 in., about 5 feet long nailed or bolted to the studding at one end and to the rafter at the other. Holes, the size of the shaft are bored thru the middle of the hardwood pieces. From this shaft a number of belts connect up with various machines. One belt runs a pump jack. The water



Such a tank will save an enormous amount of time and hard labor and will ensure a steadier water supply to stock.

is pumped from a very deep well into a seven barrel trough, from which six or eight horses may drink at one time. The saving of this one chore to a tired man is considerable.

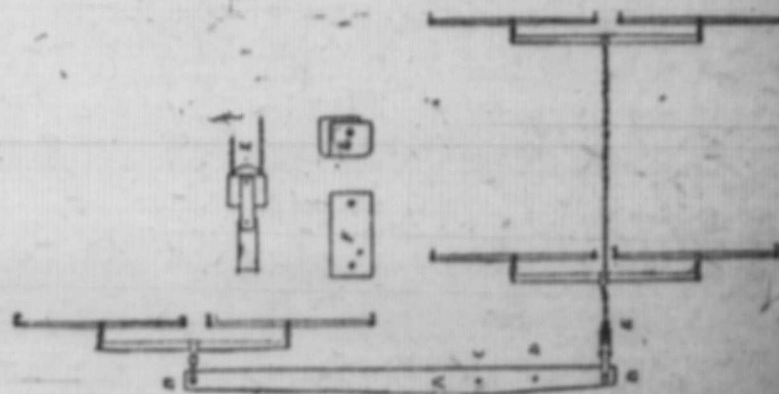
In cleaning seed grain, two belts were dropped from the line shaft, one to run the fanning mill, the other to run a wild oat separator. The grain was dumped into the hopper of the fanning mill; the bagger attachment dumped the grain from one machine to the other and the cleaned grain was finally bagged after passing thru the separator. All of my own and a neighbor's grain was cleaned by one man in this way. Enough grain was crushed up to feed the horses, hogs and cows thru spring work.

Where the handle goes on our grain pickler we keyed on a 12 in. pulley. The pickler was placed right in a wagon box. The wagon with the box on it and the pickler in the box was backed alongside the engine house, a pulley on the line shaft was lined and belted up with the pulley on the pickler. One man fed the machine with solution and grain. The pickled grain was discharged right into the wagon box; pickler, grain and all was hauled to the field and the grain shoveled from the wagon box to the seeder box as needed.

your work. (3) Let the engine do the chores. (4) Try the six horse outfit and when the boys come back from the front they will appreciate the improvements.

HUBERT F. P.

Man.



The gang-plow six-horse hitching arrangement is a valuable contribution. It can be arranged for two or six horses. The double-rope "A" is 14 inches long and 2 in. x 3/4 in. The end ropes are 2 inches in. "B" is the centre of draft for the horses in 14 2-1/2 inches from the ends of the right hand end. "C" is the centre of draft for six horses in two feet exactly from the centre of the right hand end. "D" is a chain pulley set in a heavy piece of iron "E" or "F" to which a strap of iron is attached and into which the end shackle is put. The change from two to six horses is easily made by attaching the centre of draft from "G" to "D" and putting a straight-line in place of the double-line. The horses always walk in the harrow with this arrangement.

THE ASSOCIATION'S TRADING ACTIVITIES

Since the annual convention at Moose Jaw a great many letters have come to the Central office and to the head office of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company anxiously inquiring what will be the future policy of these bodies in regard to the distribution of supplies. It is evident that much difference of opinion exists as to what was the intention of the convention when it dealt with this matter by resolution, and the general uncertainty in the minds of the members throught the province has been increased by many inaccurate and ill-advised press reports and editorials. Even the editor of the Grain Growers' Guide, usually in such close touch with all the spirit of "Grain-Growerism," in his leading editorial of February 21 predicts that the Saskatchewan G.G.A. will have gone entirely out of business as a co-operative trading body by the next annual convention.

Nothing is farther from the minds of the members of this association than that it should abandon its co-operative activities. Such a step has never even been seriously considered by it, and certainly would not be acceptable to the rank and file. With 325 incorporated co-operative local bodies permanently in business and with others of its locals in large numbers actively in business and, at the rate of several per week taking out incorporation, it would be palpably impossible for the association to abandon these activities and continue to be the association. What really is in contemplation is that the capital and machinery of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which is so very closely related to the S.G.G.A., shall be made available to assist this movement so successfully inaugurated by the association for co-operative distribution of supplies thru the locals.

The locals engaged in business, whether as yet incorporated or not, may rest absolutely assured that whatever is done by the Elevator Company will be done in agreement and in conjunction with the association, and that nothing will be done either by the company or the Central to supplant the activities of the trading locals themselves. While no definite policy has as yet been decided upon, there will certainly be no attempt made to do away with the activities of the locals in co-operative trading. What is done will be done with a view to supplementing their activities and assisting them wherever possible.

Where the Elevator Company Can Help

There are a few commodities such, for instance, as flour and coal, which can be distributed to the best advantage from local warehouses and which require considerable capital to handle in that manner at a sufficient number of shipping points to serve all the farmers of Saskatchewan. In handling these commodities, as well as some others, the Elevator Company can render valuable service, and it is hoped that it may see its way clear to establish warehouses for the handling of these commodities at practically every shipping point in the province except where locals prefer to own and operate their own warehouses, and in such cases the company will merely lend such assistance to them as it can. The project in hand is one for the closer co-ordination of the forces and activities of the two bodies as was recommended in the resolution passed by the convention and does not contemplate the association, and particularly not the locals, going out of business and reverting wholly to mere academic discussions of political and economic questions.

It would certainly be a sad backsliding for the association in general and even for the Central to entirely abandon the practical application to everyday business of the true spirit of co-operation which it preaches. The world has had a surfeit of preaching. What it wants is the application in actual practice of the ideals which are preached. The Grain Growers' Association was created for the express purpose of securing for the farmer a greater return for his labor and the closer it has held to the very practical working out of this purpose the more

Saskatchewan

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

successful it has been, both in organization and in educational and propagandist work.

The editor of The Guide in the same article states that "It is an impossibility to carry on trading and educational work thru the same organization and do justice to both." Again he appears to be at variance with the great mass of the organized farmers of the western provinces.

Business and Education Succeed Together

In all three provinces the associations are actively engaged in "trade," as the editor calls it. That is, the locals—and they are the association—carry on both business and education "thru one organization." True, they are not as highly organized in the other provinces as are our incorporated locals in Saskatchewan, but they are in business, nevertheless. The principal thing that they have lacked is a Central service of their own, but they do business in their own way, and, according to reports of local secretaries at the Brandon convention, they spend a good deal of time discussing their material needs just as do the locals in Saskatchewan. It may safely be concluded that what the associations in the three provinces are doing and doing more and more extensively each month, namely, carrying on collective purchasing of supplies and educational work "thru the same organization" is considered by them truly practicable, the editor's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

If it is argued that the these branches of endeavor can be successfully handled together by the locals as separate units, failure must follow if their collective business is done thru their own Central office and for their own benefit, then a review of what the Saskatchewan association has accomplished during the three years it has been in the field of practical co-operation will quickly dispel this error also.

Obstacles and Achievements

It is certainly not the wish of the writer to make any odious comparisons, but success or failure can be judged fairly only by comparison. And comparison with the activities of other farmer institutions both in the field of education and propaganda and of distribution of supplies is freely invited and will fully justify our claim that co-operative purchasing of supplies, which is not "trade" in the ordinary use of the term, and education and propagandist work can be and are carried on successfully "thru the same organization." Further, if such are handled as they have been in Saskatchewan, either must prove a great help to the success of the other.

Beginning three years ago without proper legislation, without capital, without organization for such activity, without business connection, without any trained staff and, indeed, without any clear conception of what should or what could be undertaken, the association has built up a business and rendered a service to the farmers of this province in the field of distribution of supplies beside which the achievements of any other body doing similar business in the West serve only to make its success the more outstanding. Almost immediately this work had been undertaken war in Europe broke out. This seriously disturbed and disarranged trade the world over, and added enormously to the difficulties of securing supplies, especially for a new method of distribution. If a friendly comparison may be permitted with the business of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, it must be remembered that this company had immense capital, had no occasion to fear expenditure, could hire expert help in any number required, that it had the prestige and position of an old and fully established business and that it was widely known in the commercial world, yet it has never at

any time succeeded in securing better values or in giving better service than has the association. Aside from machinery—a commodity which the association has not handled on its own account—the association did as much business in Saskatchewan alone as the company did in the three provinces combined, using the last fiscal year of each as the basis of comparison.

The Central of the association has invaded many fields of service which the company has not touched at all, and thereby it saved the farmers of this province hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Aside from actual business done the association has done also an important work of organization and education in connection with and as a result of its co-operative undertakings. Adequate legislation was secured both for the Central and for the locals. Considerable capital has been built up from wholesale profits while doing business on a very low gross margin. It has established, also, an enviable reputation in trade and a sound credit standing. That its service has been popular is attested by the fact that while the business of the company outside of machinery increased only three-quarters of one per cent. during the last year, that of the association increased nineteen per cent., again exclusive of machinery. No less than 330 locals have been brought under incorporation, practically all of these have received instructions and information and other assistance from the Central, and the educational value of all the work which has been done in this connection can scarcely be too highly estimated.

The Other Associated Work Has Prospered

While the co-operative purchasing activities of the association have been handled with success in spite of the great difficulties which have had to be encountered, its other activities such as organization, education, legislation and provident will stand comparison with the work carried on in these fields before trading was undertaken and also with the work carried on in the other provinces where the locals "trade" but not thru their own Central. A few items in this connection may reasonably be reviewed.

Organization

1. After four years of an absolute standstill as to number of members the membership has increased to nearly three times its former maximum. 2. Hundreds of new locals have been organized and old ones revived. 3. Saskatchewan was the first to organize a Women's Section, and this has now become a very important part of the association in this province. 4. The entire province was systematically re-organized into organization districts. 5. Some forty-five district conventions have been held during three years, whereas none were held before. 6. More meetings have been attended by Central officers than before trading was undertaken. 7. An emblem was adopted which has since secured very wide publicity. 8. Over a million sheets of association letterheads have been sold. 9. Many times the number of membership buttons have been sold as compared with previous years. 10. There are pillows and pennants bearing the association's emblem and life membership certificates adorning thousands of homes in this province. 11. An interesting, instructive and permanent banner competition amongst the locals has been instituted. 12. The greatest seed grain exhibit ever known in Canada has been permanently established. 13. More life memberships were written during 1916 than in any other year.

Educational

1. The constitution was completely revised two years ago and made a sound legal document. 2. A large amount of work has been done for educational reform in our schools. 3. Many thou-

sands of letters have been written and thousands of pamphlets distributed relating to co-operative legislation and organization. 4. Vastly more educational literature has been distributed than before trading was undertaken. 5. The farmers of this province have been taught the value of cash and the waste of credit buying. 6. The Central has exposed the Retail Dealers' Association and the organized wholesalers in their campaign of oppression. 7. By the wide publication of wholesale prices our people generally have been informed of values as never before. 8. More members have sought and received advice from the Central than in former years. 9. Many times the number of members visit the head office. 10. Each week something on association matters goes into thirty thousand homes in Saskatchewan. 11. A vast amount of good has been accomplished by the fostering of a strong, healthy provincial consciousness and self respect. 12. It has organized a Special Study Branch and instituted a campaign which purposes to win our people to the study of economics and social problems in earnest. 13. It has faithfully carried on all the old work of the association in diffusing information and in pointing attention to errors and abuses and to the means for permanent remedying thereof. 14. It has done more to win into good, Canadian citizenship our large foreign born population than ever before.

Legislative

In the field of legislation there has been no lagging in the work of the association because it had broadened its field of service to its members. 1. The hotel bars of Saskatchewan were closed. 2. The dispensaries were finally abolished. 3. Very valuable legislation dealing with implement sales was secured. 4. The women have secured a dower law and the right to vote. 5. A valuable charter was secured for the association. 6. Important amendments to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Association's Act were secured and a stiff fight put up against the attack of the organized retailers on it. 7. A practical rural long term credit scheme is about to come into operation. 8. A number of important legal cases were fought thru the Court of Appeal and very valuable decisions were won. It has now several important cases pending. 9. It secured important amendments to the Exemption Laws and to the Chattel Mortgage Act. 10. It has fought as faithfully as ever for good grain legislation, etc.

Provident

1. The association has raised for patriotic purposes, thru its Central office alone, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. 2. By its Patriotic Acre project and the manner in which it was handled it gained world-wide publicity for the farmers of Saskatchewan and fostered a spirit of true patriotism and devotion to the British Empire. 3. It has spent much time and money, as have the associations in the other provinces, in securing for the farmers reduced seed grain and cattle rates. 4. The Central secured reductions in freight rates of immense value on commodities required following the crop failure of 1914. 5. Thru its Legal Department, legal advice has been given, mostly free of charge, to thousands of farmers throught this province.

The writer has thought wise to give this little review of a few of the association's activities in order that misconceptions which somehow or other have got abroad may be dispelled before they have done any serious harm to the cause. In conclusion, let the members and the locals throught Saskatchewan be fully assured that the association will continue in co-operative distribution of supplies for the benefit of its members, and that the directors may make arrangements with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company to do for the association much of the work which was formerly done in the Central office and to assist local institutions by distribution from local warehouses where the locals so desire, whatever is done will be along lines of the closer co-ordination of the forces and activities of these two bodies in

Continued on Page 45

A CONVENTION OF SECRETARIES

Arising from the interest shown in the informal meeting with our secretaries at the convention for the last two or three years, the idea has suggested itself that we might with very great benefit to all, arrange for a two or three day business convention of local secretaries some time during the summer, preferably about the latter part of June, for the discussion of the problems of the local union and such other details as might suggest themselves. A program of addresses and discussions might be drawn up on such questions as co-operative trading, out of which would arise the matter of incorporation, and a central purchasing agency. We would be able to get a few practical ideas as to how we could develop the handling of our own insurance, hail, fire and otherwise. We could secure a little first-hand information as to how to undertake the shipping of livestock and other farm products, and we would also be able to benefit each other by a question drawer, or in some other informal way of creating discussion on some of the one hundred and one problems which from time to time confront the local secretary in his work. I do not think I need to enlarge further on the possibilities of such a convention.

The idea would be of course that there should be one delegate only from each union, and he the secretary, if possible. Failing him, the president might substitute, but as the work would be entirely of a practical nature it would be better if the man in charge of the detail work of the local union were the man in attendance. The railway fares would be pooled the same as at the annual convention, and the convention would be held in Calgary, unless circumstances made it advisable to hold it elsewhere. This would bring the pool rate to about \$5.00 per head, presuming we could get at least 100 delegates to attend. Enclosed you will find form in regard to this matter that I would ask you to fill in and return as soon as possible, so that the necessary arrangements may be made. The filling in of the form does not commit you to anything, should circumstances prevent you from attending. The separate form is merely for the office and the information is necessary so that we can make adequate arrangements as to hall accommodation, etc.

Membership Dues

Our Pine Lake Local Union, after discussing the recommendation of the finance committee as to the increase in the membership fee of our association to \$2.00 in the near future, has given a very practical demonstration of how its members feel about this question by passing a resolution making their fees for this year \$1.50, of which the regular fifty cents stays with the local union, the balance of \$1.00 going to the Central office. They, however, intimated that they did not wish to remain alone in this position as they are naturally, like all good farmers, of a modest and even retiring nature, and nothing but their earnest desire to give the organization an opportunity to become what it really ought to be, would induce them to come forward in this manner. Even as it was they were not sure that they would carry out their resolution, unless other unions could be found to follow their example. I am glad to say that we did not have much difficulty over this. Gleichen has already promised, thru our vice-president, Mr. Trego, and the balance of our executive have also undertaken to use their best endeavors to have their locals do the same. There is, however, plenty of room for additional recruits.

We want you to keep this matter of the increase in the membership fees before you this year, as it will certainly be a live issue at our convention in 1918. We are going to try and give you some indication before the year is out as to how we can improve our service to you, and we are also going to give you at the earliest opportunity a statement of the service that we are giving you today and its cost to the Central office as compared with the service that we were giving you four years ago for the same mem-

bership fee. You cannot afford to look at this matter with indifference. Service costs money and most of the service which you demand, and for the most part get, as a matter of course today, was neither asked for nor expected four or five years ago; yet your membership fee is exactly the same. Think it over and give our next circular on this subject your careful and sympathetic attention.

Organization Work

I wish to remind you again that under our present system each director as elected for the ten federal constituencies provided under our constitution, is responsible for and has control of the organization work in his constituency. You would be considerably facilitating matters and at the same time assuring yourselves of better service if you take up all questions of organization work direct with the director elected for the constituency in which you live. The work of the association makes it more and more difficult for any member of the executive to undertake work in the country, and in any case your director is consulted before the work is undertaken, so that it would still save considerable trouble if you take the matter up with him direct.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 6

To the Officers and Members of Local No.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—At our recent convention Mr. Haddock gave an address on the Y.M.C.A. camp work, which was partly reproduced in the Alberta section of The Guide under date of February 28. The resolution which was later passed by the convention by unanimous vote endorsed the work which was being done by the Y.M.C.A., and instructed your executive to bring the matter before our local unions with a view to securing a fair share of the financial assistance which is due from our members for this very important and Christian work. Your executive has great pleasure in carrying out those instructions thru this circular.

We feel that it is not necessary for us to reiterate at any great length just what the Military Service Department of the Y.M.C.A. means or what it is doing. Those of you who have near friends or relatives across the water or at the front have had a practical demonstration. Mr. Haddock told us of the work of the seventy-two secretaries which the Y.M.C.A. has serving with the 350,000 troops which have enlisted for overseas from Canada. He told us of the facilities which the Y.M.C.A. has provided for these men in the way of writing material, reading material, lectures, moving pictures, religious meetings, educational classes and recreation, from the time they first joined to the time they are actually in the firing line, where the department has established its dugouts as close to the front as they can possibly get, serving hot drinks, etc., to the men as they come out of the trenches. The Y.M.C.A. sends 140,000 magazines alone every ten days to France for the use of the men there. He pointed out that the English soldier is close at home, while the Canadian is far away, and the Y.M.C.A. is often his only link. These are only a few of the things which might be referred to. It is unnecessary to state that an organization such as this finds it necessary to rely to a certain extent on the public for the means to carry on the work, as while much of the reading matter and some of the equipment is given them gratuitously, there is still a great deal of the administration and organization work which has to be paid for.

The collection which was taken at the convention did not amount to very much, which was only to be expected in view of the fact that the understanding was that the delegates would

have their unions appoint a committee of three or follow it up in such other way as they thought best. I hope that you will be able to render some assistance in this work and that our organization will bear its share in a way that we do not need to be ashamed of. Several of the unions have already sent in some very useful subscriptions, and we hope that you will follow their example. Send in what you can, either to this office or direct to the Military Service Department, Y.M.C.A., Calgary, in the latter case advising us of the amount that you have forwarded.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

TO MEET ALTERNATE SATURDAYS

E. H. Banner, secretary, reports: A meeting of the Moyerton Local, No. 184, adjourned from January 27 on account of the cold weather, was held in Moyerton school on February 10. A large crowd turned out despite the weather, which was rather cold and stormy. Among those present were about a dozen ladies, who seemed to take a good deal of interest in the proceedings. We would not be surprised if a women's local was organized shortly to show the men how a local should be run and give points on rules of order and other parliamentary proceedings. A short debate on woman suffrage occupied part of the evening; those taking the side against the women having the franchise being rather sore at being expected to champion such an unreasonable argument. After the debate the regular order of business was carried out. Six new members were signed up and eleven members paid their dues for the year. This is very encouraging and shows the interest being taken in the movement.

A short address was given by Mr. McDonald on municipal affairs, with the request that as many as could do so conveniently, should attend the next council meeting, to be held on February 17. Matters of great interest to the ratepayers would be discussed by the council. It was decided to hold the regular meeting of the union every second Saturday, the next meeting to be held on February 24, at 7.30 p.m. A debate, "Resolved, that Canada adopt conscription," will be held at this meeting, six members taking part. It was decided to give a euchre party and dance on the 22nd instant. A committee was appointed to make all arrangements, prizes to be given to the winning parties.

TO HELP BUILD ELEVATOR

F. J. Powell, secretary of Edwell Local Union, No. 53, reports that quite a number of the members turned out to a meeting held on February 21, notwithstanding the extreme cold, under the chairmanship of the president. After the formal business had been attended to, the chairman introduced two delegates from the Penhold Local Union, Ronald Fye and W. Rogers, who attended to bring to the notice of this union the particulars of the proposed Co-operative Elevator to be erected in Penhold, and asking that this local cooperate in the matter of subscribing to the share list. It was pointed out that with the number of shares already applied for, the necessary acreage was reached, showing that it could not be otherwise than successful, providing the U.F.A. men stayed with it and did not listen to the wiles of the other grain men. The proposal met with the complete approval of this local, and several shares were subscribed for, and Mr. Fye left the list with the secretary, so that if any other members desire to subscribe he will be glad to have them call on him. The members from Penhold were given a hearty welcome and thanked for coming out to explain the matter.

Reports on Annual Convention

The president then gave his impressions of the convention at Edmonton, where he attended as a delegate on behalf of this local, giving a brief but lucid account of it, emphasizing in particular the necessity of supporting the executive in every possible way, especially in a financial way, therefore it was necessary for the members to get busy and get all their friends into this local. H. Smith, another delegate, then addressed a few words, and said he considered it quite an education to attend the convention, and would like to see more of the younger members go in future, as one can realize more what is being done and return home feeling proud to belong to the U.F.A.

It was moved and seconded, that this local congratulate the trustees of the Edwell school on the great improvement they had made in building the new porch, the more especially as this was the headquarters of the Edwell Local. The next meeting was fixed, weather permitting, for Wednesday, March 7, in the Edwell school, at 8 p.m., when several matters of importance will come up, as a paper will be contributed by the secretary on "Military Training in Canada and Elsewhere."

TAKING AGENCY FOR GUIDE

G. C. Dunsmore, secretary, reports that on February 21 a special meeting of the Claysmore Local, No. 660, was held, at which ten members were present. Four new members were enrolled. The date of the regular meeting was changed from the last Friday to the last Wednesday in each month. The report of the delegates to the convention was read by the secretary, but discussion of same was left over. It was decided that this union give a dance on March 2, the proceeds to go to the Patriotic Fund. The secretary was instructed to take the agency for The Guide, as per the request from the Central office.

MISTAKE IN PATRIOTIC DONATION

We beg to call attention to the fact that when last acknowledging subscriptions to the various relief funds received at the Central office in The Guide, thru an error the sum of \$30 was credited to the Rangeview Local Union, No. 273. This sum, together with \$10 for the Serbian Relief Fund, was handed us by A. T. Dickinson, secretary of Rangeview Local, and represents a donation from the members of his own family.

MEETING AT ELEVATOR

Fred S. Whaley, secretary, reports that the Hanna Local Union, No. 536, met on Saturday, February 24. When they arrived at the hall where the meeting was to have been held, it was closed and the door barred, so after a few minutes' chat on the street, they decided to go to the Farmers' Elevator, and there they found the door open and the manager, Mr. Blair, made room for the crowd as best he could. There were about twenty present. Three new members were enrolled, and it is thought that all future meetings will be held in the elevator, as the members seemed to feel at home there. As a result, three cars of posts were ordered from the company, also a considerable quantity of wire. The members also got prices on gopher poison. The merchants in Hanna seem opposed to the farmers organizing, and always try to stop the movement if they can.

NEW LOCAL "WEST ATHABASCA"

Max Zeigler, secretary of Grouse Local, No. 113, writes as follows: I have pleasure in informing you that in taking the opportunity of canvassing for an elevator in our district, I succeeded in organizing a local, "West Athabasca," under date February 21. There were ten persons present, and at their request the local was formed.

LISGAR SECRETARIES AT MANITOU

A very instructive meeting of the secretaries of the Lisgar constituency was held in the Orange Hall, Manitou, on Thursday afternoon, February 22, at 2 p.m., Peter Wright, district director, presiding. A fair representation of delegates arrived on the train from the west, but the eastern part of the constituency was poorly represented.

A special program had been arranged for discussion and a copy had been sent to each secretary. The following subjects were discussed, in order: Hail insurance, rural credits, federation and co-operation, amendments to the Grain Act, appointment of a permanent Board of Appeal, duplicate sampling, rejection of wheat for wild oats, and progressive legislation as outlined in the Farmers' Platform prepared by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Mr. Wright explained the function of each subject in turn, and it was thrown open for discussion. All the secretaries present received a better knowledge of the principles involved in the Grain Growers' movement. A morning session was arranged for, to meet at 9 o'clock, and a general review of the previous day's program took place.—A. R. GODKIN, District Secretary for Lisgar.

STARBUCK SAVED MONEY

The following are the officers appointed for the present year by the Starbuck Grain Growers' Association: President, C. Fossay; vice-president, I. Monkhouse; secretary-treasurer, A. Hertwig, and for directors, Messrs. Qualey, Anderson, Shanks, Kelbie, Flodden and Fred Scherteliffe.

The association has bought co-operatively the past year: One car flour and feed, value \$1,020; 10,000 pounds twine, value \$1,100; two cars coal, value \$550. On these alone we have made a saving of at least \$575 to our members by co-operative buying. We are quite satisfied that there can be a great saving made by co-operative selling as well by shipping our stock together, as there is now a stock department added to The Grain Growers' Grain Co., and a man at the stock yards to handle the farmers' stock. If farmers would pull together and try selling their stock co-operatively—getting together and making up a carload of stock—even a part of a car would make a saving to each farmer.—Contributed by P. Laidlaw, former secretary.

RAILWAY RATES FOR FARM LABORERS

Special rates will be given by all railways to bona fide farm laborers going to Manitoba farms. A rate of one cent per mile has been arranged between Winnipeg and all points in Manitoba, with a minimum fare of \$1.50. This rate went into effect on March 1 and will be continued until April 20, and may be extended longer if the needs of the farmers require it. On March 15 a one cent rate will go into effect between the United States border points and Winnipeg. There has been so far no great demand for tickets by farm laborers, owing to the weather conditions. It is believed, however, that a big rush will start during the coming week.—Winnipeg Free Press.

CARMAN CHANGES SECRETARY

At a meeting of the Carman Grain Growers' Association, held on Saturday last, a change was made in the officers, John Cole succeeding Albert Garnet, who has been the secretary for some time. The Mr. Garnett is severing his connection in this regard, he expects to be still actively interested in the Grain Growers' movement in his immediate district.

ANGUSVILLE MEETING

On the 16th instant the Angusville Grain Growers' Association purpose holding their last social meeting of the winter, and are trying to make it the banner meeting of the year. The meeting is to open with a full discussion on co-operation, followed by a report from the board of directors. They also purpose having some outside speakers present to give addresses.

Manitoba

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

MASS MEETING AT TILSTON

A mass meeting has been arranged for Wednesday evening, March 14, in the Tilston school house, in the interests of the Grain Growers' Association. This branch was formed over a year ago.

ROYALLEN RELINQUISHES COAL BUSINESS

The following from the Boissevain Recorder may interest other branches: We beg to announce that we have turned over the Boissevain branch of our coal business to Messrs. Holden Bros., who agree to supply Grain Growers coal at Co-operative Company's prices. This is not an arrangement in which the public have not been considered, as is often the case. The simple facts are that we have relinquished with regret a business which has been both pleasant and profitable in order that the coal consumer might have a more continuous and dependable service at fair prices.

The change has been made solely in the interests of the consumer, and if from any cause it does not bring the results expected, we shall not hesitate to resume business, as there is nothing to prevent us doing so. We do not anticipate, however, that there will be any occasion for this, as the arrangements made should prove to be of advantage to both buyer and seller.

There is no good reason why there should not be effective co-operation between a community and ordinary retailers if both sides reciprocate in the proper spirit. Their mutual relations may not be cordial enough at present to secure the best results, but merchants will surely learn in time that their most valuable business asset is the confidence of the community they propose to serve. When this is secured, satisfactory patronage will follow as a matter of course.

Some have expressed their disapproval of our decision in this matter, but I would remind them that the Grain Growers is not a commercial organization, and its engagement in trade is only incidental to the attainment of better economic and social conditions. To remove defects which cause dissatisfaction in the distribution of goods is the proper obligation of the retail merchants, and when they become thoroughly alive to the importance of the subject, we may expect to be relieved of further efforts in that direction.

The Grain Growers' Association will have quite enough to engage its whole attention in preparing the way for the changes which will surely follow the successful conclusion of the war. These changes will be, almost revolutionary, and it is well for the country that it has at this time such a widely extended organization whose high character has been freely recognized by the foremost leaders of educational, religious, labor and even political institutions. Here extremes may meet in the assurance that the claims of all classes will receive fair and full consideration, and a common course of procedure may be determined which will bring about a complete equality of opportunity and a total abolition of privilege.

It is time that the science of government was made a diligent study by everyone who has a right legally to the franchise. And as there is no school so well fitted for the purpose as ours, we invite not farmers alone but all who have any interest in the future welfare of the state to join us in an earnest endeavor to solve the problems which the temporizing practices of professional politicians have made too dangerous to permit of future delay in settlement. That the masses might join the classes in building up a nation which shall be truly great, contented in the consciousness that their disabilities will be removed as they appeal, and they need not be concerned as to what they shall eat or what they shall drink

or where withal they shall be clothed, is our wish.—The Royallen Co-operative Co., per F. Howell.

ELM CREEK LOOKS AFTER SOLDIERS

Elm Creek, with a population of 300, has contributed fifty-eight to the colors, and altho only one has returned from the front, the people have taken steps to form an association to take care of returned soldiers. There was a meeting held this week to further the objects of such an association.

GRAIN GROWERS MEET GOVERNOR-GENERAL

When the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, was in Winnipeg last week, he was given a reception at the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The Board of Trade and other representative organizations, including the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, were represented. From the Grain



HIS EXCELLENCY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
Governor-General of Canada, who has been visiting
Winnipeg and Brandon recently.

Growers' Association there were present: J. S. Wood, vice-president; Peter Wright, Frank Simpson, F. H. Weinicke, F. C. Buckland and G. F. Chipman. The Duke made a special request that some of the leading practical farmers be presented to him, and he engaged the Grain Growers for some little time in conversation on agricultural conditions in the West.

PORTAGE DISTRICT MEETING

The Portage la Prairie District Grain Growers met in convention in the Municipal Hall, Portage la Prairie March 2. The president not being present owing to lack of proper train service, Jas. McKenzie was voted to the chair. The secretary read the minutes of the last convention and of an executive meeting since. They were adopted on motion of Messrs. McArthur and Smallpiece. The first business taken up was the Workmen's Compensation Act. F. Berry and G. N. Quin presented a petition from a large number of farmers and threshermen in their districts. These gentlemen stated that everyone was opposed to the act as it was passed by the government, but were in favor of an act insuring all rural laborers, and the necessary funds to finance it to be collected by a poll tax. A large number of delegates then reported for their

different associations. This was followed by a long and interesting discussion on organization, and the meeting adjourned to meet at 1.30.

The afternoon session opened on time, with the president, C. H. Burnell, in the chair, who gave a good address on how we could help our district association. Mrs. Jas. McKenzie then spoke on organization, co-operation and the kind of education the women will have to have before they will be able to vote intelligently. Mrs. A. Tooth, of Eli, addressed the convention on the tariff, and showed how it affected the women and children in the homes.

Adopt Farmers' Platform

The following speakers then addressed the convention on the farmers' platform. Jas. Barrett spoke on the need of such a move and how it would help the farmers. Mr. Qualley spoke on the Free Trade plank, and Mr. Rogers on the taxation plank. It was then moved by Mr. Fulton, seconded by P. D. McArthur, that we adopt the farmers' platform as laid down by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Carried.

The following resolutions were then passed: Resolved, that we, the Portage la Prairie district convention, recommend that steps be taken by the Grain Growers' Association towards facilitating an arrangement between farmers and terminal elevator companies whereby the farmers get the better class of wheat screenings under an arrangement to have them ground thoroughly before being shipped back. Moved by Jas. Bousfield, seconded by W. Stewart. Carried.

Whereas, under the Workmen's Compensation Act it is difficult to determine what farm laborers come under the act; and, whereas, the amount of insurance proposed to be levied on operators of threshing machines appears to be exorbitant, and as there is no provision made whereby the majority of the people receiving protection contribute to the fund for their protection; therefore, be it resolved, that we are in favor of direct government accident insurance covering all rural workers and also that the money necessary be collected by direct poll tax. Moved by F. Berry, seconded by R. Richardson. Carried.

Whereas there is considerable public discussion of plans and methods of re-establishing returned soldiers into their economic and social relation with the community; and, whereas, there seems to be a tendency to attempt to reward them for their services and sacrifices by colonizing them on the bleak and desolate land outside the pale of civilization and thereby condemn them to a life of physical hardship, social isolation, mental restriction and economic failure; be it resolved that the judgment of this convention is that those of the returned soldiers who by voluntary inclination desire to engage in agricultural pursuits should be located upon land within settled areas and should be helped to help themselves by every means at the disposal of the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments. Moved by G. W. Quin, seconded by Jas. Barrett. Carried.

Resolved, that we, the Portage la Prairie District G.G.A., are very much in favor of medical inspection of schools and urge rural councils to take the matter up with the provincial health board. Moved by A. Smallpiece, seconded by F. Berry. Carried.

The secretary then spoke for a short time on the relationship between the Grain Growers' Association and our educational system, showing why there should be more co-operation between the two and how they could each help the other. Inspector McGuire spoke for some time along the same lines and endorsed what the secretary had said.

The annual picnic was then discussed, and it was moved by Fred Metcalf, seconded by Mr. Crewson, that the picnic be held in Portage la Prairie. Moved by R. J. Caskie, seconded by W. Miller, that all arrangements be left in the hands of the executive. The convention closed by singing two verses of the national anthem.—BEN RICHARDSON, District Secretary.

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Getting Uniformity in Power Ratings

Continued from Page 8

many pounds can it pull (say 4,000) at its rated speed (say 2 miles per hour), then he can get a definite answer. "What size separator will your engine run?" is his next query. To this the dealer refers to the brake horse power which the engine will develop at its rated speed. It may be the owner goes to another company for his separator and asks "What size of a separator shall I get for my 12-25 engine?" The dealer may reply, "Well I know and guarantee that our 12-25 engine will run this machine." The man buys, takes it home, starts threshing, and finds he has not sufficient power. The result is a black eye for both engine and separator in that community, and a discontented owner, as he foots the bill. The tractor firm blames the separator firm, and vice versa, but the chief point is that the farmer is the goat.

Right here it is well to remember that farmers, as a class, like to overload their power machinery of all kinds, from the hired man up. The writer had his attention called to a case a few days ago where a man took a tractor home and was told it would pull three plows, and it did, in spite of the fact that he had the plows down 9 ins. and the hubs of the colters were dragging thru the ground. Another case this fall. A separator capable of threshing 1,000 bushels of wheat per day was plugged and plugged to such an extent that it was only turning out 700. An expert was called, and the result was that the man put on a rubber belt in place of a cheap canvas belt, used good commonsense in feeding, and the separator easily handled its full capacity. These are typical cases to be found all over the country. The question is, does that sort of care pay in the end? It certainly does not. But so many men are disappointed when they can't stick their outfit.

A Proposed Solution

This brings us to a proposed solution. When an engine is sold, the power it is capable of developing must be clearly stated. When a separator is sold the power required to run it under ordinary conditions must be stated. If these statements are given conscientiously a cloud will lift from this power problem, but even then there would still be much to learn in the proper handling of these machines.

The provinces might get together with the manufacturers and adopt this standard, and then each province could have a testing bureau. The colleges have the equipment right now, and there the engines could be taken and certificates of their performance under observed tests given in return. A 20 h.p. engine comes in and pulls 21 h.p. on the belt and the record is kept. If it can only develop 18 h.p., a note in the public statement to this effect would also be made. Tests should be made on kerosene as well as gasoline. The separators could be run empty and a sworn statement taken as to the power required to operate it. Then a 25 horsepower engine would always be a 25 horsepower engine, no matter what make it happened to be. Reliable dealers would be only too glad to co-operate and the fraudulent companies would see one reason why the sales receipts fell off.

Makers of engines sold but not represented by agents in the west could not put off the farmers by saying they do not have field men and therefore can be of no assistance to him. Those complying with these tests would be entitled to receive recognition, otherwise they would be foolish to have anything to do with the scheme.

Would it work? Certainly. A firm notifies the Bureau it wants a certain engine or separator tested. An official goes down to the warehouse or car and picks a stock machine. It is taken over and tested. It is a practical method, but of course details would have to be worked out. What do readers of The Guide have to say? Have they had difficulties? Do they think something needs to be done? The scrub tractor must follow the scrub stallion out of the country. It is not wanted, and the sooner a rational method of standardization is adopted the better for manufacturers, for dealers and for farmers.



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Marquis (Registered)	2206	2.10	2.10	2.10
Red Fife (McKenzie's Good Standard)	2202	2.75	2.75	2.75
Red Fife (Registered)	2204	2.10	2.25	2.25
Banner (McKenzie's Special Marquis)	2212	1.80	1.80	1.80
Banner (Registered)	(100 lbs.)	4.15	4.30	4.30
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Brama, Gold Standard	2247	6.25	12.00	6.75	12.00
Brama, Gold Edge	2248	7.65	14.75	8.50	16.50
Timothy, Gold Standard	2242	5.25	10.00	4.75	9.00
Timothy, Gold Edge	2244	4.75	9.00	4.50	8.00
Clover, Common Red Gold Standard	2250	15.25	28.00	15.75	29.00
Clover, Common Red Gold Edge	2251	14.25	26.00	14.75	28.00
Clover, Alsike, Gold Standard	2270	14.75	28.00	15.25	29.00
Clover, Alsike, Gold Edge	2271	12.75	25.00	13.00	26.00
Sweet Clover, white blossom, ball seed	2272	12.75	25.00	12.25	24.00
Alfalfa, Portman, Gold Standard	2255	14.25	26.00	14.25	26.00
Alfalfa, Gold Standard (Stock "A")	2252	11.75	22.00	12.25	24.00
Alfalfa, Dakota Growth (Registered)	2253	12.25	23.00	12.25	24.00
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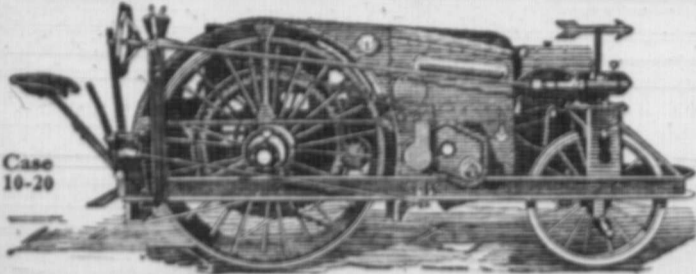
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The Community

Standards of Living for the Hired Man

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

Several years ago a group of workers prepared a platform of what they believed would be the minimum standards of living and labor for those engaged in industry.

It was claimed that the welfare of society and the prosperity of the state require for each individual such food, clothing, housing conditions and other necessities and comforts of life as will secure and maintain physical, mental and moral health. Such standards include wages, hours, housing, safety and health, etc.

It is claimed that all who devote their time and energy to industrial occupations should receive a living wage. This must be large enough to secure the elements of a normal standard of living; large enough to provide for education and recreation; large enough to care for immature members of the family; large enough to maintain the family during periods of sickness and to permit of a reasonable saving for old age.

It is claimed that industrial workers should be given an eight hour day and a six day week and that they should work under sanitary conditions and receive compensation for injuries received while at work. It is claimed that every workman has a right to a home that is safe and sanitary.

Now this platform was intended for industrial workers in the cities. The program which it contemplates is far from being realized, and yet more and more social reformers, "good" employers and legislative bodies are coming to recognize the desirability of the adoption of such a standard.

What about agricultural laborers? Does the hired man on the farm receive a living wage as defined in the preceding section? Is provision made for the regulation of hours and for safety? Is it possible for him to have a comfortable home for himself and his family?

We think not. Of course many a farmer himself does not receive the equivalent of a living wage. But that is another question. If farming is ever to become in this country a permanent self-supporting paying industry the farmer must have competent well-paid assistance. The cost of such assistance is a first charge on the industry itself. The farmer should expend his efforts not in cutting down wages, but in securing a fair return for what he produces.

Further, it may be that many a hired man is not worth his salt. This, too, we submit is quite another question. The cheap man is dear at any wage. The good man will pay for his wages many times over. Primarily, the question is one of competence rather than wages. We must work for such conditions as will ensure a plentiful supply of skilled agricultural laborers.

Little Skilled Agricultural Labor

Undoubtedly in Canada the manufacturing industries have grown at the expense of the agricultural industry. Is it possible that one result of this has been to make agriculture in turn a parasitic industry? That sounds rather startling and heterodox; but is it not a fact that so far as farm labor is concerned agriculture is dependent upon other industries. We have depended upon the newly arrived immigrant eager for a job, upon the homemaker from the East, upon the unskilled worker from the city or the construction camp. Now it would seem that we are to depend upon the women from our homes or the soldiers from the barracks. Of course it is quite true that the country has been drained of its labor to supply the needs of the city and that we are living under very exceptional circumstances. But these considerations do not alter but rather emphasize the fact that the country itself does not furnish a sufficient permanent supply of skilled agricultural laborers.

This fundamental difficulty was somewhat concealed in the pioneer days because of the ever increasing volume of immigration. The new arrivals were glad to "work out" for a year or two, save a little money and gain ex-



J. S. WOODSWORTH

perience and then take up a homestead. But the end of the period of free homesteads is almost within sight and it is becoming increasingly difficult to start without capital on the prairies. This will before long inevitably force the issue.

Further, it must be remembered that the farm employer must now compete in the labor market with the city employer. Wages, hours, conditions of living, opportunities for recreation are not now as

between those of Farmer A and Farmer B, but as between those of Farmer A and Manufacturer A. Ultimately, farm help can be secured only as wages on the farm are as high and the life as attractive as the life and wages in the city.

How do the two compare today? At first blush it would seem that so far as wages are concerned the hired man on the farm is better off than the man of similar grade in the city. The hired man receives what seems a high wage and free board and lodging. But in a great many cases this is for only a few months in the year. When the harvest is over he is supposed to disappear for five or even nine months until he is needed again. Where does he go during these five or nine months? What work can he secure? What wages? These are questions that must be answered before we can say whether or not the hired man is receiving a high wage or not. So far, unfortunately, our labor market is so unorganized that many of these men have little or no other work. Either the state must arrange for second occupations in such a way that seasonal work can be made to dovetail into a different class of seasonal work or the farmer will need to make provision to keep his help for twelve months in the year—as he now does for his horses.

The Hired Man's Family

Test the wages question in another way. Can the hired man afford to support a family? I remember on my first visit to England some sixteen years ago being shocked at learning that in some counties in the south agricultural laborers were receiving only eight to twelve shillings. It was true that in addition a cottage and garden or even a pasture lot was provided, but, even then, the wage was so small that the ordinary laborer and his wife stood a good chance of ending their days in the poorhouse. Coming from a country where every man had a chance to get a little home of his own and become independent, this seemed to me a desperate condition of affairs. But sixteen years have passed and conditions have changed. How much better off is the farm laborer in Western Canada today? If he is a wise man he wouldn't even try, as a farm laborer, to support a family. Now is this a satisfactory condition from the standpoint of the great agricultural industry? Farm labor not self-perpetuating—a dependence on a transitory irregular supply of unskilled labor?

How about the attractiveness of farm work in comparison with that of work in the city. It is all very well to speak of the healthfulness and charm of the country, but most hired men compare working hours and opportunities for recreation. Here again it would seem that the city has the advantage. Of course there is a certain freedom and social equality in the country that is lacking in the city. On the other hand, men are gregarious—they like to be with a crowd of their own kind and the farm offers few opportunities for this kind of social life.

Whence then a permanent supply of farm labor? It is all very well to bring in people from the United States who will likely remain and take up farms. But this is only a temporary expedient. As soon as they take up farms they, too, will need help and this cannot go on indefinitely.

Then there is the suggestion that women should assist in the field work. Theoretically, possibly, most occupations open to men should be open to women. But as a matter of fact the women on the farm are already over-worked and in

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even greater need of help than the men. For every woman who can be released for field work, two men should, as it is, be released for household work. Better develop a class of peasant laborers than allow any farm women to revert to the stage of the peasant women of Europe.

What has been said has been said to provoke thought and discussion. An outsider, however closely in touch with conditions, cannot be dogmatic. He may, however, perceive general laws and wider relations and suggest the general direction along which advance must be made.

Your Questions Answered

CORNER POST IN ALKALI HOLE

Q.—I intend to erect a woven wire fence this spring. My pasture will include a portion of black alkali soil which is hummocky and full of pools containing coffee colored water in spring and with soft subsoil. One corner of this pasture will be unavoidably located in this alkali. I would like to know a good method of setting my corner post therein. Because of the nature of soil it is rather difficult to prevent posts heaving or leaning to one side of stretching wire. The water is only two feet below surface at dry periods. —ALF. N. M., Venn, Sask.

A.—In reply to yours regarding setting corner posts for fencing, it is difficult to set posts securely in such soil as you describe. I would suggest that you set your corner posts at least four feet deep and securely anchor them. This can be done by building on the post a platform three feet square and filling same with earth. Brace it securely to the next post in line by using a prop 4 by 4, or its equivalent, properly fitted to the next post in line just above the ground and to the corner of the post three feet above the ground. Also use four strands of No. 9 soft wire from the surface of the ground on the corner post to the first post in line three feet from the ground; these wires to be securely twisted by using a small rod or hammer handle. As well as this an anchor would be of great value if it does not interfere by being on the outside of your fence. This can be done by burying a log five feet long, six or eight inches in diameter, three feet or more below the ground and tethering the top of your post securely to this by means of a wire. —R. MILNE, B.S.A., Department of Agricultural Engineering, M.A.C., Winnipeg.

LIVESTOCK COMPENSATION

Q.—The week before last my neighbors and myself had no less than twenty-three horses killed on the track—G.T.P. branch between Melville and Regina—fourteen on the first occasion and nine on the second. The inspector was down. I was unable to see him myself, but one of my neighbors with whom he spent the day, tells me that from what this man told him it was entirely optional whether the company paid anything or not, and also told him and his wife no less than seven times to accept anything the company chose to offer. He also implied it was not probable that they would pay more than one-third of the value asked, which I might add, was a very conservative one. Also, if we would not accept what was offered and we carried the matter to the courts and were fortunate enough to win the case, the company would appeal and continue to do so until I presume he meant, they had us swamped by legal expenses, which I am afraid would not take very long, as we were hauled out this year.

In conclusion I might say that the company have removed their cattle guards, and in this municipality there is no herd law between December 15 and May 15. What I would like to know is whether we have any legal redress in this matter. —H.T.H.R., Sask.

A.—Your loss is so great that we felt we should write you personally, as a matter so important cannot be gone into fully otherwise. There are so many facts upon which liability rests in cases of stock killed upon a railway, that we are enclosing you herewith a full list of questions for you to answer. These are the questions we usually submit in getting particulars of such accidents, and if fully answered we will be able to advise you fairly accurately as to what your rights are. Fill in the answer to each question and return to us, and we will then give you our opinion without further charge. Questions as on "Application for Livestock Compensation": 1, Name. 2, Address. 3, Occupation. 4, Give date and hour of accident. 5, Describe injury. 6, Give train which struck animal. 7, Was it a passenger or freight? 8, At what point on the track was animal struck? 9, Was the animal struck at a public highway crossing? 10, If so, was it in

Continued on Page 41

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The Baited Trap

A Story in Five Parts by Edwin Baird

PART IV.

It all had come about so easily, so naturally, without even the faintest suggestion of a jar, that Bob felt somewhat like a man in a dream. That he should be on terms of friendship, if not downright intimacy, with this glorious girl whom he had adored from afar—it seemed too wonderful to be actually true. His feet trod on clouds, instead of asphalt paving blocks. A thrilling exhilaration buoyed him up intoxicatingly. He developed, quite surprisingly, an unsuspected nimbleness of wit, and when they swung into the ultra-fashionable spring tide of Michigan Boulevard he was cleverly holding his own with his two effervescent companions. From time to time, as they moved northward against the well-dressed crowds, he stole sidelong looks at Dolores, who walked beside him. She was so much finer, so much more delightful, and more beautiful and charming than he had ever imagined her to be. Her photograph had told him much, had hinted of the depth of character that lay beneath the beauty of her face, but her photograph now seemed a colorless, lifeless thing.

"None of 'em do her justice," he thought. "And to think that I once believed she couldn't come up to those pictures in every-day life!"

An odd quirk of fancy recalled the opening of "A Tenement Tragedy" and the horror he had felt a minute later. It seemed a long way off now and most unreal—like an unpleasant dream, ages old—and not by the strongest stretch of his imagination could he associate this radiant young creature in the May sunshine with the hideous old woman he had seen on the gloomy stage. But it moved him to ask, as soon as he had an opening:

"Did I upset you girls when I hopped up in the theatre and clapped?"

The girls exchanged quick glances, then burst into such whole-hearted laughter that a passer-by—a narrow shouldered youth wearing a wash-bowl hat—slackened his step and smiled at them sweetly.

Bob looked at them in puzzled good nature.

"Did I say anything funny?" he asked when they had left the syrupy youth behind.

This sent them into another outburst of mirth. Evidently he had said something very funny indeed.

"We were thinking," said Dolores, still laughing, "of paying you to do that regularly at every performance."

"It's the only thing that'll ever get the sketch across," declared Miss Fisher with an emphatic nod of her blond head that set the sigret on her hat trembling like a cornstalk in a smart wind.

"It's a flivver you see," explained Dolores to Bob.

"A flivver?" Bob knitted his brows.

"A failure. We're doing big time with it, but it won't go. What did you think of it?"

Honesty compelled Bob to answer: "As far as I saw of it, it seemed pretty good. But I didn't see it all."

The girls again laughed, the not so exuberantly as before.

"Sure-fire proof of its rankness," nodded Miss Fisher. "He couldn't stand the agony."

Bob reddened.

"The truth is I didn't buy a ticket to see the play, exactly. I bought it for another reason."

"You bought it to see the trained cats!" accused Dolores.

"I didn't even know they had trained cats. No, that ain't it. I went to the theatre because I wanted—" He paused. She was looking up into his face and he was gazing down into her eyes—the most marvellous eyes in the universe! He saw a bit of heaven in each of them. His heart grew warm and began to swell like a pan of dough on the back of a kitchen range. He wanted to say, "I wanted to see you." But how could he? The swelling of his

heart almost suffocated him and wouldn't let him speak.

And, anyhow, an unfortunate mishap, which occurred a moment later, put an abrupt climax on the situation and sprayed his glowing ardor with ice water. Because of his all-absorbing interest in Dolores's eyes he was, of necessity, walking with his head turned sidewise. Thus blinded to the road ahead, he collided squarely, and with considerable force, with a portly matron who had just alighted from her limousine and was proceeding with excessive dignity across the sidewalk toward a millinery establishment, followed by a liveried footman bearing an enormous band box. The matron was outraged, tho not at all hurt, and in answer to Bob's confused apology she raised a pearl-handled lorgnette to her eyes, surveyed him coldly, murmured something about "an uncouth ruffian," and proceeded on her way.

When Bob overtook his companions, who, undesirous of witnessing his discomfiture, had considerably walked on, his train of thought was side-tracked. But there was something else on the main line.

"Why," he asked of Dolores, "do you put all that ugly paint and stuff on your face in the show?"

"That's my art," she said lightly.

"I don't see much art about it," he protested.

She smiled at his naivete.

"Really, you are the most refreshingly honest person I've ever met!"

"Well, I still don't see," he doggedly persisted, "why you want to disfigure your beau—yourself that way."

"One of us had to take the weather-beaten part. Since I am less handsome than Annie—well, you see how it is!"

"She's kidding you, Mr. Yates," cut in Annie. "She knows as well as you, or anybody else, that she's got me lashed to the jibbail when it comes to looks. If our sketch doesn't go on the reefs in a week we'll take turn about at the old hag's role—but say," she broke off to exclaim, "aren't we taking you out of your way, Mr. Yates? You don't have to trail along, you know, unless you want to."

The dreaded moment had come! Vaguely, beneath the warm flush of his happiness, he had apprehended it from the beginning of their walk. He had recognized all along that his position was anomalous, that it was connected with theirs by the exceedingly slender thread of his having known Miss Sherwood's brother—her brother whom his father had outrageously treated, and perhaps ruined! On Miss Fisher's words he could, of course, place but one construction—they had enjoyed their little fling with him, and now they wanted to get rid of him.

He walked on with them a short distance in silence, trying to shape his thoughts for a reply that would allow him to withdraw, without too grievous a wound to his pride. Before he could think of one, Dolores, as if suddenly struck by a happy idea, stopped short with the suggestion:

"Perhaps Mr. Yates would like to go with us to Mother Fritzi's."

Annie faced him vivaciously, her blue eyes sparkling with mischievous merriment.

"Do please come, Mr. Yates!" she begged. "You'll be tickled half to death."

"Sure, I'll come," said Bob, who knew as much about "Mother Fritzi" as a groundhog knows about the nebular hypothesis.

"Then let's get a taxi. It's too far to hike—even on a perfect day like this." She held up two fingers to a taxicab chauffeur loitering near the corner of the Congress Hotel, and a minute later his vehicle sidled into the curb where they stood.

She gave the man an address which Bob failed to hear, then stepped into the car, followed by Dolores.

Bob entered last, fumbling surrepti-

tiously in his pocket to see if he had money enough for the fare.

XII.

Mother Fritzi proved to be a broad, jolly, red-faced woman with a German accent and a mammoth coiffure of molasses-colored hair. Bob learned subsequently that she was an ex-trapeze performer, having been one of "The Three Nagles, World-Renowned Gymnasts," and that she was now conducting a theatrical boarding house for the benefit of her friends as well as herself.

Rollicking sounds of gaiety issued from an old-fashioned, imitation-stone house before which they alighted; and when they entered (both girls had latchkeys to the front door), they came upon a scene of strange animation. A mixed quartet was delivering a Swiss yodel to the accompaniment of three flutes, not a whit disturbed by the syncopated banging on a piano in the adjoining room, while half a dozen more men and women, obviously of the stage, were laughing, talking, smoking, and almost drowning the clashing chords of music.

The entrance of the new arrivals brought no pause, but Mother Fritzi bustled forward importantly, her round face beaming, and greeted the girls effusively, extending a dimpled hand to each. Then she turned her welcoming smile on Bob.

"And who's the rosy-cheeked boy?" she asked.

Bob was introduced, and Mother Fritzi, squeezing his fingers in her cushiony palm, said that he reminded her of "The Old Homestead," which rather puzzled him.

Other introductions followed. The spirit of good-fellowship fairly permeated the air. Everybody was disposed to clap everybody else on the back, figuratively if not literally, in hearty congratulation on the excellence of their various "stunts." Bob liked them all—except a flashily dressed ventriloquist, known familiarly as "Dicky" Duval, who thus patronizingly greeted Bob:

"Salutation, Uncle Si! How's every little thing down on the farm?"

His distaste for the ventriloquist waxed still more pronounced when Mother Fritzi told him, "Dicky's doing big time now at the Castle, and has a mash on Dolores."

This remark of Mother Fritzi incited a feeling within him that felt more like anger than jealousy.

The yodlers ceased warbling, the flutists joined the syncopated pianist, a long-faced youth brought a snare drum from the hall, and presently there crashed upon the air the ear-splitting strains of the latest "lame duck" rag. Chairs and table were shoved back, the rug was rolled up, and two-thirds of the assemblage swung into the dance.

Bob sat near the front windows beside Mother Fritzi, who bobbed contentedly back and forth in her rocking-chair, her round face aglow, her eyes beaming fondly upon "her children"—they were all children to her. Bob, tho, was steeped in a black melancholy. The sight of Dolores whirling past in the arms of the ventriloquist sent no ray of brightness thru his gloom.

Then a question which had lain very near his heart for a long while—a question which had been unusually insistent and troublesome since yesterday—rose in his mind, and he decided to put it to the plump, well-meaning woman who sat beside him. He approached it in a roundabout fashion:

"Mrs. Nagle—" he began.

"Call me Mother," she interrupted, patting his hand, which rested on the arm of his chair next hers. "Everybody does."

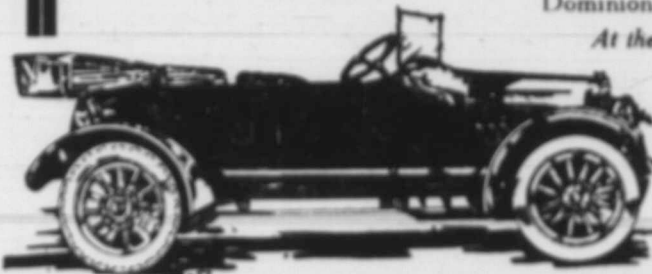
He started afresh, with a slight show of embarrassment:

"M-mother—you know a lot about stage folks and their ways, and I want to ask you something. Do married women on the stage use their husband's names, or—"

"Almost always their maiden names, my child. My first husband's name was Lowenbach, and when we was playing small time houses in comedy acro-

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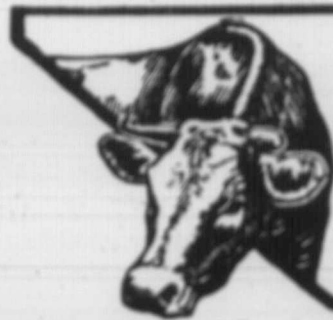
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There are 44 auto factories in Detroit and 140 accessories and parts factories. Our students have the privilege of going through any or all of them. We now operate Westinghouse, Auto-Lite and Bilco Service stations. This has added thousands of dollars' worth of equipment and makes our electrical department complete. Students get actual experience in handling all kinds of electrical auto equipment and taking care of trouble. We have just installed a Sprague Electric Dynamometer for block-testing purposes for students' use. Ours is the only Auto School having this equipment. Auto factories need Dynamometer men constantly. Factories and garages are paying big salaries to men who know how to handle electrical equipment quickly and properly. Detroit is the automobile center. You get practical instruction. School open all the year. Later classes and time, any day. Three classes daily: morning, afternoon, evening. All instructors are members of the Society of Automobile Engineers (S.A.E.). There is a great demand for Michigan State Auto School graduates. Auto factories write and phone for men constantly.

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Additional Building and Equipment Thousands of dollars' worth of new equipment, plenty of room for students to work at 987-89-91 Woodward Ave. In addition to our building at 11-19 Selden Ave. Our school has grown to large and modern, students come from all over the world. We are constantly adding new equipment. Our electrical department is thorough and complete.

Factory Co-operation We have completed arrangements with the auto factories to put them in touch with men who intend going into business for themselves. Men who know the auto business from A to Z are in biggest demand. Remember, the price of course is based on giving full value. Graduates in the complete auto course are competent to handle farm tractors.

Auto Factories Endorse Our School The leading automobile factories in Detroit, as well as in other cities, endorse our school. They have been watching our school and graduates for years and are satisfied. They are putting their latest model, complete chassis in our school for students to work on. They are employing our graduates in their factories and within addition and sending them to opening garages and auto shops. They allow our students to go through their factories. They send trained, competent men, and are asking for more of our graduates constantly.

The Michigan State Auto School in Detroit, the heart of the auto industry, is endorsed by the leading auto factories, in receiving their hearty co-operation. What better endorsement could you ask?

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Michigan State Auto School

The Old Reliable School. A. G. Zeller, President

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batics—we was a great scream, too, by the way—"

Bob blurted out the thing that was bursting his heart:

"Now, there's Miss Sherwood. She acts under that name, but her brother told me a long time ago she was engaged to a feller in Peoria."

"Oscar Lawrie, you mean. A bad egg, and no mistake. Well, she bounced him, and a good thing she did, too!"

"And she's not married now?" Bob hung breathlessly on her answer.

"Indeed no!" said Mother Fritzi, with a vigorous shake of her head. "And not likely to be, either, unless—"

She paused in her rocking and looked shrewdly across the room at Dolores and Duval, who had withdrawn from the dance and were now standing very close together in low-voiced conversation—"unless," she finished, "Dicky gets her. And the boy may do it!"

Bob had followed the direction of her eyes, a scowl darkening his face. He saw Dolores smile at something Duval said, then turn and search the room with her dark eyes as if looking for someone. Her gaze encountered Bob's, and, with a word to Duval, she skirted the swirling throng in the centre of the room and came toward Bob, who rose quickly to meet her.

"I'm going now, Mr. Yates," said she, and offered him her hand. "We're due at the theatre in an hour. Awfully delighted to have met you!"

Bob had the shattering feeling that he was losing her almost before he had known her, before he had had time to mention even one of the thousand things he wanted to talk to her about. His thoughts spun. He uttered one at random:

"I'll go with you, if you don't object. I told the taxi chauffeur not to wait, but I'll get another in ten minutes."

He saw a fleeting expression of distress cross her face.

"I'm really awfully sorry, Mr. Yates," she said slowly. "But Mr. Duval is going with me, you see—"

"Sure, I see!" broke in Bob. He could not keep a tinge of bitterness from his voice, nor could he prevent the reflection of it in his face.

"It's terribly kind of you—" she began, looking up at him. Then she stopped, fished a gold-handled lead pencil from her purse, wrote something on the back of a calling card and gave it to him. "Come and see me some time, behind the scenes. That card will let you in. We'll be here a week—if the show doesn't blow up before then. Good-by. Good-by, Mother!" She bent and kissed Mother Fritzi, and a minute later she was gone.

Bob waited until he saw the three—Dolores, Annie and Duval—get into a cab in the street, then he made his adieux.

Well, he had had his first taste of Bohemia—and he was not inclined to smack his lips over it.

XIII.

Peculiar circumstances, attended Bob's initial appearance "behind the scenes." Wearing a new spring suit of latest cut and a white crush hat with a sky-blue band, he presented himself, at his earliest opportunity, at the joint dressing room of Dolores Sherwood and Annie Fisher. Annie, attired for the street, was on the point of going out.

"Howdy, Miss Fisher!" He paused in the doorway and looked around inquiringly. "Isn't Do—Miss Sherwood in?"

Annie, adjusting her hat before the dressing-table mirror, shook her head negatively—a hatpin between her teeth forbade utterance. Jabbing the hatpin in its proper place, she rose, picking up a pair of kid gloves. "Do went out—"

She broke off abruptly, staring fixedly at Bob's right hand, which—clipped around a thick, yellow object, a glimpse of which she caught between his thumb and forefinger. "What've you got in your hand?" she cried.

He opened his hand, disclosing a roll of currency as big as his wrist.

"I found it outside there," he explained, nodding toward the right wing of the stage. "Somebody lost it, I guess. Here, you'd better take it and give it to the manager." He offered

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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her the money, but she shrank from it as tho it were a coiled rattlesnake.

"You found it!" she gasped. "And now you want to give it up!" She seemed unable to conceive of such a thing.

"Why, sure. Why not? It's not mine." He was plainly puzzled by her astonishment. As she still refused to touch the money, he stepped inside the room and dropped it on the dressing-table among the litter of rouge pots, grease sticks, lotions, and rabbits' feet.

"Three men in five," she stated with conviction, "would've kept that wad and said nothing. Yes, nine men in ten would!" She wheeled upon him suddenly. "What business are you in, Mr. Yates?"

"I—I'm connected with the street-car company," he hesitated. He felt that the words implied a falsehood, and he was about to name the specific nature of his occupation when she further amazed him by clapping her hand suddenly to her brow with a sharp exclamation.

"Help! I'm dreaming!" She jerked her hand away and confronted him, searching his face with her humorous blue eyes. "Listen, Bob! If ever I run across old man Diogenes I'm going to make him pin a medal on you for being the only honest man in Chicago!" She plumped herself into the chair at the dressing-table and hastily counted the roll of bills. "Two hundred and eighty beans," she announced. "There is only one person in this aggregation who could have that much cash at one time—and he doesn't deserve to get it back!" She rolled the bills together with a spiteful movement and snapped an elastic band around them.

"Where's Dolores?" asked Bob, unconsciously speaking the thought that was uppermost in his mind.

"Oh, yes! I started to tell you about her—"

A violent hubbub arose outside the dressing-room door. Four or five men were talking simultaneously, each one apparently trying to drown out the others, but the predominating voice belonged to a Scotch comedian, the headliner that week at the Castle Music Hall, who was declaring excitedly, over and over again, that somebody had robbed him.

With a significant glance at Bob, Annie picked up the money, walked to the door, and gave it to the Scotchman, who counted it feverishly with trembling fingers, then thrust it in a hip pocket and buttoned the flap, then fished a silver half-dollar from his vest and offered it to Annie, who shook her head solemnly and backed away.

"You overwhelm me," she said, with your generosity. I wish I had found your money. Here's the young man who did." She laid her hand on Bob's shoulder.

The Scot, smiling beneficently, promptly offered the coin to Bob, who promptly refused it, and he would have refused it just as promptly had it been worth a hundred times as much. It was a maxim with him that honesty needs no material reward.

(To be continued)

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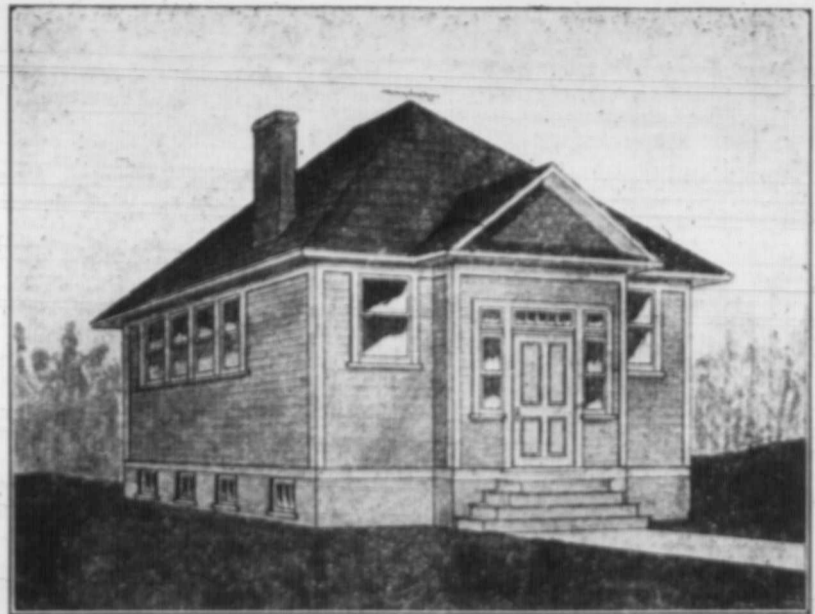
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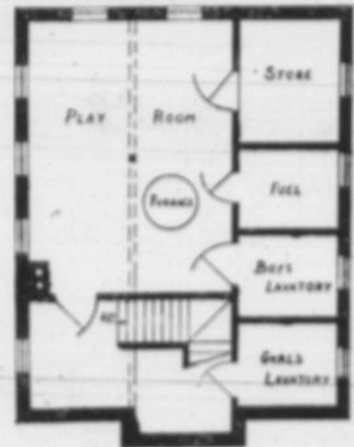
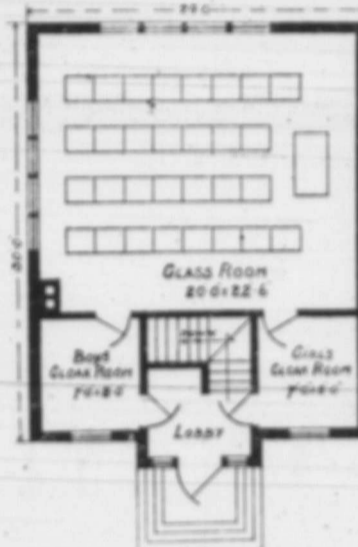


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The school is one story with a cement basement. It is 30 by 24 feet, with seating accommodation for at least

can be built also, and used in spring, summer and fall. The lavatories and stairs are so arranged they can be well divided off from one another. The play room provides a place for not only recreation but for eating lunches. By this provision it is also much easier to keep the school room above clean. All the dirt, noise and inconvenience connected with firing is also confined below. The basement also gives room for the use of manual training and domestic science equipment. It will be found a useful adjunct in many features of boys' and girls' club work, in fact no new one-roomed rural school



thirty pupils. Some of the seats can be stored in the basement and only put down as needed. This is more seats than the average school would need now, but as schools do not wear out in a year or two and our population should grow, we are offering insurance against future changes.

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This plan provides for a basement eight feet high, with a store room, fuel room, furnace room, play room and boys' and girls' lavatories. It ensures warmth and comfort for the pupils. The lavatories provide an alternative for the outhouses so common at rural schools, and which are responsible for serious colds, sickness, inefficient work and serious discomfort. They, of course,

should be without a basement whether it can be put to all the above uses at first or not.

The lobby and cloak rooms are within the main school building. The ceiling in the school room is 10 feet 6 inches high, with four side windows from which the light comes over the children's shoulders. A tiny office for the teacher could easily be arranged in the corner farthest from the door and nearest the teacher's desk, or the library might be put there. It certainly shows consideration and is only fair that a small separate room should be provided in which the teacher can have a little privacy at times, and the school could well be lengthened a few feet to provide for such a room and a library.

Health First—then Education



Chilly rooms and numb fingers are not conducive to learning. For the school plan on this page, the correct thing is the

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Hot Air Heating and Gravity Ventilating System

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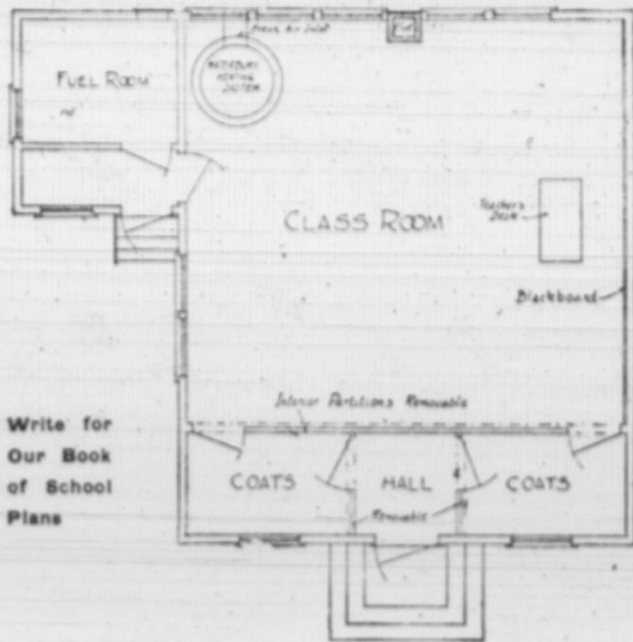
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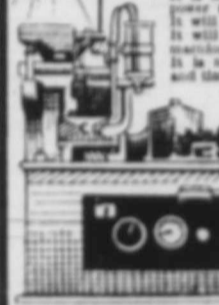
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Handsomely decorated parlor or sitting room Coal Oil Lamp. Shaded with No. "B" burner and chimney. Shade and bowl made of specially treated glass, artistically decorated in a number of beautiful colored designs; twenty-one inches high, mounted on polished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

ACT NOW!

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

COUPON
The Grain Growers' Guide March 14, 1917
Winnipeg
Please reserve for me one of your beautiful parlor lamps and send me full details and instructions for securing the four yearly subscriptions necessary to secure this prize.
Name
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You'll Have Eggs to Hunt Winter as well as Summer

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

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

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

Your money back if it does not produce the eggs, when used according to directions, Mr. J. Brandon, Ayr, Ont., writes as follows:

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

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

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

FREE BOOK
We will send you our 50-page book, describing all the common diseases of stock and poultry; also how to build hen houses, and explains how to raise calves without milk.



Let your scales tell! Let your record sheet tell!

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

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

Royal Purple Stock Specific

Good for horses, cattle sheep and swine. Royal Purple Stock Specific assists stock in securing all the nourishment there is in the food they consume. If you are feeding heavily for milk, or fattening stock, it assists them in digesting and assimilating all the food eaten instead of voiding it in an unused condition. Royal Purple Stock Specific is purely a digester and blood purifier. It will improve the condition of ANY run-down animal on your farm. This is our guarantee, and we will refund the money paid for it, should you fail to get results. If you have a poor, miserable, run-down, hide-bound horse in your possession, try it on him first and be convinced.

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

Royal Purple Stock Specific is put up in 50c. packages, also \$1.50 and \$5.00 air-tight tins.
W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Company, Limited
London, Canada

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

My Poultry Experience

By Nels Linden, Wetaskawin, Alta.

I am engaged in mixed farming in all its branches, including clearing land, pulling stumps, grubbing, raising grain, poultry, horses, cattle, and hogs. The biggest income, however, is from the poultry branch. I have been interested in chickens all my life more or less, but I did not keep any records until ten years ago last spring, when I settled in the place where I live now. It was not long before I came to the conclusion that I must have better chickens or none. Those I had were purchased from neighbors and 50 per cent. of them did not pay their feed and some of them did not pay for the place they occupied on the roosting stick.

"Better chickens or none" was my slogan. I sent for a dozen Brown Leghorn hens and one cock. I fed liberally and got big white eggs and plenty of them. I am sure that I hatched with hens 200 at least, but the young chicks died during the first two weeks almost as fast as the hens were hatching them, and in the fall I had only 13 birds saved of that season's crop.

I know now my trouble was that I fed the parent stock too well. I fed for eggs, not for chicks. However, I thought they were good and brought them into the local fair and won. I am breeding the Single Comb Brown, Rose Comb Brown and Single Comb White Leghorns. I have tried Barred Plymouth Rocks twice but sold out. They were too slow in maturing and producing their first eggs. I believe, however, that if I spent as much money, time and patience on the Rocks as I have on the Leghorns, I would have them quite as satisfactory to me. I have raised for others White Plymouth Rocks that won at Calgary Exhibition in 1913 and Buff Plymouth Rocks that won at the leading shows, including Winnipeg in 1915. I also raised all winners of White Wyandottes at the local fair in 1913, and a bunch of good Columbian Wyandottes.

Methods of Incubation

I have used incubators exclusively for the past seven years. I now have hot water machines, because I believe their system of regulating the heat is as near perfection as possible. An incubator will run differently in different localities. The air is damper in a timbered country, or by a lake than it is on an open windy prairie, and the air is drier in a heated room than a cellar. Such things should be considered in running an incubator and moisture should be supplied accordingly.

Incubator companies should supply with the machines a frame that would fit the machine and which could be placed in the nursery and covered with burlap for the chickens to drop on. Some makes are supplied with nursery drawers with a bottom of building paper, but I think this is too slippery. Other machines are supplied with nothing at all. Where burlap is used, for sanitary

reasons it should be renewed for every hatch.

Setting the Hen

Hens for hatching may be cheaper for many, as there is no expense for brooders or heaters. Eggs may be in the incubator for some time and placed under hens at any time before the nineteenth day of incubation. This is of advantage when trap nests are used and pedigrees of certain matings are wanted and also early in spring when the weather is cold. Eggs under a hen are apt to get chilled and smashed. Some hens, however, get nervous when the eggs hatch, and sometimes about the fourteenth day. Infertile eggs tested and taken out from the incubator are good enough for such a hen to sit on for a couple of weeks. Care should be taken not to give a hen too many such eggs as they are harder to keep warm, because there is no animal heat in them. Such eggs are also used for finding if a hen will set, feed and go back to nest regularly and without trouble. The best time to give eggs to hens is at night.

No setting hen should be allowed to go out among male birds. The latter chase the hen and she may not get the feed or dust bath, and may even forget all about the eggs. I have different makes of brooders in use now. I have tried the phlo system of a natural heat, but it makes too much work. I have two hot water brooders, both of which have been reconstructed by me. I made half of the top with glass, the curtain in front is placed in the centre just in front of the tank and in front in a door hinged at the top provided with a curtain. I have one made from a Peerless brooder, heater and lamp. The hot air pipe extends to about three feet and gives heat sufficient for two compartments. I have also had to re-arrange other brooders.

Taking Off The Hatch

What a chick needs is rest and heat for the first two or three days. When a hatch is off, which is about thirty-six hours after the first chick bursts the shell, the incubator is opened, all shells, dead in shells and eggs that did not hatch and the egg tray are removed. The door is left open about the width of a lead pencil and left so under a heat of about 100 degrees for thirty-six hours more without food being provided. The brooder is heated and provided with fresh litter. Out chaff is used, gathered in the fall and stored away in a colony coop. Now is the time for the first feed. Some chickens are 72 hours old and all over 36 hours. This feed consists of scalded milk and some clean sand on a run specially prepared for the first feed. The next day bread crumbs and more scalded milk, also litter in run. The bill of fare may be gradually increased with rolled oats and chick feed as prepared by dealers. After the chicks are a week old some green cut bone or bone meal may be



A champion White Leghorn cock. The Leghorn has been developed here as a very high egg producer. It is a very high egg producer, has high vitality and is a special purpose breed. The Leghorn was developed in Italy. The hens are non-sitters, and the eggs usually are of high hatching power.

Washing Machine

Reversible Wringer

Easy control, guaranteed to be the best on the market. Will not injure the finest fabric.
Price \$22.00

Shipping weight 125 lbs.

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3/4 inch, extra long thread, each...6c

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12 inch, crucible steel, Each \$2.45
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These shares are guaranteed to be exact duplicates and to fit your plow.

Buy your shares from the Stover Company and get good shares at right prices. Beware of imitations. Write for complete list.

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Write for Special Harness Circular.



given. I have tried boiled eggs but without much success. There are more chicks killed by over-feeding than by anything else. Cleanliness is the key to success. Sunshine and outside grass run is good. Care should be taken that the chicks are not left outside too long and so get chilled.

Cost of Feeding

I do not keep a record of how much it takes for a brood, but about 50 pounds of bone meal, 300 pounds of oatmeal and 200 pounds of chick feed is sufficient to raise 500 chicks till four months old. I have all the wheat on the farm and never keep track of how much of this is used for old or young stock.

It is now seven years since I tried to fatten cockerels. I had six Barred Rock cockerels fattened and plucked. They appeared to be as nice as any dressed bird at any show. I sold them to a butcher who cut the heads off before he took the weight and paid me 12 1/2 cents a pound. Those were the last dressed birds I sold, and next season I got rid of all my mongrels.

I have been exceptionally successful breeding winter layers, and this has been proved at the Alberta provincial egg-laying contest in competition with the best. The March and first part of April hatched pullets will not as a rule turn out to be winter layers. They mature and commence to lay in August and September. I had a pullet last year in October just like an old hen of the Leghorn variety. The winter layers will come from the last part of April and first part of May hatches. They will mature after the cold weather sets in, usually in the middle of November.

Selling Eggs and Poultry

I live a little too far out in the country to take up the business of selling eggs for hatching, and it is not profitable for me. The hatching season is too short and if shipped early the eggs are liable to be chilled in transit. My object is to raise poultry till maturity, and sell for breeding in mated trios, pens or dozen lots. Every shipment is shipped in a specially made crate, and not more than a dozen birds are put in one crate. When sold in lots of five or more I figure 72 inches of floor space to the bird, and more if shipped a distance taking two days or more. All crates are provided with water cups if I expect they will be in transportation over night.

The eggs I shipped before the 1916 season were sent in Morgan style egg baskets, but this year I tried the "Safety," a box made of half-inch lumber with a sliding lid and a handle at the top for convenience. I find them no safer than the cardboard boxes. If a stronger box is used the express company handles them more carelessly. I pack with a cardboard sheet at the bottom and top and bran in between each compartment for eggs. After the weather turns more favorable each egg is specially wrapped in paper before being placed. I never had complaints about broken eggs before last season. I make good any losses and I guarantee everything as represented. All eggs are marked, and I can tell customers what breeding is behind certain marks and if it is advisable to mate them over with standard points in view. I get cash in advance from all new customers. Old customers only need to tell me what they want and I send it, set a price and, if not satisfactory, the customer has a chance to set a price. Satisfied customers first is my belief and rule. I can see between the lines whether I have a poultry man to deal with or not, and the more experienced the easier he is to satisfy. I never sent anything C.O.D. yet and it is against my rule. I haven't sold any dressed poultry or poultry for market for the last six years, and no pullets that I recommend are sold for less than two dollars, but occasionally I sell some the color of which is not so good for \$1.50. Cockerels are sold till November for \$1.00 each. After November 1 and till they are all sold I charge \$2.00 for one and \$1.50 for an additional bird in one shipment. Male birds are partitioned off in the crate after November 1 and one water cup placed in each compartment. I have sold both pullets and

cockerels as high as \$10 each, the only occasion when the best was wanted.

I will not raise mongrels. The 1910 Standard of Perfection allows sixty-seven different varieties that can be raised for eggs and meat, and there is not a perfect bird in any of these yet. Consequently I think it is up to us to improve.

Opinions on Prizes

I have exhibited poultry in Alberta for the last eight years with success. The system now that allows prizes under a tabulated list, so that the more competition the more prizes will be awarded, is a good one. However, silver cups awarded are fine for some people that have plenty of room and time to keep them clean.

I have my own ideas regarding special prizes, and Mrs. Linden agrees with them. I won a special prize of a ham that was awarded at the provincial show at Lethbridge a year ago. A ham gives better satisfaction to the family than a silver trophy. I won five specials in Edmonton in 1916. One was goods to a certain value. I selected a Hudson's Bay blanket. It was 32 degrees below when I left home for an eleven-mile drive to the station with my poultry for Edmonton. Mrs. Linden, during the show, told me over the phone that it was 55 below zero at home. That Hudson's Bay blanket I won gave me better service than a silver cup could.

I raise Leghorns only, and they should only be raised for egg production. By a little closer cutting every year standard requirements can be kept up and improved upon without sacrificing the egg production. Leghorns should be carefully handled, as some hens are tame for one person while another will frighten them, and it does not pay. They are a highly nervous breed.

Some of the Discouragements

Six years ago I was away on a home-stand for a few days in May. Mrs. Linden and the children were home alone. A very windy night came and the lamp went out in the outside brooder. Mrs. Linden lighted it again and in the morning, about 5 o'clock, she looked thru the bedroom window to see the smoke coming from the brooder. She rushed out, threw the lamp out, or rather pieces of it, as it fell apart in her hands, and put out the fire, and of 111 chicks 34 came to life.

Two years ago I had a March hatched brood of 37, about 10 weeks old, for my own showing during the summer. The first week in May these were placed in a colony house. A converted box, 20 by 24 by 8 inches, with a curtain in front was used as a brooder. They used to go in nicely, but one evening they went on the top lunched up in a corner and in less than fifteen minutes eleven were smothered.

Three years ago I noticed my bunch of young ones was reduced at the rate of about twenty a week for three weeks and could not account for this. Before another month five weasels were caught. Last spring a weasel went under the concrete foundation, thru the curtain and into a brooder and killed every chick, between forty and fifty. Next night my boys set thirty-five traps and the weasel was caught. I believe weasels this summer killed 200 chickens for me. One weasel was shot measuring 24 inches. The dogs chased it up a tree.

A cockerel may be used for breeding purposes as long as he proves vigorous. I have used them up to four years old. I would rather breed to an old bird that I know breeds well than to a young one that threw about 75 per cent cockerels. I will not keep hens for laying over the third season, except that particular one has proved to be a very good breeder. When too old they are liable to get too fat and not give fertile eggs, and maybe no eggs at all.

In closing I may say that in raising the chicks the colony house system is the only satisfactory system I have tried. I have fourteen that are spread over the ground in rows for convenience of cleaning, watering and feeding. The chicks are placed in these at about two months old. A portable fence about 2 feet high and 12 by 16 feet wide and long is provided. The sides consist of

Continued on Page 26

PROTECT YOUR GRAIN AGAINST SMUT—USE THE IMPERIAL AUTOMATIC GRAIN PICKLER



so simply is it made and used that it might well be called a "One-man" Pickler, for one man is all that is needed to do the work.

With a large sized bucket that holds a good quantity of the pickling solution, placed conveniently, as you can see in the illustration, it is possible to handle a big quantity of grain without stopping to refill the bucket.

The hopper, too, is large and made with slides at the bottom to regulate the flow of grain down over the mixing boards, as in the illustration. Of course, it is just as easy by means of the wheels applied in the bucket to regulate the flow of the pickling solution as that you can adjust it to do the work just the way you want it done.

Not only is it unusually weather-factory in this way but, because of its handling only one man to operate, it is, as well, a time saver for the farmer when every minute counts.

As to the thoroughness of the work it does, we have had frequent assurances from farmers who have used it, that it is just as thoroughly satisfactory in its work as any one-man pickler on the market at the present time.

Still another advantage is its low price. We are still offering it at our special sale price of \$8.75 and you can order from this advertisement, using the money given for the pickler in our return to one catalogue.

578991. Automatic Grain Pickler. Cost: \$8.75 plus freight

GRAIN SCOOP NOT INCLUDED

Takes 1 1/2 times first-class freight rate. Shipped from Winnipeg.

T. EATON CO LIMITED WINNIPEG CANADA

Shipping Weight 36 Pounds

Boys and Girls

Get This Illustrated Book Free

The Guide has published a little book entitled "Raising the Standard of Agriculture in Western Canada." The purpose of this book is to encourage our boys and girls to take a deeper interest in improving the standard of produce raised in Western Canada, it will tell you how you can secure absolutely free pure bred poultry (including eggs for hatching), pure-bred hogs, registered seed potatoes and fodder corn. It contains many interesting illustrations showing how boys and girls have successfully engaged in various branches of farm work. This little book will be especially interesting to members of boys and girls clubs thruout the West, and the stock which The Guide is giving away will be eligible for exhibiting at your school fair.

Fill out the coupon below with your name and address and mail it to The Guide office, we will then send you this nicely illustrated book, which tells you all about our big free offers, and will give you an opportunity of making a successful start in those branches of farm work in which you are most interested.

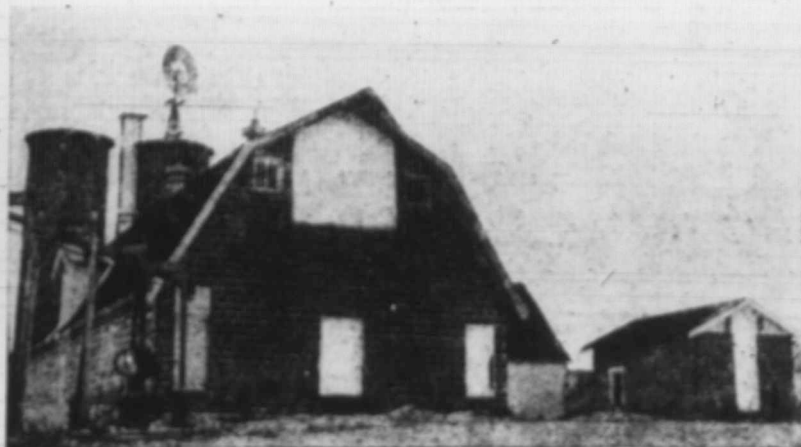
Mail your coupon today to The Circulation Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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Form with fields for Name, Post Office, Province, Age, and address to Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Includes date March 14th, 1917 and request for a copy of the book "Raising the Standard of Agriculture in Western Canada."

Are you going to Build this Spring ?

IF SO, you owe it to yourselves to consider carefully the many advantages to be gained through using Hollow Tile for your walls. The first cost exceeds but very little that of wood, and is cheaper than stone, brick or concrete. The result is a permanent fireproof building, which is of vital consideration, particularly where a high pressure water system is not available. Furthermore, as the Hollow Blocks comprise two dead air spaces, you secure the very necessary insulation against the extreme temperatures of this climate.



Dairy Barn, Silos and Milk House Built of Hollow Tile

You don't buy a horse because he's cheap. You get one that can do the work! So, for Economy and Durability—Build with HOLLOW TILE

DOMINION FIRE PROOFING CO., LTD.

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ALBERTA CLAY PRODUCTS COMPANY, LIMITED, Manufacturers

FREE Registered POTATOES

Offer Still Open

Potatoes are out of sight, they have gone up 80 cents a bushel in two weeks. American buyers are scouring the country, and there is a danger of a shortage in seed. The Guide has been fortunate in securing a limited quantity of registered seed potatoes. We have for distribution "Table Talk" and "Irish Cobbler." These registered seed potatoes if bought on the market would probably cost you from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bushel. Both varieties have been grown under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and are registered stock, which means that they are the very choicest and best quality seed. Every tuber is perfect, and none of them weigh more than six ounces nor less than three ounces, and they are absolutely free from all spots, scabs or disease of any kind. Any person who secures either of these varieties will be entitled to use them as foundation stock for producing registered seed, and can join the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. "Irish Cobbler" potatoes are excellent cookers, they mature later than most varieties, their keeping qualities are good, and at the Provincial Fair at Saskatoon, in January, "Irish Cobbler" took first prize as an early white potato. "Table Talk" is a smooth white potato with shallow eyes and an excellent cooker. As a table potato it has no superior, and it always brings a good price on the market.

Our "Table Talk" potatoes will be put up in one and a half bushel sacks, and "Irish Cobbler" in one bushel sacks. In both cases the sacks will be sealed with the official seal of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

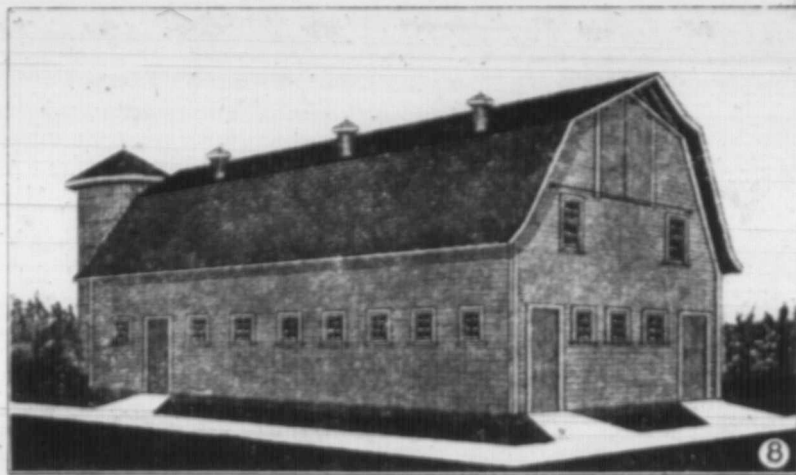
We have only a limited quantity of these potatoes, and those who wish to secure some of them will need to act quickly. We are giving these potatoes away to any person who will collect a few subscriptions to The Guide in their own locality. Any person who will collect four yearly subscriptions to The Guide, new or renewal, at \$1.50, and send \$6.00 in cash to The Guide office, will be entitled to one and a half bushel sack of "Table Talk" or a one bushel sack of "Irish Cobbler" potatoes, or if you can collect any two-year subscriptions at \$3.00, we will count them the same as two one-year subscriptions at \$1.50. Your subscriptions may be sent in all at one time or at different times.

With the price of potatoes steadily advancing there is no doubt that the demand for this registered seed will be tremendous and that our small supply will soon be exhausted. If you want some of these potatoes, get your subscriptions in at once.

Address all correspondence to Circulation Department—

Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg



A FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BARN

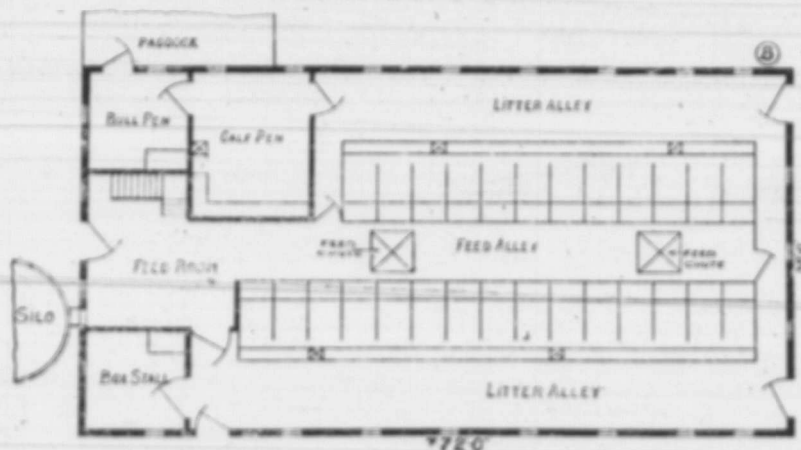
This barn will accommodate 27 cows. It contains a bull pen and a box stall for cows about to come in. The cows face into a feed alley of liberal width, and there is plenty of room behind for a litter carrier. The feed room is good and roomy and handy for special feeding of the calves or pregnant cows and the silage can be forked directly into it. The silo is 28 feet high and 13 feet in diameter.

The barn is 14 feet high to the eaves and the stable ceiling 8 feet 6 inches high. This leaves the side wall of the loft 5 feet high. From stable floor to the peak is 23 feet and the door for operating a hay fork thru is 12 feet

ber, and naturally the foregoing specifications as well as the estimate of cost have been based on this standard. Many excellent building materials are at present on the market, any reliable make of which may well be used. For instance, outside, metal siding, concrete, brick, etc., may be used instead of lumber; and for the roof, metal shingles or prepared roofing materials, the basis of which is felt and asphalt.

Estimate of Cost

Prices on lumber and building materials are changing all the time, so that the following estimate is only good for prices at this date. Lumber is



high and 10 feet wide. As the perspective shows there are eight windows on each side and three in the end. Each builder, of course, can vary the size of these windows to suit himself. They certainly should always be of good size. There are five ventilators (straight pipes), three on one side and two on the other. The plan provides for the Rutherford system of ventilation with intakes about 18 inches above the floor level. The feed alley is 6 feet wide and the litter alley is 7 feet 2 inches from gutter to wall. The bull pen is 10 feet by 10 feet, the box stall the same size and the calf pen 11 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6 inches. The feed room is 13 feet by 14 feet 6 inches. All doors are hinged, 4 feet wide and allow plenty of room for a litter carrier.

The standard building material is lum-

bered basis 40 cent freight rate and remaining materials f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Lumber, 32,400 b.d. ft. 40M.	
shingles, f.o.b. 40c. point..	\$ 940.00
Millwork, f.o.b. Winnipeg ..	35.00
Hardware, paper, nails, f.o.b. Winnipeg	90.00
Metal ventilators and eave troughing	60.00
Sling-carrier, complete, f.o.b. Winnipeg	53.00
Steel stalls	127.00
Paint	66.00
Cement	104.00
Silo	190.00
	\$1,663.00

Complete working drawings for Guide Barn No. 8 can be obtained for \$1.50 from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers Guide, Winnipeg.

MAX Galvanized Corrugated Sheets

REPRESENT MAXIMUM VALUE IN BUILDING MATERIALS

BARN No. 8 When covered with Max Brand Products will be materially increased in value. **EVERLASTING, LIGHTNING PROOF, FIREPROOF.**

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A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;
30 " 16th April, 1917;
30 " 15th May, 1917;
26 " 15th June, 1917.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred and fifty million dollars, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of April, 1917, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the April instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada will be allowed a commission of three-eighths of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.

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GUIDE

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.O.L., President
 JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager
 V. O. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

The Branches of this Bank are prepared to encourage the development of the Western livestock industry by extending liberal credits to good farmers to purchase breeder and feeder livestock.



THE STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA
 HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches Throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

WINNIPEG—Main Office

455 Main Street

EST'D 1872

Branch—Portage Ave., Opp. Eaton's.

Do You Need Assistance in Solving the Intricate Problems of Finance?

We will give you advice free of charge, if you will write or call upon us.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY
 WILLS PREPARED ESTATES MANAGED

Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation, Limited

102 DARKE BLOCK, REGINA, SASK.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL 1854 CHARTER

The great lesson that this war teaches is the necessity of thrift, and unless that lesson is taken generally and seriously to heart a part of the sacrifice involved will have been in vain.



"There is no gain so certain as that which arises from sparing what you have."

—Johnson.

Full compound interest paid at highest bank rate on Savings Deposits of One Dollar and upwards.

Branches and Connections Throughout Canada

WINNIPEG OFFICE

426 Main Street

W. A. MACHAFFIE
 Manager

713

Farmers' Splendid Opportunity

The undersigned have for sale an excellent farm of 2,400 acres, belonging to Trust Estate under their care, a large proportion of which is under cultivation, with excellent buildings, situated in the Brandon district, having over 400 acres of summerfallow ready for spring sowing, and which, together with a full line of implements, horses and cattle, will be sold by private sale. In these days when wheat is getting close to \$9 per bushel, land at \$25 to \$30 an acre, with all the improvements needful, is being practically sold for "a song," and the man who buys the property in question will be getting a real snap. For full particulars apply to—

The Standard Trusts Company

346 MAIN STREET

WINNIPEG

PAYING OFF MORTGAGES

The Guide has received a number of enquiries from farmers who are in a position to pay off their mortgages. In quite a number of cases the mortgage companies have declined to accept payment, stating that the contract did not call for full payment until maturity of the mortgage and they therefore, were not in a position to accept it. A number of farmers have asked their legal standing in this matter.

Most farm mortgages are made for five years, the some are for longer terms. Mortgage contracts invariably provide that when a borrower fails to meet his payments, either on interest or principal, the entire loan becomes due and payable and the mortgage company may proceed to collect it. On the other hand the mortgage also contains a clause generally that even when a borrower is overdue and his entire loan can be called by the company, he cannot legally pay in the entire amount of the loan unless the company is willing to accept it. Very few mortgage contracts make any provision for repaying the entire loan before the five year period, and if such payment is made it would have to be upon terms agreed upon with the mortgage company. Many companies, as a rule, will accept full payment of a mortgage loan at any time. The usual procedure is to charge a bonus equal to six month's interest if the loan is repaid within two years of the date of contract and a bonus equal to three month's interest after two years. In the case of companies loaning trust funds, it sometimes happens that mortgages are allocated to certain funds and there may be a difficulty in arranging to have them paid off before maturity. This, however, can usually be arranged.

There is no legal provision for paying off a mortgage before five years, it happens there is full provision by law for paying it any time after that date. Under the Interest Act of the Dominion Parliament any person may pay off a mortgage loan in full after it has run for five years, no matter what the length of the contract may be. If the full amount of the loan and interest outstanding after five years together with a bonus of three months' interest is offered to the mortgage company they must accept it or they cannot by law collect any further interest on the loan.

The new rural credit bills being placed on the statute books in the three prairie provinces at the present time will have a material effect upon the system of repaying mortgages. Each one of these bills provides that under the government system a man may pay off his loan at any annual payment date, upon very definite and reasonable terms. Undoubtedly the private lending companies will adjust their business on the same terms as the government systems. It would be well for farmers having mortgages to get a copy of their mortgage contract and study it. Any mortgage company will supply a copy of the contract for a moderate fee, probably \$1.00, as was agreed upon between the mortgage managers and the organized farmers at their conference last summer.

HAIL INSURANCE LOSSES

In view of the intense interest throughout the entire West in the question of loss by hail, the following report from the superintendent of insurance for Saskatchewan is published in full—

The total income received by the line insurance companies in Saskatchewan was \$1,417,853.21 and their total loss which they paid in full \$1,872,408.75. The difference between these two amounts however, does not fully indicate their loss. It is estimated that it requires 30 per cent. on the business received to cover commissions, adjustments and general office expenditures. This means that they lost an additional 30 per cent. on \$1,417,853.21, or \$425,355.96, which added to their loss of \$1,872,408.75, makes a total of \$2,297,764.71, or a loss in expenditures over receipts of \$879,911.50.

The province of Alberta fared much better than Saskatchewan. Their total income was \$1,280,556.50, and their total paid out loss \$1,044,285.37. Taking 30 per cent. on their premiums for operating expenses, or \$384,166.95, this added to their loss of \$1,044,285.37, makes a

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Assets Exceed \$33,000,000

MONEY TO LOAN

Current Rate of Interest
 Favorable terms of Repayment
 No Commission charged
 Borrowers

Geo. F. R. Harris, Manager
 298 Garry St., Winnipeg

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.

Head Office, 701 Somerset Building
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

A purely Western Company, operating in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
 Ideal Policies for the farmer.
 Low Rates—High Cash Guarantees.
 Simple Contracts backed by Adequate Reserves.
 Government Deposits, \$120,000.00.
 A Post Card will bring you a Calendar or Annual Statement.

Chr. Smith & Co.

Connaught Building

SASKATOON, SASK.

Money to Loan at 8 per cent. on improved farms. No commission charged to borrowers.

HAIL INSURANCE

DEBENTURES

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

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

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
 WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL
 EDMONTON REGINA
 SASKATOON

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES

Book "Patent Protection" Free
BABCOCK & BONS
 Formerly Patent Office Building, Wash. 1877
 25 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
 BRANCHES: OTTAWA AND WASHINGTON

Make Your Will at Home for 35c

Don't delay. Do it now. Sold by druggists and stationers, 35c., or by mail (3 for \$1).

BAX WILL FORM CO. Room 171C, 163 College Street, Toronto.

The Popular Verdict

It is sometimes advisable to "follow the crowd"—to accept the popular verdict.

In respect to Life Insurance, for example, it is clear that very strong reasons must have influenced the numerous persons whose applications for protection have, for ten successive years, given The Great-West Life the largest Canadian Business of all the Canadian Companies.

Low rates—high profits—liberal policy conditions—have been the reasons.

Ask for information, and for pamphlet showing the Profits the Great-West Life policy-holders are receiving.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Dept. "I" Head Office: WINNIPEG

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special FARMERS' POLICY. There is none better. See our Local Agent or write for his address to—CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Weyburn Security Bank

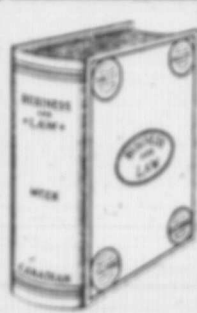
Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament. HEAD OFFICE: Weyburn, Sask. Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan. H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Farms For Sale and Rent

in the Winnipeg District, large tract of prairie land suitable for breaking this year. American Land and Loan Co. 430 1/2 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Alberta Farms. PROMPT SERVICE AND BEST CURRENT TERMS. Associated Mortgage Investors Granite Bldg. Rochester, N.Y.



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

The book is cheaply bound in parchment, is printed in plain type and contains 600 pages. Its regular price is \$3.75, but The Guide will send it free, and postage prepaid to anyone who will enclose two subscriptions (one or renewal) to the Guide at \$1.50 each and send the names of the subscribers and the money enclosed to The Guide office, or one two-year subscription at \$2.00 will earn this book. Circulation Dept. GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

total of \$1,428,452.32, or a loss in expenditure over receipts of \$147,895.82.

Superintendent's Report

According to the reports filed with Arthur E. Fisher, superintendent of insurance, by the companies engaged in the hail insurance business during 1916 in Saskatchewan, the hail loss ratio approximates on the average 132 per cent. of the premium income. When to this percentage is added the underwriting expense which covers commissions, adjustments and general office expenditure and which averages 30 per cent., it will be seen at a glance how disastrous for the stock companies has been the hail season of 1916. In short, the companies have not only paid out the total amount of money received by way of premiums, but they have also paid from their reserves an additional amount equal to 62 per cent. of the 1916 premium income.

The following tabulated report shows the gross income and gross losses of each company operating in the province this year. Many of the companies accepted notes in payment of premiums and in this schedule the note premium has been considered on the cash basis.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Premiums, Losses Paid. Rows for 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916.

In the compiling of the above figures no account has been taken of the matter of re-insurance, hence official figures which will be obtainable at a later date will show quite a difference in the actual loss sustained by each company, altho the gross amount of loss will remain practically the same.

A Comparison

The losses of the different companies in Saskatchewan during 1916 gives some idea of the severity of the hail season of this year:

Table with 3 columns: Company Name, Premiums, Losses. Lists various insurance companies and their financial data for 1916.

The insurance branch of the Province of Alberta reports the 1916 experience of the stock companies as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Company Name, Premiums, Losses. Lists various insurance companies and their financial data for 1916.

UNION BANK OF CANADA



Loans for Livestock

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.00 TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED \$109,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada

Head Office, Winnipeg. Total Assets over \$109,000,000. Deposits over \$85,000,000.

Choice Farm Lands

WILD AND IMPROVED FOR SALE

We own and have for sale thousands of acres of improved and raw lands in the recognized wheat districts of Saskatchewan, viz.: Zeneta, Esterhazy, Broadview, Grenfell and Young, Sask. All of our lands were carefully selected several years ago; soil is best; distance, one-half to eight miles from good towns, on main lines of Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways.

We only want First Class Successful Farmers who can make good if given the easy terms we offer. No others need apply.

At Zeneta and Young, Sask., we operate two big wheat ranches of several thousand acres, and buyers of our farms located near those ranches are welcome at all times to consult our Superintendents.

We are not simply in the real estate business, but our large permanent interests in Western Canada make us vitally interested in the personal success of every farmer who buys our farms.

Our prices and terms to right parties will be found very reasonable. Crop payments if desired.

Map showing location of lands and appointment made to see lands on application to our representatives named below.

F. A. BEAN PROPERTIES

ALBERT SCHAAL, Zeneta, Sask. JAMES SCOLLEY, Young, Sask. M. H. NEILL, Grenfell, Sask.

HELP WIN THE WAR

By Investing in

Canada's Victory War Loan

It is a patriotic duty on the part of everyone to invest in this loan,

Such an investment not only yields a high rate of interest—nearly 5 1/2 per cent.—but gives a security of unsurpassed character,

When normal conditions return, the market value of your security will undoubtedly advance very greatly.

Your subscription, large or small, will help to make this Loan an outstanding success, intimating to the world Canada's determination to see the War through to a satisfactory conclusion.

Great Britain's wonderful Victory Loan of over Five Billions of Dollars was made possible because the people there invested their savings, no matter how small the amount. We feel sure that our people will make Canada's Loan successful, and do proportionately as well as the Motherland.

If you have any thought of subscribing write to us, or fill-out and mail the coupon below. We will look after your subscription and deliver your Bonds to you without any charge for our services. If at any time in the future you desire to sell your Bonds, the services of our organization are at your disposal.

Canada Bond Corporation, Ltd.

TORONTO, CANADA

W. K. GEORGE, President.

SIR JOHN C. EATON, Vice-Pres. SIR JAMES AIKINS, Vice-Pres.

CANADA BOND CORPORATION, LTD.

55 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Gentlemen:—If the conditions of the Dominion War Loan, when announced, are satisfactory to me I would like to invest \$..... in the Victory Loan. Please send me full particulars.

It is understood that you will handle my subscription without any charge to me.

Full Name

Address

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE - WAWANESA, MANITOBA

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Premium notes on hand	8803,681.44	Reserve for unearned premiums	\$ 41,651.08
Office building and lots	12,672.06	Surplus	928,545.77
Office furniture	2,538.78		
Premium in agents' hands	372.47		
Mortgages on farm property	15,000.00		
Debentures	10,000.00		
Accrued interest	193.15		
Cash in bank Dec. 31, 1916	125,456.39		
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1916	282.56		
Total	8970,196.85	Total	8970,196.85
RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1915	\$ 354.84	Losses	\$ 96,373.69
Cash in bank Dec. 31, 1915	83,018.70	Salaries	20,999.06
Premiums	40,640.75	Agents' commissions	23,703.00
Assessments	161,638.61	Fire inspection	4,741.85
Interest	2,488.71	Printing and stationery	2,632.97
		Postage	4,045.93
		Rebates	2,008.35
		Advertising	207.28
		Directors' fees	549.55
		Office furniture	113.80
		Real estate	1,632.20
		Traveling expenses	2,168.91
		Fuel and light	513.75
		Legal expenses	182.98
		Audit, 1915	168.75
		Audit, 1916	425.00
		Freight and express	26.19
		Telephone and telegraph	131.88
		Taxes, government and local	591.90
		Commissions on collections	544.46
		Insurance premiums	198.59
		Caretaking	300.00
		Licenses	222.50
		Sundries	910.66
		Cash in bank Dec. 31, 1916	125,456.39
		Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1916	282.56
	8288,141.61		8288,141.61
Policies in force	33,107		
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1916	856,128,717		
Increase in business during 1916	8,053,428		

THIS COMPANY INSURES FARM PROPERTY ONLY

ITS HIGH STANDING ITS LARGE RESOURCES
ITS WILLINGNESS TO SERVE

In small matters as well as large, makes the

UNION TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

An Ideal Institution for handling your Estate.

REGINA, SASK.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

205

BONDS

Is there any doubt as to the advisability of bonding officials holding positions of Trust? Is there any argument in favor of the Personal Surety as against a Corporate Surety?

We issue Fidelity Guarantee Bonds, Administration and Succession Duty Bonds, also

Automobile and Fire Insurance

London Guarantee and Accident Company, Ltd.

GEO. WEIR, General Manager for Canada, Toronto.

Branch Offices at Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton.

Hail Insurance Agents Wanted in Saskatchewan

THE ACADIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Liability Guaranteed by The Phoenix Assurance Company Ltd. of London, Eng.

Total Assets Exceed Eighty-Four Million Dollars

Apply—Hail Department 409 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man.

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

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

MUSSELMAN MAKES REPLY

Editor, Guide:—In the Mail Bag of the issue of the Guide, February 28, appeared a long letter headed "Crerar Makes Corrections," in which Mr. Crerar calls into question the fairness of a number of passages in the annual report of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, as submitted to the annual convention at Moose Jaw. In his opening paragraph Mr. Crerar states, "Good relationship between the organizations can only be maintained by a frank understanding of the position of each other." Then he proceeds to attack the unanimous report of the executive of the association and in contrast to uphold the company, as he states, "before the members of the Saskatchewan Association who are readers of The Guide," in surprising contradiction to his concurrence with President Maharg at the Moose Jaw convention that "bygones should be bygones and our differences dropped."

It does seem a pity the The Guide should be made the medium for Mr. Crerar's criticism of this report, which was adopted by the convention, and that he should go out of his way to publish figures which are misleading, and hence discreditable to the association, thus forcing the publication of the facts herein set forth. It was the hope of the writer that at least The Guide might not become a medium for the discussion of differences of opinion between the company and the association. However, since the discussion has been launched by Mr. Crerar in its pages the answer must also appear therein in justice to the executive of the association and the delegates who adopted its report.

Regarding Amalgamation

Surely this question of amalgamation or absorption of the Saskatchewan organizations by The Grain Growers' Grain Company or the United Grain Growers, as it is to be called, can now be left alone. The convention settled once for all, and by an overwhelming majority, the fact that the organized farmers of Saskatchewan mean to retain control of their own affairs. In so far as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company's shareholders are concerned, we may rest assured that they will never go back to being merely a grain forwarding body, or being a buying agent for some other concern.

It should be borne in mind that, by their own annual statement, The Grain Growers' Grain Company owns only 14 elevators, while the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company owns 261 and has a large building program for the current season. In so far as the distribution of supplies is concerned the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association did as much business in Saskatchewan alone, as The Grain Growers' Grain Company did, exclusive of machinery, in the three provinces combined.

The important fact remains, in spite of Mr. Crerar's explanation, that at the last meeting called to consider the federation of the various farmers' bodies on the basis of complete provincial autonomy and joint ownership by the provincial bodies of an inter-provincial wholesale body, the Saskatchewan representatives were told that if they would not accept the terms offered, that is, give over the selling end of the Elevator Company's business, then The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Alberta Company would become one by amalgamation, and hints were dropped of an active policy of expansion to be undertaken in Saskatchewan. Of course this closed all discussion on federation so far as the Saskatchewan representatives were concerned, but no one in Saskatchewan, so far as the writer is aware, has any slightest objection to the amalgamation of these two bodies which have heretofore been so largely dependent upon each other. Amalgamation for them was probably necessary and expedient.

We wish the amalgamated body every success and sincerely hope that it may prove itself capable as it anticipates of improving the present service of the bodies concerned, but Saskatchewan, which has always been the leader in co-operative movements, has a complete organization of its own, whose service could scarcely be improved by amalgamation with it, and it is not prepared to yield to another control of its affairs.

Sphere for Co-operative Activities

Following the decision of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by unanimous vote of the convention in 1914 to constitute its own central the wholesale purchasing body for the requirements of its locals, The Grain Growers' Grain Company promptly circularized the locals of the association representing itself as being "their own central agency," asking the local secretaries for "special assistance" in working up this business for the company, and asking further that the circular letter in question be "read and discussed publicly at your next association meeting," and stating that "anything which you can do to induce your members to buy co-operatively thru their own central agency, etc.," meaning not the central association but The Grain Growers' Grain Company. This aggressive effort on the part of the company to forestall the newly undertaken central activities of the association was keenly resented not only by the central but by many locals of the association as well.

The greatest difference, however, has always arisen from the fact that the company is a mail order catalog house, selling to all whom it can induce to buy, while the central of the association exists only to serve its own locals, by whom it is owned and controlled and it has never seemed fair to the writer that while the company is seeking business of the farmers direct it should also seek to do business with the association's locals. Outside of machinery the great bulk of the business done even by the company in the distribution of supplies could not be done without the organization of these locals. In fact the big end of the work in making collective purchasing possible consists in the organization of the farmers into local units.

The Tentative Proposals

No one expects the company to "get out of Saskatchewan." This is a free country and this great province has room for all comers who can render a real service, and there are some commodities, such as machinery, which cannot easily be handled in bulk shipments to locals, and which for a long time to come must be handled principally by direct sale to individuals via the catalog route. The tentative proposals made from time to time to the company by the association, aiming at some amicable division of the field of distribution in Saskatchewan in such manner as to avoid direct competition and duplication of facilities and yet to continue to fully serve and support the local associations, recognized the foregoing fact and suggested that there might be a division of the business along the lines of leaving entirely to the company the handling of those commodities such as machinery, which must be sold direct to the individual, and leaving to the association without competition from the company those commodities in the handling of which the organization of locals is essential. These suggestions were made to Mr. Crerar in person by the writer on a number of different occasions. By refusing to consider or by mere evasion of the consideration of these proposals and by its failure to make any counter proposals the company certainly refused to recognize any sphere for the co-operative activities of the central of the association, just as is stated in the unanimous report of the executive and which Mr. Crerar states "is not correct."

It may not be amiss to add here that

Let The STERLING TRACTOR

Fill the Gaps in Labor



12-24 H.P.

See what the British Government are doing

"We hope to make the tractor plow fill the gaps caused by the shortage of labor. For this reason we are going to import 2,000, or as many as we can, from America. We are going to equip them with headlights for night plowing. Laborers can only work 8 hours, but tractors can work 24 hours."—
Sir Arthur I. G. Director General of Food Production—in Associated Press interview.
What is true in the British Isles is true in Western Canada. What are you going to do to meet your labor shortage?

Use a Sterling Light Tractor

and you can meet the labor shortage, increase your crop area and lower the cost of your crop production. The Sterling is the most up-to-date light tractor on the market. Burns either gasoline or kerosene. Will handle all the power operations—draw or stationary—on your farm. Costs \$1,170 f.o.b. Winnipeg. Sold Direct to You.

Write at once for particulars of our Direct-from-Factory Selling Plan. Ask for folder. "More Farm Help for 1917."

Sterling Engine Works

LIMITED
Dept. G, Foot of Water Street
WINNIPEG MAN.

"THERE'S A REASON"

We will be glad to send you our booklets, prices and particulars of any of the undermentioned goods, if you will kindly place a X against any you are interested in. We know we can sell you these articles at a less price and give you more money for your Hides and Furs than any house in Canada.

Harness, Halters and Leather.
Ladies' Hudson Seal, Muskrat Coats, Mink, Wolf and other Fur Sets.

Tanning Hides and Furs for Robes, Coats, Rugs and Leather.

Price List of Hides and Raw Furs

Tanners in the West for over 20 years

Wheat City Tannery

Tanners and Manufacturers
BRANDON MAN.

HIDES FURS WOOL

If you want quickest returns and most money for your Furs, Hides, Wool, etc., ship them to

Frank Massin

BRANDON MAN.
Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

there is correspondence on file in the central office of the association from the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company declaring that that company also is contracting for supplies to be marketed through Saskatchewan. If, therefore, the statement of the executive report in this connection is to be challenged by Mr. Crerar it would be well for him now to define what is the field that the company is willing to recognize as that of the association.

Mr. Crerar states, as he has so frequently stated in public, that the company is anchored in Saskatchewan because it has seven thousand shareholders in this province. He has omitted to state how many of these were secured by paid agents of the company after the Co-operative Elevator Company had begun to serve the farmers of this province as no commission house ever has or ever can serve them, or after the association had undertaken the distribution of supplies thru its locals.

That the association's method of distribution is not a failure is fully proven by the fact that, according to the last annual statements of the association and the company, the association did as much business in the province of Saskatchewan alone, and without appealing to individuals for business, as the company did in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, exclusive of machinery, but including all the business given to it by the association and by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. All that the association requires of the company in connection with this co-operative business is to be left alone. It has not the slightest need of assistance from it to carry on this business, and the writer can see no good reason why the company should not bid God-speed to the association in the good work which it is doing. The association has certainly not been less fortunate in securing values wherever it has made its own independent contracts than has the company, or in securing prompt shipment of orders.

Trading Agreement Question

It is true that the agreement between the association and the company was of a temporary character terminable at the end of the year. It is not true to the best of the writer's recollection that "It was intimated to Mr. Musselman verbally last summer that the agreement would not be renewed." But this is a matter of absolutely no moment. Mr. Crerar is aware of the circumstances which long ago compelled the association to seek other sources of supply for commodities on which it shared its earnings with the company, and certainly the association was fortunate in having excellent connections for all lines of supplies handled by its locals before the agreement with the company came to an end so that there was no slightest break in its service.

With regard to the division of earnings on the business done in Saskatchewan, the writer can only state that the figures published by Mr. Crerar are misleading. The company has had a way all its own for accounting this business which makes it look by its records as if it had paid the association a sum of money quite out of proportion with what it received from the association.

Since, as Mr. Crerar states, "A frank understanding of the position of each" is desirable a few facts in this connection are herewith given.

During the year 1916 out of a total business, exclusive of machinery, done by the central with its locals amounting to \$1,500,000.00 the association secured only \$360,000.00 worth of goods thru the company. The remainder it secured at its own cost of travelling, "investigating contracts, sources of supply," etc. Much of this business was for goods the company was unable to supply, yet the association paid to the company \$22,800.00 as its share of the wholesale earnings according to the company's own statements on file in the head office of the association.

That the catalogs issued by the company and the association did not turn much business to the association is evident from the fact that orders for machinery was about the only business thus secured and during the whole of 1916 the central sold only \$50,000.00 worth of machinery.

It is of course possible in accounting

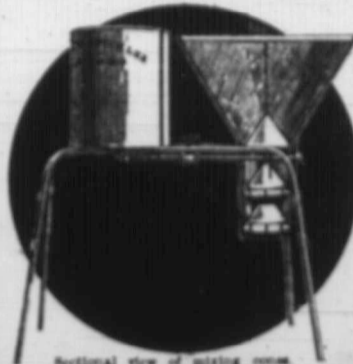
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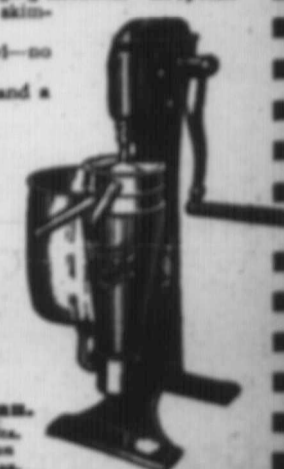
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Following is a Partial List of Contents:

Introduction—Government of Canada.—In general. Governor-General, Cabinet, House of Commons, Senate, Judiciary, Division of Legislative Power between Dominion, Parliament and Provincial Legislatures.

Affidavits and Declarations.—Affidavits, Statutory Declarations, False Statements, Forms.

Agents.—Who are or may be agents; Appointment of; Classes of agents; Authority of agents; Sub-agents; Duties and Liabilities of Agents; Rights and Remediation of Agents; Power of Agent to Bind Principal; Termination of Agency.

Automobiles.—Sale and purchase of; Registration; Number Plates; Lamps; Excessive Speed; Fencing in Narrow Grades; Passing; Yielding; Stopping for horses; Returning to scene of accident; Liability of owners; Penalties; Tampering with car; Touring license.

Banking (Currency and Legal Tender) and Trust Companies.—Incorporation; Bank Notes; Securities; Legal Tender; Business and Power of Banks; Loans and Security; Trust Companies.

Bills, Notes and Checks.—Who may make; Requirements of a valid note, draft, cheque, bill and several notes; Transfer of notes; Bills in due course; Fugate notes; Guarantees; Acceptance of bills; Presentment; Days of grace; Legal holidays; Notice of dishonor; Protest; Liability of parties; Discharge of liability; Loss of bill or note; Effect of assignment.

Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale.—Definitions; Form; Registration; Renewal; What may be mortgaged or sold; Mortgages for future advance; Real estate mortgages; Assignment of; Possession of Goods; Removal of Goods; Discharge of; Sale and sale under.

Contracts.—Formation; Necessity—of writing; Seal; Consideration; Who may contract; Mistake; Fraud and misrepresentation; Illegal contracts; Alteration in contract; Assignment of contracts; Discharge of contract.

Fire Insurance.—Who may insure; Policies; Premiums; Representation by agents; Statutory conditions; Loss; Proofs of; Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

Health Insurance.—Municipal insurance; Adoption of scheme; Commissioners; Taxes; Withdrawals; Claims for damages; Amount of indemnity; Insufficiency of Taxes; Exemption of Industries; Homebuilding Scheme.

Homebonds and Pre-emptions.—Notice of survey; Land available for entry; Who may apply for homebond; Squatters; Application for entry; Several homebonds; Requirements as to residence and cultivation; Issue of patent; Death of homesteader before patent issued; Homesteads; Incomplete homebond or pre-emption; Disabled Homesteader's Home; Homestead on active service; Registry of patent as title; Mistake in issue of patent; Cancellation of entry; Settling before patent issued; Pre-emption; Application for pre-emption; Cancellation of pre-emption; Purchased homestead; Double; Cultivation; Home Charge against homestead; Assignment and sale of homestead; Purchase of other agricultural lands; Keeping stock instead of cultivation; Grazing and hay land; Hudson's Bay lands; Water power lands; Mineral lands; School lands.

Husband and Wife.—Marriage; License or Banns; Ceremony; Civil Marriage; Marital Women's Property Rights; Pre-Marriage Debt; Debt and Liabilities After Marriage; Compensates by Husband to Wife; Wills of Married Women; Provision of minor children's earnings.

Animals.—Property in animals; Sale and ownership of domestic animals; Ownership in wild animals.

Dairy Associations and Regulation of Dairies and Creameries.—Formation; Powers; Organization; Approval of site; Liability of shareholders; Returns to government; Loans to Association; Failure to supply milk; Dairy commissioners; Regulation and operation; Closing of creamery; Sanitation as to milk; Butter and cheese brands; Licenses; Reports; Inspectors; Feeding Machinery; Grain Laws—Inspection; Grades of Grain; Inspection; Standard weights; Weighmasters; Inspection; Grades of grain; Complaints to board; Country elevators; Duties of operator of country elevator; Warehouse receipts; Cash purchase of grain; Shipping certificates; Debating cars; Special law; Disengagement as to grain or dockage; Loading platform.

Landlord and Tenant.—Overseas; Who may be landlord and tenant; Kinds of tenancies; Under leases; Assignment of tenancy of lease; Commencement; Non-payment of rent; Sub-letting; Mortgage; Notice to quit; Who may give and serve notice; Who must be served with notice; Form of notice; Time when notice must take effect; Overholding tenants; Rent; When, where and how payable; To and by whom payable; Arrears and rent; Disturbance; Tenant's covenants; Forfeiture destroyed by fire; Assigning rent; Disturbance by rent; When the right of distress arises and when distress may be made; Goods seizable; Goods not seizable; Expulsion; Overt; Illegal or wrongful distress; Assignment of lease; Rehabilitation of tenancy.

Life and Accident Insurance.—Definitions; Who may insure; Agents; Concealment of facts; When policy commences to run; Cancellation of policy; Rates and premiums; Assignment of policy; Agents giving rebates; Days of grace; Payment of claims; Bail Insurance; How income assigned.

Livestock Laws.—Domestic animals; Registration of stallions; Penalties; Brands; Conditioning and cancellation; Renewals; Name brands; Recorder of brands; Application for brands; Change and transfer of brands; Transferring stock; Drivers of stock; Penalties; Protection of sheep and other animals from dogs; Proceedings against owners; Stock inspection; Game; Open season; Game of game; Reporting; Furs; Dogs; License; Game preserve; Guide's House; Game Guardians; Wolf hunters; Penalties; Game of hunters; Trapping.

Master and Servant.—Domestic and social servants; Who may be masters and servants; How contract of service entered into; Rights of servant; Duration of term of service; Termination of service; Dismissal without notice; Penalties of apprenticeship; Remedies where master or servant break their contract; Penalties; Disputes; Non-payment of wages; Misconduct of servant; Duties of master to servant; Master liable to compensate workmen for injuries; Actions at law; Kind of work in which compensation applies; Liability of master to master in respect of the acts of the servant; Entering away a servant; Rights of servant against other persons.

Mechanics' Liens.—Materials; Persons entitled to them; Priority; When lien arises; How lien runs for filing claim; Taking security; Land to which lien applies; Mortgage liens; Interest in money; Limit of lien; Notice; Waiver; Miscellaneous liens; Removal of materials; Enforcement of lien; Cancellation; What class of structures lien applies; Responsibility of owner; Registration; Forfeiture; Distribution of moneys.

Mortgages (Land).—Parties to a mortgage; Land titles act; Kinds of mortgages; Form; Encumbrances; Registration; Transfer; Discharge; Remedies of mortgage when mortgagee makes default in payment.

Naturalization and Aliens.—Definitions; Naturalization; Residence and nationality; Rights of alien; Positions of wives and children; Expatriation; Time required for naturalization; Procedure; Oath-taking; Rights of naturalized alien; Re-admission of former subjects; Penalties for false statements; Aliens; Alien enemies.

Parent and Child.—Infants or minors; Liability for contracts; Things infants cannot do; Infants' property; Rights and duties of parents; Adoption; Religion; Maintenance of infants and support by their marriage; Neglected and dependent children; Illegitimate children.

Partnership.—What is and what is not a partnership; How formed; Registration; Liability of partners for partners and partners; Holding out to be partners; Debt and outgoing partners; Partnership property; Rights of partners; Termination and dissolution of partnership; Registration of dissolution and notice; Limited partnership; Formation and registration; Profits; Inventory; Firm name.

Railways.—Railway commission; Lands taken by railways; Amount and how taken; Arrivalling; Damages; Through; Highway crossings; Fertilization and protection to the public; Loss to owners where street closed; Disturbance and drainage; Fences, gates and cattle guards; Killing of animals by trains; Operation of the railway; Passengers; Baggage; Goods; Rates; Through and through; Fines; Limitation of actions.

Tramway, Trolley, Electric and Woodmen's Liens.—Registration; When lien arises; How and when enforced; Rate; Penalties of sale; Wards; Penalties; Notice.

Title to Land.—Introduction; Nature of Torrens system; Land registration districts; Getting lands under the system; Certificate of title; Registration of instruments; Transfers; Transmissions; Succession; Sale of Torrens Land; Mortgages; Cancellation; Filing of caveat; Form; Withdrawal of caveat; Removal of caveat; Excesses; Powers of Attorney; Auctioneers; Fund; When fund is available; How compensation recovered; Fees.

Wills.—Definition; Canceled; Forms; Persons; Who may make will; When will takes effect; Execution; Witnesses; Conditions of the will; Revoking will; Alterations; Non-compliance with; Execution; Making a will.

The above is only a partial list of contents. Every law of the West will be found in this book. Whatever you want to know about the law in buying, selling, loaning, leasing, hiring, insuring, dying, marrying, voting, etc., you will find here. It is the only book of its kind that has been published, and it will meet the demand that has been steadily growing through the West for many years past. It is a large book, handsomely bound, printed in large, clear type.

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Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg

these exchanges of commission to show the transactions up in various ways in the books of record. That is, the company may have shown the monies paid it by the association as its shares of the wholesale profits on goods the association purchased or ordered from it as having been paid, if in the purchase price of the goods and then credited back to the association but the fact remains that quite irrespective of how the company chose to record these transactions the association paid it \$22,800.00 during 1916 alone as its share of the earnings on sales made by the association in Saskatchewan and that the company supplied against such sales only \$360,000.00 worth of goods. These figures can easily be proven by the audited records and the vouchers on file in the central office. It is difficult in the extreme to understand why Mr. Crerar has introduced this matter of distribution of earnings at all and doubly so why, after his attention had been drawn to the misleading and contentious character of his figures on two different occasions, he has insisted on putting them before the public, thus forcing a controversy in the press.

Mr. Crerar states further: "The company had all the expense of investigating contracts and sources of supply, of making and printing catalogs and securing warehouses for to stock the goods." This statement also is entirely beside the mark. Of the particular catalog in question alone the association printed and distributed to its locals at its own expense no less than nine thousand copies, it secured the bulk of its supplies sold in 1916 under contracts of its own at its own expense and so far as securing orders is concerned it bore the brunt of the burden in keeping an organization at the local points. Outside of machinery, but very little goods were warehoused by either body. This same statement of Mr. Crerar's was made in the annual report of The Grain Growers' Grain Company and appears on page 17 of the printed copy thereof where it states: "We had also the expense of preparing all the advertising matter of all kinds." How can Mr. Crerar by any method of accounting reconcile his positive statements as quoted above with the fact that the association paid the company itself for 7,000 copies of one catalog and the Public Press for 9,000 copies of another and how can anyone reconcile such statements carefully given wide publicity with the following sentence appearing on page 17 of the annual report of the company which states: "The directors of the company desire the relations between the G.G.A. and The G.G.C. should be of the most friendly character." Why should Mr. Crerar go to such pains both in his annual report and in his public letter to show by a very lopsided statement, to put it mildly that an agreement entered into after repeated revisions and months of consideration by himself, his board and his solicitor, and which was lived up to by the parties thereto, was such a poor bargain for the company? Does he seek to justify beforehand by this peculiar means some contemplated future policy.

Grants to the Association

There is one other point that I feel impelled to deal with and that is Mr. Crerar's constant reiteration both from the platform and thru the press of the fact that The Grain Growers' Grain Company has made certain "Grants to the association" for organization and educational work. This friendly co-operation in carrying on missionary work amongst the farmers of this province, seven thousand of whom Mr. Crerar states are shareholders of the company, has never failed of due appreciation and is always welcome, but that this association between two bodies in prosecuting what is a purely voluntary missionary undertaking is either under obligation to the other is to the writer quite unthinkable. While the company's grants for missionary work are always commendable it is well to remember that probably more than half its capital stock is held in Saskatchewan, and that it made an appropriation of just one fifth of one per cent. of its last year's profits to the work of the association which gave it

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birth and which has been so large a factor in making its success possible. While the company has spent ten thousand dollars in this kind of endeavor in ten years the central association spent twenty thousand dollars in one year on the same missionary work. When the writer has donated money for a provident or missionary purpose it has never occurred to him that the organization thru which that money is applied for the purpose intended is thereby laid under obligation to him. It would tend to "A frank understanding of each other," as Mr. Crerar desires for all parties concerned to recognize not only that the big and prosperous farmers' companies have benefited financially by the work of the associations out of all proportion to their contributions for missionary work and that the money thus spent by all of them combined is spent for the best good of the common cause of all and further, that the joint spending of money for educational work amongst the farmers or for any provident purpose cannot possibly lay any one of the parties to the undertaking under obligation to another.

Again, I must say, Mr. Editor, that I am very sorry that the pages of The Guide should have been made to medium for airing the differences of opinion between the company and the association and I have written this letter purely in defence of the annual report of the executive of the association which Mr. Crerar has assailed, in defence of the association which has done so much for us all and in response to Mr. Crerar's challenge that "Good relationship between the organizations can only be maintained by a frank understanding of each other."

Very truly yours, J. R. MUSSELMAN.

Regina, Sask.

CAN THE FARMER PAY A LIVING WAGE?

Editor, Guide:—The discussions in newspapers, trades and labor councils, etc., prove that the problem of the farm is a very live issue.

Notwithstanding the fact that the elevators of Canada, east and west, are reported full of wheat at the present time, and that owing to the shortage of shipping on the high seas, a big crop may mean small prices next autumn, we shall take for granted that a big crop is necessary for commercial and win-the-war purposes. The problem seems to be, "How shall we get the necessary men and how shall we pay them?"

It is apparently taken for granted that the farmer cannot pay as much for the work done for him as other employees must pay for work done for them. If a contractor employs a man to build an elevator he must pay him a living wage, sufficient to keep his family living in the city. When the elevator is built the man goes to work on a farm to raise wheat to fill the elevator, and the farmer tells him that he is unable to pay him sufficient to keep his family. The suggested solution is that the contractor shall make up the deficiency as a patriotic act. In default of this the government may possibly be persuaded to come to the farmer's rescue. Or rather, let us say, to the rescue of the farm laborer. Surely this is comedy. Surely it is not being advanced by thinking men as a sane proposition.

Is the farmer unwilling to pay a living wage? Then he must be made to see the ramifications of his actions. Is he unable to pay? Then the whole farm problem presses for solution, especially so since farming is our basic national industry and we are saying that in the years after the war the land must be our salvation. We simply must face the whole issue and not seek to escape it by saying that these are abnormal times and call for emergency measures.

Farming is an uncertain occupation to some extent, of course, and a farmer does not know exactly what he can pay until he knows the yield and the price. This, however, is not the only uncertain industry. Take the fisheries or fruit farms, for example. We cannot pay the wages for all uncertain undertakings. With wheat at two dollars a bushel in seeding time, wages high and selling prices uncertain, it is perfectly reasonable that the farmer should say

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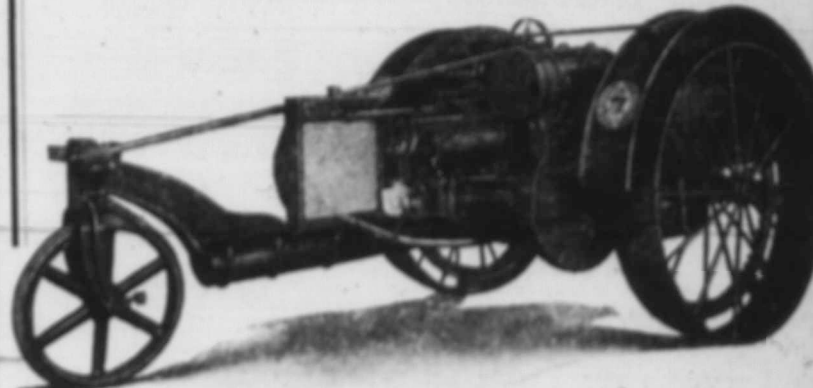
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The Farmers' Private Secretary will be mailed free and all charges fully prepaid to anyone who will enclose only one year's subscription (cash or remittance) to The Guide at \$1.00, and send the money with the name and address of the subscriber to The Guide office, or one two-year subscription at \$2.00 will earn this price. Both subscriptions must be collected from others. Mail your subscription to CIRCULATION DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.



The Flour that is always good

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During the past six months we have supplied over 100 carloads of Gold Drop Flour to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. On the other hand, during that time we have purchased from them almost an equal number of cars of wheat. An evidence of quality supplied in both cases—also an example of the co-operative spirit.

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The Echo Milling Co., Limited Gladstone, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

he cannot pay as high wages as the city employers. What is to hinder the government saying they will purchase the entire 1917 crop at a figure that will enable the farmer to pay a living wage the same as other employers must? Unless the government does actually lend some farmers seed and supply labor on some terms there will of necessity be many acres left unseeded. So that there is necessity for emergency action.

There are two sides to this emergency. First, the scarcity of men. This has two causes. The war is a real emergency. But what of the other cause? For a decade our population has been leaving the rural districts and rushing to the cities. This is true even today. Take Ontario as a case in point. From 1911 to 1916 the rural population decreased 167,565, while the urban population increased 224,543. Why this exodus from country to city? Why do we have to keep crying "Back to the farm"? If we had kept the people on the farms who have been there and are today in the city, there would be no shortage of grain this year and no such cry as we are hearing of an emergency situation tho the war is on. It seems to me that the war has rendered us a service in this respect at least. So, too, has it rendered us service in the matter of the wage question if it shall have demonstrated that the farmer is in a class by himself in his inability to pay a living wage. I do not say this has been proved. But if it does prove to be true that the farmer cannot pay as much as others, then it is incumbent on us to find the cause and so save Canada's greatest industry.

Farmers Should Pay Same as Others

Someone says that when a man goes out to the farm he has two homes to keep up and so is at a disadvantage, hence he must have more money. Is there anything in this assumption? Let us see. He leaves home in the morning to work, say, in a factory. His family is home. At the end of a month he takes home his wages. Out of this wage he must take his own board, the balance goes for the upkeep of the home. If he works on the farm the family are at home exactly the same. The only difference is that he has had his board provided by the farmer. Surely then he has a right to expect the same wage from the farmer as from any other employer, less only his board and lodging. He has a right to assume that his labor on the farm has been just as productive as an equal amount of labor in the city. If the farmer cannot pay an equal wage, then there is assuredly something radically wrong with agriculture. And a remedy other than emergency wages must be found.

It is a pertinent question to ask today whether a farmer can pay equal wages with other employers for equal manual labor. The assumption is that he cannot. It is confidently said that he is the chief burden bearer under the tariff. He alone among producers has nothing to say about the price of his products. If he grows wheat the price is fixed by speculators in the wheat pit. If it is butter or beef he is utterly helpless in the same way. On the other hand, if he wants a plow, a sack of flour, etc., the price has been fixed by great financial interests. Nor has he any alternative today. There is a hope for the future in the Grain Growers' Associations.

To me it is a puzzle why some people are willing to do anything to help in the greater production of the land except the one thing needful. Get the load off the back of the farmer and the problems of the farm will solve themselves. Have an emergency measure if you will to help out just now, but learn the lesson that the emergency teaches. Just because agriculture is our basic industry the problem of the farm is momentous. It is well worth the serious study of our leading statesmen.

Shall we be egoistic if we say there are some self-evident steps in the solution? The Canadian Council of Agriculture has recognized them. The abolition of the tariff would bring open markets and cheaper machinery. A direct tax on land values only would prevent speculation and give cheaper land. Our national resources should be controlled in the interest of the

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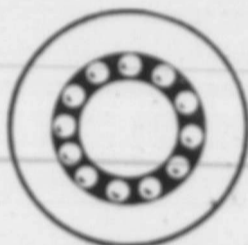
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people, and the public should control all utilities such as railways, telegraphs and express companies. The government could also go the whole way in providing rural banks, etc.

These are revolutionary things, says somebody. Perhaps they are, and perhaps they are merely the leadings of sanity and justice towards the solution of one of the great questions of the present and the future.—REV. W. IVENS, 385 Alfred Avenue, Winnipeg.

Economizing Time and Labor

Continued from Page 11
machines on short notice. Failing this, wire or phone orders should be strictly attended to and either the price list furnished with machine or C.O.D. payments accepted. If mail order firms had some class of rural agents a lot of the trouble with unsatisfactory or unadapted implements would be cleared up or avoided.

Preparation of machinery cannot be too thorough. A complete overhauling of almost any implement in spring will reveal boxings, bolts and springs hidden by dust and grease, in need of replacing. It pays to order new parts for any part moderately worn. It may last a season or break in an hour. It is good business to renew it before starting. On some machines, certain bolts, springs or trivial parts may break a dozen times in a season. To have the agent duplicate an order for a 25 cent article many times in the season is unnecessary. When a man is far from town, two or three sets of spares for each plow is necessary. Spare eveners, single-trees, harrow stretchers and tongues, if only home made, should be ready for use before the work starts.

I find it a good plan to have all plows on the farm of the same make, so that parts are interchangeable and I reckon any disused implement is of considerable value as a convenient source of repairs and it is as well not to take them to pieces. More than once have I seen three plows fitted in a day from a discarded one.

In fitting discs and drills it is well to take the machine all apart, thoroughly clean boxings and oil holes and fill large oilers with cotton waste if a cover is supplied. On many boxings it is well to have one half drilled and a hard oil cup fitted, it will save endless trouble, wear throught the season, and save trying to get oil to inaccessible places.

Undoubtedly a man's maximum efficiency is obtained by the use of tractor power but as this is not feasible for the average farmer it is more important to discuss devices for increasing the power of the individual with horses.

The use of six horses on a disc harrow with an attachment to draw three sections of harrow behind is logical and a time saver. A harrow or packing attachment fastened to the plow, will do work well and spare a man. A light weeder fastened behind the land packer will restore the necessary mulch as well as an extra stroke with the harrows. An arrangement can easily be made for leading a team behind two gang plows drawing three harrow sections and harrowing the land twice at the same operation and little less than two men's work can be accomplished by leading a harrow team behind the seeder on a half mile land.

Much time is saved in changing implements if each is provided with a set of eveners and a box with spare bolts, nuts, single-tree hooks, etc. Simplicity of harness is easier on man and horse, and harnessing may be done in half the time. A clipped horse is often 25 per cent. more efficient, easier to clean and less liable to collar galls and colds.

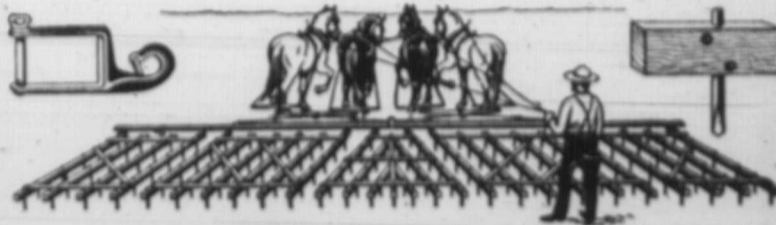
The automatic pickler and a bag holder save much labor. The farm workshop is an insurance against many delays. If every farmer will plan his spring work in the winter, keeping in mind concentration of effort and methodical supervision of work, aided by every possible preparation before spring opens he will accomplish much more than if these precautions were neglected.

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40 Years Selling Dependable Implements

Surely a record to be proud of. Forty years' steady plodding right in Winnipeg selling implements of the better kind—implements that will stand up under the most trying and exacting conditions—implements which have stood the test of time and are for the most part manufactured in our own factory—implements on which we can afford to place our guarantee of satisfaction and stamp of approval—implements that are reliable in every respect. That's the kind of service you get when you buy John Watson Farm Machinery.

The Standard of Quality



Here's a Genuine Watson Boss Wood Harrow The Very Best You Can Buy

Nothing but the best will suit you. Our Boss Wood Harrow will give you years of satisfactory service with but very little attention. It covers more ground than any harrow of its kind sold in the West. Tooth Bars of Boss Wood Harrow are of hardwood, with each tooth securely riveted so that it cannot loosen or split the bars. Equipped with malleable clevis of latest design. Draw bars, centres or wings can be furnished separately. Made in three sizes: 78 tooth, cuts 14 feet; 102 tooth, cuts 17 feet; 120 tooth, cuts 24 feet.

WATSON'S BOSS STEEL HARROWS have tooth bars of 1 1/2 inch angle steel and cross bars of channel steel. Dagger-shaped teeth with edges directly in line of draft are held individually by steel wedges. Fitted with a pulley hitch evener. Light draft. Sizes: 101 tooth, cuts 17 feet; 142 tooth, cuts 24 feet.

The Viking Cream Separator

We Have Handled for Three Years



It is a sure cream getter and is giving complete satisfaction everywhere. The Viking takes every possible trace of butter-fat out of the milk. Once again we demonstrate that we do not experiment at the expense of the farmer. Remember, we have only handled one Cream Separator in three years, and that is the Viking. With the lines we do not manufacture we first of all subject them to a very severe test. Only after we have entirely satisfied ourselves will we offer them for sale. The Watson sales policy positively protects you. Make no mistake—if you want a better separator for less money you must have the Viking.

Note these points and features: The VIKING is a large, heavy, compact, durable machine. The height is scientifically correct. All the gears are enclosed. The discs in the bowl are easy to wash. It is easy to oil. It is a very easy running machine.

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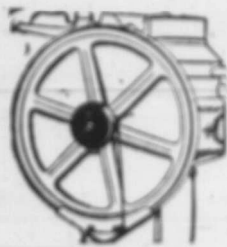


YOU can see the difference between a NEW DE LAVAL and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, the manner of oiling, the tinware and the frames, will surely convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship.

Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for fifteen minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.

And if you will run the two machines side by side in practical use, as any De Laval agent will be glad to have you do—the De Laval one day and the other machine the next—for a couple of weeks, you will see still greater difference in the work of the two machines.



Every New De Laval is now equipped with a Bell Speed-Indicator, the "Warning Signal" which insures proper speed and uniform cream.

Speed indicators can be furnished for use on old style De Laval machines at a cost of \$3.00 each.

There is a De Laval agent near you who will be glad to explain all the improvements and advantages of the NEW De Laval, and who will set and start a machine for you on your farm and let you prove the difference for yourself.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for any desired information.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butter-makers. Catalogues of any line mailed upon request.
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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers

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Send for our 1917 Seed and Nursery Catalog

J. J. MURRAY & CO. Seed Merchants
EDMONTON, ALTA.

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BUYS A BULL AT \$11,900

The most notable purchase of pure-bred cattle ever made by a Western Canada buyer was that of Frank Collicut at the sale of Overton, Harris & Sons, at Harris, Mo., on March 1. Mr. Collicut purchased "Gay Lad, 40th," the undefeated junior champion bull at the leading American shows last year for \$11,900, the top price of the sale. He also bought a young cow with calf at foot for \$4,950, the top price of the sale for females, as well as a fine two-year-old heifer.

"Gay Lad, 40th" is considered one of the outstanding young bulls in America. A grand individual and royally bred, he was strongly contended for, as the price indicates, and those who know say he is the best product for his age that the Harris Co. has ever produced. At \$11,900 he was, with one exception, the highest priced Hereford bull and the highest priced bull of any beef breed ever sold in the United States or Canada. This young bull has a great opportunity and should return a lot of wealth to his owner and to the breeders and farmers of Western Canada. Mr. Collicut has nearly 500 females and will breed him to the choicest of this lot.

The Harris sale at which this bull was purchased was the greatest auction sale of Herefords in America. 144 head were sold for \$184,450, or an average of \$1,281. The bulls, 47 in number, averaged \$1,915, while 97 females averaged \$959.

CONSERVE YOUR BULLS

For the past three years pure bred bulls have been growing scarcer and higher in price. This scarcity was so great last year that many were forced to use grades. All of the signs point to a greater scarcity in 1917 than ever before. This condition could be relieved by preserving the older animals. It is a common practice to discard herd bulls at from five to six years of age. With proper management there is no reason why bulls should not be serviceable until eight or even ten years old.

There are at the present time a large number of pure bred bulls in the hands of farmers and stockmen being fitted for slaughter which should be sent to one or another of the bull sales that are to be held by the breed association in Edmonton, Calgary, Lacombe or Castor.

It will be in the interest of the owner and of the livestock industry of the province to save for breeding purposes all pure bred bulls that are in good heart and proved to be good breeders during the past season.—W. F. Stevens, Livestock Commissioner, Alberta.

My Poultry Experience

Continued from Page 25

one inch wire netting and top is two inch netting, 72 inches wide. Two widths of that give me a fence 12 feet wide, and such a fence or yard is used for each coop for one or two weeks till the young ones learn that this is their house. The same fence is used from one coop to another and stored away for the winter and used next season. The coops are cleaned before the litter commences to cake and it is burned. Wheat straw is the best for litter. In these coops roosting sticks are provided when the chickens are between three and four months old. The first price Calgary White Leghorn cockerel, 1914, was in such a coop only inside one inch wire netting till I put him in the wash tub for the final touch up for the show, and that cockerel had a special mention in the judge's report for his finished condition.

NO DISCOUNTS FOR AMERICAN BOATS

Washington, D.C., March 6.—The United States Supreme Court today annulled the clause in the tariff law granting a discount of 5 per cent. on duties on imports brought in American ships or ships of nations with which the United States has favored nation treaties. This clause was designed to assist in upbuilding the American merchant marine. It was held that it conflicted with existing treaties and that it is inapplicable both to American vessels and to those of twenty-two foreign nations having favored national treaties.



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The entire takes off his coat and wades right into his subject with bare feet. He doesn't call a spade a shovel; he calls it a spade. And his subject is one limiting the use of eulogistic language! There are 102 pages of it in this book, dedicated by the author to the farmers of the Canadian prairie. It is a study in economic patriotism, explaining that "The farmers expect the farmer to be the dominant force in the country." The book lays bare the ways in which the farmer is not and shows how to find his way out of present difficulties—out of debt, out of isolation and economic weakness by co-operation, practical measures and the right thinking, established market, transportation and many other important factors are discussed intelligently and squarely. If you want the full story accurate and your advice printed **GET THIS BOOK.**

BOOK DEPARTMENT
Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg

The Farmer and The Interests

By Carlos Age

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With **Kirstin** One-Man Stump Puller

You can carry it, set up and operate this Puller with ease—no horses necessary. This **KIRSTIN** One-Man Stump Puller is in a class by itself. It is as superior as it is different. Throw the cable around the anchor stump, attach the other end to the stump to be pulled, then a steady back and forth motion on the lever pulls the stump. It clears over one acre from the same anchor. The secret of its great power is in the double leverage principle—develops enormous power—one man alone can easily pull all kinds of stumps, big, little, tough, or green. It is made of high-grade steel, combining great strength and light weight. One man handles it easily. The soft steel chutes grip and pull without wear on the cable. Six Speed Changes. When the stump loosens increase the speed and hasten the pulling.

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HERE is just the machine you've been waiting for—just the Puller you need to "yank" out those stumps, to clear up that stump field and reap the rich crops sure to come from your newly cleared land. 1917 promises to be a banner year for farmers—top prices are assured. Get your **KIRSTIN** now—begin early to clear up every possible foot of land—plant, sow and reap the big profits next Fall. This is just the machine for the man who hasn't much to invest in a Puller—for the man who only has a few acres to clear this is the most practical outfit—for the man who works alone this is the machine—for work on wet, swampy land or steep hillside this is the only practical Puller—for the man who wants to clear a little land during spare time this is the machine. Not only the most practical machine for pulling Stumps, but also unquestionably the most efficient for pulling willow and other light brush.

Try it out on your own stumps to your entire satisfaction before the sale is complete. Send today for our new Book, "The Gold in Your Stump Land"—Special Profit Sharing Plan for the first buyer in every neighborhood. Write Quick.

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We make the most complete line of Stump Pulling Machinery in the World—No job too small—no stump too big. Our Book, "The Gold in Your Stump Land," describes the full line.



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

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March 14, 1917.

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

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Women's Problems

Telling how some women have solved problems that other women may meet

MEETING HARD TIMES

You have all heard the old saying, "Never despise the day of little things." So here I am to tell you that I have raised my whole family on little things, nothing being too small or humble for me to make the best possible use of, and I am happy to say my children never know real want for the necessities of life, altho we were often sorely tried to get them.

I shall never forget the trials of one winter, many years ago, when our country was scourged with a severe hail storm and frozen crops for two previous seasons. We had three small children. My husband had tried every possible way to get employment, but none was available. So we sat down one evening to discuss ways and means to get food for the remainder of the winter for ourselves and babies.

After every other means had been discussed, I proposed that my husband care for the children and let me try what I could do. After much persuasion he consented, and I can tell you it was very little I slept that night, as it was my custom to solve all my problems while everything was quiet. But the only decision I could come to was to keep my eyes open for the first suitable employment that offered itself. The next day I decided to ask God to send me a way of escape, and he did, and, as often happens, in a way I least expected and this is how it came about. One day a lady selling French moulding came in, and as I was explaining my inability to purchase any I told her my story, and she offered to teach me the art if I would allow her food and shelter while she canvassed the town, and to this I consented and learned the art. As the material used in making it was cheap, I was able to buy enough to make a start. For this I got ready sale at a fair price, and thus one of the hardest places in our life was bridged over. I have none of the articles now or I would send you photos of same, but I will give recipe and directions for making, as follows:

Four cupfuls of fine salt.

Four tablespoonfuls of cold water.

One-half box cornstarch.

Twenty tablespoonfuls cold water.

Put the salt in an earthen dish over the fire, add the four tablespoonfuls of cold water and stir till hot. Have your starch dissolved in the twenty tablespoonfuls of cold water and pour into the hot salt, stirring vigorously until all is cooked into a dough. If it goes dry and crumbly, pour on a spoonful or so of water and mix. Empty out on a baking board or table oil cloth and roll into a roll; winding in a damp cloth and set aside until you are ready to mould it into the desired articles. Now this is a few of the articles I made. First I made a handkerchief box by getting empty cigar boxes and rolling out the French moulding dough to a thickness of pie paste with an ordinary rolling pin. Next wet the outside of the box with water and cut pieces of the already rolled dough the size of the sides, lid and ends of box. Press on with the hand till it sticks. Next I prick with a toothpick all over and decorate with any flower desired, moulded with the fingers and pressed onto box until it sticks. Then sprinkle the entire box with icing, which makes it sparkle like frost, and tint with tube paints. I bought my paints and frosting at the drug store and made my own brushes with tea lead for handles and my own hair for brush.

I made vases with latwip chimneys for a form to stick the mouldings to, some on pickle bottles, some on common tea cups, and in fact you can make anything you can make a form for. I made picture frames, doll cradles, jewel cases, hairpin trays and

flowers. Strings of the valuable beads we buy now are made of this same French moulding. I used Diamond dyes to color it, putting it in the starch water when making. White and other colors of the dough are made to make a marbled dough which makes very nice cup vases. For making daisies and pansies and roses I roll my dough very thin and cut petals with different sizes of thumbtacks and shape with fingers. Horsehoes and long strap tily leaves make pretty trimmings for a box lid and are easily made. To make a vase over a lamp chimney, let the moulding come over the rim that is to be the top and crimp around finger to form a ruffle-like shape or finish.

If any sister wishes further information I will gladly answer all who will send postage to carry their letters.

Loyalty yours,

A SISTER.

GROWING HOUSE PLANTS

I have always been fond of house plants and have never been without them since I was big enough to raise them myself. I could not do without them. Lucy seem part of my house furnishings as well as companions on the lonely farm. Everyone who has seen my plants remarks with astonishment, "What beautiful flowers you have! What do you do to get them to look so fresh and to have such profusion of bloom?" Will you tell us the secret? There is no great secret about it. It is just plain and simple and the care I give them, and the long experience I have had with them has given me the success which I have achieved.

Now, I will tell you what I do. I get a nice variety of slips, mostly geraniums as they are the most hardy and have a beautiful variety of bloom, from the nearest greenhouse, costing me fifty cents a dozen. These I plant in a leafy mold taken from under trees or bushes of any kind. I never plant more than one slip in each small pot or can, then I put glass tumblers over them. Then place them where they get only a little sunlight at first. I leave the glass tumblers on them for about two weeks. By this time the young plants have taken root and are strong enough to stand a little more sunlight. From the fuchsia and begonia and all foliage plants when they are three or four inches high I nip out the heart. That makes them get two stalks in place of one. Then when these get two or three inches high I nip out the hearts again, and so on until I have a nice bushy plant.

Keep plants where they are not subject to much dust, as dust will fill up the pores in the leaves and cause them to get yellow and drop off and finally the plant dies as well. But as a certain amount of dust is bound to get on them, I place all the plants into tubs or pans once a week, then take a sprinkling can with rain water and sprinkle them. Avoid using well water if possible, so often well water contains iron or alkali, which is very bad for the plants. Sprinkle them well all over and leave them sit for several hours in the tubs to absorb water from below. To set them out into a mild rain is also good, as this cleanses and freshens up the leaves and flowers. When the plants are about three months old transplant them into larger pots or cans, leaving all the soil on them and adding more leafy mold to fill up the pots with an inch from the top to allow pouring water on them.

Water them whenever the earth looks dry. When the blossoms are done I pick them off, so as to allow the strength which they absorb to go to the plant and other blooms. With geraniums I

WOMEN'S PROBLEMS

All women are invited to send in letters telling how they have solved their every day problems of any kind. All letters and photographs used will be paid for. There are hundreds of solutions. Every woman does one or more things well. Write about only one subject in each letter and keep the letters as short as possible. Address: "Women's Problems," Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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in my Lady's Parlor*

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find that they don't do well after they are two years old. The blossoms are much smaller and the leaves, too, so I keep planting new slips from the old ones and plant the old stalks outdoors in spring and take them up in fall.

I also have several sword and lace ferns. They are real beauties, but rather hard to raise. I buy them from the greenhouse when they are only little but have started to grow. They cost, pot and all, fifteen and twenty cents. Then I transplant them into a larger pot, taking a sandy soil if obtainable. If not, the other will do, only not as well, as ferns are so subject to having worms around the roots. I give them a teaspoon of Epsom salts dissolved in water once a month. This prevents worms. Too much heat is bad for plants.

I will tell you of an incident in my experience with plants which taught me a lot. One winter we moved our heater into the front room, which opens up to the dining room and one bedroom. We kept a hot fire all the time so that it should heat the other two rooms. In this room I also kept my plants. Pretty soon the leaves began to get yellow and finally drop off, till the plants were all bare; but they kept getting new leaves, but soon they met with the same fate. I was very much puzzled as to the cause of this. I knew they didn't get frozen. This kept on till I eventually found out that it was the extreme dry heat which robbed the room of any moisture in the air and this was what caused the plants to lose their leaves. They must have an even, warm, moist temperature.

MRS. A. S. W.

THRIFT AND PRODUCTION

My best accomplishment in the home is the making over of old clothes for children. Out of old skirts I can make nice little suits for boys up to six, much better than ready-made cheap ones. The narrow top part of the skirt I make into the pants, while I take the two widest bottom pieces—say the front and back widths—lay them together and have a nice suit which costs nothing, and cut a nice tunic coat, so here you have a nice suit which costs nothing. Then I take stocking legs when the feet are no longer of use, lay a small stocking on it and cut out, machine them up, and here you have stockings not nearly so nice as newly knit ones, but warm and comfortable, costing nothing, and best of all, taking so little of mother's time.

Now another thing I would like to say is for the summer time for both profit and pleasure nothing can come up to a good vegetable garden. To have a good, profitable garden one should have two good patches, one to summer-fallow and the other which has been summer-fallowed and ready in the spring. I always have my garden prepared in the fall, so when the spring comes I have only to ask the men to harrow it for me. Then I get them to give me half a day at potato planting and half a day at the small vegetables. I have my garden all seeded except beans and such things as need to be planted later. Onion raising and cabbage raising are, in my experience, the two most profitable for a woman who does her own garden and house work. The summer of 1915, out of a small patch, I saw thirty bushels of nice large onions sold at two dollars a bushel. Now I consider this was a most profitable occupation combined with outdoor pleasure.

Then I consider every woman on a farm should plant an acre of potatoes. These things they sell well, and the men do not mind a day in the spring and another in the fall to plant and lift them. Then there is mostly a spare horse to cultivate them with in the afternoon or evening, so the expense is very little. A woman can have a good fifty dollars out of these alone with very little work.

Now I might keep on, but I have never written to your page before and perhaps my style may not suit. I am only writing what might help someone situated as I am myself in very limited circumstances.

Yours very sincerely,
A PLAIN COUNTRY WOMAN.

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FOR BREADS - CAKES - PUDDINGS - PASTRIES



Crisp, Crackling COOKIES
and a glass of milk—taste the delicious blend of flavours.

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WASHER BODY BUILT FROM WROUGHT
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ALL METAL PARTS GALVANIZED NO RUST
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WASHER AND SOAP SIZES AND SIZES
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Brantford, Ont.
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Exclusive Selling Agents for
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Plow and Harrow in One Operation. Simply attach an Ideal Harrow to your Gang Plow. Made to fit any two-furrow plow. Weight only 36 lbs. Any desired pressure can be obtained by tightening an adjustable spring, which is fitted to an adjustable sliding rod, thus preventing the harrow dragging on the ground when turning.

We Guarantee the Ideal Harrow to give complete satisfaction on any land in a fair state of cultivation, however wet or stony. Needs no extra power. Money refunded if not exactly as represented.

Order Early as it will be impossible to meet the demand this spring. Invented by a practical farmer to meet farmers' requirements. Price, only \$17.50 Cash, F.O.B. Winnipeg.

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Importers of Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians and Hackneys

We have over eighty pure-bred stallions of above breeds on hand at our barns from yearlings up. We have at least twenty over-ton stallions here, and most of the colts will mature at a ton or better. We have a few aged horses taken in exchange that are acclimated and the safest horse a man could buy. We have proven to our satisfaction that they are sure sires of good colts. We can show you the history of each one, and most of them will move than pay for themselves in a season.

Anyone wanting an exchange should write, telling us what they have and what they want. We have a fair and equitable system of exchanging. Every horse guaranteed. Ample time to responsible parties.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH

VANSTONE & ROGERS

JAS. BROOKS,
Salesman

North Battleford, Sask.

Backsetting the Farmer

Continued from Page 9

right in, for that's just what I hain't got nothing else on hand but."

Is this statement correct? Has anyone seen the masses of the farmers of Western Canada going around with a wad of bills bulging their pockets as tho they carried concealed water-melons? If so, how is it that a year ago last spring the farmers had to be supplied with \$14,000,000 worth of seed grain, and in many cases with household supplies? How is it that, after reaping a phenomenal crop last year and selling it at war prices, only \$2,000,000 of the seed grain indebtedness have been paid out of \$14,000,000 borrowed? How is it that a recent issue of a western Provincial Gazette contains 260 pages of fine type giving lists of lands for sale for taxes? In contrast with these figures, how is it that the Canadian Pacific Railway has \$49,000,000 as profits on last year's business? How is it that the big milling companies are showing profits of 50 per cent. and manufacturers, with government advances for capital are fast climbing into the munition millionaire class? How is it that there are 80,000 families in Canada living in one-room houses? It is easy to see which end the milk is at.

Who Gets the Profits?

There are no other classes on earth that deprive themselves and their families of luxuries, comforts and even necessities in order to pay their debts as the farmers do. No if outstanding claims are not paid it is because the farmers haven't the money to pay them. A farmer was telling a friend how little profit he made off his land. The friend remarked, "How can you be expected to live an upright, consistent life on that?" The farmer feelingly replied: "Believe me, that is the only kind of life one can lead on it."

It is true that the farmers of Western Canada produced millions of wealth last year, but it is not true to say that the amount, or even an appreciable portion of it, found a permanent abiding place in the sweat-discolored pockets of the well-worn jeans. It is safe to go further and assert that the very small portion of the millions produced that kept company with the chewing plug in the overalls did not remain there long enough to get contaminated with the odor of the weed before being paid out on some of the numerous accounts contracted by the farmer in his effort to eke out an existence until the reaping of the harvest. It is just because the farmer does not receive the benefit of the profit of the wealth produced by him that causes him to leave the farm and it is the knowledge of this that deters others from venturing on the land. The deep basic cause why men do not stay on the land and why others do not go on the land is not because wealth cannot be produced, but because—under existing economic conditions—the high cost of the farmer's raw material, the scarcity and high rate paid for the use of capital, the inadequacy of markets for many farm products and the excessive charges for transportation and distribution of grains and stock absorb all the profits, leaving the farmer who starts with little or no capital, as most settlers in a new country have to start, without even fair wages for his year's work.

An eastern university graduate who desired to farm came west and settled on land adjoining the homestead of a hardy pioneer. During the long winter evenings these neighbors had a great many discussions on all kinds of subjects. One night the young graduate was giving his opinion in regard to future punishment, and said to the old settler, "I do not believe there is any such place as hell." The old pioneer smoked quietly for a minute or so and then replied, "But, George, if there is no such place, where do all our farm profits go?"

W. C. Good, Paris, Ontario, in an article on "Manufacturing and Farming," published in *The Grain Growers' Guide* of October 11, 1916, gives the following comparative statement of manufacturing and farming profits 1910-1914.

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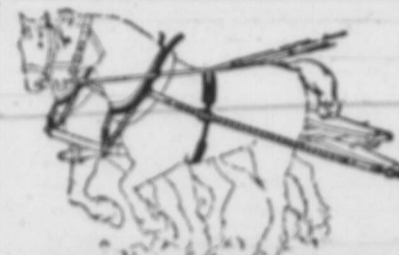
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Where can you find value to equal this? The business end of your work harness for less than half the usual price of such an outfit in leather. Hard, tested rope has proved an excellent substitute for leather. It gives equal wearing qualities and more strength. The Griffith Team Outfit is steadily gaining favor with the farmers. It has been a great boon to them. In face of the increasing high cost of leather, Griffith's Giant Rope Traces, one set of four with best chains, \$4.50 (\$5.00 west of Fort William).

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FOALINE given to the **PREGNANT MARE** for 60 days before foaling **WILL PREVENT NAVEL DISEASE and Joint Ill IN THE FOAL**

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A Balance Sheet showing why people leave the farms.

MANUFACTURING, 1910-14.

Capital investment	\$1,500,000,000
Value of products (annual)	1,400,000,000
Cost of labor, etc.	\$1,000,000,000
5% on investment	75,000,000
1% municipal tax	15,000,000
5% depreciation	50,000,000
Total costs	1,140,000,000
Surplus profit	\$260,000,000

FARMING, 1910-14.

Capital investment	\$5,000,000,000
Value of products (annual)	1,000,000,000
Cost of labor	\$700,000,000
5% on investment	250,000,000
1% municipal tax	50,000,000
5% depre. lation	25,000,000
Total costs	1,110,000,000
Deficit	\$110,000,000

The writer also points out that the tariff has caused a diversion of at least \$180,000,000 per annum from the Canadian farmers to the Canadian manufacturers. If we restore this sum to its rightful owners the agricultural deficit of \$110,000,000 would be wiped out and replaced by a profit of \$70,000,000. A deficit of \$110,000,000 instead of a profit of \$70,000,000 explains why more people are not on the land, and why many of those who have worked hard as producers have had to give up the struggle.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the second of a series of articles in The Guide. The third will appear in an early number.

Your Questions Answered

Continued from Page 17

charge of any person? 11, If so, give name and state whether he was competent for the purpose, and whether he was driving or leading the animal. 12, At what point did the animal get upon the right-of-way? 13, Did it get on at a public crossing? 14, If so, were there cattle guards and railway fences on road up to track? 15, Describe condition of cattle guards, wings and fences. 16, Did it get on at a private crossing? 17, If so, were gates erected? 18, Describe condition of gates and fastenings. 19, Were the gates left open? If so, by whom? 20, Did it get upon the right-of-way from private property? 21, Did the animal get through or under the right-of-way fence? 22, If so, give lots or section and name and address of owner of private property. 23, If not the property of the owner of the stock, was there any understanding or agreement between owner of land and owner of stock allowing the stock to be upon the land? 24, Was the right-of-way fence on both sides thru the land from which the animal got upon the track? 25, Describe condition of fence. 26, If the animal was at large upon the highway or elsewhere, how did it get at large? 27, Was lot or quarter section from which it got upon the track settled upon? 28, Was it improved and cultivated? 29, Was it enclosed and fenced? 30, Were lots or sections adjoining on both sides settled, improved and enclosed? 31, Did engine whistle? 32, Was bell rung? 33, What disposition was made of the animal? 34, What was the amount of damage? 35, Give names of witnesses.

DIVIDING CROP INSURANCE

Q—I see in issue of January 24 in the Questions Answered column, that a tenant has a claim to his share of municipal hail insurance and paying no share of the taxes. Now, if the tenant insures with a company, has the owner any claim for share? The tenant insures the whole crop and pays the policy. It is a half-crop agreement, the same as I refer to of January 24.—**WM. M. BASH.**

A—The law relating to insurance is well settled that a person cannot recover insurance for the destruction of that in which he has no interest. Under crop agreement tenant would have a certain interest in the whole crop, and if he insures the crop merely to the extent of his own interest, and for his own benefit, he then will be entitled to all the insurance; but if he insures crop beyond his interest in it he cannot collect that insurance, neither can the landlord, unless same was insured for his benefit. A certain amount of damage suffered must be damage to the landlord's interest in the crop, and tenant could not possibly receive insurance for this interest. Where the tenant agrees with the landlord to insure crop, it is implied that he is insuring for the landlord's benefit as well as his own.

SEEDS BUY SUPPLIES NOW!

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 - Earliest White Cap Seed Corn (for silo or green). Bus. \$2.50, 5 bus. \$12.25.
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 - Red Clover, select No. 2 seed, 100 lbs. \$28.00. No. 1 seed, 100 lbs. \$30.00.
 - Timothy, Prime No. 2 seed, 100 lbs. \$11.00. No. 1 seed, 100 lbs. \$12.00.
 - Alfalfa, Choice No. 2 seed, 100 lbs. \$24.00. No. 1 seed, 100 lbs. \$26.50.
 - White Blossom Sweet Clover, 100 lbs. \$22.00
- Above seed and grain prices do NOT include freight charges. Cotton bags to be used in shipping grain and seed, 30c. each extra.

- Giant White Feeding Sugar Beets, 1/2 lb. 25c. 1 lb. 45c.
- Short White Feeding Carrot, oz. 15c. 4 oz. 45c. 1/2 lb. 80c. 1 lb. \$1.50.
- Famous Derby Swede Turnip (feeding). 4 oz. 20c. 1/2 lb. 37c. 1 lb. 70c. 5 lbs. \$3.40.
- Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel, 1/2 lb. 25c. 1 lb. 45c.
- Spinach Beet (for greens), pkg. 10c. 1 oz. 30c. 4 oz. 90c.
- Danvers Scarlet Table Carrot, pkg. 5c. 1 oz. 25c. 4 oz. 65c. 1 lb. \$2.00
- Early Yellow Danvers Onion (black seed), pkg. 5c. 1 oz. 20c. 1 lb. \$1.90. 5 lbs. \$8.25.
- Chalk's Early Tomato, large and early, pkg. 5c. 1/2 oz. 20c. 1 oz. 35c.
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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, \$1.00-\$1.25. Paul Saylor, Pannant, Sask. 10-3

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FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, TWO dollars each. L. Hays, Bonito, Man. 10-2

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Farm Help Problem

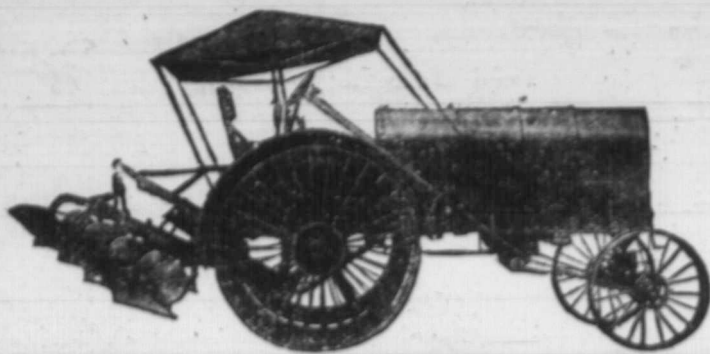
The farm help problem is going to be acute this spring. There is no disguising the fact. Provincial and Federal Governments have been forced to recognize the gravity of the situation. City employers have been asked to release men for a few weeks to help with farm work this spring.

In a difficult situation there is nothing like self-help. Every farmer can help himself by advertising for farm help in The Grain Growers' Guide. There is a certain amount of experienced farm help available, and can be secured by farmers offering steady employment, and who are wise enough to make their arrangements now. The Guide has already carried a number of advertisements from farmers seeking help and men looking for farm work.

The Guide's Farmers' Market Place provides an efficient "Labor Exchange," operated on a very economical basis—5 cents per word per week. A special department is provided on our classified page for "Farm Help." Send us your advertisement now, before all the best men are picked out.

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WHEN you get a Big Four Tractor, you get a dependable standardized four-cylinder Tractor—a proved success for ten years. When you get an Emerson Plow, you get the benefit of experience of men who have been building plows a lifetime. We have combined the two, and added the power hoist. The Big Four Motor raises and lowers the plows with one touch of your foot, whether tractor is moving or standing still. When plows are raised they are out of the way of everything, and when they are lowered they are adjustable to the depth you wish to plow. Don't waste room and time in turning. Back up and plow out the corners. When the tractor is to be used for other work than plowing, the plows may be quickly detached. The Big Four "20"-35 has two speeds forward and reverse—burns gasoline or kerosene—is adapted to practically all soil conditions. Handles readily harrows, disks, pulverizers, drills, mowers, etc., and all belt work.



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The Tractor Fuel Problem

Continued from Page 5

required more kerosene than gasoline to produce one-horse power hour. By using simple proportion we find from these figures that one gallon of gasoline produced on an average for the three years 10.24 horse power hours, whereas one gallon of kerosene produced only an average of 8.4 horse power hours. An engine of 20 brake horse power running for ten hours at full load would develop 200 horse power hours. To produce 200 horse power hours would require 19.6 gallons of gasoline or 23.78 gallons of kerosene.

At present prices the difference in cost of operation as calculated from the motor contest records would be as follows:

19½ gallons of gasoline at 33c..	\$6.43½
23½ gallons of kerosene at 20c..	4.75
	\$1.68½

Engines Operated by Experts

It should be here noted that these records were obtained from engines which were being operated by the best experts obtainable. At first sight this would appear to be just as fair to the gasoline engine as to the kerosene engine, but in the writer's opinion such is not the case. In burning gasoline we have only two elements to deal with in our mixture, namely, gasoline and air, and since it is comparatively easy to mix two things correctly, the operator of average intelligence can obtain practically as good an economy record as the expert. If the engine is in good shape and properly timed, all the operator has to attend to is the adjustment of carburetor and advancing or retarding of the spark. If the engine exhausts black smoke he at once knows the mixture is too rich and he closes the needle valve; if the engine pops back thru the carburetor he knows the mixture is too lean and he opens the needle valve, all of which is comparatively simple.

In burning kerosene we have three elements to deal with in our mixture, namely, kerosene, water and air, all of which must be varied in proportion to one another as the load is varied. An engine running at full load will take a certain amount of mixture at each intake stroke, as the load is decreased less mixture is of course required, but we must also use less water in proportion to air and kerosene, and more air in proportion to kerosene. At no load, no water is required at all. To get the correctly proportioned mixture requires very considerable experience, as is shown by the kerosene engines now being used. The writer ventures to say that 95 per cent. of the kerosene engines in the hands of farmers are operated with black smoke issuing from the exhaust pipes. An expert can operate a good kerosene engine with no visible smoke issuing from the exhaust, but the average operator does not do so.

Black smoke indicates unburned fuel, whether from a gasoline or a kerosene engine. Most of us have seen coal-burning steam engines at work and have observed that some firemen have columns of black smoke issuing from the smoke stack practically all the time; we have also seen other firemen that seldom had any smoke showing at all. The engine with the clear exhaust used the least fuel and produced the most steam. The same rule holds true in the case of the kerosene engine, an engine which smokes is not economical but is wasting fuel. When we take all the foregoing into consideration, it appears to us that while a gallon of gasoline produced only 21½ per cent. more power than a gallon of kerosene where both fuels were handled by experts, in the hands of the average operator the difference would be much greater, in fact we know it is much greater also we have no official figures to submit.

The Best Records

It is interesting to note that when we compare the best gasoline record ever obtained at Winnipeg with the best kerosene record that gasoline gave almost 30 per cent. more power per gallon. The following are the figures: Best gasoline record of Winnipeg motor contests.
Year Class No. Economy record 2 hr. test
1912 C 12 .077 gal. per b.h.p. hr.

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A POST CARD will bring our prices, or send us your bill of lumber and we will give you a detail estimate of the cost. FREIGHT PAID, TO YOUR STATION. CLUB ORDERS will have special care, we will load each lot separately in the car, and separate each lot on the invoice. WRITE FOR PRICE LIST TODAY.

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Get Hercules FREE Big Book

Best kerosene record test of Winnipeg motor contests.
 Year Class No. Economy record 2 hr. test
 1911 D 25 .099 gal. per b.h.p. hr.
 1913 B 10 .099 gal. per b.h.p. hr.
 The kerosene record was made in 1911 and equalled in 1913.

Comparing these figures we find by proportion that one gallon of gasoline produced almost 13 b.h.p. hours, while one gallon of kerosene produced 10.1 b.h.p. hours. Applying these figures to the 20 brake horse power engine running for 10 hours at full load, it would require 15.4 gallons of gasoline or 20 gallons of kerosene.
 15.4 gallons of gasoline at 33c. \$5.08
 20 gallons of kerosene at 20c. 4.00

\$1.08
 To sum up, when we compare the average of all gasoline and kerosene records at Winnipeg motor contests for the three last years it would cost \$1.08 less per day to burn kerosene in a 20 h.p. engine, when we compare the best gasoline record with the best kerosene record it would cost \$1.08 less per day to burn kerosene, and when we take average field conditions there is still less difference.

The Difference in Convenience

There is no doubt that kerosene is more troublesome than gasoline on account of carbon deposits, etc., it is more difficult to handle in every way, and the question for the owner or prospective owner to decide is whether or not it pays to save \$1.00 per day on fuel cost and run chances of more trouble than he would have if he spent that \$1.00 on higher grade fuel.

The writer does not want to go on record as recommending gasoline in preference to kerosene, but just wishes to protect those who read this against over-enthusiasm or possible misrepresentation by some of those selling kerosene engines. It might be well to draw the readers' attention to the fact that some manufacturers who built kerosene engines previous to the advance in the price of gasoline brought about by the European war, are proclaiming that they build the only real kerosene burning engines. The laws governing the combustion of kerosene are well known to our engineers today, and there is no reason why a manufacturer who previously built a good gasoline engine cannot now build a perfectly good kerosene engine. It is only in minor details that they differ from one another.

This however, should, in my opinion, be kept in mind. Tractors can be built to burn both kerosene and gasoline, but if a tractor is efficient on one it cannot be efficient on the other fuel. Tractors are either designed to burn gasoline or kerosene, and are not designed to burn both with anything like equal economy.

Saskatchewan Section

Continued from Page 12

order that a comprehensive co-operative machine may be created which will meet every need of all the farmers of this province, not only in the marketing of their grain and the purchasing of supplies, but in the marketing of all kinds of produce as well. The writer hopes to see the time in the not distant future when every community of farmers in Saskatchewan will be fully organized as an incorporated local, with full control over all the collective activities of its members. Such locals should own their own breeding stock, should assemble and fatten their own poultry, handle and ship their eggs, operate their own co-operative laundries and bakeries, as well as butcher shops where there would be every facility for killing and curing such meat as the farmers desired for their own use, owning their own places of meeting, rest rooms, town offices, libraries, moving picture machines and phonographs, with which they may entertain and inform themselves, using the many wonderfully instructive films which are now available, and indeed that this whole province may be so organized along these lines as to revolutionize life upon the farm and make it what it ought to be, vastly more attractive than life in our cities.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

"GOPHERCIDE"

(SOLUBLE STRYCHNINE)

Is Easy to Prepare



Just mix a package of "Gophercide" with a half gallon of warm water, and without any vinegar, acid, fuss or trouble you get a solution as strong and as deadly as that made with pure strychnine. Then soak a gallon of wheat in this "Gophercide" solution and sprinkle it around the gopher holes.

Vancouver, Sask.

I wish to say "Gophercide" has given me complete satisfaction. It is EASY TO PREPARE, and is a sure killer. I used it on land that was full of Gophers, and it certainly did the work well.
 Yours truly, (Sgd.) W. E. WRIGHT.

"GOPHERCIDE"

is Greedily Eaten

The "Gophercide" solution soaks right into the grain, instead of leaving a deposit on the outside to warn the gophers, as do some poisons. Thus the gophers do not notice it, and with their early spring hunger they greedily devour the deadly grain.



Auburndale, Alta.
 I purchased a package of "Gophercide" this spring and used it as directed. I found it to be the best gopher poison I have used (and I have used a good many kinds) as THE GOPHERS TAKE THE POISONED GRAIN VERY READILY, and the poison is very effective.
 Yours truly, A. H. GREEN,

"GOPHERCIDE"

Is Sure to Kill

Because it is soluble strychnine and therefore soaks so thoroughly through the grain, "Gophercide" does not wash off with the first rain, nor lose its killing power. So as long as there are any gophers around, practically every grain proves effective.

Dear Sirs:—
 Forward, Sask.
 Rx the "Gophercide" poison, I beg to say that I found it to give entire satisfaction and can recommend it as a poison for THE QUICK DESPATCH OF GOPHERS.
 Yours truly, (Sgd.) WM. SHEARS.

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 National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

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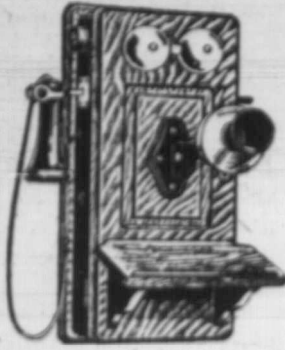
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We have a stock of these subscriber and profit making telephones at Regina, Saskatchewan, ready for prompt delivery. Here you can buy from us complete supplies, including these splendid telephones and your orders and inquiries will have our prompt, intelligent attention.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Prophets of Modern Times

Charles Darwin—1809-1882

By HORACE WESTWOOD, D.D.

No words more fittingly epitomise the meaning of the life and work of Darwin than those words of the Psalmist: "A thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night." We are in a hurry, but God is not. We seek to measure eternity by our limited consciousness of time. We fret with impatience at Nature's slow movement. We would make our universe in six days, a generation, a few centuries. Darwin, however, takes us to Nature and Nature's God and in their silence we learn patience, calm and poise. Nature does her work with no thought of time. She fulfills her tasks with "unperturbed pace, majestic instancy." For her the task, not the time, is the important element. Mountain peak and forest, silent glaciers wending their way to the rivers and thence into the sea, all speak of the slow processes of Evolution, the discovery of which was Darwin's contribution to the world.

"A fire-mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
A jelly-fish and a saurian,
And caves where the cave men dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty,
A face turned from the clod;
Some call it Evolution,
But others call it—God."

Distinguished Ancestry

Darwin's ancestry was distinguished. The Darwins and the Wedgewoods stood for achievements typically English. His immediate ancestor was a physician with a large and successful country practice. Born in 1809, Charles lived the life of a normal boy, having, however, an unusual passion for collecting to which 't'rait he owed much of his success in later life.

His school days should not pass unnoticed. He refers to the period spent in Dr. Butler's school in Shrewsbury as being mainly waste of time. Throughout his life mere classical education remained a bug-a-boo and hollow farce, being, as he claimed, a total waste as far as that real training of the mind which should be the end of all education. He deplored also the lack of training of the hands which should go with the mind. In later years he says: "Nothing could have been worse for the training of my mind. Thank God we are slowly learning the folly of a purely classical education." Think of it! Because of his love of natural science and chemistry he was rebuked by his head-master as a "trifler wasting his time on useless subjects."

His judgment on his university days was no less severe. At Edinburgh he studied medicine for a year and then gave it up, going to Cambridge to study for the ministry, which he also abandoned; the strange to say, that, in his own opinion, the only part of his academical career which gave him any real training of the mind was the reasoning processes developed by a study of Paley's "Evidences of Christianity" and Natural Theology. They were not altogether fruitless days, however. He formed friendships which shaped his whole career, chief among which was that of Henslow's, the great botanist, who made possible the great event of his life, "The Voyage of the Beagle." He graduated with a B.A. in 1831.

Voyage of the Beagle

Darwin used to laughingly remark that the shape of his nose almost ruined his career. Fitzroy, captain of H.M.S. Beagle, wanted a naturalist to accompany him on his voyage around the world. Henslow arranged for an interview with Darwin who was accepted by Fitzroy. Years afterwards Fitzroy told Darwin that he almost rejected him, for judging men by their physiognomy, he doubted whether anyone with Darwin's nose could possess sufficient energy and determination to do the patient work required on the voyage. Darwin's statement is: "Afterwards he was well satisfied my nose had spoken falsely."

It was this voyage (1831-1836) which

made Darwin. Here, away from books, he acquired "habits of energetic industry and concentrated attention to whatever I was engaged in" and "that love of science which preponderated over every other taste."

On his return, the publication of his "Journal of Researches" and other works on observations made during the voyage, at once brought him fame. But it was in the quiet twenty years following that at his country home at Down he patiently elaborated that theory and embodied it in the work upon which his monument to posterity has been erected—"The Origin of Species."

The story of the simultaneous discovery of the fact of Evolution by Alfred Russell Wallace and Darwin will go down in literature as the most remarkable coincidence in the history of scientific research. The behavior of the two men on this occasion was characterized by a magnanimity possible only to great souls.

The Origin of Species

It was during the voyage of the Beagle that Darwin came to the conclusion that previous explanations of the origins of the various forms of life were totally inadequate. As early as 1842 he had elaborated from his data a sketch of his theory. He hesitated to make it known to the world until his proofs were indisputable. So for the greater part of two decades he kept quiet, laboring at verification:

Meanwhile in 1848 Wallace set sail for South America on a journey of exploration in the Amazon Valley. There in contact with Nature in her virgin state, the same doubts that had come to Darwin regarding the origin of species came to him; tho it was not until several years later, when on his eight year sojourn in the Malay Archipelago, that the truth came to him. One night lying upon his back with a severe attack of malarial fever, and musing on the problem, the truth flashed across his mind, and as if an angel had spoken to him, the whole "modus operandi" came with creative vividness. With the impulsive generosity which was ever characteristic of him, he immediately recorded his thoughts and sent them to Darwin for his consideration, just when the latter was about to make known his results to the world.

Imagine the surprise and chagrin of Darwin! What a test of character and greatness! But in writing of it to his friend Lyell, he said he would rather destroy his whole book, the result of twenty years patient toil, than be guilty of anything of a small and paltry nature. It came about, however, that Wallace's paper together with extracts from Darwin's manuscript were read before the Linnean Society in July of that year, 1858. Thus it was that the startling theory of Evolution which was destined to work such revolution in the thoughts of men, to mark a new era in human progress and change the whole outlook in the scientific realm, was launched upon the world.

It was to Darwin, however, that the honors came, and no one more gladly joined in his praise than Wallace. They were life-long friends and co-workers until the day of Darwin's death.

Theory of Evolution

Concerning the theory of Evolution I need say nothing at this time. Like every other new truth when first made known to the world it met with calumny and ridicule, and Darwin was dubbed as the enemy of Christ and the church. The Bishop of Oxford went so far as to speak of it as "a flimsy speculation, a dishonoring view of nature, written under the frenzied inspiration of the inhaler of mephitic gas." The papers were full of rhymes and witticisms about man's descent from monkeys and baboons. Time, however, is the great corrector of all things. We have come to see that the view presented by Evolution is infinitely greater than that presented by the old



Charles Darwin

PLAN YOUR GARDEN NOW

Enjoy the cool freshness of tender, full-flavored vegetables right from your own garden. A single packet grows hundreds of pounds of some vegetables. Get away from the expensive canned stuff with its washed out flavor. The warm breath of Spring, fresh, sweet earth, McFayden's seeds; a few simple directions and you have a garden you can be proud of.

TRY THESE SEEDS.—To become acquainted, the regular stock, full size packet each of: Giant Eggplant, Sweet Corn, French Breakfast Radish. For this advertisement and 10c. we send this collection in coupon envelope worth 25¢ on future orders. Total 50c. value. Postpaid for only 15c.

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A VIKING CREAM SEPARATOR can be had from \$18.70 up to \$86.15. But whether it is a one-cow separator or a fifteen-cow separator, you can depend upon it that the Viking will give you a better service for less than you would pay elsewhere. You save not only on the first cost but also on repairs. You get a larger capacity with fewer parts to wash, and fewer parts to wear out.

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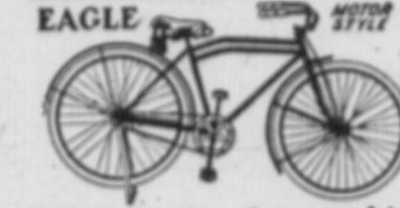
Our new 1916-17 Catalogue is now ready for delivery, and will be mailed free upon receipt of your name and address. You will be pleased with the clear, exact illustrations of the actual goods we offer you, and you will find the prices reasonable, considering the high quality of goods we sell. We quote here one item from our Watch Department, Page 22 of this Catalogue:

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

The above prices include all transportation charges, and the watch is guaranteed to be a satisfactory timepiece or money refunded.

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27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

Got Gophers? Kill 'Em Quick

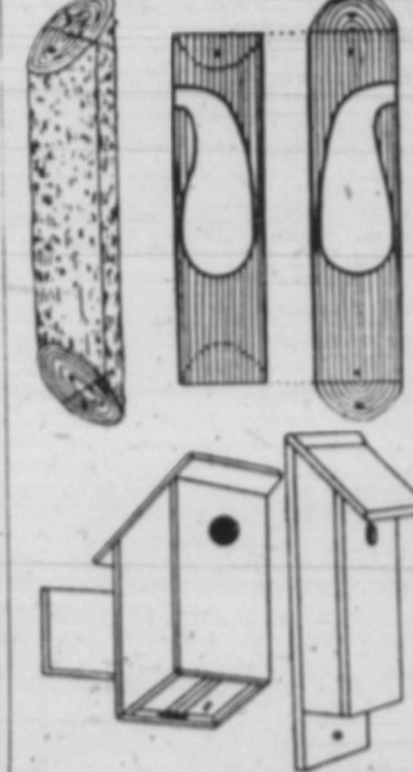
For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement in next issue

idea of creation. It glorifies God and exalts man. Probably the outstanding thing in Darwin's life was his patience. After his return from around the world he was troubled with a disease which seldom left him free from pain. For years he could only work in intermittent stretches of half an hour or so. Even so, the work he accomplished was prodigious. His influence cannot be over estimated. He ranks with Copernicus, Aristotle, Galileo, Newton and Bacon as one of the great men of all time and the importance of his discovery overshadows all. His body fittingly rests with the great of England's sons in Westminster Abbey, but the work of his mind goes marching on, bringing us ever into more glorious vistas of the Universe our Home.

WELCOME THE BIRDS

Birds about the home add a touch of nature that can only be appreciated by those who have succeeded in attracting them. They may be gathered about in all seasons of the year with ease and certainty merely by offering what they desire. In summer they do not require to be fed, but they do appreciate fresh water for bathing and drinking. A shallow pool, of varying depth, if only a foot across, becomes on hot days a centre of attraction. A pan, with stones in it, set in the ground and kept filled with water, will provide this attraction for the birds.

Birds are desirable not only on account of their beauty and song, but because of their economic worth. They are especially useful as insect destroyers during the breeding period, when they have to work early and late to obtain sufficient food



for their nestings, and their movements at this season are particularly interesting. For this reason it is especially desirable to provide them with nesting facilities. They will make use of bits of wool or twine, or leathers, in making their nests. Nesting boxes also furnish an inducement for the birds to visit us. Many species of birds now accept the hospitality of these boxes for the safe rearing of their young, and will occupy them year after year.

Simple forms of nesting boxes are shown herewith. The lower pictures show boxes constructed of boards, while that above is made from a log about 6 inches thick, split in half and gouged out to form a cavity. The two pieces are then screwed together. It is necessary to have either top or bottom removable for cleaning out old nests. The boxes should always be placed with the front protected from prevailing winds, and the opening should be about 1 1/4 inches for the chickadee, 1 1/2 inches for the swallow or wren, 2 inches for the woodpecker, flycatcher or flicker, and 3 inches for the screech owl; in each case the opening should be near the top.

Much pleasure may be secured and greater interest in nature study created by such little encouragements to the wild birds

PEERLESS PERFECTION

Absolute Security

WHEN you go away for a day or turn in for the night, you are certain your stock is locked in—they can't get over, under or through the spaces—a perfect fence for hilly or uneven ground, through streams; protects poultry, ducks, geese, sheep and hogs. Can't sag or break down and will turn an unruly horse.

Peerless Perfection Fencing

Is made of best heavy Open Hearth steel fence wire, the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Makes the fence elastic and springy. It will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Our method of galvanizing prevents rust and the coating will not flake, peel or chip off.—Every intersection is securely clamped with the famous Peerless Lock.

Send for catalog. It also describes our farm gates, poultry fencing and ornamental fencing. Peerless Perfection symbolizes the highest regard for quality.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited

Grain

Operating 103 Elevators in Alberta. Grain Commission Merchants,—Track Buyers. At your disposal in the marketing of your grain.

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Palmer's Summer Packs

GIVE real foot comfort to tired, aching feet. They are made from oil-tanned Skowhegan water-proof leather. These summer packs or plow shoes are light, strong, durable—made with water-proofed leather sole and heel and solid leather insoles are laced, have large eyelets and bellows tongues. The ideal shoe for working on the land.

They are also specially suitable for ranchers, trackmen, laborers, sportsmen and all others requiring extra strong yet comfortable footwear.

The style shown—No. 109, is nine inches high. Ask your dealer for Palmer's famous "Moose Head Brand" footwear—many styles and sizes to choose from.

JOHN PALMER CO., Limited
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—crisp to the teeth—melting in the mouth—a delight to the palate—that's

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The kiddies love these plain, wholesome sodas, and so do the grown-ups!

In Packages Only.

Our **GRAHAM WAFERS**

help the children build bone and muscle.



GRAHAM WAFERS

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EDMONTON - ALTA.

NO WAR PRICES ON THIS CLOTHES WASHER

\$175



Washes anything from flannel to heavy linens or corsets easily and without wear or tear—scrubbing and mangle—dry.

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To prove to every woman that this is the best Electric Washer and to introduce it to every home we will send it complete with long handled and colored paddles, which prevent spinning for only \$1.00 postpaid. Let us like this. Send order to day. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Grant & McMillan Co.,
Dept. 100, Box 2075, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A WORD OF ADVICE

I'm sure you won't mind if I point out some of the errors you make in writing stories, so that you will be more apt to come into the prize winning class in the future.

One of the most usual mistakes is to leave out simple words, without which the sentence is incomplete. If you would just read your stories over carefully, placing a pencil on every word, you would notice these lapses and correct them.

Then very often you spoil your stories by using too many words. It is a good plan to read them over and see if there are any words which could just as well be left out without changing the meaning. You will generally find, when you have drawn your pencil thru them, that the story is greatly improved.

A little more hard thinking about some new way of saying a thing would improve most stories, tho I have had a few that were nearly perfect in that respect.

Above all don't scribble them off any old way, in a hurry, and be disappointed if they don't come up in the prize winning class.

DIXIE PATTON

THE FROST PRINCE

It is almost midnight as the Frost Prince returns to his northern home from inspecting the work of his father, the Frost King, who had covered everything with a glorious mantle of frost. His home is a palace of ice with many domes and towers which are as clear as crystal and covered with glittering diamonds.

He enters the palace and goes into the banquet hall which is lighted by the moon where the Frost King and Queen and the ladies and nobles of their court, who are frost fairies like themselves, are seated at a golden table which is covered with the rarest of dishes and the best of food and drink. The best place has been kept for him. They are celebrating the prince's birthday and as he seats himself he is cheered by everyone and given many fine gifts.

When they have all finished the elegant repast, several beautiful fairies dressed in garments of various colors enter the room, with a large fairy who seems to have command of them and also a group of brownies.

It is the north wind and the maidens are the northern lights.

The north wind and the brownies play the orchestra and the northern lights dance to the music. This is kept up until morning when the prince bids good-bye and departs to go farther south from where he will not return until spring comes from her southern home and compels him to go back to his father's home.

LOIS M. HUGILL,
Age 10.

THE GATHERING OF THE FAIRIES

The Queen of the Winter summoned her people to an open place in the clouds.

"Winter is here at last," she said. "I want volunteers to go down to earth and cover it up in a warm blanket, freeze the ponds and put hoar-frost on the trees."

The snow-fairies stepped out under their leader, Snowflake, and the frost-fairies stepped out under their leader, Hoar-frost.

Just then the heralds lifted up their tiny, silver trumpets and blew a great blast and the north wind rolled up.

The queen and her court stepped onto another cloud. The north wind carried snow and frost fairies down to earth to do their work.

When Bob and Lawrence woke up the next morning the first thing they saw was the frozen pond and the snow on the ground. They shouted "Hurrah" all the way downstairs.

MARJORY E. THOMAS,
Age 11 years.

THE IMPRISONED FAIRY

Once upon a time in the heart of a great wood a dear little fairy was imprisoned in a very large oak tree by a wicked

dwarf named Oda. This wicked dwarf had done this because the fairies had not invited him to one of their balls. The fairy's name was Raya. At one time she had been very beautiful, but as she had not had any "Water of Beauty" to drink for a long time she was becoming old and worn looking. She greatly longed to be free, but as the dwarf was the only one who knew how to open the door of the tree, poor little Raya thought she was doomed to die in her prison.

One day the dwarf came to bring Raya another supply of food. While he was there, Raya said to him, "Oh, dwarf Oda, please let me go from this horrible prison and I will be your servant ever after." But Oda answered, "Fairy, there is only one way in which you can gain your freedom and that is you must steal for me all the wands of the fairy kingdom, the queen's key to the golden cave and furthermore you must tell me the reason I cannot subdue fairyland with my army of snakes and lizards."

Raya knew at once that to tell these three things would mean certain destruction to her fairy friends, so she said, "I will remain here, thou wicked dwarf. You know what you ask is impossible for me to grant. May the evil spirits cast all manner of torments on thee, and remember, Oda, some day you will be punished."

Oda laughed and went away, leaving Raya very sad, but bravely resolving never to give in.

Winter came on and Raya still remained in the tree.

One day a great noise was heard in the forest and the trees whispered to each other that his majesty the north wind was passing that way. Each tree bowed respectfully to the king of the winds as he passed, until he came to the tall oak tree in which Raya was imprisoned. The oak did not bow, but stood haughtily with its head in the air. This made the north wind very angry and he cried out in his rage to the oak tree, "Do you dare to stand like that when I pass. I will blow you down you insolent tree."

But the oak made no answer, merely danced its twigs in the winter sunlight. It seemed to say, "I don't care."

This made the north wind still more angry, so he tore thru the forest shaking the trees, but he could not move the oak. All at once the wind blew a great blast at the oak tree, the oak swayed and fell to the ground with an awful crash, but as it fell a little door in the side of the tree opened and a little fairy flew out. When Raya found herself all alone in this great forest she cried to the north wind, "Oh, Brother North Wind, please help me to return to the fairy kingdom."

The north wind seeing her replied, "Do my eyes deceive me or is this my little friend Raya in such distress. Did you say you wished to return to the fairy kingdom," and as he said this he picked her up in his strong arms and started on his way. As he went, Raya told him about her imprisonment and about Oda. The north wind was very angry at Oda. In a little while they reached the fairy kingdom where Raya was received with great joy and after thanking the north wind she went at once to the queen's palace.

The fairy queen was overjoyed at the return of her subject and she thanked Raya over and over again for having undergone so much for fairyland's sake.

Queen Blossom sent one of her attendants for an acorn cup full of the "Water of Beauty" and as soon as Raya drank it her beauty was renewed and she found herself clothed in a most beautiful gown of white satin trimmed with pearls and diamonds. She had slippers to match and a cloak of white satin, trimmed with swansdown and lined with pale green satin.

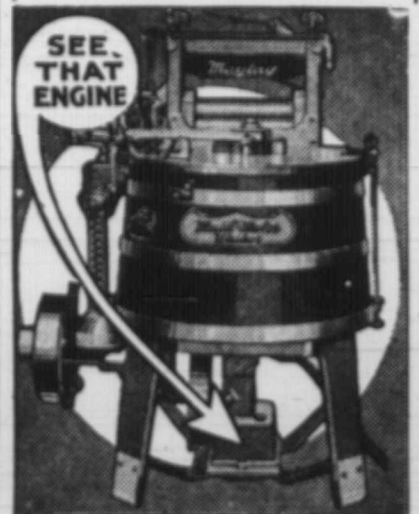
Queen Blossom then said, "Raya, I have now made you princess of fairyland, this is your reward." Raya thanked the good queen and retired.

As for the wicked Oda, he received his punishment in full, for one moonlight night he was met by the north wind, who seized him and whirling up to the moon he hung Oda by his whiskers on the horn of the new moon.

ALETHA ORR,
Age 13.

HERE IT IS AT LAST!

Maytag Multi-Motor Washer



What the Maytag Multi-Motor Washer Will Do

It operates the washer and wringer. It will operate the sewing machine, churn, cream separator or any other small machine that does not require more than 1/2 H.P. **Wash-Day**, and that is **Work-Day**, changed into **Play-Day**. Good-bye backache, headache, nerve wreck! No woman need bend over the wash tub, as her grandmother did, nor turn the old-style washer, as her mother did, if she has a Maytag Multi-Motor.



The Maytag Power Washer

In general construction is the same as the Multi-Motor. It has a pulley so it can be driven by a separate engine. There is a Maytag Washer of every type—Hand, Power-Driven, Electric—all built to the enviable Maytag standard.

We furnish an Electric Motor on the Maytag Electric Washer, so that it runs perfectly when a "direct current" is used, such as the Dairo, or other similar outfit.

Drop us a card and we will send you a copy of **The Maytag Laundry Manual** (48 pages). Even if you do not buy a washer, it will be a great help to you, as it contains many valuable formulas and recipes that can be used to advantage in any home. It is **Free**.

More Than 500

dealers in Western Canada sell our Washers. If the store you trade at does not, write us.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

If you live in Alberta, write direct to **The Merchants' Hardware Specialties, Ltd., Calgary.**

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Dulse, Sask.
 Any Alberta woman who would like a Women's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. E. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.
 Any Manitoba woman who would like a Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district should write to Mrs. F. H. Winceka, Stony Mountain, Man.

ECHOES OF THE CONVENTION

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—Our monthly report, I fear, is rather late this time. However it is now forthcoming. The intense cold of the week succeeding the convention prevented us from getting together on our regular date. Yesterday, February 13, was a beautiful day and the number who attended made up for lost time.

Our U.F.A. have always made it a point to invite visitors from other organizations, or where they are not organized, as well, to attend their meetings. And now that we have the U.F.W. and our large assembly hall where we all meet together we always insert a little invitation in the district local news of the Ponoka Herald. As you know, there is only one local, besides Asker, for a long distance, about here. That means not very strong support in trying to bring about anything but our very own district work. There seems to be no one from surrounding localities interested enough to pay a visit to the convention or realize what there is to that at all. Mr. Gordon, Ponoka's editor, has kindly offered space in his weekly so I am sending in my convention report, as delegate, to be printed in connection with the announcement of our meeting's business. My report covers the four days' program, with different addresses and a short outline of each. Also, as far as time and space permits, regarding resolutions passed and discussed from time to time. Judging by the interest I took in those reports, I felt possibly it might interest others when it was given in by one in a neighboring locality. Hope it will bear good fruit.

There were about a hundred men and women out yesterday, including visitors.

The main business, really the only business, dealt with is both U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., being delegates' reports which were very much appreciated by all present. After the general program and report I mentioned, was read and adopted, our other delegate took the resolutions one by one and explained to the best of her ability how they were dealt with. So altogether, I believe that everyone fully realized what the annual convention means and are looking forward to enjoying one sometime. Getting material for some debates was one of the suggestions made and we hope to make a success of this.

We also added five new members to our club, making us twenty-three. Only three of these are in other school districts so our club may grow to be a large one, or others to help may spring up in the near future.

Have applied to Department of Agriculture to get our school into the Seed and Egg Fairs Circuit.

Sincerely,
 Mrs. J. E. KREFTING.

APPRECIATION OF OFFICERS

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—Our local club, High River, held its regular meeting on February 2, the meeting being postponed for a week on account of the severe weather.

The principal feature of the meeting was the report of our delegates to the convention, which we all enjoyed very much.

We are very glad to know that the same officers were re-elected for this year.

We have our executive meeting tomorrow to plan for this year's work and certainly hope we may be able to accomplish more this year.

Cordially,
 HELEN M. DRIVER.

OFF TO A GOOD START

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—The second meeting of the Maple Club Branch of the U.F.W.A. was held on February 7, at the home of Mrs. Hugh Davies.

The report was read of the U.F.W.A. convention by the delegate, Mrs. L. M. Headley, and was greatly appreciated by those present.

It was then decided that we take up Red Cross work in connection with the U.F.W.A. thru the Red Cross Society of Ponoka, the secretary being instructed to bring work out for distribution.

It was then decided to join with the U.F.A. in having an oyster supper on February 16, to raise money for the locals for delegates' expenses.

A vote of thanks was extended Mrs. Headley on her very good report of convention, after which tea was served and the meeting adjourned.

We have now enrolled 17 members and hope to see many more joining before long.

We will be very glad to receive any information or literature you would care to send us in connection with the U.F.W.A.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and thanking you for all favors,

Fraternally yours,
 Mrs. FRANK S. JAMES,
 Sec. Treas.

Maple Club U.F.W.A., Ponoka, Alta.

GREETINGS FROM BASK. SEC.

As secretary for another year I send greetings to all Women Grain Growers of Saskatchewan.

Letters that I thoroughly enjoyed, were sent to me last year, but this year I want three times as many. When any difficulties arise in your work, please write to me. Altho I cannot always answer the many questions asked of me, fortunately I have far wiser officers above me to refer to, so I shall promise to find in some way, an answer to any enquiry. Of course I want letters telling me of your success as well as your troubles.

Another of my many wants is pictures. Please send me snapshots showing the results of any of your work, such as community picnics, school playgrounds, fair exhibits, school exhibits that your association has encouraged, gatherings of your members, your place of meeting, your rest room, your association banner. When editors ask me to write articles on your work they wish pictures, so please send me any that you have.

ERMA STOCKING.

DISCONTINUED FOR WINTER

The Trenton Women Grain Growers discontinued their meetings during the winter. Although they are not meeting until April, they are preparing work at home to sell when the spring comes, for funds needed to carry on their Red Cross and educational work.

GLAD OF PROHIBITION VICTORY

Dear Miss Stocking:—The eventful closing of the dear old year, was one of rejoicing for many of us. The victory gained over liquor, thru the enfranchisement of women and thru the great work of the temperance leaders was beyond our dreams; but now to tell us that liquor can be brought in from other provinces makes us determined to keep on fighting until its manufacture is stopped.

If the Hudson's Bay Company have the right to handle it thru parliamentary proceedings passed long years ago, that act should be rescinded, when we all know the evil results of liquor, the common curse of mankind.

December 11 was the happiest day of my life because it was the first time that women could assert their rights as citizens and help in passing legislation that would make our province a better place to live in. I was at the voting place all day and it was an inspiring thing to see all the women

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 Which was a mighty satisfying doctrine, from your side of the house.
 What about your boy? Does he ever get a chance at the good things you had?

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1914.

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Our Customers have made it famous

anxious to cast their ballot against liquor.

Those who contributed around Hanley to the financing of this temperance campaign gave freely and it was a pleasure to know that they felt it their duty to help. Money is not plentiful as we realized very little from our last crop, but we do not worry since prohibition is ours.

Wishing a happy and prosperous year to all Grain Growers.

Mrs. H. AIKMAN,
Hanley.

JUMBLE SALE BROUGHT \$50

Dear Miss Stocking:—In answer to yours of the 20th, for a report of the Traux Women's Section, I am sorry not to be able to give much of a report. We organized late in the spring and weather conditions prevented our members from attending several of the meetings so that it was well on in the fall before we really commenced our work.

On November 20 we had a Jumble Sale and raised \$50.00 for Red Cross work. We sent away for sheeting, pillow cotton and flannelette which we are busy making up for the Red Cross. As soon as we get this work off our hands we have another plan for raising money for the Belgians. This is a very small village and we are quite new to anything like this, but I am sure that we will all try to do our best to make the W.G.G.A. a success.

We had seventeen paid up members in 1916. I took over the secretary's work when Mrs. Best resigned last December. I am interested in the work and will try to do my best.

Mrs. A. M. HARBOR,
Sec. W. S. Traux G.G.A.

Traux members have certainly been doing war work with a will. We feel assured that their enthusiasm will make them one of the most successful associations in the province. When members are in earnest about doing their best—their work will naturally bring excellent results.—E.A.S.

KEELER HAS NEW OFFICERS

Mrs. D. H. Bryce is the new secretary for the Keeler Women Grain Growers. Their president is Mrs. Haight and vice-president, Mrs. Warbeck. When doing Red Cross work during the past year the members gave donations of old linen and flannel.

SUBSTANTIAL SUMS FOR CHARITY

The McTavish association have made their previous secretary, Mrs. Hurdman, their president for 1917. Mrs. Graves will be their vice-president and Mrs. Wheatley their secretary-treasurer. During the year their association has contributed \$55.00 to the Red Cross Funds, \$25.00 to the Soldiers' Comfort Club at Asquith and \$10.00 to the Soldiers' Rest Room in Saskatoon. They also made six pairs of sheets and six pillow-slips for the soldiers' rest room. Other war work that they have done has been knitting socks and sending parcels to the soldiers from their districts.—E.A.S.

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

relatives. She drove into town on Dec. 22, a most cruel, bitter day—fourteen miles, and expected the parcel would be there, and she would post the things with her greetings. But when she got there she got a notice from the nearest Customs office that there was eighty-five cents duty on the parcel, and on sending this she would receive the same. Of course, she was disappointed, and by the time the money was sent, and the parcel received, the froth had gone from the whole affair, Christmas was past, and the little notions looked cheap and tawdry, knocked around, and were never sent.

No, it is all right to spoon feed babies, but our "infant industries" are developed, and boys of twenty-one are not pap fed. Farmers have to compete in the markets of the world with their grain, and let the rest do the same. It's time, for the farmers can't stand it any longer—and that means that Canada can't stand it any longer, for it is a farming country.

WOLF WILLOW.

Brandon Winter Fair

Entries High in Quality—Splendid Calf Competition—Heavy Clydesdale Entries—Enthusiastic Stock-Judging Competition

The eleventh Manitoba Winter Fair was held at Brandon from the 5th to the 9th instant after a lapse of two years due to the buildings being in use for military purposes. The event had several outstanding features, the show of fat cattle was the best yet held, the sale of bulls realized most satisfactory prices for the sellers, the showing of Clydesdales was strong, the attendance was large and the fair enjoyed the distinction of a visit from the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, himself an enthusiastic stock breeder.

The primary object of this show is to stage object lessons in finished market stock, i.e., fat cattle, fat sheep, bacon hogs, commercial and breeding horses, and poultry. Incidentally a show and sale of bulls of the beef breeds is held and a few features of entertainment to give zest are added. It is an occasion for stock men to establish standards, to make comparisons with the object of improving upon their breeding and feeding operations, to do business and to put a tilip to the life-stock industry. That the show this year fulfilled the object of its friends is

steer, scarcely as highly fitted but of excellent type and quality; and fourth, to Carman McPhail, Forrest, on a red Shorthorn steer. It was a proud moment for each exhibitor when he held his calf for the final decision of the judge, but for those who won their way to the front and received their little pieces of silk from the hands of Lady Maude Cavendish, establishing their claim to distinction as stock men, the occasion was epochal. In the class were boys whose calves would scarcely have been recognized at the smallest country fair and into the minds of some of these there no doubt crept resolutions that they would yet attain the proud distinction of winning first.

Entries Were High Class

Entries in the different classes for fat cattle, sheep and hogs were not numerous, largely on account of the scarcity of labor to feed stock and the uncertainty of the show being held but those present were of a decidedly high order of merit. It was quite apparent that the animals were the product of expert feeders and breeders, and also

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Write a Letter and Win a Prize

Every member of a Boys' and Girls' Club in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta should be making plans for his or her work this year. There are 13,000 members of Boys' and Girls' Clubs in Manitoba, and each one should be planning now the season's work. There are many lines along which you may work and the Manitoba Department of Agriculture has 12 kinds of contest that you can enter. Here they are:

1. Manual Training.
2. Grain Growing (Boys, 15 to 20).
3. Pig, Calf and Colt Raising.
4. The Home and Farm Garden.
5. Poultry Raising.
6. Cookery.
7. Garment Making.
8. Canning and Preserving.
9. Noxious Weeds.
10. Dairy Contest.
11. Flower Growing.
12. Essay Writing.

The Grain Growers Guide is going to offer three prizes as follows:

First Prize... \$3.00 Second Prize... \$2.00 Third Prize... \$1.00

to the boy or girl who sends us, by April 1, the best plan for such Boys' and Girls' Club work this spring or summer. You can tell us what your club plans on doing or on what you yourself are planning, and why you are planning to do this work. You can cover any line of work whatever in your letter. Make a start now and let The Guide get acquainted with you. Do not make your letter more than 250 words, write on one side of the sheet only, and mail your letter before April 1, to The Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

to put it mildly. It did more, it reflected a well grounded confidence in stock raising and marked a degree of enthusiasm that has not been any too prominent in the province.

The Boys' Fat Calf Competition

In an event of this kind it would be difficult to say that any one feature was the star attraction but every one was interested in the boys' fat calf competition. This is an event fostered by the Winnipeg Sub-Section of the Canadian Bankers' Association and the Provincial Department of Agriculture, who jointly contributed One Thousand Dollars to the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show for the purpose of encouraging the boys of the farm and stimulating greater interest among them in the breeding of livestock, caring for them and feeding cattle for market. The rules required a boy between nine and seventeen years of age to feed, care for and fit an animal of his possession for at least six months. The animal must have been born in the calendar year previous to that in which the show is held. This year there were thirty-nine entries and the prize money was divided between the first twenty awards. The remaining entrants were given five dollars each in cash.

Early in the show it became evident that the real competition was between two calves of Shorthorn breeding and one of Angus breeding. The placing finally went to Philip Robinson of Millwood on a very thick, smooth, highly finished, white Shorthorn heifer; second, to George English, of Harding, on a beautiful Shorthorn grade steer; third, to Sam Heel, Brandon on an Angus

that there are not enough of these in the province who had time to feed and exhibit. Nothing would more completely demonstrate the resources of Manitoba in suitable feeds for stock production than the specimens of cattle, sheep and hogs shown. Exponents of different breeds displayed the finished products of their herds for practical purposes. Glencarlock stock farms showed several head of their Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Suffolk sheep.

The championship in the fat cattle classes was won by a two year old steer shown by Wm. Porterfield of Brandon and the reserve was the white Shorthorn heifer calf from Millwood. Jas. I. Moffat, of Carrol, showed Herefords, including the steer that was champion calf last year and there were several other individual Shorthorn exhibitors.

In sheep the exhibit was confined to ewes and wethers one year old or lambs and some very fine stuff was out. Altogether there were about 25 head with enough prizes to give practically all a reward.

The swine display was also small in numbers but included some pure bred Berkshire boars under a year old, shown by A. J. McKay, of Macdonald, that were very much admired. Bacon hogs were chiefly of Yorkshire breeding and were largely drawn from the herds of the Aylum farm, A. McPhail and A. B. Potter. Potter won the award for the best pen of bacon hogs with A. J. McKay second and fourth with Berkshires.

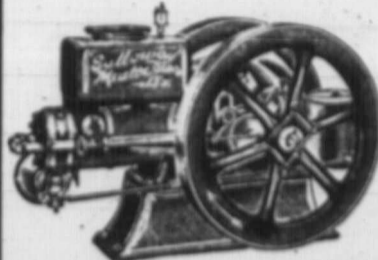
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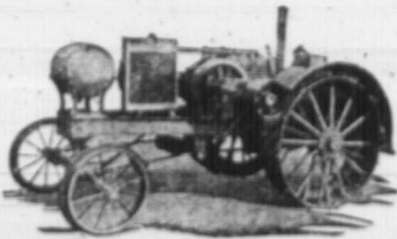
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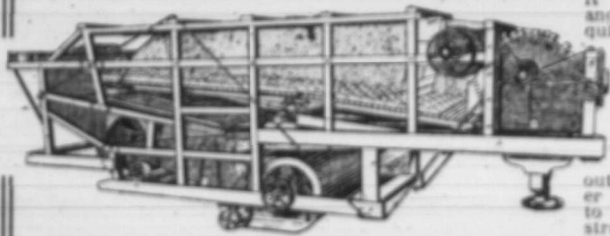
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 Gasoline Engine & Supply Co., Winnipeg, Man.
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 Yours truly, (Signed) W. McCARTNEY.

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growing appreciation of livestock in farming operations as the sale prices of the bulls offered at auction. There were seventy odd put up and an average of \$249 was made on the lot. The top of the sale was \$770 for the Shorthorn, "Amazing Hope," calved May 8, 1915, and bred by W. A. Dryden, Myrtle, Ont. This bull was champion of the show. John Bryce, of Arcola, was the buyer. Another high figure was reached with the Shorthorn bull, "Strousa Pride," bred and owned by David Allison, of Roland. This bull was a year old last September and brought \$705 from W. C. Honey of Binscarth. An Angus bull, "Gowan Park Stamp," bred by Wm. Porterfield, Brandon, made \$550, paid by J. D. McGregor. Values up to \$350 were frequently made and very seldom did a bull go out of the ring at less than \$150.

The Department of Natural Resources, C. P. R. Calgary bought fifteen head and by their competition kept up prices. Apart from the C. P. R. the buyers were confined to Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan. Consignments were made in small numbers from over forty breeders and carried a great divergence of quality, which was not revealed in sale prices since it seemed to be a case of getting a bull with some bidders whether he was good value or not. Probably another hundred bulls could have been sold without satisfying the full demand.

The Horse Exhibits

The farmers of the Brandon district are intensely interested in horse raising and showing, consequently there were crowded houses when the judging of horses was going on. Classes were open for breeding horses of the draft breeds and all types of commercial horses, but chief interest centred in the exhibit of Clydesdales. Exhibitors were present from different parts of the province, from Saskatchewan, and one, Ben Findlayson, from Alberta. The show was made up chiefly of small exhibits from farmers, rather than of strings from dealers. Among the larger exhibitors were J. H. Graham, of Saskatoon, and C. D. Roberts & Son, of Winnipeg, with Percherons, and John Graham, of Carberry, with Clydesdales. The aged Clydesdale stallion class had twenty-two entries and made up the best display ever seen at Brandon. Several old ring heroes were in the line-up and were supported by their coteries of

TO HOMEMAKERS

The time for receiving contributions on the "Special Home Number" of The Guide has been extended from March 14, to April 1. Full particulars regarding this number were given in our issues of February 28 and March 7. Send in your contributions now and help to make this Home and Community Improvement Number the best The Guide has ever published.—Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

enthusiasts. John Boag, from Ontario, sorted up the lot and placed first "Edward Garnet," a horse that had just been brought from Scotland for Ben Findlayson. He is a big, upstanding type by "Apukwa," and was later made champion. In second place was "Belleisle," who has had rather a successful show ring career for O. J. White, of Hamiota. The third horse, "Moonshade," was of quite a different kind, being short legged and very massive. He also was owned by Findlayson. The fourth place was awarded to the good breeding horse "Rubio," imported by John A. Turner some years ago, and now the property of the Holland Syndicate. Others in this class included three shown by John Graham; "King's Best," shown by Hugh Gilmour; "Carrick," a Bruce horse, from Joe Taylor, of Souris; "Diamond Victor," Robert Leekie's horse, from Arcola, and many others.

Thos. Haggie, of Condie, Sask., had the best four-year-old in "Golden Youth," and Jas. Duthie won the three-year-old section with "Sir Dornley," a colt of his own breeding. The mare classes were made up of selections from several well known breeders, including W. J. Young, Griswold; O. J. White, Hamiota; A. McPhail, Hugh Gilmour, Pasqua, Sask.; R. H. Bryce, Arcola; John Crawford, Chater; Robt. Leekie, Arcola, and Jos. Hall,

Continued on Page 54

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The W. W. COOPER CO. Specialists in Merchandising
 SWIFT CURRENT 11 BASK.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, March 12, 1917)
 Wheat—A variety of influences caused quite active markets last week and a very interesting situation generally. Early in the week some good buying gave the prices an upturn, which was assisted by a keen demand for cash wheat. This brought out a considerable volume of selling from various sources, which appeared to satisfy the demand for the time being. Then the United States government report of farm reserves was quite bullish, but was pretty well discounted and the temporary strength caused thereby was not sustained. Toward the end of the week much better reports came from the American winter wheat areas where they now have abundant moisture and the new crop months weakened. The proposed arming of American merchant vessels and the pending negotiations for the purchase of the 1917 Canadian crop by the Imperial government were week-end factors. Their possible influence caused the trade generally to limit their activities, awaiting further developments.
 Coarse Grains—The coarse grain markets have been active, with higher prices prevailing. A good volume of trade in oats, futures and cash, continued during the week.

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
	May	July	Oct.	
Wheat—				No. 3 wheat, 1 car
March 6	188	186	149	No. 3 wheat, 1 car
March 7	186	184	147	No. 3 wheat, 1 car
March 8	186	184	148	No. 3 wheat, 1 car
March 9	187	185	147	No. 3 wheat, 2 cars
March 10	187	185	148	Sample grade wheat, 1 car
March 12	185	181	146	Sample grade wheat, 2 cars
Week ago	186	184	148	Sample grade wheat, 2 cars
Year ago	108	108		Sample grade wheat, 1 car
Oats—				No. 3 white oats, 1 car
March 6	63	63		No. 3 white oats, 1 car
March 7	62	62		No. 4 white oats, 1 car
March 8	63	63		No. 4 white oats, 1 car
March 9	63	63		No. 4 white oats, 1 car
March 10	62	62		No. 4 white oats, 1 car
March 12	61	61		Sample oats, part car
Week ago	62	62		No. 4 white oats, 2 cars
Year ago	41	41		No. 2 rye, 1 car, 8 R.
Flax—				No. 2 rye, 2,000 bu., to arrive
March 6	207	270		No. 2 rye, 1 car
March 7	206	271		No. 4 wheat, 1 car
March 8	208	272		No. 4 wheat, 1 car
March 9	270	272		No. 4 wheat, 2 cars
March 10	269	273		No. 4 wheat, 1 car, no grade
March 12	267	269		No. 4 wheat, 2 cars
Week ago	263	266		No. 4 wheat, 1 car
Year ago	203	210		No. 4 wheat, 1 car

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES		
(Sample Market, March 9)		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		\$2 10
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1 98
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		2 10
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1 98

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	Mar. 12	Year Ago	Mar. 8	Mar. 10	Mar. 8	Mar. 8
Cattle						
Choice steers	9.50-10.00		10.50-12.00	8.50-9.00	11.75-12.25	9.75-10.75
Best butcher steers	9.00-9.50	7.50-7.75	9.50-10.00	8.50-9.00	9.70-11.75	9.00-9.75
Fair to good butcher steers	8.50-9.00	7.00-7.25	7.00-8.50	7.25-8.25	7.25-9.70	6.50-8.50
Good to choice fat cows	6.75-7.50	5.75-6.25	6.00-6.50	6.75-7.25	6.85-10.35	6.00-6.50
Medium to good cows	5.50-6.50	5.25-5.50	7.00-8.00	5.50-6.50	7.00-8.55	7.00-8.00
Common cows	4.00-5.00	4.00-4.50	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.50	5.00-6.75	6.25-7.00
Canners	3.75-4.25		4.50-4.75	3.50-3.75	5.00-5.90	5.00-5.75
Good to choice heifers	7.50-8.50	6.50-7.00	8.00-9.00	7.50-8.25	8.55-10.75	8.00-9.50
Fair to good heifers	6.00-7.00	5.00-6.50	6.00-8.00	6.75-7.50	7.75-8.40	6.00-8.00
Best steers	6.50-7.00		8.00-10.00	5.75-6.50	8.35-9.75	7.25-8.25
Best butcher heifers	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-7.00	4.25-5.50	6.00-8.00	4.50-7.00
Common toologna heifers	6.00-7.00	6.25-6.75	8.00-9.00	6.75-7.25	7.50-9.00	7.50-8.25
Fair to good feeder steers	6.00-7.00	6.00-6.25	7.00-8.50	6.75-7.00	6.00-8.25	7.00-8.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65	\$65-\$80	\$80-\$100	\$65-\$100		\$70-\$85
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75		\$50-\$70
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$14.75	9.50-10.00	\$16.00	\$14.75	14.50-14.75	13.50-14.25
Light hogs	11.00-12.00		14.00-15.00		14.00-14.75	11.75-12.00
Heavy hogs	\$9.00	6.75-7.50	\$13.50			8.00-8.25
Stags	\$8.00-6.50	\$4.50				
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	11.75-12.25	\$5.50	12.00-15.25		12.25-14.50	11.00-14.00
Best killing sheep	8.50-9.25	7.50-7.50	9.00-11.50	8.00-11.50	10.25-12.55	6.00-10.50

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Regina	Saskatoon
	Mar. 12	Year Ago	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 8
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 Dairy	35c	24c-25c	35c-39c	35c-37c	35c	
Eggs (per doz.)						
New laid	50c	20c-25c	45c-50c	45c	50c	
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new	\$1.00	75c-85c	\$2.75	\$1.25	\$1.00	
Milk and Cream						
Swiss cream (per lb. fat)	50c	30c				
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	45c	35c				
Dressed Poultry						
Spring chickens	17c	13c-14c	20c-21c	15c-20c	15c-20c	
Ducks	20c	15c	21c-25c	17c-18c	20c	
Geese	20c	15c	19c-21c	17c-18c	18c	
Turkeys	23c	19c	20c-25c	20c-25c	22c-25c	
Hay (per ton)		No. 1's		No. 1's	No. 1's	
No. 2 Upland		\$14				
No. 2 Timothy	\$12	\$15	\$13-\$15	\$14	\$5	
No. 2 Midland		\$12				

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from March 6 to March 12 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY			FLAX				
	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	2CW	3CW	E1	F1	F2	1F4	No. 1	No. 2	4' Red	1NW	2NW	3CW	Red	
Mar. 6	188	180	180	155	140	115	101	61	61	61	61	58	104	90	84	84	123	200	243	
Mar. 7	187	184	174	152	140	114	102	62	60	60	60	58	103	90	84	84	123	200	243	
Mar. 8	187	184	174	152	140	114	101	62	60	60	60	58	103	90	85	85	124	201	244	
Mar. 9	185	183	174	150	140	117	100	62	60	60	60	58	103	90	86	86	125	202	245	
Mar. 10	185	183	174	150	140	117	100	62	60	60	60	58	103	90	86	86	125	202	245	
Mar. 12	184	182	174	149	140	114	100	61	60	60	60	58	102	90	85	85	124	201	244	
Week ago	185	182	174	150	140	117	100	61	60	60	60	58	102	90	85	85	124	201	244	
Year ago	107	104	102	90	90	80		60	30	30	37	30	60	55	51	51	205	202		

No. 6 barley, 1 car, musty	1 12
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2 97
No. 1 flax, 1 car	3 00
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu.	2 97
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2 96
No. 1 flax, 10 sacks	2 87

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS			
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, March 8, was as follows—			
Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week
Saskatoon	Wheat	66,891.40	138,646.20
"	Oats	53,569.00	43,441.16
"	Barley	1,453.06	666,967.22
"	Flax		37,132.43
			67,079.33

STOCKS IN TERMINALS			
Fort William, March 9, 1917—			
1916 Wheat			
	This Year	Last Year	
1 hard	15,007.20	78,823.10	
1 Nor.	1,987,397.40	11,648,258.40	
2 Nor.	3,933,937.00	4,847,629.10	
3 Nor.	3,980,031.30	3,376,144.10	
No. 4	3,012,168.00	539,735.10	
Others	10,158,077.30	2,536,512.30	
This week	23,116,589.60	This week	24,025,102.50
Last week	23,133,828.20	Last week	22,972,036.40
Decrease	17,239.20	Increase	1,052,406.10
Oats			
1 C W	12,878.14	106,043.00	
2 C W	2,808,132.21	4,250,767.01	
3 C W	1,034,688.21	2,002,476.09	
Ex. 1 fl.	1,999,155.17	624,050.31	
Others	5,248,130.19	1,709,325.20	
This week	11,103,585.24	This week	8,692,692.27
Last week	11,542,624.25	Last week	8,620,538.03
Decrease	349,039.01	Increase	72,154.24
Barley			
1 C W	214,001.16	1,156,484.14	
4 C W	550,008.15	280,517.47	
Red	73,780.12	80,158.08	
Feed	203,543.05	82,205.11	
Others	129,655.28		
This week	1,271,868.25	This week	1,578,765.25
Last week	1,295,024.44	Last week	1,568,090.00
Decrease	23,156.16	Increase	40,156.16

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY			
Week ending March 9, 1917—			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fr. William and Pt. Arthur Tr.	23,116,589	11,103,585	1,271,868
In Vessels in Can.			
Tr. Harbors	1,916,245	2,297,433	
Total	25,032,834	13,301,018	1,518,797
At Buffalo and Detroit	11,999,267	2,183,719	378,423
Total this week	37,032,101	15,484,737	1,897,220
Total last week	40,969,282	21,602,845	2,057,987
Total last year	36,243,599	16,494,530	2,000,160

SOUTH WY. FAIR					
Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today: Cattle, 1,400; calves, 300; hogs, 4,500; sheep, 200; cars, 112.					
The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1917, to date, as compared with the same period in 1916—					
Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Cars
1917	116,145	29,255	491,261	199,868	19,495
1916	91,809	25,308	719,698	140,962	12,080
Increase	24,336	3,947	271,563	58,906	7,415
Decrease			218,137	81,056	2,665

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO
 Chicago, March 10.—Heavy, long-foed steers are very, very scarce in this market. The supply seems to be exhausted. Whereas the best heavy stuff will bring \$12.50, most of the steer crop is selling at \$9.50 to \$10.00. Canners seem to be getting used to the higher scale of prices and a healthier condition of the beef trade seems to be developing. Fat cows and heifers as well as canner and cutter cows are selling at the high point of the season. Much of this stuff is going to the Jew trade owing to the scarcity of heavy steers. One heavy beef bull on this week's market brought \$22.
 Hog values rose \$1.50 during the week. Canadian competition has a strong influence and eastern packers have found difficulty in filling their orders. Hog quality is deteriorating and speculators are securing many of the steers looking for this week's fatness for the spring market.

TORONTO
 Toronto, March 9.—The market opened Monday with a good demand for choice finished cattle, and the top price of the season was made, that is, 12 cents per lb. for eight steers weighing 1,500 lbs. each. Other classes of cattle, such as medium butchers weighing in the neighborhood of 800 lbs. to 1,000 lbs., were lower. The quality was generally not very good. A large number of steers are coming that are not half finished. There will be a wide range between the medium cattle and the good cattle as the season advances. The cow trade is good.
 There is a strong demand for good butcher cows. Medium butchers and canners are readily sold at steady prices and there is also a steady inquiry for thin young cows for grazing purposes. There has been a good trade this week for stockers and feeders, heavily and of good quality, which are intended for growing. The bull trade is good. Hogs have reached a new high record. Today hogs are making \$15.00 fed and watered.

THE WOOL MARKET
 The Wool Growers' Gazette of March 9 says: "Recent reports a strong market for all grades of wool with an advancing tendency. Fine and fine medium wools are quoted in London at \$1.50 to \$1.75. Bad Lake City reports that 50 per cent of the Utah clip has been marketed at a range of \$1 to \$1.25 cents. The pulp market is firm, one packer having refused \$4.00 for his accumulation. Outside packer sales range at \$1.50 to \$1.75, with country lots at \$1.50 and \$1.75. Foreign markets are firm. At the London sale just week medium wools advanced 15 per cent."

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, March 10, were—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.85	\$1.97-\$2.04
2 Nor. wheat	1.85	1.94-2.03
3 Nor. wheat	1.78	1.87-1.97
3 white oats	.60	.57-1.59
Barley	1.05-56	.96-1.16
Flax, No. 1	2.63	2.37-2.83

Futures—
 May wheat 1.87 1.80
 July wheat

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GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG MAN

Brandon Winter Fair

Continued from Page 52

Neepawa. The champion was "Valdora," belonging to O. J. White, and reserve went to W. J. Young, which entry also won the Canadian bred championship.

In the class for stallions having made a season in Manitoba, "Belleisle" was first and "Rubio" second.

Percheron Classes

A Saskatchewan horse, "Leven," shown by Head, of Regina, won the aged Percheron class. C. D. Roberts won the four-year-olds; J. H. Graham the three-year-olds, and J. M. Crowe, of Gilbert Plains, the two-year-olds. Crowe made a strong showing of Percheron mares under harness. Head's horse was also champion.

Geo. Rupp, of Saskatchewan, put in a heavy show of Belgians.

The best heavy draft gelding was shown by A. McPhail, and his mate was second. This team also won under harness, with Hall, of Neepawa, second, and Orr, of Elkhorn, third. Jos. Hall won first for agricultural teams, with Robt. McPhail second.

Stock Judging Competition

A feature of the show that held considerable interest was the competition in stock judging open to anyone under the age of thirty, with only college graduates barred. This competition was under the direction of Prof. Jacobs of Manitoba Agricultural College, who mustered 42 contestants, and put them thru eight classes of stock. The rating of the competitors were made by a separate tribunal for each class. In cattle, Kenneth McGregor selected W. Watson and W. G. Weir, both fourth year students, as winners. In horses, A. J. McMillan made the awards to J. H. Ellis, a fourth year student, and J. H. Crawford, a non-student. For sheep A. J. McKay and W. R. Bowman selected A. Sissons and J. Kirk, both students; and for swine Prof. A. M. Shaw, of Saskatoon, placed A. J. Clark and R. Scarth at the top. The presidents and vice-presidents of the four livestock associations gave medals to the winners, and Prof. Jacobs donated a silver challenge cup to the boy scoring the highest total. This honor went to A. J. Clarke, a fifth year student.

Among the poultry men the show of birds was voted a success, altho the specimens shown gave evidence that there is a lot of immature poultry in the country. Judging competitions were held in this division also, with honors going largely to young ladies.

Demonstrations for Women

During the week there were held sessions for women to discuss problems bearing upon the supplying of proper and sufficient food and demonstrations in preparing food. These sessions were not very largely attended, but there is plenty of scope for such a feature, altho, to make it a success, there should be more complete facilities for holding it.

The message of the winter fair management is to prepare stock for next year's event and to expect keener competition than ever before.

MORE LIEN DIFFICULTIES

More difficulty has cropped up in discharging the liens imposed upon land under the seed grain advances of 1915. Under the legislation it is provided that the advances made for seed grain or fodder take priority to the first mortgage, but advances made for relief other than seed grain or fodder are not a charge upon the land, but a first charge upon the crop and take their place on the title subject to all existing registrations. It appears, however, that these advances for relief are debts due to the crown and in the case of foreclosure proceedings the courts have no power to declare that the crown has been foreclosed. The point is that in foreclosure proceedings all subsequent creditors have to be notified and it is impossible to serve notice on the crown. Actions involving the crown have to be taken before the Exchequer Court at Ottawa. What the outcome of this new development will be is not yet known, but it is certain that as a result of experience a great deal more wisdom will be displayed in future arrangements of a similar kind.

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ONTARIO FARMERS ADOPT PLATFORM

The National Political Platform drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture was unanimously adopted by the United Farmers of Ontario at their convention held in Toronto on March 7 and 8. Between four and five hundred delegates were present at the convention, drawn from all parts of the province. The platform was presented by R. H. Halbert, president of the association, who was also present at the Canadian Council of Agriculture meeting last December in Winnipeg when the platform was adopted. The delegates at the convention were drawn from both political parties, there being men present who had been voting both for the Conservative and Liberal party for many years past. Party lines in Ontario are much more closely drawn than in the western provinces. It was, therefore, expected that many of the delegates would shy at the farmers' platform, because it would interfere with the views of the political party with which they had been affiliated, but when those farmers got together, they, with one accord, were ready to place the welfare of the country first and party considerations in the background.

The farmers' platform was taken up clause by clause. E. C. Drury was loudly applauded when he came out in support of the reciprocity agreement of 1911. He declared that reciprocity would be a benefit to the country and regardless of the political party he hoped it would meet with the support of the delegates, which it did unanimously.

H. G. Pettypiece, editor of the Forest Free Press, was present and took an active part in the discussion, showing the farmers where they were being bled by the big interests because they were not uniting for their own benefit. Mr. Pettypiece showed that a number of the big industries were having their machinery placed on the free list and were getting rebates of the tariff from the treasury. They only believed in a protective tariff where it did not affect themselves.

From the discussion which took place on the reciprocity agreement, it was apparent that the delegates wanted it considered aside from politics. H. W. Monk and Jas. Raymond, both Conservatives, therefore moved a resolution that the reciprocity agreement and also that the clause demanding that other foodstuffs be placed on the free list, should be submitted to a referendum of the people. This motion was carried unanimously by a standing vote.

Consumer Pays Tariff

R. McKenzie, secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture, Winnipeg, gave an address on the tariff showing how the customs duty was added on to the price paid by the consumer. He also showed how the manufacturer took full advantage of the protective tariff by adding the amount of the duty to his selling price.

H. B. Cowan, editor Farm and Dairy, gave an address on the taxation of land values.

Gordon Waldron, editor Weekly Sun, Toronto, spoke in favor of the graduated income tax, showing the need of it to help meet the war debt.

H. J. Pettypiece, Forest, Ont. gave an address on the nationalization of railways. F. E. Ellis of Farm and Dairy explained the system of Direct Legislation thru the initiative and referendum.

All the remaining planks in the farmers' platform were taken up clause by clause and were passed without any discussion. The delegates will return to their local organizations and carry on educational work in support of the farmers' platform, with the hope that effect may be given to it in the House of Commons after the next election.

Several representatives of the organized farmers from Western Canada were present at the convention, including H. W. Wood, president United Farmers of Alberta, R. McKenzie, secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture, T. A. Crerar, president of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, C. Rice-Jones, president Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Altho unable to be present at the convention, R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, arrived shortly after the convention and joined the others at a confidential conference with the Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. The western delegates present all delivered addresses to the convention on the work of the organized farmers in the west. The report of the secretary, J. J. Morrison showed that there are now eight thousand members of the United Farmers of Ontario, with two hundred local associations.

The officers of the association for 1917 are as follows:—President, R. H. Halbert, Melancthon, Dufferin County, re-elected; 1st Vice-President, E. C. Drury, Barrie, Simcoe County; 2nd Vice-President, W. C. Good, Paris, Brant County; Directors, L. H. Blatchford, Oxford County; E. A. Van Allen, Aultsville, Dundas County; W. H. Hunter, Varney, Grey County; T. H. Adams, Essex, Essex County; Peter Porter, Burford, Brant County; Auditor, Wm. McCrea, Guelph.

On the two days following the convention of the United Farmers' Association, the annual meeting of the United Farmers' Company was held. This is a commercial organization bearing the same relation to the educational association as obtains between similar organization in the west. The United Farmers' Company has been in operation for two years and its sales for the past year have been \$410,000. The paid-up capital stock of the company is \$4,000, but it is now to be considerably increased. The net profits for the year were over \$4,000, and a 7 per cent. dividend was declared.

The directors of the company for the ensuing year are:—E. C. Drury; J. J. Morrison; W. C. Good; C. W. Gurney; Elmer Lick, Oshawa; W. McCrea, Guelph; R. H. Halbert, Melancthon; B. C. Tucker, Harold; E. A. Van Allen, Aultsville. At a later meeting of the directors Mr. Tucker was elected president, Mr. Lick, vice-president and Mr. Morrison, secretary-treasurer.

The German Imperial clothing committee has issued a warning to the effect that styles in women's clothes cannot be allowed to change every six months.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$9,830 82
Frank Patterson, Stonewall, Man.	10 00
J. H. N. Keeler, Sask.	10 00
Noble Tait, Parkburg, Sask.	25
Albert E. Channon, Cordova, Sask.	5 00
Mrs. H. Reag, Cordova, Sask.	5 00
James J. Channon, Cordova, Sask.	2 00
Jack Smith, Cordova, Sask.	1 00
Chas. Lougry, Cordova, Sask.	2 00
Lordship Knox Tree Balance, Cordova, Sask.	7 15
Wm. Channon, Cordova, Sask.	2 45
T. H. Peary, Vinson, Man.	25 00
O. Pullman, Lavenham, Man.	5 00
Mrs. F. Allison, Estevan, Sask.	5 00
Ladies' Auxiliary to the G. O. of Oakville, Kananda, Man.	60 00
Wm. Lindsay, Sr., Minota, Man.	5 00
Total	\$9,906 17

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$2,550 66
O. Pullman, Lavenham, Man.	5 00
South Bay Farmers, Winnipeg, Man.	25 00
M. W. of A. & R. N. of A. of Ferry Point, Alta.	136 00
Wm. Lindsay, Sr., Minota, Man.	5 00
Total	\$2,731 66

\$295 Converts Your Ford into a Guaranteed Powerful Staude Mak-a-Tractor

Drive It 24 Hours a Day If You Need It; It Will Always Do the Work

The Staude Mak-a-Tractor is the most economical, most efficient, most remarkable farm implement you can buy. It gives you four horse working ability at one horse cost, and it costs nothing when it is not running. It is a proved success all over the country. Tested under all conditions of farm work by owners who say it is the most wonderful implement they have ever used. It has hauled 9,200 pounds of wheat up into a farm elevator on high gear—pulled a 40 x 60 Minneapolis thresher, the largest size made and weighing 10,000 pounds, in a stubble field on high gear—moved a 25-ton story and a half house on trucks over dirt roads.

It is always ready, day and night. In the hot harvest weather when horses drop dead in the harness, it will do its work continuously 24 hours a day. Use your Ford headlights for night work. Anyone who can drive a Ford can drive Staude Mak-a-Tractor.

Utilizes Tremendous Power of Ford Engine

Staude Mak-a-Tractor utilizes the wonderful power of the Ford engine to turn two tractor wheels. The tractor attachment, itself, does all the actual pulling work. There is absolutely no unusual strain on the working parts of the Ford. The Ford rear axle drive shaft merely turns the pinion gears of a Staude Mak-a-Tractor. These gear a mesh with the tractor wheel bull gears and turn the wheels under.

with a Staude Mak-a-Tractor will start and run continuously on high gear and will do the work of four horses. Sixteen years of square dealing is behind this guarantee. Ask your banker.

Staude Mak-a-Tractor gear reduction reduces the speed of the Ford eleven times and gives an eleven-times increase in pulling power. This is the reason for the wonderful working ability of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor. It gives greater actual pulling power for the weight than any other farm implement ever built.

We positively guarantee that any Ford in good condition used

The Staude Mak-a-Tractor does not strain any part of the Ford, regardless of working conditions.

- First—It uses less than half the Ford power.
- Second—Motor speed is never over 1,500 R. P. M., equivalent to twenty miles an hour on a touring car.
- Third—It starts on high gear—cannot strain the differential.
- Fourth—Staude Mak-a-Tractor carries the rear of the Ford and pushes the Ford ahead.

Wonderful Cooling System—Remarkable Oiling System Included

Every service detail has been carefully worked out. The wonderful Staude Ford Radiator, furnished as regular equipment, has six times the cooling efficiency of the Ford Radiator. Less than one part in ten of the oil is consumed in perfect cooling for touring car and tractor both. We wouldn't think of selling you our Tractor attachment without this increased cooling capacity. Without it no tractor attachment can give satisfactory results. The new Ford oiling system, also regular equipment, gives positive feed to all main bearings through a side gauge on the dash.

With this wonderful cooling system, this remarkable oiling system and a motor speed which never exceeds 1,500 R. P. M. under the hardest work, the Ford motor used with Staude Mak-a-Tractor is more economical, more efficient, more durable even than when it is used in the Ford touring car at its increased cost.

Use Any Ford You Can Get

If you have no Ford, get a cheap second hand one. A cheap Staude Mak-a-Tractor on it twenty minutes, get the best of both worlds in the world and the most efficient traction you can buy. And save the cost of your Ford and your Staude Mak-a-Tractor in the first month you use it.

20 Minutes to Install

Mak-a-Tractor attachment clamps on a Ford with four bolts. No holes to bore. Rear wheels replaced with driving pinions—integral with brake drum. To change back to touring car, merely loosen and pull back Mak-a-Tractor axle and wheels—replace driving pinions with Ford wheels. Mak-a-Tractor frame removable in five minutes. Can be left on car—scarcely noticeable—weighs but 50 lbs.—does not affect appearance or interfere with spring action.

11 Fords in 1

Greatest draw-bar pull for weight ever built. Greater strength in every unit of construction in proportion to work and weight required than any other tractor. Cost reduction in Mak-a-Tractor itself increases Ford power eleven-fold—increases speed proportionately.

No Strain on Engine

Staude roller pinions integral with leads drive rear wheels of Ford. Mesh into pinion gear on tractor shaft. Power applied rear outside rim of tractor wheel—no strain on hub or spokes. Mak-a-Tractor is built of Ford standard construction. Driving pinions push the tractor wheels down—no power wasted. Ford does no pulling. Mak-a-Tractor merely pushes car ahead of it, since all moving power comes from contact of rear wheels with the ground. With Mak-a-Tractor attachment 1 yard starts on high and runs on high all the time, proving conclusively that there is no strain. Motor speed is never more than the low speed of 1,500 revolutions per minute in low. Some speed as when touring car is making 25 miles an hour—sixty, equivalent speed for tractor.

Patented Force Feed Oiler

Wonderful patented Force Feed Oiling system—positive as high-pressure oil. Installed in a few minutes. Feeds oil to all bearings—oil and grease—lubrication—difficult to maintain both from touring car and tractor.

Self-Cleaning Gears (Patent Applied for)

Gears in the Staude Mak-a-Tractor wheels are self-cleaning, an exclusive feature of gear design. It causes in wear—prevents loosening of gear teeth. Grease, stones, dirt of all kinds are automatically removed from the gear teeth. The Staude Mak-a-Tractor runs as quietly and smoothly as a motor car.

Staude Concave Creepers

12 Special Staude Concave Creepers are furnished for each wheel. These may be bolted through the tractor wheel rim when equipped. The concave rolling edges give soft and safe and give maximum pulling capacity. Special feature. Grooved, flat-edged creeps give the full wheel motor power by making the engine "pull up hill."

Staude Ford Radiator—Extra Large

During all time speeds a motor speed up to 1,500 R. P. M. is maintained. The radiator is extra large. It is a special feature of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor. It is a special feature of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor. It is a special feature of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor.

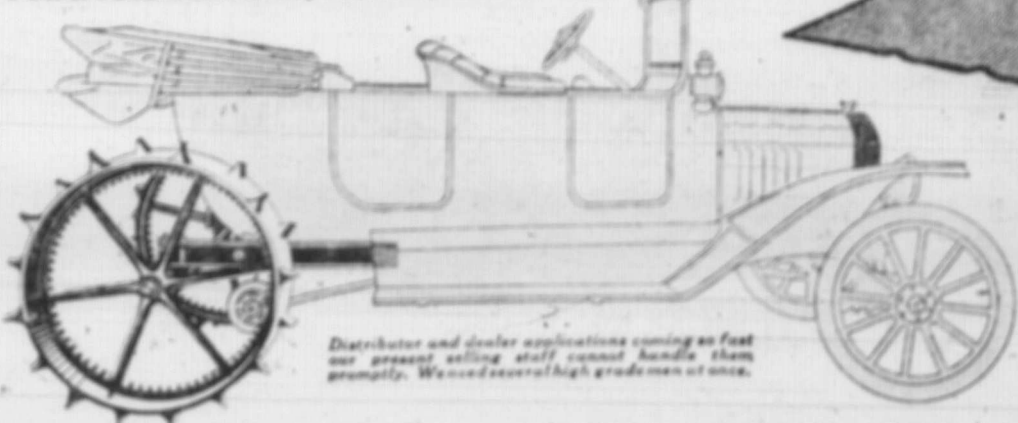
Cold Rolled Steel Axle

The Special Staude axle is of cold rolled steel. Tractor wheels are on roller bearings. All the power is in the axle. The axle is of cold rolled steel. It is a special feature of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor. It is a special feature of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor. It is a special feature of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor.

Special Fifth Wheel Job 2 1/2 to 5 Miles Per Hour

Special Fifth Wheel attachment for touring car—very heavy, heavy axle and shaft. Functions at about 2 1/2 to 5 miles per hour. It is a special feature of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor. It is a special feature of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor. It is a special feature of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor.

W. J. BELL, 315 Hammond Block, Moose Jaw, Sask.
FRANCIS ADAMS, Camrose, Alberta



Distributor and dealer applications coming so fast our present selling staff cannot handle them promptly. We need several high grade men at once.

**This to This
- in -
20 Minutes**



Hauling 125-bushel farm wagon using fifth-wheel attachment



Harvesting wheat in July, 1916. (Reproduced from actual photograph.)



Breaking virgin soil, 7 in. deep with 2 bottom, 28 in. gang. (Reproduction from moving picture film.)

SEND COUPON NOW

Only 25,000 Staude Mak-a-Tractors will be built this year. There will not be more enough to supply all farmers. Ask at once to avoid being disappointed. Only those who send back the coupon can be guaranteed. Send the Coupon NOW—2x7 1/2 in. Send the coupon by mail. We will send you the Staude Mak-a-Tractor attachment for \$295.00. What it will do for you. You'll see your local dealer's arrangement for a demonstration on your own farm.

W. J. BELL, 315 Hammond Block, Moose Jaw, Sask.
FRANCIS ADAMS, Camrose, Alberta

Please send me FREE your Staude Mak-a-Tractor attachment. I would like to see the Staude Mak-a-Tractor demonstrated on my farm. This does not obligate me in any way.

Reference: See our booklet at any book in St. Paul or Minneapolis

Made by
E. G. STAUDE MFG. CO.
 2095 West University Avenue
 St. Paul, Minn.

Name.....
 City.....
 State..... R.F.D.....
 My Automobile Dealer's Name is.....
 My Implement Dealer's Name is.....

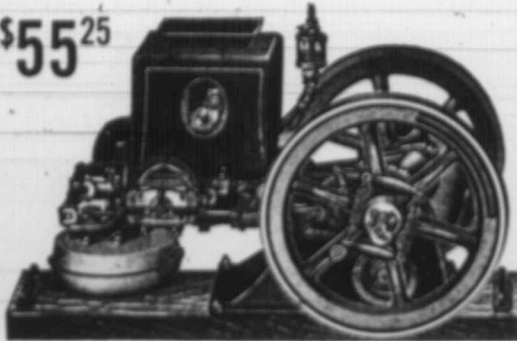
YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SOLVE YOUR LABOR PROBLEM

By Using a Judson Engine and Power Equipments

What the Judson Handy Boy Engine will do

Our 1½ Horse Power Gasoline Engine is high grade in every respect, water cooled, and we guarantee it to be equal to most 2 horse power gasoline engines on the market. This little wonder worker is always ready to do all the back-breaking chores. It is so easy just to feed it with a little fuel, turn the wheel and watch it do the heavy part of the work, while you simple do the directing. It will save the cost of a hired man entirely.

\$55²⁵



The magneto starts the engine every time on one turn of the flywheel, winter or summer. No batteries needed. We furnish a speed regulator on our engines which gives a wide range in speed without stopping the engine.

No. 20G7—Handy Boy 1½ Horse Power Magneto Equipped Gasoline Engine, equipped with speed reducing gear and pulleys. Weight, 325 lbs. Price **\$55.25**

1½-Horse Power Handy-Boy Pumping Outfit

This outfit consists of a 1½ Horse Power Gasoline Engine, complete with 6 x 4 inch Pulley, a No. 2 all iron double geared Pump Jack and a 10 foot Belt, all ready to attach to pump. The pump jack clamps to the base of any hand or windmill force pump. Pump can be run with engine or by hand. Jack has 5, 7½ and 10 inch strokes, running the pump forty strokes a minute.

No. 20G14—1½ Horse Power Magneto Equipped Pumping Outfit, with belt and No. 2 Jack, suitable for well up to 200 feet. Weight of outfit 450 lbs. Price **\$65.00**

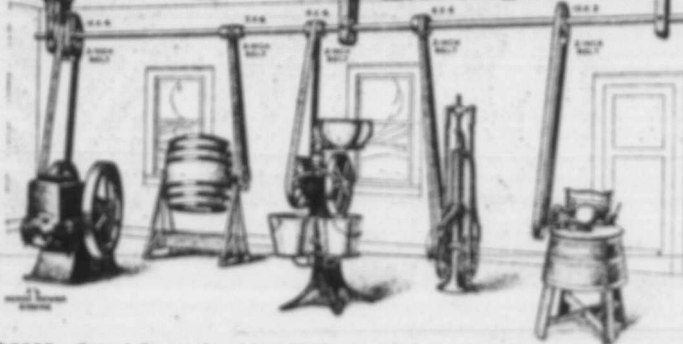


Complete, including Engine No. 2. All Iron Double Geared Jack and Belt.

\$65.00

Complete with Magneto. Price does not include the Pump.

Farm Power Equipment



No. 20G200—Speed Governing Line Shaft, complete with Pulleys, for running Washing Machine, Churn, Cream Separator, and Pulley for Engine; 8 feet long, shipped set up on a plank ready to install, with friction governing pulley to start or stop independent of the engine. An outfit that any woman or boy can operate. Weight, 150 lbs. Price **\$20.00**

It is our business to solve your labor problems. Tell us what you want to do, and our experts will tell you how to do it and just what it will cost. It is more economical to run several machines at the same time than to run each one separately.

No More Washday Drudgery

Make life pleasant for the women folks by buying a Canada Power Washing Outfit, consisting of Canada Power Washer with Wringer, belt, and a Judson 1 H.P. Self Starting Magneto Engine, all complete.

Sale Price **\$69.25**

30 Days' Free Home Trial

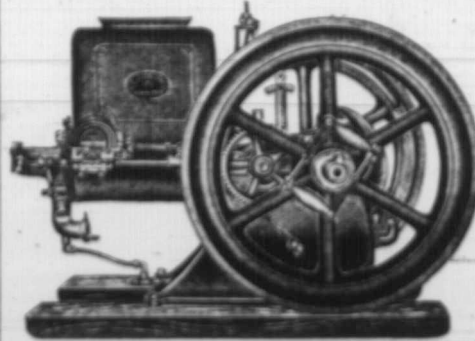


The biggest labor-saving device ever invented.

You wouldn't think of cutting your grain with a reaper, yet your wife today is probably doing the washing with a washer just as much a relic of the past as the old reaper is.

2½-H.P. Magneto Equipped 72⁵⁰ Gasoline Engine

Judson Engines Deliver More Horse Power for Each Dollar Invested Than Any Other Engine Offered for Sale Today



Our Magneto starts the engine every time on one turn of the fly-wheel, winter or summer. No batteries needed.

Note the Solid Iron Base of this Engine containing the gasoline.

No. 20G12—2½ Horse Power Magneto Equipped Gasoline Engine, with 6 x 4 Pulley. Weight 450 lbs. Price **\$72.50**

No. 20G13—2½ Horse Power Feed Grinding Outfit. This Outfit consists of a 2½ Horse Power Magneto Gasoline Engine with 14 x 4 inch pulley and 6 x 4 inch pulley; a No. 5 Duplex Feed Grinder, and 15 feet of 3 inch belt. Shipped complete. Shipping weight, 720 lbs. Price **\$92.50**

A Real Good Cream Separator

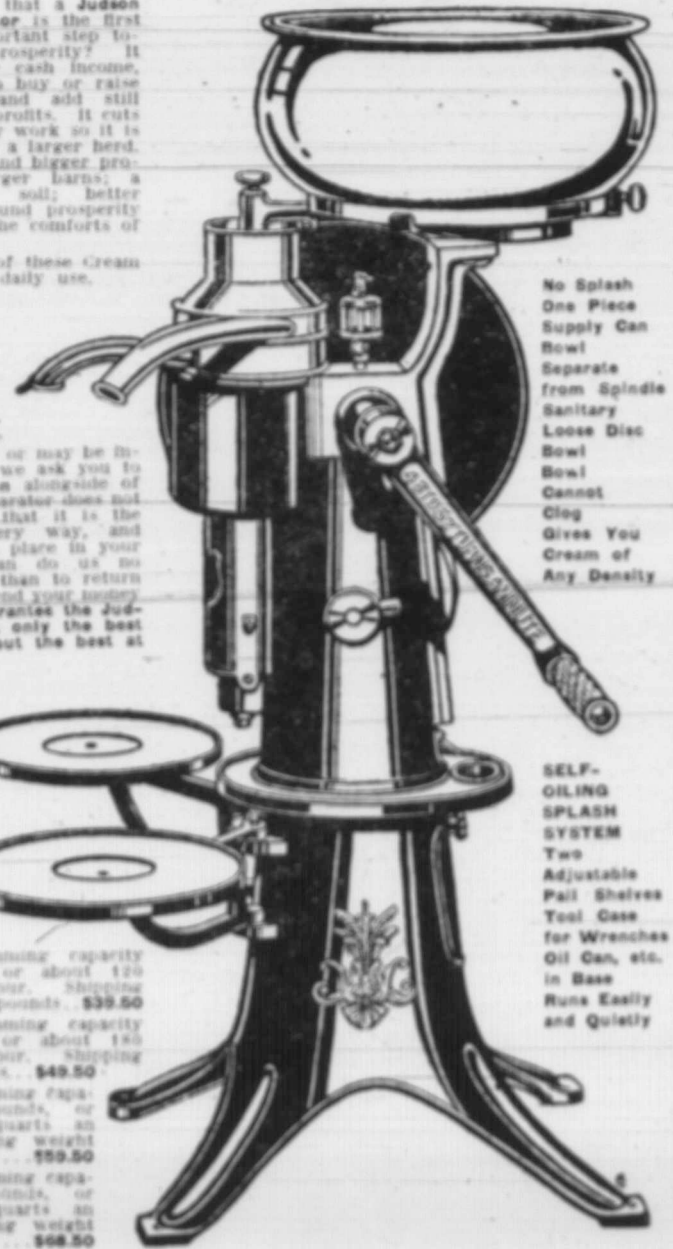
Takes Every Drop of Cream from the Milk

Do you know that a Judson Cream Separator is the first and most important step toward dairy prosperity? It increases your cash income, enables you to buy or raise more cows, and add still more to your profits. It cuts down the dairy work so it is easy to handle a larger herd, bigger herds and bigger profits mean larger farms, a more fertile soil, better crops, all around prosperity and more of the comforts of life.

Over 450,000 of these Cream Separators in daily use.

SPECIAL CREAM SEPARATOR CATALOG ON REQUEST

No matter what separator you may favor or may be induced to try, we ask you to test the Judson alongside of it. If this separator does not clearly prove that it is better in every way, and thereby win a place in your dairy, you can do us no greater favor than to return it and let us send your money back. We guarantee the Judson to be not only the best at the price but the best at any price.



No Splash
One Piece Supply Can
Bowl Separate from Spindle
Sanitary Loose Disc
Bowl Bowl
Cannot Clog
Gives You Cream of Any Density

SELF-OILING SPLASH SYSTEM
Two Adjustable Pail Shelves
Tool Case for Wrenches
Oil Can, etc. in Base
Runs Easily and Quietly

No. 12—Skimming capacity 250 pounds, or about 120 quarts an hour. Shipping weight, 175 pounds. **\$39.50**

No. 14—Skimming capacity 315 pounds, or about 180 quarts an hour. Shipping weight 190 lbs. **\$49.50**

No. 16—Skimming capacity 400 pounds, or about 220 quarts an hour. Shipping weight 240 pounds. **\$59.50**

No. 18—Skimming capacity 500 pounds, or about 300 quarts an hour. Shipping weight 255 pounds. **\$69.50**

C. S. JUDSON COMPANY LTD. WINNIPEG CANADA

Send Us Your Order Today

Factory to Farmer