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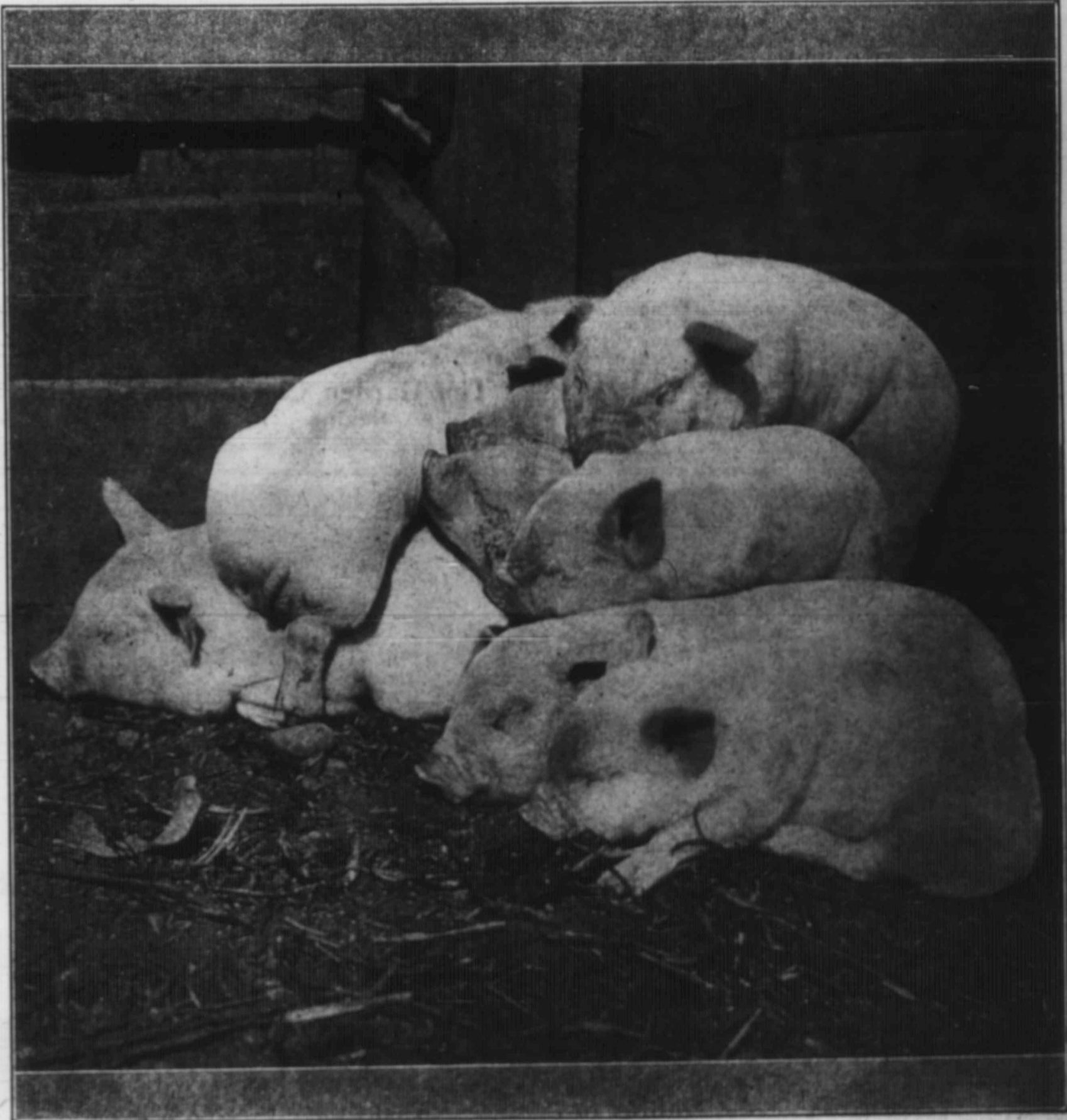
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

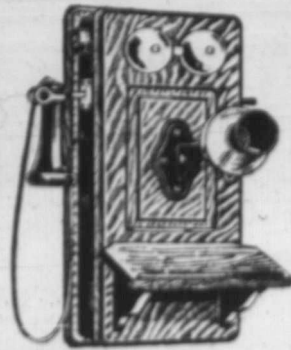
February 21, 1917

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

Feb. 21 1917

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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

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second class mail matter VOL. X. February 21 No. 11

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg City, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions \$2.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates Commercial Display—20 cents per square line. Livestock Display—16 cents per square line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

SLANDERING ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Old superstitions die hard. A local contemporary reprints the alleged saying of President Lincoln:—

"I am not a political economist, but this I do know—that if I buy a coat abroad I get the coat and a foreigner gets the money; but if I buy the coat in the United States we get the goods and the money too."

During the last session of parliament the member for Calgary, R. B. Bennett, was also guilty of using the venerable argument. But Mr. Bennett modified it somewhat. He said: "Mr. Lincoln stated, 'I do not know much about the tariff, but I know this much—when buying goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money; when we buy goods made at home we get both the goods and the money.'" There is a difference in the quotations, but that is to be expected because there have been countless reckless changes in the wording of the alleged saying since its discovery.

The expression as credited to Lincoln is a forgery. It first appeared in the official organ of the protectionists in the United States, the American Economist, in April, 1894. The Economist gave as its authority for the saying the Howard Independent's report of Lincoln's speech on the tariff. In this first version the sentiment was framed in this wise: "Lincoln's first speech on the tariff was short and to the point. He said he did not pretend to be learned in political economy, but he thought he knew enough to know that when an American paid twenty dollars for steel to an English manufacturer, Americans had the steel and the English had the twenty dollars. But when he paid twenty dollars for the steel to an American manufacturer Americans had the steel and the twenty dollars." Since the appearance of the excerpt in the Economist there have been various changes in the wording to suit conditions. At one time instead of steel it was "a cloak for my wife"; at another time it was "a pair of boots made from American materials with home labor and home capital." The formula used by Mr. Bennett was that employed during the last presidential campaign in the United States.

Then some inquisitive individual asked the date of the alleged speech of Lincoln and was told by the protectionists that the speech was made September 8, 1861. The life story of Lincoln was looked up and it was shown that he had made no speech of any kind on that date. Then the remarkable fact was elicited that no such journal as the Howard Independent had ever existed. A complete exposure of the forgery followed. Professor Taussig, the foremost American authority on the tariff, in an interesting article in the Quarterly Journal of Economics in August, 1915, demonstrated the fraud in its historical and other aspects. He concludes: "So crude is the reasoning (if such it can be called), so vulgarly fallacious the antithesis that we must hope that it will cease to be invested with the sanction of a venerated name." That a thinker of Lincoln's mentality did not realize that imports and exports pay for each other and that money is not used in international trading except as a medium of exchange is indeed a reflection on the memory of the great statesman.

But there is a well authenticated saying of Lincoln's that will bear repeating in relation to the tariff. It is this one: "You can't fool all the people all the time."—Ottawa Citizen.

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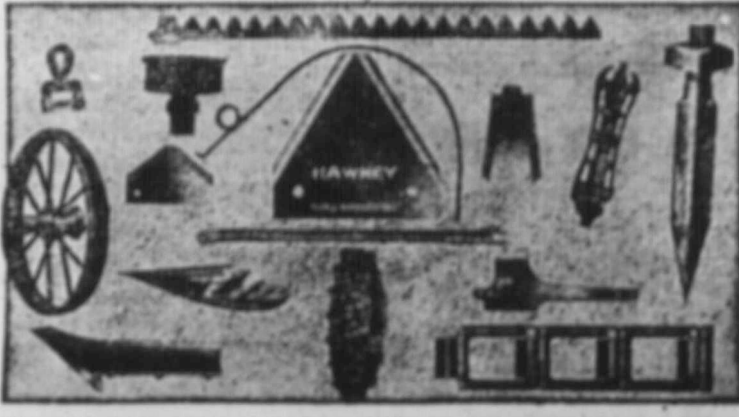
You will agree that an extended term of years is set in our guarantee. Any part that becomes broken through imperfection in the engine will be replaced any time during the life of the engine. You see, Mr. Buyer it is plainly up to you to say what the life of your engine should be.

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Write your Name on the Coupon and Mail to us for our New Catalog



H. R. Hawkey & Co. Winnipeg, Man. Dear Sirs:—Will you kindly mail me, free of charge, your new Spring Catalog showing a complete line of Farm Supplies. Name Address Prov. G.O. H. R. HAWKEY & CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.



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

Resolutions at Moose Jaw Convention

Many important matters dealt with on the last day

The following resolutions were passed by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention at Moose Jaw, with little or no discussion:

Judgment Debtor

Resolved, that a judgment debtor should be allowed to retain 160 bushels of seed grain and a sufficient portion of the crop to sufficiently provide for the care and maintenance of his family for twelve months instead of six months as at present.

Direct and Income Taxes

Whereas large sums are continually being raised by private subscription to help defray the cost of taking care of the widows and orphans caused by the war, the Patriotic Fund, the Sailors' Relief Fund and many other good causes and whereas this relief savors so much of charity and the burden falls too heavily on the few, and whereas it should be the duty of the Dominion government to defray all the costs of the war and assess it against all the people equitably;

Therefore, be it resolved that this convention favors a direct tax being imposed on all land values, and a graduated income tax on all earnings, sufficient to cover all the cost of the war and that this convention heartily endorse the work of the Single Tax Association of Canada, who are endeavoring to bring in legislation to this effect at the present session.

Freight Charges

Whereas the failure of the C.P.R. to complete the Weyburn-Lethbridge line greatly increases the charges on freight from the west, especially coal and lumber,

Therefore, be it resolved that we ask the Railway Commission to enforce the same charges as would apply if the line was completed.

Swamp Fever

Whereas thousands of dollars are lost annually to farmers and horse breeders in certain localities in this province by disease commonly known as swamp fever;

Be it resolved, that the Federal government act in co-operation with the provincial authorities and provide a laboratory for the investigation of said disease;

That some form of compensation be adopted in areas where disease exists for the protection of said farmers and horse breeders;

That the said governments take some action to eradicate this disease from districts already infected and also endeavor to control the infection.

Hudson's Bay Railway

Resolved, that whereas we hope that the Hudson's Bay Railway will soon be completed, this convention desires to impress upon the Dominion government the absolute necessity of its maintaining the control of this line and also of the water front at the terminal and that the line and the terminals be operated as public utilities, and that the water front be reserved for lease by occupants only.

Advance Resolutions

Resolved, that this convention request the central executive to furnish, as far as practicable, all locals with copies of the resolutions intended to be submitted at the annual convention.

Retention of R.N.W.M.P.

Resolved that this convention heartily endorse the resolution passed by the U.F.A. appreciating the service of the R.N.W.M.P. in the past, and asking for the continuation of their service in Saskatchewan.

Resolved that we approve of the payment of pensions to all disabled soldiers and that such pensions be in proportion to the disability irrespective of rank.—Carried (standing vote).

Provision for Dependants of Soldiers Killed in Service

Resolved that provision be made by the government for the support of the dependants of soldiers killed in service until such time as the regular pension fund is made available for the support of the same.

Platform of Canadian Council of Agriculture

That this convention now assembled endorse the platform adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture at Winnipeg, on December 2, 1916.

Surtax

Resolved, that this convention places itself on record as being against any reduction in the surtax.—Carried.

Rural Telephones

That this convention appeal to the Saskatchewan government to accord the right for rural telephone companies to have the use of the long distance lines to speak to adjacent and adjoining systems; failing this, that liberty be given to string a line connecting up adjoining rural systems.

Motor Car Licenses

Resolved, that the provincial government be asked to give every municipality a fair share of the revenue received from motor car licenses.

Teachers' Bureau

Resolved, that the government should establish a Teachers' Bureau.

Restriction of the Sale of Ether

Whereas, many of our foreign settlers are using sulphuric ether as an intoxicant;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we urge the government to pass legislation restricting the sale of ether.

Livestock Liens

Whereas, the cost of drawing up, and registering a chattel mortgage makes this form of security almost prohibitive for small amounts;

And, Whereas, the chattel mortgage is entered in Dun's and Bradstreet's and stands against the credit of the mortgagor;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that this security be designated a Livestock Lien instead of a Chattel Mortgage, and that a simple form be provided for it in the Act so that a branch bank manager or a customer could complete without expense, and that registration of the security for a nominal fee of 10 cents, and that, that part of the act, which makes the security subject to the law relating to Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgage of the province in which the transaction arises be repealed.

Board of Appeal

Whereas, we believe that under the present system of grain inspection it appears that farmers are losing enormous sums of money each year on account of so much of our grain being classed as "No Grade" from one cause or the other;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that this convention ask that the Board of Appeal be appointed for the re-inspection of wheat, and, be it further resolved that a copy of this be sent to the Grain Commission of Canada and to the Council of Agriculture and to the Premier at Ottawa, that action be taken to give relief at the earliest possible opportunity.

Seed Grain

Resolved, that the Dominion Government be asked to make provision for supplying seed grain to farmers who have suffered from hail and rust, and that application for such be brought before each Municipal Council to be ratified, before acceptance, and that payments for same be extended to two years.

Equal Rights to a Jury

Whereas, the Equal Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan has decided that when action is brought to set aside contracts, such as a machine contract obtained by fraud, that the farmer is not entitled to a jury;

Be It Resolved, that we request the Legislature to plainly give to litigants in all such cases the right to have issues decided by a jury.

Resolved, that litigants in civil cases should not be required to pay the jurors' fees or costs of the jury.

Irrevocable Leases

Resolved, that in the interest of the southeast and southwestern parts of

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 21st, 1917

THE MOOSE JAW CONVENTION

From the standpoint of numbers the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association held at Moose Jaw last week eclipsed everything in the history of the organized farmers of Western Canada. The largest church in Moose Jaw was crowded to the limit of standing room, there being at times as high as 1,800 farmer delegates and visitors in attendance in addition to 300 women holding their convention in another part of the church. The Province was thoroughly represented and the delegates were intensely interested in the work of the convention. Altho a great many matters of importance were dealt with, there were two features of the business transacted that were outstanding. One was the decision to accept the offer of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company to take over the trading department of the association. For the past two or three years the association has been conducting a trading department for the supply of various commodities used on the farm. It has been a growing feeling that the development of the trading activities have detracted from the educational work of the organization for which it was originally established. The trading department also experienced difficulties in building up large business on small capital. The Co-operative Elevator Company, therefore, decided to offer the services of their organization if the delegates at the convention wished it, and the offer was unanimously accepted. It is probable, therefore, that when another Annual Convention is held, the trading activities will have entirely been transferred to the Elevator Company and the association will be devoting its time to educational matters as in previous years. There is no doubt that this new move is in the right direction, as it is practically an impossibility with conditions as they are in this country to carry on trading and educational work thru the same organization and do full justice to both.

The other outstanding feature was common to the conventions in Manitoba and Alberta, in that the Farmers' Platform, drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was unanimously endorsed. The Board of Directors was instructed to take whatever steps were deemed advisable to give effect to the platform. The organized farmers of the three Provinces have now unanimously endorsed this platform and it only requires organized effort put behind it to bring about much improved legislation for the benefit of Canada in general, and Western Canada in particular.

The outline of the Rural Credit Scheme as presented to the Convention by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, was received with much enthusiasm. In the new scheme the farmers see for the first time an opportunity to get mortgage money at a reasonably low rate of interest. It is probably not the intention of the government of Saskatchewan to handle all the mortgage business of the Province. But the very fact that the government is going into the business will serve to regulate the private loaning interests and bring about lower rates and better terms generally.

The Convention itself was marked by a spirit of determination to bring about improved conditions in general. With no uncertain voice the delegates demanded that the burden of the tariff should be shifted from their shoulders, and that they should have greater freedom to buy and sell to the best advantage. They also expressed themselves as entirely willing to pay their full share of taxation for public purposes, but they prefer to pay it directly, and to know that it will all go into the public treasury. They also spoke clearly for the nationalization of the

railways and a square deal in freight rates for the West.

The work of the Women's Convention was conducted in an able manner and subjects of vital importance to the women of the West were discussed. The women of Saskatchewan are the first who have had the privilege of exercising their newly acquired franchise. They voted strongly for the abolition of the government liquor stores and indicated that the women's vote will be strong for morality and righteousness. Year by year the attendance of the women at the Convention has grown and now it is far larger than was the attendance at the men's Convention in its earlier years.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS IN ALBERTA

No subject at the U.F.A. Convention evoked more earnest discussion or stronger support than the resolution and scheme endorsing rural municipal hospitals in Alberta. Nearly every delegate had at some time experienced or seen examples of the terrible sufferings, resulting from lack of proper medical attention in the far away districts. The long distances, making doctor's fees prohibitive, the frequently unreasonable charges, the neglect, the loss of life resulting from this neglect and the entire lack of anything approaching organization in medical service was fully reflected in the thought of the convention. And it placed itself not only unanimously, but determinedly behind this resolution. A definite line of action was endorsed, the result of many months of earnest thought and work by the executives of numerous public bodies in Alberta. Opinion in Alberta seems to be fully consolidated on this matter and the legislature has just introduced a bill designed to cover this great requirement. It is to be hoped that before such becomes law it will embody the principles asked by the various organizations that have done so much to promote this work. One of the present difficulties with establishing a proper system is the lack of uniformity in municipal administration incident to the three forms of local government in municipalities, local improvement districts and unorganized territory. The same lack of uniformity has been a retarding factor in the satisfactory operation of hail insurance and it is to be hoped such will now be put permanently on a more satisfactory basis. The cost of building and operating a system of rural hospitals, fully equipped and with competent nurses, where each doctor may take his patients, has been shown to be very low. Only one cent per acre, or one mill on the dollar assessment within municipal units where four of the present municipal units would go to make one hospital unit, would be required. The employment of salaried doctors on the staffs, tho not now thought feasible, is only in line with the trend of medical evolution, efficiency and economy. That will perhaps have to wait until a little later, however. The great immediate requirement is municipal reorganization and an act authorizing public taxation for this enterprise.

CREDIT FOR LIVESTOCK

Credit granted by banks for the purchase of livestock for feeding purposes has been a subject of considerable discussion for some time. It was taken up at the conference between the organized farmers and the Winnipeg Banker's Association last summer. While no doubt considerable credit is being granted for this purpose the present provisions of the Bank Act are such that it requires a chattel mortgage as security and this chattel mortgage may cover the cattle purchased and anything else that the borrower may own. It is essential that if this bank credit is to be of value

to farmers that the terms should be as reasonable as possible. An Alberta farmer has sent us correspondence with one of his neighbors who applied for credit for the purchase of some feeding stock. Herewith is a copy of the letter written to that farmer by the local bank manager.

"This is to advise you that my Head Office have granted a line of credit to you to the extent of \$700, which amount is to be used for the purchase of two year old steers. The loan is to be on your own note, further secured by hypothecation of the patent to your homestead, and chattel mortgage on all the livestock, horses and cattle, and is to be repaid in full not later than October 15, 1917. Rate 10% per annum."

While not having the full details of the farmer's standing in his own community or his relation with the bank in question, we cannot see how the farmer can accept the loan on the terms laid down in the banker's letter with any likelihood of profit or comfort to himself. The rate of interest is high and the security demanded is unreasonable, particularly as the farmer already has a nice bunch of horses and a few cattle and holds the patent for his homestead and a preemption in addition.

AN AID TO IMMIGRATION

It has long been an accepted maxim in business that the best possible advertisement is a satisfied customer. This principle is equally true when applied to national affairs. Canada, and particularly Western Canada, can only develop its great natural possibilities by the aid of a large influx of carefully selected immigrants. The most necessary immigrant is a farmer. It is true that aside from immigration literature and glowing pictures of our wheat yield the government does not offer very strong inducements to farmers from other countries to come to Western Canada. They let him get into the country as cheaply as possible, but after he gets here the government not only permits but actually connives at schemes to take from the farmer a considerable proportion of what he produces. The Western farmer has long been looked upon by federal governments of both political parties as a legitimate subject of exploitation and he has been exploited to the limit by all kinds of organizations enjoying special privileges granted by the government and by parliament. Yet despite these artificial drawbacks we have here in Western Canada one of the greatest opportunities for the development of a free and prosperous nation that exists in the world today. Those who have come from other parts of Canada or from other countries, specially the United States, can assist in the development of the country by bringing in their friends whom they have left at home. This additional population not only aids in the development of the country, but it also adds to the voting power of the West and will hasten the day when the grip of the privileged interests will be thrown off and Western farmers will be permitted to retain a reasonable share of the wealth which they produce. It would, therefore, be very desirable from every standpoint that the farmers in the West should co-operate with the Provincial and Federal governments in such a scheme of immigration. Names of desirable citizens could be furnished to the governments and after the immigration authorities have done their work, letters from Western farmers to their friends would undoubtedly encourage others to come and help in the development of our country.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS

A part of the great burden and obligations which the war has placed upon the people of Canada is that of taking care of wounded

soldiers on the battlefield and of the families of soldiers left behind in Canada. Various other necessary obligations are arising from time to time. Millions of dollars have been raised in Canada for patriotic funds of different kinds by voluntary contributions. Some of these funds are used entirely in Canada and others are for overseas purposes, either for Canadian soldiers or for our Allies. That the raising of these funds should be in such a large measure left to voluntary contributions is not only inefficient, but inequitable. When Canada decided to take part in the war, that decision involved not only the sending of men to the firing line, but the fulfilment of all other obligations which war creates and each citizen should shoulder his or her fair share. As it is today those who are willing to give and feel inclined to do so are contributing to these funds, but there are thousands and tens of thousands giving nothing who are quite in a position to do so. Again there are in Canada a considerable number of aliens who have taken no part in the war and are neutral in their sympathies. Some of these at least, are making no contributions. Then again, there are thousands of people living in other countries who own property in Canada. It is for the protection of this property as well as other property that our soldiers are fighting and these property holders should pay their share of the cost of the war. There is every good reason why these necessary funds should be raised by general taxation so that every person shall contribute as far as our system permits in proportion to his ability. There will be ample opportunity left for all those who wish to make voluntary contributions and do voluntary work to add to the comfort of soldiers' families here and of soldiers at the front. There is no more reason or sense in leaving the Patriotic Fund to be raised by voluntary contributions than there would be in raising the rest of Canada's war expenditures by the same means.

Now is the time to get your orders together for co-operative supplies; Twine, shares, wire,

etc. You get better service by ordering early and facilitate the work of the secretary very much.

STUDY THE GRAIN ACT

Our various announcements on the need of studying the Grain Act and the fact that it can be secured free of charge, has brought thousands of applications to the Department of Trade and Commerce for this and other literature which is distributed free. Every man who is marketing grain should make himself familiar with the Canada Grain Act and the system of marketing. The Department has discovered that there is considerable duplication and waste in sending out publications and have therefore ruled that henceforth literature will only be mailed direct to individual applicants. It will consequently not be possible any longer for local secretaries to send in the full list of their members and have copies mailed to each one. The Department has for distribution now free of charge the following literature:—

- 1—The Canada Grain Act, with Amendments.
- 2—Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners.
- 3—Grain Inspection in Canada, by Dr. R. Magill.

Any person wanting this literature may write to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and all three will be sent upon request. It requires no postage on a letter addressed to the Department. We would urge all our readers to get this literature if they have not already secured it and study it carefully.

GOVERNMENT TAXING GOVERNMENT

There is a good sized dispute now being conducted between the Manitoba and Dominion Governments over the Customs Tariff. The Manitoba Government operates the telephone system in the Province and purchases a large

portion of its supplies in the United States. During the past ten years the duty charged upon these supplies has been approximately \$1,000,000. The Dominion Government is therefore collecting tariff duties from the Manitoba Government and handing it back in the annual provincial subsidy which the Dominion gives to all Provinces. Of course, however, the \$1,000,000 tariff tax is added on to the cost of maintaining the telephone system and is charged up to the individual subscribers, otherwise the consumers. The customs tariff is getting to be pretty rigid when even a government cannot import from another country without being held up for duties.

WATCH YOUR MONEY

The menace of travelling stock salesmen has become so serious that we deem it necessary to warn our readers again to be on their guard. The sale of shares is regulated by law in each of the Prairie Provinces, in Manitoba and Alberta by the Public Utilities Commission and in Saskatchewan by the Local Government Board, each located at the capital city. Any company that sells shares without being licensed by one of these bodies, and any agent who peddles the stock without receiving a license is liable to severe punishment. Every such agent is compelled by law to show his license whenever he is asked to. These licenses merely show that the Public Utilities Commission or Local Government Board have looked into the affairs of the company and have found that it is solvent and is regarded as a reasonable proposition, but the certificate is no recommendation beyond this. It is, however, some safeguard, and an agent without the certificate may be safely ignored. There are some companies, however, and agents who have received certificates and are selling stock which we would not recommend to our readers. There are some life insurance companies peddling stock around the West that is a very doubtful investment. Before investing your money write The Guide for information.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1917

Seated—First row (left to right): W. T. Hall, Warburton, and W. H. Densley, Belburn. Second row (left to right): W. J. Orchard, Tragara; Theo. Sales, Langham; J. B. Muzziman (secretary); J. A. Maharg (president), Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes (vice-president), Percival; Mrs. J. McNaughtan, Piche; W. H. Lidwell, Wilkie.
Standing—First row (left to right): Chas. Davies, North Battleford; Nelson Spenser, Carleton Place; John Evans, Nutana; J. L. Hooks, Togo; C. M. W. Emery, Assiniboia; A. Knut, Prince Albert; E. M. Johnson, Eastview. Second row (left to right): John McNaughtan, Piche; J. T. Bateman, Wolseley; Frank Burton, Vanguard; H. C.

The Baited Trap

A Story in Five Parts by Edwin Baird

PART ONE

Bob Yates had lived three weeks in Mrs. McNally's rooming house before he became acquainted with Frank Sherwood, who occupied the adjoining room. He and Sherwood met one autumn evening in the lower hall, and ascended the staircase together. The situation, even in Chicago, demanded some semblance of amenities. Comments were passed on the weather and upon the narrowness, steepness, and creakiness of the stairs; and when they reached the upper landing they exchanged cards and shook hands.

"I hear," said Sherwood, with his hand on his doorknob, "that you're from the country." He spoke with an interrogative inflection, but there was no impertinent curiosity in his pleasant brown eyes—only a friendly interest.

"Yup," said Bob, smiling. "I was born and raised on a farm." He liked this round-faced, stocky young man, and regretted he hadn't met him earlier.

Sherwood opened his door. The interest in his brown eyes had kindled.

"Do come in," he urged cordially. "I'd like to talk with you. I'm mightily interested in farming."

The room they entered, tho small, was as trim and tidy as its neatly dressed tenant, and as attractive as a rooming-house chamber ever can be. On a table near the window were stacked, in orderly array, divers books on farming, pamphlets and bulletins from the United States Department of Agriculture, and several volumes of an agricultural periodical. Near-by was a card-index cabinet. The calcimined walls were undecorated with pictures, but on the bureau there were two large-sized photographs of an exceedingly pretty girl—dark-eyed, black-haired, her face expressive of fresh innocence and purity.

Sherwood rolled a chair forward for his guest, seated himself on the edge of the bed and indicated a jar of cigars.

"Help yourself," he invited.

Bob lighted a cigar, his eyes roaming about the neat, clean room. They came to rest on the girl's photograph. When he sat down he was still gazing at it. Then he heard Sherwood ask:

"How long have you lived in Chicago, Mr. Yates?"

"Less than a month," said Bob, facing his host.

"Mrs. McNally tells me you're a street-car conductor."

Bob nodded; then, under pretense of tapping his cigar against the ash tray on the bureau, he turned and again looked at the two photographs propped against the mirror.

"Do you like Chicago better than the farm?"

"Well—yes," said Bob absently. "I sort of got tired of farm life. D'ye know, there's something familiar about this girl's face, and yet I can't remember exactly where I've seen it before." He turned back to Sherwood, his yellow brows knitted with perplexity.

Sherwood smiled:

"You no doubt saw it in a magazine. Her picture is reproduced in scores of magazines."

"She's not an actress?" Bob, honest to the core, had an old-fashioned prejudice against "girls who went on the stage."

"No; she's a model—commercial photography. Her picture appears only among the ads."

Bob whacked his knee with his open palm and looked again at the photographs.

"Now I remember!" he exclaimed. "I saw her holding a cake of soap on the back cover of a magazine. And I never have forgotten her!" He added to himself, "And no wonder!"

Sherwood offered no comment.

Bob continued to gaze at the photograph nearest him. His cigar, unheeded, went out. He leaned forward intently, arms resting on the bureau, mind absorbed in the picture. There was something in the girl's dark eyes—a glowing light—that called to him irresistibly; something that struck deeper than mere physical appeal; something spiritual, divine. He could not name it, nor could he analyze his emotion: he only knew that if there existed a girl he might love thru eternity this was she.

He was called suddenly back from the clouds by the sound of Sherwood, clearing his throat preparatory to speaking, and he straightened up in his chair, apologetically, and turned his back to the bureau and his face toward the bed, where sat Sherwood. A slight flush effaced the freckles on his high cheek-bones. He fumbled for a match and lighted his dead cigar with fingers that were not entirely

steady. He felt the guilty fear of a boy who has been caught stealing green apples.

Sherwood, tho, had the decency to ignore his confusion.

"I'd like to show you what I've been doing in a farming way." And the chub-faced young man rose smilingly and walked to the card-index cabinet. Bob followed.

The cabinet proved to be a treasure-trove of agriculture lore, arranged systematically under categorical heads, and its proud owner pulled out the drawers and ran a caressing hand over the alphabetically marked cards, explaining his work with quickening enthusiasm.

"I haven't overlooked anything," he said. "It's all here—all the knowledge that is required to run a modern farm in a businesslike up-to-date way. The beauty of it is, you can find the answer to any farm problem in a minute's time." By way of



He noted his arms on the bureau. There was something in the girl's dark eyes—a glowing light—that called to him.

demonstrating the efficacy of his system, he asked himself a few questions and instantly plucked forth the answers, neatly typed on thin cards. "I did all this myself," he ended, pointing to a typewriter beneath the bed.

"Where'd you get all your information?" asked Bob.

"From books and farm papers. Almost all of our knowledge comes from reading."

"And do you think you can run a farm that way?" Bob was plainly incredulous.

"Most assuredly. A farm, if it is to be run profitably, must be managed as carefully as any other business."

Bob smiled in gentle dissent, shaking his head. "I never heard of runnin' a farm thataway," he said, nodding at the oak cabinet.

Sherwood was undismayed.

"No doubt it does seem theoretical to you—here in a city rooming house. But it won't on a farm."

"You own a farm?" asked Bob.

"Not—just yet." Sherwood hesitated, thoughtfully; then, with the impulsiveness which often prompts lonely men in big cities to divulge their intimate affairs to strangers, he said: "But I shall pretty soon. I'm negotiating now for a place. Advertised in the farm journals and got about a thousand answers—wait, I'll show you."

He crossed to a steamer trunk, threw up the lid, and took out a bundle of photographs of assorted shapes and sizes.

"Pictures of some of the places," he explained. "Oh, here's another picture of Dolores!" He stooped and picked up the photograph, then handed it to Bob.

It was a fresh view of her, taken in a low-necked dress, and she was more charming, more captivating, than in either of the other two pictures—or so Bob thought. She was gazing into the "eye" of the camera, and as Bob looked down into her softly glowing, dark eyes he felt his blood quicken. What a wonderful girl she was! . . . Dolores. The name suited her well.

Sherwood, standing at his elbow, was displaying the farm pictures and talking of them, but Bob neither saw nor heard. He had eyes and thoughts only for the picture he held in his hand. At the first opportunity he asked:

"What is her last name?"

"Sherwood," came the prompt answer.

"Then she's—is she—" Bob stopped lamely, flushing with embarrassment. He wanted to say,

"Is she your wife?"—but the words stuck in his throat.

"She's my sister," said Sherwood, looking closely at one of his pictures.

A great billow of relief surged gratefully over Bob. He longed to say something that would express his joy. He looked at Sherwood with shining eyes and said:

"Do you mind me saying, Mr. Sherwood, that your sister is the most beautiful girl I've ever seen?"

Sherwood glanced up from the picture he was studying. A smile edged his full lips.

"Not at all. Everybody who sees her says the same thing."

Bob became conscious of a sudden depression. Such a girl must have many admirers—many suitors. "She's not engaged?" he asked quickly.

Sherwood nodded briefly.

"As a matter of fact, she is; and to a fellow I most heartily detest. Oscar Lawrie's his name, and he's a ne'er-do-well, if ever there was one."

Bob's first feeling was like unto that of a hungry dog who sees a beefsteak snatched from him before he can sink his teeth into it. He felt cheated, abused. He had, while gazing at Dolores's picture, built a pretty romance around himself. He had looked ahead to the time when he and Sherwood would be warm friends; he had pictured the day when Sherwood would present him to his sister; he had seen himself making love to Dolores, and at last winning her heart. And now his romance—a house of cards—came clattering about his ears, shattered by a word. It was rough—rough! He gazed into the dark eyes of the girl he had lost, and, almost unconsciously, shook his head with the slow sadness of one who utters a heart-breaking farewell.

Sherwood now thrust another photograph into his hand. It was the one which Sherwood had been inspecting narrowly.

"That," said the plump young man, "is the place I've decided to buy."

For perhaps two seconds Bob looked at the photograph without recognizing it—without, indeed, even seeing it. Then, quite suddenly, his eyes widened, and he drew a quick breath and held it. Somewhat mechanically, what of his utter absorption, he put the girl's picture down and held the other to the light. And he shook his head as if very bewildered.

"You seem to know the place," remarked Sherwood.

Bob looked at the round-faced young man steadily for a moment. He was quite silent. At last he moistened his lips and spoke.

"Yes," said he, "I do know it. It's my father's farm."

II.

At twilight on the following day Bob cut thru the Badger woodlot which adjoined his father's farm on the south, climbed a wooden fence, and tramped across a wheat field to an old style red barn, where he found his father examining the teeth of a harrow in the fading light. There was no sign of any of the hired men, which was somewhat strange. On his way to the barn Bob paused at the several outbuildings for a hasty inspection, and he found plentiful evidence of bumper crops. In fact everything, from silo to hayricks, exhaled the very spirit of prosperity. And it was this which brought a frown of worry to his face. A vague suspicion, conceived on the train en route to Wisconsin from Chicago, was now taking definite shape in his mind.

No telegram had presaged his home-coming, and yet his father, a spare, raw-boned man of fifty, with a brick-red face and shaggy eyebrows, evinced no surprise at sight of him. Neither did he show much gladness.

"Howdy, Bob," he said extending a leathery hand. "Just get in!"

"I came straight here from the station," replied Bob. "Walked it. Where is everybody?"

The senior Yates, feigning an interest in the harrow, did not look at his son.

"All gone, Bob, 'cept your ma and me. I'm sellin' out."

Bob placed his valise on the floor and half seated himself on a plow handle.

"No I understand," he said quietly. "A Mr. Sherwood of Peoria told me."

Even this did not startle the old man. He looked up slowly, drawing the back of his bony hand across his brow—a familiar gesture.

"I thought likely you'd know of it, seen' as you and him lived at the same place in Chicago."

Continued on Page 40

Saskatchewan President's Address

President Maharg's address at the opening of the Moose Jaw Convention

Ladies and Gentlemen:—In presenting to you my sixth annual address I can assure you it is with a great amount of diffidence that attempt to do so. At a time such as this, when there appears to be influences at work along so many different lines one scarcely knows what to say, as some of these appear to have a bearing on International, National, Dominion and Provincial matters, as well as others of less importance. However, I feel honored to be privileged to again report to you another year of substantial progress, not altogether for what we have done that might be termed for ourselves personally, but more particularly what has been done for our Empire in this her time of great need. I will not attempt to put this into words, rather would I draw your attention to the figures that will be submitted to you and also to our "Honor Roll" which speaks far more eloquently than it is possible for me to do. Look this over carefully, meditate on it; then ask yourself a question—I do not need to suggest what it shall be.

I wish again to thank Providence for the kindly way we have been dealt with in the way of material things, the some parts of our province suffered severely from the elements, yet in spite of this the "bread basket," as presented to His Majesty the King by our association—thru our ever to be remembered secretary, the late F. W. Green—is still overflowing sufficiently to provide for the wants of any who may be in need in this time of severe stress, and it is our duty to endeavor to the very utmost of our ability to maintain this condition, and should we receive the kindly treatment from Nature in the future as in the past, Great Britain and her Allies can rest assured that they will always find the bottom of the "bread basket" well covered.

After-the-War Policies

While it is quite right to be thinking and planning for after the war, yet we must be very careful. I do not believe this is the proper time to attempt to arrive at definite conclusions. We are in danger of being influenced by our prejudices to adopt policies which might be detrimental to the best interests not only of the Empire but to the future prosperity and peace of the whole world. During last summer one of Canada's most prominent public men addressed a large gathering of people in the City of Winnipeg. One of the questions dealt with by him was our trade relations with the United States after the war. The tenor of his remarks, which at that time were received very enthusiastically, was to the effect that after this war is over we should give them very little consideration in so far as trade is concerned. Tho their every action may not have been as we would have liked it to be, yet we must admit that they have given great assistance to our Empire and her Allies, not only by way of money and munitions, many of their citizens have given their lives while fighting side by side with our own brave boys in France, Belgium and elsewhere, in order that the freedom which they fought for long ago, and for which we are struggling now, might be maintained not only for us but guaranteed to the rest of the world for all time to come. Having those things in mind I am convinced that one of the best services we can render to the Empire now and after the war is to cultivate the very friendliest of feelings between ourselves and our neighbors across the international boundary.

For some considerable time there have been individuals advocating an Imperial Parliament for the British Empire. While representation of the overseas dominions in the parliament of Great Britain for the consideration of certain problems may be quite desirable, yet I am convinced that to attempt to govern an Empire so widely scattered and with so varied conditions from one central point would be fraught with the greatest danger and might possibly be the initial step in the disintegration of the Empire. We must not forget the results of a similar policy during the earlier history of Great Britain.

Returned Soldiers

While every effort is being put forth to care for the returned soldier in so far as his immediate wants and vocational training are concerned, yet in so far as the public are concerned, nothing of a definite nature for the permanent solution of this problem has been done. Some suggestions have been offered, chief among which is the building of a great national highway to give them employment, and second, the colonization of returned soldiers on the land.

In regard to the first suggestion it would be very nice to have a great national highway from coast to coast, but what immediate return would we receive from the money invested in such an undertaking. Production and thrift, we are told, is the only way by which we can hope to liquidate the immense war debt that is being contracted.

The second suggestion in a measure is commendable to the extent that it proposes giving assistance in establishing these colonies. However, I am doubtful if this would be a wise policy to follow even should it be satisfactory to the men themselves. Where would this land be secured? True there are government reserves, but either the location or quality of this land is such that it would not be desirable for a movement of this kind. Then we have our homestead land, but the greater portion of this is so far removed from railway communication as to be undesirable for this purpose.

It has always appeared to me that the first thing to do is to consult the wishes of those concerned; to this end a conference of all returned soldiers or their representatives should be called in the not distant future, in order that some definite policy might be decided upon. Should any number wish to settle on the land our Dominion government should immediately take action to facilitate same. I would take this opportunity to remind the Dominion government that there is a large amount of first class arable land purchased at a very low price by individuals and corporations as a specula-



J. A. MAHARG
President
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

tion that is still being held out of cultivation. Much of this land is situated in well settled districts and would make an ideal place to settle any returned soldiers who might wish to go on same. Under those conditions they would be able to secure the advice and assistance of those surrounding them, which, I am convinced, would be freely given, and would be of the greatest assistance. Action along these lines would immediately bring a large area under cultivation, thus increasing production which is so desirable and could be brought about without working any hardship on any person.

Immigration is something that is of secondary importance at present; our first effort should be to secure the return and settlement of those who, on account of the war, have left us—not the slackers who have left for fear of having to do their bit, they are the most undesirable. This will take considerable time and during this period if the proper course is pursued we will have established a policy that will bring to us the most desirable class of immigrant, as on the treatment given our returned soldiers will largely decide the extent of our immigration for some considerable time, hence the necessity for immediate action.

National Service Registration

This is a question that has caused considerable dissatisfaction, especially among the labor organizations. Their attitude towards this matter was, I think, to say the least, unfortunate, yet every fair minded man must admit that they had a certain amount of justice on their side.

The manner in which they placed the responsibility for their refusal to sign at the door of the National Service Commission must surely receive the consideration of that body, as it is scarcely

British fair play to expect the laborers to place their services entirely at the disposal of the Commission without the Commission first having given them the assurance that any sacrifice they were making would not be taken advantage of by individuals or corporations for private gain. If a portion of our wealth is going to be conscripted surely it must apply to all as labor is the key to all wealth.

Prohibition

This is a matter that is still in a very unsatisfactory condition. Something further must be done, otherwise our work so far will have been wasted. Sir Robert Borden says the provinces have not yet exhausted their powers. If this is so, why does our provincial legislature not act, or at least make it plain wherein they lack the power. The people have spoken in no uncertain sound and are in no mood to receive even a very mild dose of sophistry from Dominion or Provincial government. What they want is that the governments get together in some way to give total prohibition.

During most of the time since our last convention we have been treated to what might be termed a demonstration of "smearing and washing linen." We have had commissions and commissions; have spent upwards of \$100,000 of provincial money; serious charges have been made against public men, some have been withdrawn, some not proved, some half proved, others proved. Our legislature has been sitting nearly three weeks and practically all of the time has been occupied discussing commission reports and individual members of the house, and the end is not yet. It appears to me as tho it may be necessary to appoint another commission to interpret the commission reports already presented and to decide who is entitled to sit in the house and who is not.

In conclusion, I may say that there are resolutions coming before you that will require your most careful consideration. Probably no more important matters have ever become before you than that of hail insurance and confederation or amalgamation, as some term it. These two questions should be given the most thorough discussion in a calm and unbiased way.

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF WOMEN

One of the outstanding things that has come to light in this war is the joy of British women over their economic independence. The calling of the women to the munitions factories, as well as the replacing of the men in field and shop, has brought them such a sense of freedom and independence that it attracts attention upon every occasion. For untold generations women have followed submissively in the ways marked for them by men. Such privileges as they have enjoyed have been theirs by courtesy, and not by right. Suddenly a change has come. The clamor of a few for the suffrage is swallowed up by the demand of the government for hands to turn out munitions, which has meant work at wages far above what they had ever before been paid. Women of all stations in life, from the lowest to the highest, have responded. Patriotism was the initial motive; but as the days lengthened into months and years new sensations have come. Women who had been subjected successively to father, husband and son, found themselves in an atmosphere of freedom.

But touching as are these manifestations of delight over their newly found liberty, their fear lest they lose it is even more affecting. Scarcely a writer or publicist takes up the question of industry at the return of peace who does not mention in some form the fact that woman is not likely to surrender willingly her economic independence. And why should she? Will there not be countless tasks to be done? Cannot any comprehending person, man or woman, endowed with the gifts of civilization earn an abundance in England or elsewhere? Given free labor and the natural elements, and there need be no fear but that the frailest woman can maintain her freedom. It is not unlikely that this freedom of those who labor may necessitate the curtailment of the license of some who idle; for it is becoming daily more apparent that there is a close, in fact, an inseparable connection between the unearned incomes derived from the ownership of British land and the unrequited toil of British labor. Doubtless an effort will be made to serve both; but this cannot be done. Whatever is given to one must be taken from the other; and the sooner those in charge of affairs arrive at a conclusion as to which must yield, the workers or the idlers, the sooner we shall know whether the war in Europe is to be followed by a peaceful revolution, or one of violence.—The Public

Saskatchewan Executive's Report

This Report deals with matters of management, specific activities and business policy of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

This executive report deals with those matters which come especially under the direction of the executive of the association, including all matters of management, specific activities, business policy. It will also cover those matters heretofore embodied in a secretary's address. Financial statements covering the general work, special departments and trust funds are given under a special heading.

Removal of Head Office

At its first meeting following your annual convention at Saskatoon a year ago, your Central Board decided that your head office should be moved to the city of Regina. Acting on this decision, your executive immediately set about to secure the necessary accommodation and to transfer your centre of business. After full enquiry it was found that the most suitable premises offering were those on the second floor of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company's building on the corner of Twelfth Avenue and Smith Street. Some slight alterations had to be made in order to fit these perfectly for the purposes of the association, and these were promptly made at the expense of the company. The removal was effected early in March and with the greatest dispatch possible, for the reason that additional space for the housing of the growing staff at the Central was imperatively required. This housing of all our provincial farmers' co-operative bodies in one building has assisted greatly in co-ordinating their activities for the good of the farmers in this province.

Enlistment Employees

The removal interfered considerably for a time with the work at the Central. The loss of the services of some former employees and the addition of new and inexperienced help at a time when business was increasing rapidly added materially to our difficulties. During the year a number of the staff who had been carefully trained in the work enlisted for overseas service, and, in spite of the serious interferences which this meant to the work at the Central, nothing but encouragement was given them in taking this self-sacrificing step. By removal to more convenient and more commodious quarters it became possible to add materially to our staff, and we now have a more complete and efficient organization at the Central office than was possible before.

In the realm of organization and in co-operative endeavor your Central has encountered many serious obstacles to the attainment of the service aimed at. Some of these will be dealt with in greater detail further on in this report. The continuation of the war greatly increased the difficulties of building up the new kind of business upon which you embarked three years ago. Almost insurmountable obstacles of deranged transportation, shortage of labor and shortage of supplies have resulted from Canada's participation in the Empire's struggle, while the enlistment of members in large numbers added greatly to the already intricate difficulties with which your work has had to contend in both your co-operative and your organization activities.

Executive Meetings

During the year the executive held meetings as follows: Feb. 7 to 9, Moose Jaw; Feb. 12, 1916, Moose Jaw; Feb. 14, 1916, Saskatoon; Feb. 17, 1916, Saskatoon; March 6, 1916, Winnipeg; March 11, 1916, Winnipeg; May 26, 1916, Regina; June 13 to 15, 1916, Regina; Aug. 3 and 4, 1916, Regina; Oct. 7 to 9, 1916, Regina; Nov. 17, 1916, Regina.

Your executive holds membership also in the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Meetings of this body were attended as follows: March 7 to 10, Winnipeg; April 27 and 28, Winnipeg; July 25 and 26, Winnipeg; December 2, Winnipeg.

We attended also and took part in the discussions at a number of meetings of the Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture. We attach much importance to the meetings of this committee and are persuaded that great good has already resulted and will continue to result from them.

We also attended a number of sittings of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, when we contended vigorously against the line elevator companies' claim of ownership of grain stored for farmers. We gave evidence also before the Imperial Dominion Commission at Regina. In passing, we feel impelled to express regret at the removal of Dr. Magill from the chairmanship of the Grain Commission, but we believe that in his present position as secretary of the Grain Exchange, he will still be a force for the best interests of western agriculture.

One of the members of your executive, John N.

Burrill, of Indian Head, is now in active service for the Empire overseas.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, was re-organized during the year and has now in the person of Roderick McKenzie an able secretary, devoting his entire time to the business of the Council. Formerly the Council was composed of representatives of the farmers' associations only; there have now been added the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, the Grain Growers' Guide, and the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario.

Recognizing the association's vital interest in matters of public school education, the minister of

a sound policy. The representatives of the Grain Growers' Company refused to federate on any other basis than that of all the grain of the various bodies being marketed under one control. At the last conference called for the discussion of federation, it was announced that if the Saskatchewan bodies would not federate on the terms laid down by the representatives of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, then it and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, which has all along sold its grain thru The Grain Growers' Grain Company, would amalgamate as one company under one management. When it was discovered by the Saskatchewan representatives that the two companies had been discussing and planning amalgamation all further discussion on federation was dropped. Since then it has been publicly announced that these two companies will form "The United Grain Growers' Limited," under the charter of The Grain Growers' Grain Company with some slight amendments, build elevators in Saskatchewan and organize its shareholders into locals for voting and trading purposes.

Relations with Grain Growers' Grain Company

During the year 1916, as during a part of 1915, the association and The Grain Growers' Grain Company worked under a joint agreement for the distribution of some lines of supplies in Saskatchewan. At its annual meeting in November the Company announced that the agreement with the association would not be renewed at its expiration in December. No other agreement was suggested by the Company and there is now no working arrangement between it and ourselves.

At various times during the past three years suggestions and tentative proposals have been made to the Company aiming at some amicable division of the field of distribution of supplies in Saskatchewan in such manner as to avoid direct competition and duplication of facilities, and yet continue to fully serve and support your local associations. All of these were either rejected or ignored by the Company, which has persistently refused to recognize any sphere for the association's co-operative activities.

The general work of the Central along lines of educational, provident, legislative, patriotic and propagandist activities was during the year 1916 well ahead of any former year with the possible exception of 1915.

Legal Bureau

Perhaps no department of your work has rendered greater service or is fraught with greater possibilities of service to the members than your Legal Bureau. Under this branch advice has been given by mail and in interviews to hundreds, and it is gratifying to be able to state that in not a few cases this has been of great value to them both in a preventative and in a remedial way. Members have actually been saved from bankruptcy by the advice and assistance thus rendered. At present two important cases are being prosecuted. One is the case of Messrs. Anderson and Eddy, of Bethune, vs. Canadian Northern Railway, being a claim for damages for horses killed on the right-of-way, and is merely one case selected out of scores of similar cases brought to the attention of the Central office. In connection with this case it may be wise to inform you that in the opinion of the association's solicitor, George E. Taylor, K.C., there is urgent need of new legislation fixing more definitely the responsibility of the railway companies, and Mr. Taylor has been actively engaged in endeavoring to secure it on your behalf.

The other is the case of the Hart-Parr Company vs. A. E. Wells. This is a case where the company sold the defendant farmer an engine which had been improperly constructed and which after repeated efforts could not be made to do a reasonable amount of work by the company's own experts. At the first hearing of the case decision was given in favor of the defendant, A. E. Wells, by Hon. Chief Justice Sir Frederick Haultain, the evidence that the engine in question had been improperly constructed being quite conclusive. The Hart-Parr Company appealed the case and your executive is of the opinion that when decisions are won in favor of farmers in the lower courts appeals are at times taken by wealthy claimants because they believe that the farmer in question cannot afford to follow his case thru the higher courts, and will on that account give up the fight.

Protecting Farmers

Thus far every legal case taken up by the association and on which decision has been decided in favor of the farmer, and on that account the net

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J. B. MUSSELMAN
Secretary-Treasurer
Who read the Executive's Report

education for Saskatchewan, early in the year, invited your executive to nominate one of your number for membership on a committee to sit with the minister for the purpose of revising the course of studies for the schools of this province. Director C. E. Platt, of Tantalion, was nominated and subsequently appointed to the position.

Amalgamation of Farmers' Bodies

At your last convention by unanimous resolution you heartily commended your Central executive for its efforts to bring about a federation of all the western farmers' bodies on the basis of local units, provincial central bodies and interprovincial bodies, and this important question was given a great deal of earnest and sympathetic attention by your executive during 1916. Various conferences were held with a view to evolving plans for federation along these lines, and as outlined in Pamphlet No. 13, issued by the Central office late in 1915, and many points of agreement were arrived at. Indeed there seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of the fullest co-ordination of the various Saskatchewan bodies in their service of the farmers of this province, and there appeared finally to be only one major point of difference on the question of inter-provincial federation.

It was insisted by those who represented The Grain Growers' Grain Company that the proposed inter-provincial or national body which it was intended should carry on all the business of terminal warehousing and exporting of grain, importing of supplies, manufacturing, etc., should also be the medium thru which the grain purchased by the various provincial grain and elevator companies or consigned by individual farmers should be sold on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The representatives of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and of the association, on the other hand, held that their company must retain control of the well established selling end of its own business; that the national wholesale body ought not to have dealings with the individual members of the provincial organizations nor to do business in a retail way, and further that the policy of the same company being both exporter of grain and grain commission merchant, thus in actual practice frequently selling to itself the grain consigned to it, is not

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Over 2,000 delegates and visitors assemble for the Annual Grain Growers' Convention at Moose Jaw

The sixteenth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held at Moose Jaw from February 12 to 16 with a full attendance of delegates, taxing the capacity of St. Andrews Church. Over 1,400 delegates were registered with an additional six hundred visitors.

As usual, Monday was spent in preparation by the directory and billeting committee and the convention opened formally on Tuesday. Mayor W. W. Davidson and John Crawford, president of the board of trade extended a hearty welcome to Moose Jaw and Hon. George Langley voiced the appreciation of the assembled farmers of the many plans made for their entertainment.

President J. A. Maharg then read his annual address which was well received and is given in full on another page of this issue of The Guide.

James Robinson, executive director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company presented a short verbal report of this company's activities during the year, full particulars of which have appeared already in these columns. He contrasted present conditions in the grain trade with those which existed six years ago and it was his opinion that at no time had grain been bought on as close a margin as now. In spite of the fact that ten per cent. of the crop had been hailed out and there had been a visitation of rust, this season the company had handled 25,000,000 bushels and expected the figure to exceed 30,000,000 by the end of the season. Where the crops had been light the company had closed the elevators to save expense and it was significant that the farmers had protested against this as long as there was a bushel left to market as it would mean they would suffer without competition among the elevators.

J. E. Paynter, chairman of the Municipal Hail Insurance Commission spoke but briefly as hail insurance was for later discussion. Altho operated on the commission plan, they had been as much a farmers' institution as the Co-operative Elevator Company. It had been the general idea throuout the country that the Saskatchewan government was running the Hail Insurance Commission. But there was no responsibility upon the government for the fact that it had not been possible in this year of storms to meet claims in full. Every dollar paid into the Hail Insurance Commission by the farmers had been returned to them except for overhead expenses. Mr. Paynter was struck by the number of farmers who criticize without knowledge of the facts and it was his message to the convention that before indulging in criticism the delegates be sure that they had the facts. The report of the directors was then read and discussion deferred until the afternoon.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

Without much discussion The directors report was adopted unanimously when the delegates reassembled for the Tuesday afternoon session.

After explanations as to the legal right of a province and the aim in view, a resolution was passed that the consumption of alcoholic liquors in Saskatchewan be stopped altogether, except for medical purposes.

In connection with the report of the Executive, which followed, a delegate of the Rockhaven local came forward with the grand championship silver shield, won at the grain competition held at the Regina Fair. All the other prize winning locals on this competition were named and applauded also and Messrs. Patten and Elderkin, president and manager respectively of the Regina exhibition, spoke briefly of the success which had attended the grain competition. It was hoped to make it a continued feature of the fair from year to year.

The report of the executive this year embodied several reports formerly presented separately and was too lengthy to be adopted immediately. It was received instead and its discussion proceeded with under various heads.

Information was given a number of delegates in regard to the procedure of the central office in connection with the legal bureau. The selling of futures also came in for some humorous comment and some serious

discussion during which President Maharg and Hon. Charles Dunning, former manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, explained a number of intricacies of the grain business. Mr. Dunning's outline of the method of dealing in futures was particularly clear, but even then some of the delegates appeared to be more or less bewildered, which the speaker was quick to use as one of the strongest arguments why farmers should leave that kind of business alone.

An interlude to the afternoons routine was provided by the arrival of Major General John Hughes, who was in Moose Jaw inspecting local battalions. In paying his respects to the assembled grain growers he said that down at Camp Hughes this year he had commanded thirty thousand men and for the first five weeks they had had quite a time obtaining supplies contracted for in the west because of the lack of mixed farming. The meat had to be imported from Ontario, jam and potatoes from British Columbia, etc. The flour for the bread was all they could get in the prairie provinces. He hoped that the convention would be of benefit to the farmers, the province and the whole dominion.

The financial statement for the year was then taken up.

Some Railway Resolutions Discussed

Almost the entire morning, Wednesday, was spent in discussion of several railway resolutions concerning crossings, demurrage, grain doors, etc. James Dougall, agricultural agent for the C.P.R. was called to the platform and given opportunity to explain many matters. It was unanimously resolved that the executive take up the matter of railway crossings with the railway commission, to compel all railway companies to raise the planks on all crossings an inch above the rails in order that sleighs might not catch while hauling over them.

A resolution was likewise carried, requesting that all demurrage rates be made fully reciprocal. It was reported in the press that the railroad companies were seeking relief from the car shortage situation by applying to the Railway Commission for an increase in demurrage rates from the present rate of \$1.00 per 24 hours to \$4.00. Mr. Dougall explained that his company experienced great difficulty in having cars returned from the United States. There were now over 30,000 C.P.R. cars grabbed by American railroads. The increase of demurrage rates was intended to apply only to manufactured goods and Western Canada was not affected.

The immediate competition of the open link in the Weyburn-Lethbridge Branch and the gap between Assiniboia and Vantage was the subject of a third resolution, which was carried, and the convention expressed itself as strongly in favor of a transfer switch at the junction of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. near Carlyle, Saskatchewan. The idea in this latter resolution was to reduce the cost and delay experienced in securing Souris coal at this point.

It was resolved also that something should be done to adjust the law to protect farmers living near the railway who owned livestock. Too many animals were being killed because of defective cattle guards and too much difficulty experienced in obtaining compensation for these losses.

A resolution that grain doors be put on all sidings close to shipping platforms brought forth the information from the C.P.R. representative that his company was already in the habit of storing these doors beneath the platforms.

The farmers passed unanimously a resolution of thanks to the various railway companies for the assistance given in reduced freight rates on seed grain and livestock and Mr. Dougall was tendered a hearty vote of thanks for his answers to the many questions which he had been asked.

Ought to Exclude Racial Questions

On the Wednesday afternoon secretary J. B. Musselman was taken to task by delegate M. McLaughlin for an interview, which appeared in the Regina Leader of September 9, regarding Canada's race problems. Mr. Musselman explained that he had spoken as a private citizen and not in an official capacity and the wrong impression created by the article had been corrected in a subsequent interview. It was the sentiment of the convention that all discussion of a racial or sectarian nature must be excluded from their deliberations.

In resuming the discussion of the executive's report, the reorganization of the central office involved a discussion of the arrangement which had existed between the association and The Grain Growers' Grain Company in connection with trading activities, also the proposed appointment of district superintendents to bring about closer connections between the central office and trading locals.

The lack of capital and of storage facilities at local points had greatly handicapped the association in handling coal and other commodities. The difficulty was, the secretary explained, that farmers expected to get their coal supplies in about two months, their requirements not being spread sufficiently over the year, whereas it should be handled in the same way as the dealers handled it, storing it up in the summer month when coal was available in any quantities. During the season the central office had handled 1,560 cars of coal. It was difficult to get a house to break connections already established when the farmers' purchases were so spasmodic.

Commercial Bodies To Unite

One of the most important questions that ever came before the Saskatchewan convention or before any body of farmers in Western Canada was presented when it was decided to favor the transfer of the associations' trading activities to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. The announcement of the latter's willingness to undertake the distribution of supplies from local warehouses was made by Hon. George Langley and dropped like a bomb shell upon the delegates, who had had no preparation whatever for the proposal. The debate waxed warm, many delegates expressing themselves freely as resenting such an important matter being "sprung" upon them so unexpectedly. After considerable discussion as to the wisdom of immediate action a resolution framed by Secretary Musselman was finally carried with about twenty delegates dissenting. This resolution reads as follows:

"That the convention welcome the suggestion by the directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator

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Financial Experience Number

We Will Pay Farmers for Helpful Letters Giving Their Relations With Financial Institutions

In March The Guide intends to issue a special Financial Number. We want all farmers who have had valuable experiences in financing to tell these experiences for the benefit of others and the bettering of conditions. Dealings with banks, mortgage companies, bonding companies, investment concerns; with hail insurance, fire insurance, life insurance and livestock insurance companies—any of these are of interest.

- 1.—How have you been able to make use of the services of these institutions in developing your farming operations, improving your financial position as a farmer, providing for your family and the future?
- 2.—Have you any suggestions to make as to how these services could be bettered for the farming community and for the development of agriculture generally?
- 3.—According to what you have observed in your neighborhood, to what extent are the farmers themselves responsible for the lack of co-operation they so much desire from these institutions, and what are the chief hindrances they place in their own way? What can the farmers do to improve their case with the established financial companies?

In asking for answers to these questions The Guide does not want vague opinions or theories, but actual experiences. When you needed credit to finance some undertaking, what happened? How did you succeed? How did you fail? We are not trying to get together a lot of "kicks" nor flowery bouquets. We want to have letters which will be full of facts that will be useful to others who find themselves facing the same situation with which you had to deal. If you had to do it over again, would you go at it in the same way? Experiences on every phase of all kinds of financial business which the farmer transacts will be welcomed and only criticism which is constructive and based on actual experience is permissible.

The Following Prizes Will Be Awarded

For the best letter received The Guide will pay \$10.00 cash;
For the next best letter, \$5.00 cash;
For the third best letter, \$2.50 cash;
For all other letters which can be used payment will be made at regular rates. The length limit is about 1,000 words. Do not describe your experience with all these different institutions in the same letter, but you may write a letter on your experience with each kind of institution, sending in as many letters as you wish. Keep down to actual experiences and constructive thought as much as possible. Do not mention the name of the bank or other financial concern in telling your story, but give these names on a separate sheet for our own information. Each letter must give the real name and address of the writer; but not necessarily for publication. A non-de-puime may be signed for publication, if desired. Write on one side of the paper only. Do not roll, but fold, your letter, which must reach The Guide office not later than March 7, and preferably by March 1. Address all letters: Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Farmers' Week in Manitoba

A Community Week for the Province

The third week in February is rapidly becoming a noted one in Manitoba. It is community week for the province. Not only do farmers gather from every nook and corner of the province to consider ways and means of getting acquainted with more scientific methods of agricultural production, more widely diversified lines of operation, better methods of organization, a broader acquaintance with one another and a measure of recreation, but they meet many business interests and have an opportunity to learn of other lines of activity in the province than their own. This week there have been held the annual conventions for the province of Agricultural Societies, Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Bee Keepers, Home Economics Societies, Horticultural and Forestry Association, Dairymen's Association, Tenth Annual Soil Products Exhibition or Seed Fair, Winnipeg Poultry Show and Agricultural College Day, etc. It has been a kind of glorified extension day for the college. But in addition there have been more small townsmen in Winnipeg this week from all over Western Canada than at any other time of the year. There have been conferences of rural storekeepers and of wholesalers, as well as a steady conference of bonspielers. Practically all the farmers' gatherings were held in the city's Industrial Bureau. While the attendance this year was perhaps not quite up to last year the interest and enthusiasm seemed to be equally as strong. Well arranged programs for all meetings greatly enhanced their efficiency. The provincial legislature staged some special stunts by way of entertainment for those who grew weary of their own meetings. The provincial treasurer made his budget speech, and various members hurled a few accusations at one another. It was interesting, the hardly so exciting as in the days before the war.

Agricultural Societies' Convention

There were about 200 at the opening of the Agricultural Societies' convention. The president, A.D. McConnell, thought the system of fighting weeds by inspectors appointed by the local municipalities was not anything like so efficient as it should be. It was too expensive. He believed there was nothing like sheep to control weeds and some system of getting more sheep on the farms should be encouraged.

Professor Bedford did not think such criticism of the weed commission's efficiency was warranted. No real attempt had been made until recently to cope with the menace, and a nuisance of 20 years' standing could not be eradicated in a year or two. He doubted the possibility of completely eradicating sow thistle in the Red River Valley. He believed all his staff was efficient. The local weed inspectors only cost 58 cents for each 160 acres. He believed the farmers had confidence that he was doing his utmost to serve them.

A most able and exhaustive report of the work of the societies was given by Superintendent S. T. Newton. The past two years had been difficult ones. Some of the points emphasized in the reports showed that for this year: There was a decrease of at least 25 per cent. in the livestock exhibits; that there appeared to be more Clydesdales exhibited than all the other heavy horses put together, and among the cattle exhibits the Shorthorns held an equally important place; that the entries in home products were larger than the prize lists in general would warrant; that the summer fairs were generally favored with fine weather while the fall fairs had a less fortunate experience with the weather man; that thirty-eight societies show a decrease in membership; only 25 societies paid out over \$100 for women's and children's work; that Kildonan is the only society which had placed women on the board of directors; and that livestock judging at local fairs does not start soon enough.

The government grant to agricultural societies was \$24,854. The municipal grants totalled \$24,716. Municipal and government grants, together with the expense for judging amounted to \$61,500, or an average of over \$7 for each member. This does not include the Brandon Fair, which received a municipal grant of \$5,650 and a government grant of \$7,456.

Only the Stonewall, Kildonan and Warren societies had standing field crop competitions, the this should be a popular feature of society work. Plowing matches had not received the attention due them. The superintendent said the plowing match, standing field crop competition, the seed grain fairs and good farming competitions are legitimate phases of the agricultural societies' work and are likely to pass out of the hands of the agricultural societies if they do not live up to their opportunities.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs

The importance of boys' and girls' clubs in aiding the work of the societies was clearly shown. Last year there were over 100 clubs, with close on 40 800 branch clubs, and over 13,000 members, and of these

10,000 had exhibits at the various fairs. The government expended for supplies for the clubs about \$9,000, and in prizes about \$3,000, or in all a little over \$12,000. The people themselves furnished over \$8,000 for prizes in addition to running expenses.

The societies could aid boys and girls: 1—By the members encouraging their own boys and girls to take part in the club activities. 2—By loaning wide-awake boys and girls money at reasonable rate with which to buy pigs and seed grain for these two contests. 3—By holding standing crop competitions and including a strong section for boys. 4—By having a juvenile section at the live or dressed poultry shows. 5—By taking the initiative in case a club has not been organized. 6—By helping the officers to secure funds. 7—By giving the best possible moral support and by getting as many interested in the young people as possible.

The success of boys' and girls' clubs is due to the active co-operation of the public school teachers and inspectors, agricultural societies, home economic societies, grain growers, bankers and other business men, with the departments of agriculture and education and the Agricultural College.

Professor Herner, of the College, discussed "Making Poultry Shows a Success." He recommended the holding of poultry shows in connection with summer and seed grain fairs. There should be one class for English and American breeds, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, and Dorkings. Thus a better class of stock would be drawn out and the poorer stock would not have a chance to win. Prize money would be increased and competition keener and better quality required



The kind that every Agricultural Society should encourage

to win. There should be separate sections for cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. In addition there should be pens of one male and three females confined to adult stock only. Ducks all breeds, geese all breeds and turkeys all breeds might be put in a miscellaneous class.

Eggs should form a prominent section of the poultry show and Prof. Herner suggested this being made a section for the boys' and girls' clubs. Eggs should be judged on the basis of quality, weight and appearance, and points allowed for every ounce over prescribed weight. The speaker recommended a class of live farm chickens intended for the market. These should be shown as single birds first, then killed, dressed and judged as table birds, taking into consideration the percentage of meat dressed out. Such a scheme would bring a more uniform system of judging live poultry, eggs and dressed poultry at all the fairs of the province. It would require less funds rather than more, and prize money would go where it properly belonged.

C. A. Bailey, secretary of the Elgin Agricultural Society, gave one of the ablest addresses of the whole week. He discussed in detail ways and means by which directors can give the greatest service in making a successful fair. His speech was full of concrete suggestions. We have not room for it in this issue, but hope to give it to our readers long before this year's shows.

S. E. Greenway, director of Agricultural Societies for Saskatchewan, outlined the work done in that province. Many stallion shows had been held. The plan of sending two speakers for two days to each of the seed fairs gave the opportunity of presenting general livestock and field husbandry topics to the pupils of the schools. This helped school garden work.

A live and instructive discussion followed Mr.

Greenway's address. An amendment to the proposed new Agricultural Societies Act was asked unanimously. The change was requested in the schedule of payments by the government to the Agricultural Societies, and called for a grant of one dollar per member from the government up to two hundred members. In addition, the government is asked to contribute 60 per cent. of all cash paid out by the different societies in prize money, etc. This, it was estimated, would be of greater benefit to the weaker societies.

The Canadian Seed Growers

Professor S. A. Bedford in his opening remarks recommended that no wheat be sowed this year that weighed less than 58 pounds to the bushel. He strongly endorsed the provision made for giving power to the municipalities to secure seed and help the farmers in this way during 1917.

Prof. Harrison, in his report as president of the Manitoba branch, said the black rust had been responsible this year for the decrease in the total wheat production of Manitoba of 40,000,000 bushels, as well as reducing the quality from Nos. 1 and 2 to Nos. 5 and 6 feed. Part of this loss had been made up by the increased prices. The producers of registered seed, however, had not been so fortunate because frequently the quality of their seed was not good enough to permit registration. Some growers were unable to register their seed this year on account of scarcity of labor preventing them from cleaning it. The heavy enlistment had also meant the discontinuance of work in some places.

The encouragement of co-operative selling had been carried on and an attempt made to organize special seed-producing centres at various points in the province. Last year the extension department of the College supplied 165 boys with either registered Marquis wheat, Banner oats or O.A.C. No. 21 barley. Only 16, however, had made hand selections, largely due to the unfavorable crop conditions. For next year the association is planning to supply 300 boys with seed.

James H. Bridge, cerealist for the Agricultural College, presented the secretary's report. Suggestions were made as to how fields of rusted grain might be handled. A bulletin on hand-selection and harvesting of the seed plot had been prepared by A. R. Judson, B.S.A., and sent to each member of the junior society of the association. The work amongst the younger boys is being specially pushed next year. W. G. Weiner, B.S.A., has been appointed field husbandry representative on the extension staff of the college to extend this work in every possible way. Professor Harrison gave a very interesting paper on effects of cultural methods in the production of wheat in 1916. Space does not permit of the publication of this article now.

Professor Jackson discussed very fully the wheat rust problem. He dealt with the possible origin of the outbreak last summer, as well as a full discussion of the life history of the disease.

William Southworth, M.S., who conducts plant breeding work at the Agricultural College, gave a very interesting address on "plant improvement" in relation to the seed grower. Crops might be improved by building up the soil fertility, by adopting better methods of cultivating and handling the soil and by growing better varieties of crops. A great field lay before us in the development of leguminous plants, such as clover and alfalfa. At present, the commonest killed out very readily over the winter. In the work at the College, at the present time, hardy plants are being obtained by natural selection. From these seed is obtained and the best plants again selected and hand-fertilized. This system is continued until superior purebred types are established. This system of "plant improvement" is very slow but thorough. Little can be done to hurry it up, but great things can be accomplished over an extended period.

A strong resolution was passed asking that the few barberry plants distributed thru Manitoba be completely exterminated.

The Department of Agriculture was thanked for the money grant which facilitated the inspection of seed plots, as were also the press and the district representatives.

Soil Products Exposition

Considering the fact that last summer was perhaps the worst we ever saw in Manitoba for damage of crops, the exhibition of grains was exceedingly good. It is evident that there is still considerable good wheat in Manitoba. There were 130 entries in the entire exhibit. Oats, especially, made a great showing. The exhibit of flax was good, as was also the one of fall rye, and there was some splendid fodder corn shown. The forage crop exhibit was the best that has ever as yet been made at this exhibition. Five prizes were offered for judging wheat, oats and barley by teams of stu-

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OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 2

To the Officers and Members of.....

Local No.....

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Our ninth annual convention is over and the majority of our delegates, except those travelling over the C.N.R., have reached home and had time to think somewhat over the work that has been done. I think there will be very little difference of opinion as to the truth of the statement that the convention which has just closed was the most important as well as the most successful that we have ever held. Not only was the attendance, both as regards visitors and delegates, a record, but the actual work initiated, covering legislative as well as internal reorganization reforms, if successfully carried out by your board of directors and adequately backed up by the local union will have a most important effect on the future development of our organization. I trust that all our members and unions will realize the significance of the work which we have before us and will give the Central office the assistance and support which it is necessary that we should receive if the work is to be carried thru to a successful issue.

As far as it is possible for me to do, you will be kept in close touch with the developments that take place from time to time by means of special circulars, which it is important should be brought before our unions, so that every member may learn just what is being done and what they can do to complete the work of the Central office.

In this first general circular I wish to draw your attention to one or two matters in which you can follow up the work of the convention and give us the assistance financially, of which we will be in sore need for the next few weeks.

Grain Growers' Guide

Prior to the report of your finance committee to the convention your attention had already been drawn to the proposal to substitute the union as agent for The Guide in place of the old style individual canvasser. I want to emphasize the fact that if this principle was adopted generally, it would be one of the most practical ways in which you could strengthen our finances as well as contributing to the treasury of your local union, quite aside from the added strength that it would give us in other directions. The majority of our members are already subscribers to the Grain Growers' Guide, and all of them should be. To get into the habit of turning your subscription into the local union and thus benefiting the whole organization instead of waiting for a canvasser to call on you is surely not asking very much of our members or suggesting anything that is very reactionary in character. I have no information as to what the result of my previous circular has been, but I want to take this opportunity of asking every union to consider the proposition and discuss it so that I may have some indication as to whether it is your intention to take hold of the suggestion and put it into effect. Please take the matter up right at this meeting before you adjourn, and instruct your secretary to advise me, yes or no, as to whether we can count on your assistance in this matter. I take it that it was the sentiment of our convention that something would have to be done to improve the condition of our finances, and I think also that it is your opinion as well as mine that it is a humiliating and regrettable state of affairs when there is even a hint of justification for the incident which occurred at our recent convention, when, before our visitors and the public at large, a collection was taken up in order to help us defray the expenses of the convention. I sincerely hope that it will not be necessary for us to again have to admit in public that an organization which has reached the stage that we have and which is engaged in doing such important work is unable to pay its own way. Personally, I feel the matter very keenly, and hope that if you cannot assist us by taking hold of the suggestions that are sent you from time to time, you will at least let us know why you cannot, so that we can modify the original proposal or substitute something else for it.

Alberta

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

As last year we will continue to take orders for the large group photograph of the convention, which was on display at Edmonton. The photograph is larger than ever and is generally conceded to be the best that we have yet been able to secure. Every union should secure one of these photographs from year to year as a souvenir. They can be framed very easily at a slight cost in your own home. Send one to your friends in the Old Country or down East. The Central office gets 10 per cent. for handling these photographs. Turn in your order to your secretary at once and he will fill out the order form enclosed with this circular. The cost of the photograph is \$1.25, post prepaid.

Hail Insurance

As a result of the publicity given by our finance committee at the convention, your Central office has already received one or two propositions from good reliable hail insurance companies for this coming season. There is every indication that satisfactory arrangements can be made, and I hope that we will be able to send you a special circular on this matter in the very near future.

Membership Dues

Under our constitution, all membership dues become payable the first of each year. We hope that renewals are being paid in as rapidly as possible, as well as every effort being made to secure new members. There is no time of the year when the Central office is in more urgent need of funds than in the first three months. Please get your dues in as rapidly as possible and forward to the Central office, so that we may not be handicapped on account of lack of funds in doing our best to carry out the work you have turned over to us.

Our Annual Report

As announced at the convention, we propose again to issue an enlarged annual report, which I am now in a position to assure you will be an improvement even on last year's effort. Our report for the year 1916 will be issued in book form, running to a matter of 200 pages, and will consist, among other items, of the reports given at the convention, the minutes of the meeting with a summary of the discussions and debates which took place. This latter will be an entirely new feature, as we have not hitherto been able to get a verbatim report of the convention. We have that this year, and as a result we shall be in a position to give as complete a report as space will permit. We intend to put all the information that we can into our annual report, and the size is only limited on account of the fact that we cannot secure more than a certain amount of paper stock for its issue. It is possible that we may have to pre-rotate the orders received if each union is to receive its share. We expect to have the complete issue off the press by February 26. A charge of five cents per copy will be made to cover the cost of postage or express. If you can see your way clear to send us ten cents per copy, as many did last year, we will greatly appreciate it. An order form is enclosed with this circular. Send in your requirements at once and we will endeavor to give you the best service of which we are capable.

Declaration of Principles

You will find enclosed herewith a copy of the platform which was adopted by our convention as a declaration of principles, for which we as an organization working in the interests of the farmers as a class and the people in general should stand. The idea, as I understand it, is that all candidates for election, whether provincial or Dominion, should be asked to express their views on these questions when appealing to the electors, and the full platform should therefore be laid before your local for the information of your members, so that they may avail them-

selves of the opportunity whenever it presents itself, to get an expression from candidates. Some items in the platform are, of course, purely Dominion, but as a principle is a principle wherever you may be, and as public thought must begin to crystallize within the province before it becomes a Dominion affair, there is no good reason why any or all of the principles laid down in our platform should not be a fit subject for the questioning of a candidate for provincial honors.

I trust that the success of the year just past will be but an inspiration to further success in the year which lies before us.—P. P. WOODBRIDGE

EDWELL ANNUAL MEETING

F. J. Powell, secretary of Edwell Local No. 53 reports: With the thermometer standing at 26 degrees below a number of the members of this live union turned out to the Annual General meeting held on December 28, which goes to show that there are some who are sufficiently loyal to the U.F.A. and who take an interest in the affairs of their local to be out in such weather. Before proceeding with the election of officers for 1917, the Secretary read a number of official communications and other matter. Two new members were elected for the new year, viz.: Lytton Hayward, of Pine Lake and Otto Rector, of Edwell. It is anticipated that this Local will corral several new members and thus strengthen their standing. A statement of account was read by the secretary, which after some discussion was adopted.

The election of officers for 1917 resulted as follows:—President, F. Ellis; Vice-President, T. J. Walton; Secretary-Treasurer, F. J. Powell, also six directors. All these officers are well known for their loyalty to the U.F.A. and this local is to be congratulated on its choice of their directorate and it is hoped that every member will do his utmost to make the Edwell Local one of the best for the year 1917, not only in point of number of members, but also in the matter of "Doing Things."

INTEREST IN TRING DISTRICT

Mrs. M. E. Graham, secretary of Tring Local Union, No. 24, reports as follows: It is with pleasure that I report the Union meeting held in Tring School on January 6 at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. as the most successful gathering ever held in this part of Alberta. The Stretton and Tring Locals were among the earlier associations in Alberta and no doubt their work and influence had their effect in many reforms that have been effected for the benefit of the farmers, but this is the first time they have united their forces in local work. Belcamp, an off-shoot of Tring, and Riverton, an adjoining Local, were also represented at the meeting. These four have now united in a district association and livestock shipping association. The officers elected were:—President, F. A. Hancock, of Kitscoty; Secretary-Treasurer, T. B. Goodall, Tring; Directors (one from each local), W. Skinner, Riverton; T. Farie, Belcamp; F. Marfleet, Marwayne; J. C. Dale, Tring. The Association, to be known as Tring District Association, meets again on February 10, and afterwards every three months, when all members of the several locals will have a chance to hear and discuss important topics. The problems already before the district are Rural Telephone, Rural Mail Delivery, Consolidated Schools and the handling of livestock and other produce. A car of salt is being ordered. No one participates in the benefits except the members of some local U.F.A. and each local is assessed twenty-five cents per member for carrying on district work.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLE

The following resolution and platform was unanimously endorsed by the United Farmers of Alberta, assembled

in their ninth annual convention at Edmonton, January 22-26, 1917: Resolved, that the following principles be endorsed by us as an association and embodied into a farmers' platform. Further, that a copy of this platform be sent by the Central office to every member of the provincial and Dominion parliaments, also to every candidate offering himself for election, either federal or provincial, with a request that he express his views in regard to the various principles laid down therein, and, further, that the board of directors be authorized to give such publicity to the answers received as they may seem advisable.

The Platform—The Tariff

Resolved, that our tariff laws be amended as follows:—1. By an immediate reduction of the customs duty on all goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates at present charged under the general tariff, and that further uniform reductions be made which will ensure complete free trade with the mother country within five years.

2. That the reciprocity agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States statute books, be accepted by Canada.

3. That all foodstuffs, not included in the reciprocity agreement, be placed on the free list.

4. That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizer, coal, lumber, cement and illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list.

5. That the customs tariff on all the necessities of life be materially reduced.

6. That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

Taxation

Resolved, that in order to replace the loss of revenue created by tariff reduction, we are in favor of direct taxation as follows: 1. By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

2. By a sharply graduated income tax upon all incomes over \$4,000 a year.

3. By a heavy graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

4. By a graduated income tax on the net profits of all corporations whose earnings amount to more than ten per cent. in any one year on their paid up capital.

Elections

Resolved, that we favor the following principles in all election campaigns, both federal and provincial: 1. The system of ballot to be by proportional representation, preferably the Hare or single transferable vote system.

2. Women to have equal franchise with men.

3. Full publicity of all political campaign funds, contributions and their expenditure, both before and after elections.

4. The abolition of the present regulations in regard to election deposits.

General

Resolved, that we would also favor and endorse the following principles as being in the best interests of the people: 1. The abolition of the patronage system.

2. Competitive examination for all civil service appointments.

3. Full provincial autonomy in liquor legislation, including manufacture, import and export.

4. The Initiative and Referendum by Direct Legislation.

5. That no more natural resources be alienated from the Crown, but brought into use only under short term leases, in which the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded, such leases to be granted only by public auction.

6. Full provincial control of natural resources, thereby placing Alberta and Saskatchewan on a par with the other provinces.

7. Nationalization of all railway, telegraph and express companies.

The above questions are being sent to all candidates for re-election as follows:—To All Candidates: Dear Sir,—Kindly express your views in the space allotted for your answer after each clause as to whether you favor the adoption of the above reforms and principles into the political life of our country. (Please sign here).....

MARQUETTE DISTRICT MEETING

A meeting of the advisory board of the Marquette District Grain Growers' Association was held in the Council Chamber, Minnedosa, on Thursday, February 8, at 2 p.m., President R. Dalgarno in the chair. R. C. Henders, provincial president, was present, but owing to illness Director F. Simpson was absent. Councillor Butchart, of the town of Minnedosa, gave the delegates a hearty welcome, followed by President Dalgarno and Vice-President Griffiths thanking the council and town of Minnedosa for the hospitality the association always receives from them.

Applications were received from Deepdale Association asking to be transferred to Dauphin district, and from Manson Association asking to be transferred to Brandon district. It was decided to grant these requests and also to any other association that wished to be transferred to another district. The question of the C.P.R. removing telephones from stations was left for the executive to deal with. The question of local secretaries was introduced by B. McLeod giving his methods and experiences in keeping up membership and dealing with the folly of trying to keep up too many small associations where it would be better to combine two or more at one point into a large association. Mr. Henders spoke on methods of keeping up membership, suggesting that associations be divided up into districts and each director secure members in his district. The discussion was followed by G. Griffiths, F. Williamson and R. Dalgarno, who stated the methods used in securing members and doing co-operative business at their locals. Messrs. Ferris, Northcott, Lewis, Coulter, Kennedy and others followed, stating their views on the various phases of the work of secretaries.

Mr. Henders explained the Short Term Credit Bill now before the house, stating that he believed it to be an honest attempt of the government to better financial conditions for agriculturists.

The federation of the farmers' companies was explained and questions answered by the same speaker, showing how the proposed federation would assist both the Grain Growers' Associations and The Grain Growers' Grain Company.

The farmers' platform was discussed and approved of, followed by a decision to take action in Marquette, and a committee composed of Messrs. Short, Hindson, Dalgarno and Lewis was named to take the necessary steps if the platform met the approval of the local associations. After extending a vote of thanks to the authorities and citizens of Minnedosa, the meeting adjourned.—(Contributed.)

ELM CREEK MEETING

The monthly meeting of the Elm Creek Association was held on February 3. After the opening and some preliminaries the delegates to the Brandon convention gave their reports. B. F. Butler, being the eldest of the number, was called upon first by President C. I. Barager. He complimented our association on being the banner association of the province, having 125 paid up members for 1916. He also reported that the convention gave no uncertain sound to the outstanding needs of Canada at present for national government, made up of the best men from all ranks in Canada, and was loud in praise of the national platform as framed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and last, but not least, that the provincial president was the right man in the right place.

Secretary H. Graham expressed himself as being pleased and edified with the very interesting and instructive program of the convention, and the very high order of the different addresses given by the various speakers, especially drawing the attention of our members to the thought of "Service" brought out very forcibly in the addresses of T. A. Crerar and Dr. Bland, and altho our association is the banner one for 1916, we expect greater results for 1917 on account of the influential men who belong to our association, such as President R. C. Henders, C. I. Barager, who is district president for Mac-

donald, and Thos. Wood, district secretary. Fred Laing had the honor of presenting the report of the ladies who spoke at the convention, having special abilities in that direction. He dwelt on that part of the address of Mrs. Thomas where she stated that Manitoba was in advance of the two provinces to the west of us in that the franchise law gave the ladies the opportunity of the Federal as well as the provincial vote. Mr. Laing, being the only one of our delegates who remained until Saturday, gave an account of some of the resolutions that were discussed and disposed of, especially the one sent forward by our district secretary re the widening of sleighs, which was carried and the executive instructed to further same.

Our vice-president, Thos. Wood, who has a little of the Scotch in his make-up, and being rather partial as well as interested in Clydesdale horses, attended the Horse Breeders' Association the first day—their convention being in session—and reported, among other important matters, a resolution brought up which the association discussed at some length. It was that the opinion of a great many employers of labor was that the government should set a fair wage, so that farmers and the like could not be held up by exorbitant wages, especially in war times when our sons and men have to be content with \$1.10 per day. He also spoke in glowing terms of Prof. Reynolds' (of the M.A.C.) address, and of the Lieut.-Governor Sir J. A. M. Aikens' great oratorical address.

R. J. Hargest and J. D. Carter, of Fannystelle, were two delegates who were not present, but they are expected to report later. Moved by T. Keany, seconded by A. Miller, that a vote of thanks be tendered the delegates present for their very interesting and instructive report. Moved by T. Wood, seconded by B. F. Butler, that we heartily endorse the Farmers' National Political Platform.

H. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

SALEM ENDORSES FARMERS' PLATFORM

The Salem Branch of M.G.G.A. held a meeting on February 13, which was fairly well attended. Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Anderson, of Oakville, addressed the meeting. Mrs. Anderson's subject was "Woman's Right," and Mr. Anderson's, "Some reasons why the farmers should support the Farmers' Platform." Both addresses were very interesting and instructive. After Mr. Anderson had discussed the benefits of the platform at some length, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That this Salem Branch of the M.G.G.A. heartily endorse the Farmers' National Political Platform, as drawn up by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and accepted by the Grain Growers' convention at Brandon."

W. J. THOMAS,
Secretary.

BAGOT CONTRIBUTES

A bank draft of \$200 was received this week from Secretary Smallpiece, of the Bagot Grain Growers' Association, being proceeds of of Patriotic Acre pledges. This makes a total of \$400 received from this association for our War Relief Fund. The present contribution is to be apportioned to the Red Cross, Patriotic and Belgian Relief funds.

WINCHESTER ASS'N MEETS

A meeting of the Winchester Association was held in the school house on January 29, with a large number present. The chair was occupied by Albert McGregor, of Arden. After the usual business; A. J. M. Poole, of Springhurst, president of the District Association, addressed the meeting. He stated that the conditions surrounding the farmers as a class are far from

satisfactory. The farmers themselves are to blame for existing conditions. If they were properly organized with definite objects in view and used their ballot for the good of the class rather than individual good, they would obtain their wishes as readily as any other class. Mr. McGregor gave a brief report of the Grain Growers' convention held in Brandon, after which the ladies served lunch. The meeting was dismissed by the singing of the National Anthem.—(Contributed.)

DATES FOR MEETINGS

Meetings have been arranged for at the following points in the Neepawa district: Eden, Friday, Feb. 23; Franklin, Saturday, Feb. 24. Other meetings may be arranged.

SELKIRK AND PROVENCHER DISTRICTS

The different secretaries and officers of these two Federal Districts held meetings this past week in Winnipeg, to make plans and consult with each other in regard to making all the various branches more helpful to the community in which they are situated. Arrangements were also made for organization work in districts where there are no associations at present. It is hoped that much good may result from hearing the experiences of the different secretaries and in planning to make the movement more helpful to the various locals and the community in which they are situated.

VISTA GRAIN GROWERS MEET

At the meeting held on January 27, the following resolution was passed: "The Vista Grain Growers' Association have learned with very great regret of the death of Geo. Miller, their former grain buyer. Mr. Miller has served the association with great acceptance for three years. He was a man attentive to his duties, shrewd and clever in business and very helpful in developing the co-operative work of the association. They were sorry to part with him when he sought work in Russell, and learned with regret that his venture did not turn out as expected. He enlisted with the Foresters' Battalion, showing his manliness in his desire to serve his country in the present crisis. His death comes as a shock to all the inhabitants of this district, and the Vista Association takes this opportunity of expressing their sympathy with Mrs. Miller and little daughter in the sad bereavement that has come to them." A copy of the above resolution was to be sent to Mrs. Miller as a mark of their heartfelt appreciation.

"That Mr. Ashcroft be asked to bring the matter of unsatisfactory mail service to the notice of the proper authorities in the way he sees best." Also, "That our secretary write the secretaries of Oakburn and Rosburn re poor mail service." Also, "That a petition be circulated in our district and other districts to have a petition sent to the Postmaster General to have a mail clerk placed on the train."

"That we agree to give Mr. Peikoff an option on the Grain Growers' hall for ten days for the purchase price at \$600, this to be for buildings alone, Mr. Peikoff leaving \$10 deposit."

"That a hearty vote of thanks be given Rev. Mr. Ashcroft for his able report on Brandon convention."

The secretary, president and Mr. Brodie were appointed a committee to look after the selling of the hall.

A very full report of the Brandon convention by Rev. Mr. Ashcroft will appear later in these columns.—(Contributed.)

ORGANIZATION WORK

A meeting was held in the Coulter school house and a branch of the Grain Growers' Association organized, with the following officers elected: President, John Renwick; vice-presi-

dent, Ed. Andrews; secretary-treasurer, J. B. Elliott, and Messrs. Andrews, Shantz, McKague, Downie, Fletcher, Stevens, as directors, with Mesdames Downie, Burnett, Coulter and McKague as associate directors, and V. Atkinson as auditor.

The next meeting is arranged for Wednesday, the 14th, at Coulter school house, when Geo. Love, of Nings, will give an address on the future work of the movement.

NEW BRANCH AT LORETTE

A branch of the Grain Growers' Association was formed at Lorette Station on Saturday, the 13th, and officers elected. Owing to the severe weather the attendance was not as large as expected, but at the next meeting the membership should be largely increased and they hope to have a good active association at this point before long.

GOODLANDS SOCIAL EVENING

The first of a series of social meetings to be held under the auspices of the Goodlands Branch took place on Wednesday last, when a good lively debate between representatives from Hazeldean and Goodlands districts occurred. An interesting and instructive address was given by R. Chapman, of Nings, president of the Souris District Association.

SPECIAL SEED GRAIN RATES

It has come to the notice of the Central office that a few of our secretaries have not yet sent in for seed grain forms for securing the special seed grain rates for bona fide farmers in their districts. Any secretary of a local Grain Growers' Association may have these on application to the Central office. All farmers are entitled to the special seed grain rates on seed used on their own farms. The special rate is designed to assist the farmers to get good seed and is not intended to assist grain dealers in handling grain even when used for seed purposes. When several farmers are getting in a car, it is necessary that each one getting seed from the car should have a certificate to cover the amount of seed he is getting. When paying the freight on seed by having the certificate in proper form to present to the railway agent, the farmer is charged the special seed grain rate instead of the regular freight rate. No charge is made in connection with these forms.

WOODNORTH LOCAL MEETING

District Director Geo. Gordon, of Oak Lake, was present at a meeting of the Woodnorth Grain Growers' Association on February 6. There was a good turnout to take in the program, upwards of 150 being present. An excellent program with a bountiful supply of refreshments was enjoyed by all.

An address by President G. W. Stevenson, speeches from ex-President D. Smith and H. Mooney, and the reading of resolution endorsing the Farmers' Platform by Chas. Wedow; speeches from Mr. Bain, G.G.O. Co. elevator manager at Virden, and Mrs. Wm. Hill, of Justice, with songs from Miss Dingman and Miss Robertson, violin selections by Mrs. Leslie, an address by Mr. Gordon, district director, and selections by Mrs. Leech completed a very interesting and profitable meeting. Woodnorth is to be congratulated on having such a fine association, and it speaks volumes for the officers and members of their association.

CHANGE OF DISTRICT SECRETARY

F. Howell, secretary of the Royales Branch has been appointed secretary of the Souris District Association. All local secretaries in that district should get into immediate communication with him and take full advantage of the benefits secured thru keeping in close touch with this organization. His P.O. address is Boissevain. The former secretary of the Souris District has taken up the work of organizing for the Central Executive and will give the most of his time to the establishing of new branches in unorganized districts.

The Women's Convention

Women's Section of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Hold Enthusiastic Meetings

A lively discussion on medical aid and other matters in which the delegates to the women's section of The Grain Growers' Association were keenly interested at once thawed out the constraint which usually marks a first session and started the fifth annual convention off to a most promising beginning.

After the opening exercises greetings were extended to the convention by Mrs. A. Graham on behalf of the local council of women. The speaker said that she represented a very young organization but not an insignificant one inasmuch as in it were represented twenty-one local societies. She brought the very cordial greetings of these organizations to the women grain growers and expressed her very deep regret that they had not been able to meet the members of the convention in a social way owing to the fullness of the program.

Committees were then appointed as follows:—Resolutions: Mrs. McNeal, Mrs. Black and Mrs. Osborne; Credentials: Mrs. Riggall, Mrs. Noggle and Mrs. Newbury; Courtesies: Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Flatt and Mrs. Lufear.

Keen Discussion on Medical Question

In a very keen discussion on the medical aid question it became apparent that it is very difficult at present, owing to the war, to secure the services of nurses for rural districts. One organization reported having got an organization in shape for a nurse of the Victorian order and being unable to secure a nurse. Thunder Valley reported that they had had a nurse for a year who had been sent out by the Victorian order, that they had a hospital partially completed and that when it was ready they would have a second nurse. They paid the nurse \$45 a month and patients when able paid \$2.50 a day or \$12.50 a week. The nurse's salary had nearly paid her way and it had been found quite easy to make up the slight deficit.

In reporting on the work done among the young people Mrs. Haight reported that an excellent constitution for these junior organizations had been prepared and printed and there was quite a demand for them. A messenger was sent to bring Mr. Geo. Langley from the general convention to explain what the government was doing at the present session of the legislature to make the municipal franchise for women more comprehensive. Mr. Langley apologized for not having been able to introduce adult suffrage in municipal elections but explained that they were extending the rural municipal franchise this year to include women living with their husbands on homesteads or rented farms in cases where the renter was also a tax payer. The disability in regard to holding office was also being removed.

Extending Education

In her absence the report of Mrs. Frith, convener of the social service committee was read by Mrs. Haight. Their work had largely been carried on under the guidance of Mr. Woodsworth of the bureau of social research. Mr. Woodsworth had recommended that in districts where there was no religious gathering the people should meet together on Sunday afternoons at a forum for a discussion of public questions. She had suggested a night school for the study of English to some of the foreign speaking people in her district and the idea met with their hearty approval. Some of the business men had very kindly volunteered to give instructions in business methods, but the inclement weather had hindered the execution of the plan.

A resolution requesting the government of Saskatchewan to continue in that province the bureau of social research was read and unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Haight's Address

With characteristic directness Mrs. S. V. Haight rapped one feature after another of the existing social order which worked injustice to large groups of people. She begged her hearers to take an active interest in the problems of the day and not by their indifference or ignorance to hinder reforms that might come.

All our enemies are not on foreign soil, according to Mrs. Haight. Graft, extravagance and disease had to be fought at home. Fewer expensive commissions, the speaker said, would be necessary if the people kept constant tab on the conduct of their representatives and made a conscientious study of reports.

It was Mrs. Haight's conviction that capital should be conscripted before labor or life and that we should guard against the growth of the military ideal in our country thru having military training in our public schools.

She wanted protected interests done away with and our natural resources straightway handed back to the people.

Mrs. Haight quoted some very convincing figures to show how much more highly men rated money than human life. In 1915 the United States

morrow we will learn to substitute co-operation for competition between man and man, nation and nation, and humanity and God.

The word must not be permitted to acquire a purely commercial meaning, but it must have a social meaning as well. Without co-operation these clubs of farm women would be impossible. The speaker said that wherever you find a club acting like a dead fish float-down a stream there was sure to be lack of co-operation. The executive board might have the wisdom of a Solomon and strength of Hercules but without the co-operation of every local and member it could not do its most effective work.

Mrs. Parly said she felt that these clubs had a great responsibility in that the people were all looking to the country for leadership. Many people in the cities were so placed economically that the question of daily bread prevented them from taking a stand on public issues but the tongue of the farmer was unfettered inasmuch as his bread came from the land and he was holden to none for a livelihood.

The speaker went on to emphasize the narrowing effect of daily grind of a woman's work and compared it

the home, and then a great hubbub arose. The women who remained in the homes were left only the drudgery of life.

The government was introducing a system of rural credits to encourage stock raising. Prof. Swanson wanted to see some of this money expended in making life more tolerable for farm women. The average country home, he said, was not even a workshop, let alone a comfortable home.

The best books and periodicals should be put within the reach of all rural readers, since everybody had a right to a chance for development.

The speaker mentioned, too, a going-away club which had been organized in a certain part of England; all the members paying into a common fund and each in turn taking a trip. He thought some such plan might be put into force in the rural districts of this country where the women were in such great need of variety in their lives.

In the pioneer days an evangelist used to visit the country districts and people flocked from far and near to hear him. It was a spiritual debauch, and was good for them in that it made a break in the dead level of their lives.

Legislators were very busy these days telling the people to practice thrift, but much of this talk of thrift was arrant nonsense. Why should the people commit slow suicide in order to lay up store for a day that might never come? Many people had practiced that virtue until it had become a vice. Wealth should be used wisely, but above all it should be used. The people who talked produce, produce, produce, as if that were an object in itself, made the speaker very weary. The aim of production is consumption.

Every rural woman had a right to have her physical wants, such as food, clothing, housing, heating and lighting, sufficiently supplied. After that she had a right to such other accessories of life as gave one confidence and self-respect.

Women should be given a real role to play in the church. Last week three women in Saskatoon were elected to the board of management of the Presbyterian Church, the first in Canada to hold such a position in that church.

Finally, Professor Swanson deprecated the theory that woman was a mystery, and expressed the conviction that this theory had done much to keep her in subjection. Another theory that must go was the child theory, that a woman only lived in the lives of her children. In his opinion the small family was better than the big family if the big family meant that the mother was to be exhausted and worn out. The great need was not for more babies but to keep those we already have.

Music in National Life

Music, like crops, may be low in grade, thin in growth and mongrel in quality, according to Prof. Hoole, of Regina College, who spoke on the national value of music.

After sketching the musical development of different races and the effect of their songs on the national character, Professor Hoole asked the very pertinent question, "What are we doing in Canada to bring the right kind of music to the people? While it must be admitted that very little was being done at present, there was much that could be done. Every home should have some musical instrument and a number of music charts.

In the small town choirs can be organized to sing part songs, cantatas and light operas. A number of small towns might be organized to hold an annual musical festival. Small orchestras were also very easy of formation. The church could be made much more effective by having more communal singing.

The schools should be made the foundation of a sound knowledge of the principles of music.

Continued on Page 35



The house of a prosperous farmer at Spring Lake, Alberta.

Government was spending \$450,370 for bugs and \$600,000 on hog cholera and only \$165,000 on children. In 1916 Saskatchewan appropriated \$242,000 for agriculture, \$30,000 for livestock and \$71,000 for dairy and poultry and not a cent for its children.

The speaker went on to advocate municipal hospitals, making it compulsory for doctors to report all contagious and particularly venereal diseases, medical examination of school children, police women, juvenile and women's courts.

Reports of the work of district directors occupied a large part of the second session of the convention. The complaint that the war had seriously handicapped the work of organization was general. Nearly all the directors reported that they had written a great number of letters and to most of which they received no reply. Many of the directors had visited a number of clubs in their districts and most had attended the district convention and tried to get in touch with the secretaries of the different locals there.

Mrs. Parly of the U.F.A. Speaks

At the afternoon session Mrs. Parly, president of the women's section of the U.F.A. in a brief and eloquent address outlined what she felt to be the possibilities in this movement for the organization of farm women. It was only a little while ago she said that we had discovered there was such a word in the dictionary as co-operation—to-day we were just learning to spell it. To-

to the torture of the Spanish Inquisition consisting of the slow dropping of water on the head of the victim until he went insane. She thought that these farm women's organizations would help to alleviate this almost intolerable monotony.

Before the war the real spirit of the west had been smothered in materialism but the big broad free spirit was beginning to emerge again.

Professor Swanson's Address

Women going into industry are not invading a masculine field but returning to their own, according to Prof. Swanson, of Saskatchewan University, who addressed the convention on "Labor and Life Among Farm Women."

Searching about in the early twilight of man's industrial history the professor found that women were the originators of many of the great industries of today. It had been exceedingly difficult at first to tie men down to the land or to the family, so that it remained for women to begin the tilling of the soil and the selection of grains. But the metal industries and the weaving and dyeing of cloth also began in the home and were fostered there until the guilds were organized to develop men in carrying on these industries, after the Black Death swept over England. There was a temporary return of the industries to the homes during the domestic period, but with the coming of the factories the great industries went out of the home for good. After a lapse of a few years the women began to follow these industries out of

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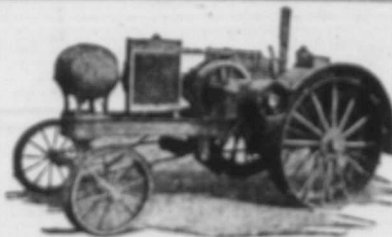
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FOR SALE The Imported Percheron Stallion '1905 &c. This horse is recorded in the Percheron Society of America, and also in the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association. A sure foal getter, and a great show horse, having won four championships in competition with the best horses in the province. He is gray and weighs over 1900. For further information apply to—
R. J. Manson, Box 4231, Strathcona, Alta.

JACKS FOR CANADA
The farmers in Northwest Canada should be raising more mules, 1 team usually, Northwest-grown jacks, suitable for that territory, at very reasonable prices. I also have some splendid Shire stallions, as well as Percheron and Belgian stallions, at very moderate prices. I can use in exchange a good tractor, with plow, if not too large and in good working condition. I will also trade stallions and jacks for a choice section of unencumbered land well located.
W. L. DE CLOW, Cedar Rapids Jack Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



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Kerosene One-Man TRACTOR

Save \$2.00 to \$3.00 per Day on fuel alone

This is a saving worth while—ask us to send you full particulars.

This is not an "assembled" tractor but a thoroughly standardized machine, built by a reliable, substantial and permanent firm of machinists; it commands the respect of the tractor world, and satisfies the judgment of the most critical farmers.

1917 Model "N"

—has 2 speeds forward and 1 reverse. Only one lever. Sliding gear operation same as automobiles.

Send us your name and address today for illustrated catalog.

Gasoline Engine and Supply Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg

Farmers' Week in Manitoba

Continued from Page 11

dents from the various short-course schools that have been held within the province. Five hundred was the possible score. Souris won first with a score of 465; Leslie Ferguson and E. Buscarlet made the Souris Team. J. H. Crawford and J. H. Johnston won second for Brandon. The challenge shield, given by the Bank of Commerce for the best team of three students of the Agricultural High Schools, was won by Stonewall. The Thresherman Tankard for college students was won by the third year.

S. T. Smith of Headingly won first place for wheat with a score of 92½. His wheat weighed 64 pounds. James Carr, Warrenton, a previous championship winner was second with a score of 90. M. P. Mountain, of Solsgrith, won sweepstakes for oats, and W. D. Dodge, from the same districts (Northwestern) for barley. John Osborne, Lavenham, won first for corn and S. T. Ferguson, Winnipeg, for rye. In the eastern district S. T. Smith won first for Marquis wheat, Langwill Bros. first for Abundance oats and John Weiner, Miami, first for six-rowed barley.

In the northwestern and southwestern districts prizes went as follows:

Northwestern—S. Larcombe, Birtle, first for Marquis wheat and Banner oats; Graham Bros. first for Red Fife; M. P. Mountain first for Abundance oats; Walter Stewart first for six-rowed barley; W. D. Dodge first for two-rowed barley.

Southwestern—Thomas Mattraas, Treherne; Banner type oats, Wm. Brown, of Deloraine, Keeler Dale, of Boissevain.

In classes confined to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the following won out. Registered seed wheat, W. R. Brackenton, Melita; registered Marquis, D. A. McIntyre, of High Bluff; hand selected oats went to R. J. Hunter, Warren, who also secured the prize for registered oats.

THE DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION

This was an enthusiastic and largely attended convention. President R. L. Race, of Brandon, referred to the great loss the province had suffered by the resignation of Professor Mitchell from the staff of the college and as Dairy Commissioner for the province. He endorsed the Winkler Cow Scheme, strongly approved of the grading of butter and strongly disapproved of any steps to introduce oleomargarine into Canada.

Professor Wood of the Agricultural College spoke on the value of records and of better sires in building up the dairy herds of the province. He strongly emphasized the desirability of better care and feeding of calves.

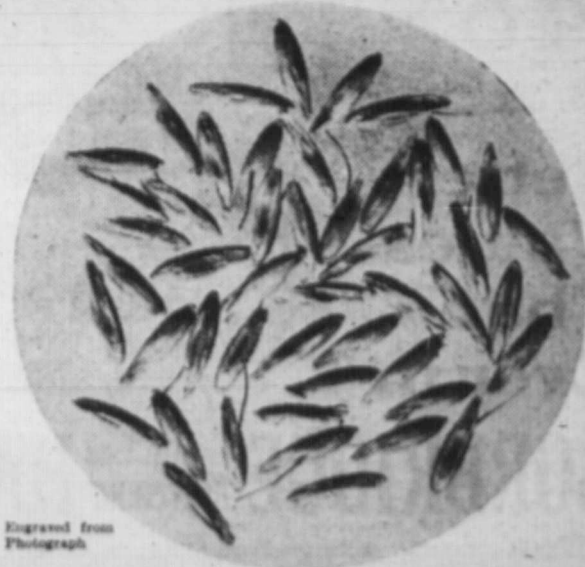
Interesting facts were brought out by I. Villeneuve in regard to the cheese situation in Manitoba. He said we are importing 60 to 70 carloads of cheese annually, which means that almost \$300,000.00 is being sent out of the province each year, and that the public is paying over one cent more for their cheese. It would take 25,000,000 pounds of milk to make that cheese. This would require five thousand more good dairy cows, which could raise 3,000 calves and at least 5,000 pigs. He thought the whole thing added together meant that the province was losing over \$500,000 annually. A cheese factory was most suitable for farmers 25 or 30 miles away from a creamery or railway station; at least where there were enough of them close together to operate such a factory. The following were the average prices per pound of fat for milk sent to cheese factories last summer.

May .. .	37c
June .. .	34.4c
July .. .	35.3c
August .. .	35.5c
September .. .	44.8c
October .. .	46c

Professor Harrison spoke on summer forage feed for cows, recommending brome grass for permanent pasture.

Professor Smith of the engineering department at the college compared the Rutherford and King systems of ventilation for dairy barns. He strongly emphasized the necessity of thorough venti-

NEW OAT



Engraved from Photograph

"ALSASMAN"

The Greatest Oat of the Century.
The Only Prairie-bred Oat Known.

A product of intensive careful breeding from selected and reselected individual plants of superlative excellence.

The Winner in Trials (with every point recorded),
of practically every known variety.

Branching head; white, large, plump, heavy kernels; thin hull; good elastic straw; exceptional vigor.

A Show Oat and a Yields

Our stock weighs between 45 and 50 lbs. per measured bushel. Yielded in 1916 on fall plowed wheat stubble land 110 bushels per acre. Thoroughly re-cleaned—not a grain of anything else in our stock—all Oats.

Should be in the hands of every progressive grower in Western Canada. Sow 2 bushels per acre—Price \$3.40 for 2 bushels; 12 bushels for \$19.00, bags included.

BROME GRASS

Hay and Pasture—Our "Lion" brand is the heaviest seed known—strong, clean and pure. \$16.00 per 100 lbs., bags included.

PREMOST FLAX

Our stock is true to name, clean and strong. It will pay you to grow this Early, Heavy-yielding strain. 10 bushels for \$36.50, bags included.

FODDER CORN

Northwestern Dent As Seedsmen, we were the first to introduce these varieties to Western Canada, and we Minnesota 13 have today what we believe to be the finest stocks that ever came into this country, matured at the most northerly limits.

The superb quality of our stocks may be understood from the fact that we were offered by another seedsmen \$2,000 premium on our crop of Northwestern Dent alone.

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Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited

WINNIPEG Canada's Greatest Seed House MANITOBA

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.

Livestock

Offices at the Stock Yards at Calgary and Edmonton. Try the Alberta Farmers' when selling your next lot of cattle, hogs or sheep.

Co-operative Supplies

Let us quote you on your coal, flour and feed, lumber, posts, wire, or any other car lot commodity required by you.

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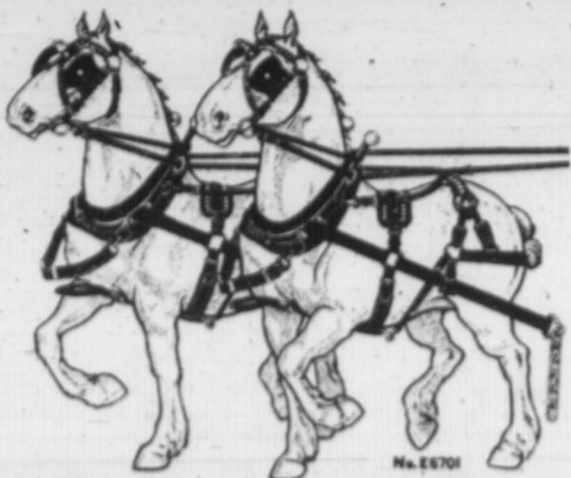
320-340 Lougheed Building, Calgary

\$48.45

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Better Values Than Ever in

BORBRIDGE FANCY BREECHING HARNESS



Not made to sell at a low price, but made of the very best quality materials that will give lasting satisfaction.

A Showy Set, equipped with the General Purpose 1 1/2-in. 3-ply Trace.

BRIDLES—Three-quarter-inch cheeks, with brass-spotted harness-leather coned pattern blinkers...

No. E8701—Per set delivered (including spreader) \$48.45

SEND FOR THIS HARNESS CATALOG

We sell our entire factory output of harness and supplies direct to the farmer at wholesale factory prices.

We Pay Freight Charges on all orders of \$25 or over to any station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

THE BORBRIDGE CO. 466 Ross Ave. WINNIPEG

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

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES

25 STALLIONS --- I have a choice selection of Clydesdale Stallions, all well bred and of outstanding quality.

Choice Young Hereford Bulls

I have a good selection of choice bred young Hereford Bulls at prices within the reach of any farmer wanting a good registered bull.

H. E. Robinson Carman, Man.

lation to prevent the spread of bovine tuberculosis.

W. J. Cummings, of Glenlea ably discussed the care and feeding of the dairy cow. Farmers should study feeds more and have a better idea of the suitability of certain feeds for certain purposes.

T. H. Rumbal, of Miami, gave one of the most interesting talks of the week when he described how he built up his own herd from 5,200 pounds of milk yearly to 7,000 lbs.

Resolutions

A number of important resolutions were passed by the Dairymen's Association. These were asked: That oleomargarine be barred from entering Canada; that the legislation passed at last session of the legislature restricting cream buying stations be strictly enforced;

The convention placed on record by resolution its high appreciation of the work of Prof. Mitchell as dairy commissioner for many years, and asked for the immediate appointment of a successor to him.

Agricultural College Day

Agricultural College Day was a great success. The students and faculty were "at home" to the farmers, and spared no possible effort to add to their entertainment and education.

The convention approved of national service and asked the government to deal with the foreign labor problem. Another resolution asked that the railway companies maintain telephones in their stations.

Bee-Keepers' Convention

President Gunn, in his address gave some very interesting details of the early beginnings of beekeeping in Manitoba. The late Mr. Vaughan, of Selkirk, had been the first apiarist, he having started in 1875.

In 1916 there were 10,000 colonies of bees in Manitoba and they produced over 800,000 lbs. of honey, which at the present price would mean a revenue of \$100,000.

B. Brewster, of Green Ridge, Man., gave a most interesting paper on the sale, grading and advertising of the honey crop. He did not think that as yet the suggestion that the beekeepers of America, both those in Canada and the United States should enter on a campaign of advertising similar to that

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at \$1 a bottle, or for \$5. Get a free copy of our book "Treatment of the Horse" at your druggist's or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Live Poultry

PRICES

HENS 15c
YOUNG ROOSTERS 3 1/2 lbs. up, in good condition 16c
OLD ROOSTERS 16c
DUCKS 17c
GEESE 18c
TURKEYS 20c

All prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper.

Write us today for crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements, then make crates yourself—save time in shipping and crate charges out.

Terms: Cash, Bank Money Order or receipt of goods

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co. WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens (any size) 15c
Ducks 17c
Turkeys 20c
Geese 17c
Young Roosters (in good condition) 16c

Get our prices for Good Fat Hens. These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

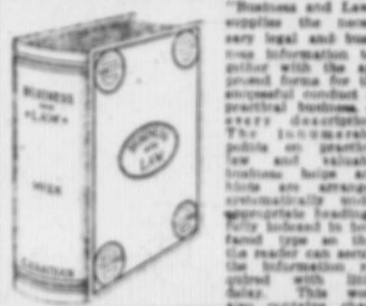
Royal Produce & Trading Co. 87 Alton St., Winnipeg

SALE OR EXCHANGE

For Sale or Exchange for a Horse of Equal Quality, the celebrated imported Clydesdale Stallion, "Lord Collingwood" No. [9983] (12557), sired by "Hiawatha."

Licensed under Schedule A. At Brandon Fair, in 1916, "Lord Collingwood" stood second in strong competition. He is sound, drafty, and a good mover.

For further particulars apply— F. J. GOULD Secretary, Kenton Horse Co. KENTON MAN.



"Business and Law" supplies the necessary legal and business information to the farmer with the approved formula for the successful conduct of practical business of every description.

The book is easily bound in green, is printed in plain type and contains 208 pages. Its regular price is \$2.75, but the Guide will send it free, and postage prepaid to anyone who will collect two subscriptions (new or renewal) to the Guide at \$1.50 each and send the names of the subscribers and the amount indicated in the Guide office or the two-year subscription at \$3.00 will earn this book, but your own subscription will not count.

Circulation Dept. GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

of the California fruit producers was feasible. He thought that before any such campaign could be carried on to make honey popular, the beekeepers themselves must be educated along lines of organization and co-operation. He favored Manitoba having a "honey day," say in conjunction with Thanksgiving, when everybody would observe the day by eating a little honey. He thought that grocers and the local papers would co-operate in making such a day popular. He further advocated the use of some moving pictures on the subject of bees in connection with the schools.

He pointed out that the beekeepers of Manitoba were in an enviable position compared with parts of Eastern Canada and the United States, as the demand here for honey is largely in excess of the supply. The present duty on honey was no guarantee against competition. The reciprocity agreement might yet be accepted and we should anticipate greater competition by more publicity. Ontario white clover honey could easily be combated as ours is equally good. At present prices honey is one of the cheapest of foods.

Horticultural Association

Valuable papers and discussions filled the time of the Horticultural and Forestry association convention on Thursday.

"Vegetables for the Farm" was interestingly dealt with by C. I. Barager, of Elm Creek. The farm garden should have a place on every Manitoba farm. Too few farmers had gardens that deserved to be called such. One-third of the requirements of the farmer's table could easily, and with little effort, be raised without a great deal of time spent on it. A supply of good vegetables was an absolute necessity to every family. Usually from a half to one acre should be found sufficient for a garden. Part of this should be planted with small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants. After the planting is accomplished a little work at the right time will keep them in the proper condition for fruit bearing.

Vegetables can be grown from the lightest soil to the heaviest clay. Cultivation and a liberal supply of good manure would go far to ensure a good garden. The soil could scarcely be made too rich. Great care should be exercised in the selection of good seed, which should come from a reliable seed house.

J. A. Neilson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, spoke on "Preparing a Horticultural Exhibit for the Fair." Quality should be looked for first. Size is the second qualification. Medium-sized vegetables are superior to the larger or smaller specimens. Firmness is a point always to be desired in vegetables. All specimens should be thoroughly cleaned and uniform in size. They should be properly classed and named.

Fruits for the Farm

A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, who is undoubtedly the most experienced and best known fruit grower in Manitoba and perhaps in Western Canada, spoke on "Fruits for the Farm." He dealt solely with his own experience. The main-thing in growing fruit trees was to have, first, a shelter belt of forest trees. These should be planted forty or fifty feet away from the fruit trees, principally on account of the spread of the roots. By planting in long rows horse cultivation was made easy.

Strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries he had grown successfully. For strawberries he recommended the Ever-bearing varieties. The best of these was the "America."

For growing apples Mr. Stevenson said you must select a tree of sufficient hardiness to stand Manitoba winters. You must have shelter. He had a thousand apple trees. Some are crabs, thirty years old, and large apple trees, twenty-five years old. All are still bearing fruit. He thought anyone could grow these fruits in Manitoba who would give the subject a little thought and a little labor.

"Farm Forestry" was the subject of a very interesting address by Norman M. Ross, chief of the tree-planting division at the Dominion government forestry farm at Indian Head. We cannot give Mr. Ross' address in this issue on account of lack of space.

Announcing the New **Wessax TRACTFORD** "The Tractor Universal"

Convert Your FORD Car into a TRACTOR

Price **\$185** F.o.b. Regina



Does the work of three horses
Multiplies FORD Power
Utilises FORD Efficiency

The Tractford works only on high gear—has a 9 to 1 gear reduction, reducing the speed of the Ford nine times, increasing the power at the drawbar ninefold. The pull comes on the Tractford, not the car. A special circulator absolutely prevents over-heating. You can attach the Tractford in a few hours' time—only two half-inch holes in the Ford frame are necessary—a blue print with full directions is furnished. Anyone who can use a wrench and follow printed instructions can do the job. The Tractford quickly pays for itself. You won't have to buy that extra horse for spring work—you can do more work—better work—avoid feeding-when-idle expense—save 33 1-3% in time—and then convert your Ford back into a pleasure car within an hour. Simple—dependable—light weight—powerful—inexpensive to buy and maintain—the Tractford is "the tractor universal."

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Daily Market

FOR BEEF, STOCKER AND DAIRY **CATTLE**
Hogs and Sheep
Modern facilities
Direct railway connections
Inquiries solicited
Edmonton Stock Yards
LIMITED
Edmonton, Alberta

HOLSTEIN COWS EXCEL ALL OTHERS

Proof is found in 100,000 official tests for profitable yield of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No other breed can equal them for the production of High Class Veal. When age or accident ends their usefulness Holsteins make a large amount of good beef.

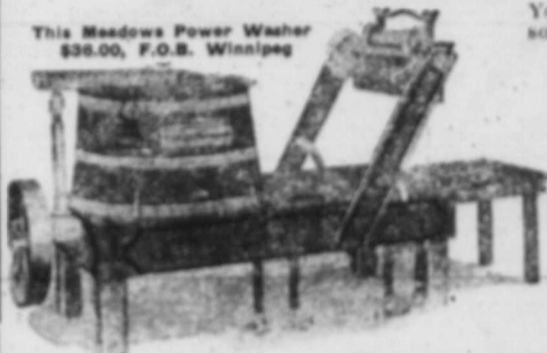
W. A. CLEMONS Secy. Holstein-Friesian Assocn. Can., St. George, B.C.

Less Work for the Farmer's Wife

About the hardest job a farmer's wife has is the weekly washing. It "plays her out" at the beginning of the week and takes the joy out of the days which follow. A washing machine will help wonderfully to relieve that fatigue—but be careful what kind of machine you buy.

G.G.G. Meadows Family Power Washer

This Meadows Power Washer \$36.00, F.O.B. Winnipeg



You have fine white clothes to wash on the farm, but they are not so hard to do—nearly any washer can handle them. It's the dirty overalls and shirts and those things that make the farm washing so heavy on a woman. The Meadows will handle them without a bit of trouble. There are a lot of good points about the Meadows to remember. It has a heavy wooden stand—no iron to rust. It has a moving wringer—no tubs to lug about. The Meadows Wringer has a foot lever that makes it absolutely safe. The heavy cypress tub—thicker than any other—is a strong point. The coupon will bring you full particulars of many of its other features. The price for the one like the illustration is:

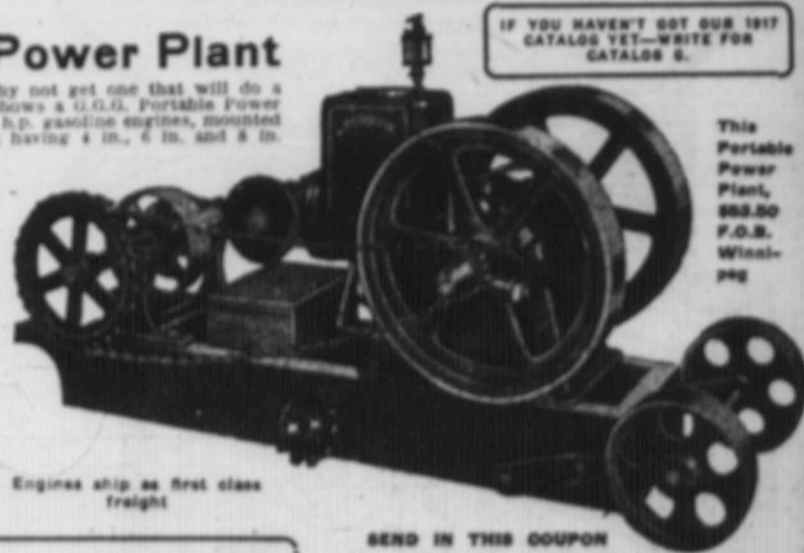
W28. Meadows Family Power Washer, with bench and wringer, no extra tubs. Wt. 230 lbs. **\$36.00** WINNIPES **\$37.00** REGINA **\$38.00** CALGARY
Washers ship as second class freight

G.G.G. Portable Power Plant

You need an engine with the washer. Why not get one that will do a lot of other work, too? The illustration shows a G.G.G. Portable Power Plant. It consists of one of our regular 1 1/2 h.p. gasoline engines, mounted on a two-wheel truck with a countershaft having 4 in., 6 in. and 8 in. sprockets with 8, 12 and 24 teeth are interchangeable between the engine and the countershaft and there's a steel drive chain connection. This outfit gives you sixteen different speeds, and besides running the washing machine, you can use it to run the cream separator, the churn, the fanning mill, the grindstone and the dozen odd small machines around the farm. The price of one like the illustration is:

E3. G.G.G. 1 1/2 h.p. Gasoline Engine, with 5x4 pulley and batteries, also pulleys, sprockets, etc., as described, weight 275 lbs. On 2-wheel truck
WINNIPES **\$53.50** REGINA **\$54.75** CALGARY **\$55.75**

Magneto can be furnished for the above engine at an extra cost of
WINNIPES **\$11.25** REGINA **\$11.30** CALGARY **\$11.35**



This Portable Power Plant, \$63.50 F.O.B. Winnipeg

A complete outfit of a washer and engine is something that will last you for many years—be very careful of your selection. Send in the coupon and get full particulars of the outfit described here.

SEND IN THIS COUPON

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Please send me full information about the washer outfit as advertised in The Guide, Feb. 21, 1917.

Name
P. O.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. PORT WILLIAM, ONT. Winnipeg-Manitoba Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

Grow Big Potatoes

A Profitable Crop

The profits from the potato crop are bigger than those from any other crop because it can be cultivated and harvested more economically and more satisfactorily.

Potato prices this winter were high and the farmer's profits reached a high percentage. The demand will be even greater next year and there is a big profit waiting for potato growers.



will enable you to plant, cultivate and harvest a large acreage of potatoes at the lowest cost and obtain the best results. Use an O.K. Seed Cutter to prepare your seed. It will save four-fifths of your time and make the seed-pieces uniform in size. They are easier to handle and each plant gets an equal start.

Planting with a No. 22 O.K. Automatic Planter is much more satisfactory than hand planting. It enables you to do the work in one-quarter of the time and plants in even rows that are easy to cultivate.

Send for booklet giving full description of the O.K. Machines and also much practical advice on potato growing.


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There's Money In It!

You would pay a dollar for a story book. Will you not, then, take the trouble to send a post-card for a book that is PROFITABLE as well as interesting—and that is sent you FREE. Every single page of this big book is packed full of helpful suggestions—in all, it describes Fifty Farm Improvements that can be built of Concrete—in your spare time and at a trivial cost. Follow its simple directions and you will have a group of Farm Buildings and Utilities not only fireproof but also rot-proof, vermin-proof and indestructible

Canada Cement Company, Limited
52 HERALD BUILDING MONTREAL





Langley Explains Hail Insurance

During the afternoon session on the last day of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention a resolution upholding the present form of co-operative municipal hail insurance provided opportunity for Hon. George Langley, to refer to the new act shortly to come before the Saskatchewan Legislature. Speaking for the secretary of the hail insurance commission he reviewed the situation which led up to the proposed legislation. When the losses for the season were brought to the attention of the commission they amounted to \$3,600,000, leaving a deficit of two and one quarter millions. The government called the reeves of the municipalities into conference. It lasted eight days and the outcome was the election of a committee of five with Mr. Musselman as a sixth, representing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association besides there were the three insurance commissioners making nine in all. The commission issued a report, but on account of the various opinions expressed by the reeves a second conference was called. At this it was the opinion of forty reeves against 39 that there should be made the present proposal to leave the four cent rate as it is but to alter the method of management and government of the commission.

Instead of the government appointing a chairman an election would take place by which nine directors are chosen on the same basis as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, three for one year, three for two and three for three; so that each year three would go out of office. The management was thus to be handed over completely to the people themselves, the government having nothing to do with it. The board of directors would elect the executive or manager and the four cent rate in the new form of the act would be left exactly as it is, but a new clause inserted that would give the board thru the executive or manager the right to say whether the maximum amount on a quarter section shall be followed or not. It was intended for the four cent rate to remain as formerly the maximum as a general rate, a flat rate, but in the new clause there would be power given to the directors to say whether there should be a limit to the amount of compensation that could be given under any one quarter section. At present the maximum amount on a quarter section was \$800. If a man were hailed out completely and had only 40 acres under crop he was entitled to the minimum compensation of \$200. The man alongside him, however, with 160 acres under crop, the paying the same amount of insurance, got the maximum compensation of \$800. The proposal now was under the new act to give the board of directors power to set a limit on the amount of compensation that could be given for the four cent rate. Then after that they could name the amount of extra premium that shall be paid to secure the full compensation of \$5 per acre. The only thing the legislature would decide was the granting of the power to the new governing body to alter the flat rate or not as they saw fit. All this had grown out of last year's experience.

The matter was too complicated for any short discussion at the convention to get anywhere, in Mr. Langley's opinion. The time would be wasted. Discussion of the 1916 losses would only result in differences of opinion.

In answer to questions Mr. Langley stated that the board of directors would be elected by annual meeting of delegates from every municipality. These delegates not necessarily being either a secretary or a member of the council, that this insurance scheme was a scheme for paying out all the money that was paid in and nothing more nor less; that after discussing the question of raising the general rate, it was decided against in favor of the new arrangement, the bill for which was already in the printer's hands; that it would be entirely in the hands of the new association to keep the old act exactly as it is now or change it, everything being optional; that the old voluntary arrangement would be preserved absolutely, the right to go in or go out as they please; that the municipality must be the unit and

either all in or all out and that the pro rata clauses would be in the new act same as the old.

The convention expressed itself formally as in favor of the forty per cent. that had been paid for 1916 losses settling the question. A resolution favoring the principle of co-operative municipal hail insurance was carried.

In connection with road taxes and school taxes Mr. Langley said he knew the municipality had to collect these. He hoped the time would come when the road work would be taken out of the hands of the government so that instead of road bribes from members the electors would have a clean vote on a member's qualifications for office.

THE NON-PARTIZAN LEAGUE

Immediately after lunch a set debate of half an hour's duration took place on a resolution welcoming the advent of the Farmers' Non-Partizan League, and endorsing its principles.

Delegate Godwin, Swift Current, opened the debate in favor of the resolution, referring to the great success of a similar movement in North Dakota. The object was to unite all farmers, not as Liberals or Conservatives.

Delegate Creagen made a strong protest against the personnel of the League's executive, and went so far as to advise farmers to keep their money in their pockets until its executive was changed. He agreed with the principles advocated, but objected to some of those who were "running it."

Delegate Sikes, the second speaker on the Non-Partizan League side, confined his remarks to the broad principles of the movement. He was no faddist, but he was of the opinion that it was the very reform needed by the Province of Saskatchewan. The League was not proposing a platform without the executive machinery behind it to carry it out. He believed that we had statesmen in our legislative halls, but they were not free men at present.

Delegate King "right off the bat" said they had been fighting for equity and it needed to be decided which side would reach the goal. He suggested unity of endeavor and if the platform of the Council of Agriculture was not all right, let it be improved, if possible.

The third speaker for the League said there was nothing in the principles of the League that was not beneficial and if North Dakota farmers had found it so overwhelmingly valuable, surely it was worth consideration and investigation.

The third speaker on the opposition side said the agitators, according to a talk he had heard on the train, would not admit there was an honest man in the province and therefore he opposed the resolution as that kind of talk was ridiculous.

Delegate Frederick Kirkham, of Saltcoats, protested that there were many new leagues in Saskatchewan at this time and the grain growers should get together and remove all idea that there was any split in their ranks. They should get into a farmers' machine.

Delegate Weisenheimer said that this league movement would not remove the evils of party politics.

The resolution was re-read and voted upon. It was defeated by a majority of about ten to one.

STILL SOME MORE KNIGHTS

The announcement of the regular New Year's list of honors conferred by the King on civilians was deferred until February 11, this year. Here are some of the Canadians:

Sir Hugh Graham, publisher of the Montreal Star, was made a Baron. That means a seat in the House of Lords. Judge Walter Cassels, of the Exchequer Court, Toronto; Mortimer B. Davis, of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Montreal; Honorable A. E. Kemp, the Dominion Minister of Militia and Defence, and tinware manufacturer, of Toronto, and Honorable W. H. Hearst, premier of Ontario, can now prefix "Sir" to their names. Captain E. Martin, superintendent of the Halifax Stock Yards, was given the honor of "C.M.G.," Companion of St. Michael and St. George.



The best is none for the Farmer

BOB LONG
UNION MADE
GLOVES & OVERALLS

Known from Coast to Coast
R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO ONTARIO

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Established in 1886
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THE C. P. R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to \$50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loans for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors.

For literature and particulars apply to
ALLAN CAMERON
General Supt. of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, C.P.R., 908 First Street East, Calgary, Alberta.



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Shirts and Overalls

Durable—Well Made
Easy—Scam Sewn
Extra Strong

WHOLESALE
UNION MADE

Manufactured by
The Northern Shirt Co.
WINNIPEG

Saskatchewan Executive's Report

Continued from Page 9

drain upon your Emergency Fund has been small. In the cases pending, however, considerable outlay may be necessary, and the replenishment of your fighting fund is commended to your consideration. In our last report you were informed of the decision in favor of the farmer defendant in the case of Haug Bros. and Nellemoe vs. Murdoch. The company did not appeal the case but released the farmer from his obligation, amounting to the ruinous sum of \$6,000, and paid him besides in satisfaction of damages suffered the considerable sum of \$2,500.

Education by Legal Bureau

Valuable educational work has been done, and is constantly being done in this field of the association's activities. Indeed, this branch is capable of being made one of the most valuable educational features possible for you to undertake. Few of the enquiries which reach the Central office are referred to the association's solicitor. Very many of them relate to simple matters of common law, that central can readily answer and the expense is thereby much reduced. Much of central's time could be saved however and much good educational work done if your members would bring many of their problems before the meetings of their locals for discussion. Many such questions could be readily and effectively answered in the local. If the enquiry then came from the local to the head office, and replies were read and discussed by the local in meeting, immensely valuable education would be obtained by many and at a time when it would be of the greatest benefit—namely, before they get into trouble.

Selling Futures

During the seasons 1915 and 1916, hundreds of members got themselves into more or less serious difficulty and so small number suffered or are suffering heavy loss by selling early in the season for October or December delivery wheat which they afterwards were either unable or unwilling to deliver. Many applications have come to the head office for advice or assistance in connection with these transactions.

Considerable sums of money could be saved and much litigation and distress could be obviated if members would form the habit of consulting head office before entering into doubtful contracts or agreements.

Seed Grain Exhibit

During 1916 a large number of your locals participated in an exhibition of our three principal cereals, namely, wheat, oats and barley, at the Regina exhibition. Thru your enthusiastic cooperation this was made what is said to have been the greatest exhibition of seed grain ever held in Canada. The generosity of the exhibition board and of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. helped much to this success.

By this exhibition of grain, the paramount industry of Saskatchewan has for the first time been brought into proper prominence at our provincial exhibition, and your executive urges all locals to participate in this excellent work. No local should fail to have its own exhibit of seed grain at the exhibition in 1917, for this is to be a permanent feature. The names of the winners were published in the August 9 issue of The Guide.

Patriotic Endeavor

Your liberal contributions to the Patriotic Acre Fund enabled your executive to present to the Imperial government on your behalf 3,200,000 pounds of the best Saskatchewan flour (a.b. Montreal. This was put up in 40,000 bags each bearing the emblem of the association in colors and containing 80 pounds of flour. To avoid all possible inconvenience regulation military bags were used. The flour was shipped in a train of 41 cars from the Robin Hood Mills, Moose Jaw, August 9. Thru the co-operation of Hon. Geo. Foster, his deputy, F.C.T. O'Hara, and Hon. Martin Barrill, Minister of Agriculture, the contribution was formally presented to the Imperial government thru His Royal Highness the Governor

Cushman Combination Threshers



The Best Individual Outfits on the Market

The Famous Light-weight Cushman Engines, mounted on same truck with Separator:

- No. 8 Lincoln, 8 h.p. Equipped with Straw Carrier and Hand Feed.
- No. 15 Lincoln, 15 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Hand Feed.
- No. 20 Lincoln, 20 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Self Feeder.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA LIMITED

Manufacturers of the World-Famous 4 H.P. Cushman Binder Engine that does all the Farm Work
Dept. D, Whyte Ave. and Vine St. WINNIPEG, Man.

Exclusive Selling Agents for
Fanning Mills—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centres.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Pure Bred Hogs, Free



Here is a chance for any boy to get a start in raising pure-bred hogs without one cent of cost, and we believe that not only the boys but the grown ups too will be interested in this offer.

The Guide is anxious to encourage the boys on the farm to take an interest in Pure Bred Livestock. A bunch of well bred hogs, when properly taken care of, will bring good returns. No expensive equipment is required to start into the hog business on a small scale. There is always a demand for pure bred breeding stock, and one litter from a good sow will pay many times for the work and money expended.

The Guide will give away absolutely free an eight weeks old pure bred Sow or Boar. These pure-bred animals will be selected from the very best stock in Western Canada and will be ready for shipment on June 1st. A hog of either sex will be given to anyone who will collect eighteen yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) in The Guide at \$1.50 each, and send the money collected, and the names and addresses of the subscribers, to The Guide office. You can have your choice of the following breeds.

- Berkshire, Yorkshire, Duroc Jersey and Poland China

Make Your Reservation—NOW!

Collect your first yearly subscription at once and send it to The Guide office, together with the coupon, filled in plainly with your name and address. We will then enter your reservation for the prize you have chosen (but reservations positively cannot be made without your first subscription). We will also send you full instructions and material for taking the other subscriptions required. These need not all be sent in at one time, send them in as you collect them.

Get your reservation and first subscription in at once and make an early start towards securing one of these pure bred hogs. Remember every hog is of the very best breeding and a pedigree will be furnished with each animal.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.
I would like to earn one of your pure bred hogs, and am sending you herewith my first subscription and \$1.50 to apply on same. Please send me full instructions and materials for taking the other subscriptions required.

Name

Post Office

Province

Sow or Boar

Berkshire Poland China

..... Duroc Jersey

Make a cross in the space above to describe the hog and breed which you have chosen.

The Grain Growers' Guide Feb. 21, 1917

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
 THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
 TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 5, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
 OTTAWA

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NEW SERIES

VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR CARS



McLAUGHLIN D-521-42 SPECIAL
Five Passenger Touring Car.



McLAUGHLIN D-522-44
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McLAUGHLIN D-524-42
Roadster.



McLAUGHLIN D-525-42
Five Passenger Touring Car.



McLAUGHLIN D-526-44
Roadster.

McLaughlin reputation, pre-eminently firm and fair, was not won by chance, but is due to the policy established and consistently adhered to for forty years in the manufacture of high grade vehicles. With the production of the first McLaughlin motor vehicle the same policy was conscientiously followed, that of giving the owner the maximum service for the minimum of cost.

No matter what its price, a McLaughlin car must, and will give the maximum of that service for which it was intended, and must bear its proportion of the responsibility of maintaining that high prestige which has established the McLaughlin as

Canada's Standard Car.

THE McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO.
OSHAWA, ONTARIO LIMITED

The McLaughlin Series includes four and six cylinder models in Roadster and 5 and 7 passenger touring bodies at prices ranging from \$895 to \$1900, and a sedan at \$2350.

See the 1917 McLaughlin Models at nearest Show Rooms.
 Branches in the Leading Cities.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Canada's Standard Car

General. The flour was unloaded at a French port and it is believed the 40,000 sacks are now filled with earth and serving as breastworks and barricades before our boys in the trenches. In the honored emblem upon the side each bears a war message of love and brotherhood to those who fight so bravely and who suffer so nobly that we in Saskatchewan may grow wheat in peace.

Moving Pictures

Your executive recognized that a contribution such as this is worthy of the widest possible publicity. A knowledge of what the farmers of Saskatchewan were doing for the cause of freedom has had, and may continue to have very great value to the Empire in general; but it has also attracted world-wide attention to this province, to the fertility of our land, to the loyalty and patriotism of our grain growers and to Saskatchewan's position as the premier agricultural province in the British Empire, with room and opportunity for all who love liberty and honest toil. To perpetuate the good work thus begun moving pictures of this shipment have been prepared and will be widely shown. Some have already appeared in eastern theatres.

Your executive wishes to point special attention to the courtesy extended to you by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, in breaking what had been with him an almost inflexible rule—that of not permitting himself to be photographed—in order that this film might contain an actual reproduction of the presentation to him of the document covering your loyal gift.

Acknowledging Co-operation

There are so many others to whom credit is due for hearty co-operation in the handling of this undertaking that it would be impossible to name them all in this report. We wish to acknowledge the most hearty co-operation of many fine elevator companies, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the government terminal elevators, The Grain Growers' Grain Co., the Bemis Bag Co., the Robin Hood Mills, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Patriotic Acre Funds on Hand

There are still in the hands of the executive a number of pledges which have not yet been fulfilled, and there is a considerable sum of money still on hand which is being added to from time to time.

Besides your Patriotic Acre contribution, there have been contributions to practically all other Patriotic Funds so that if an actual money value is placed on the flour contributed as at Montreal it will be found that your entire contributions for patriotic purposes, made thru your Central office alone, will aggregate \$200,000. This, however, by no means represents the most important part of your contributions to the cause of liberty and Empire. Of vastly greater importance than your generous monetary gifts is your contribution of the very best of your men. An effort was made by the Central secretary to ascertain from each local the number of members, and sons of members, who have enlisted. There have been a large number of replies, tho some locals have failed to respond. Over 2,300 names have been actually reported from the 316 locals, and it is estimated that when the remaining locals have reported and provided their average is half that of those already recorded, the grand total of the association's honor roll will aggregate around five thousand men.

Banner Competition

Too close to convention time to have its full value, an appeal was made to the locals, each to produce a banner of its own, and to forward or bring the same to the annual convention to be used in the decorations during convention week, and returned to them for permanent use in their own places of meeting. Many locals have responded and we hope many others will do so before next convention. Prizes will be awarded for these during the convention. This project is pregnant with immense possibilities for the building up of the very best kind of asso-

ciation spirit and will be made a permanent feature of the convention.

Organization

The Life Membership of the association has grown during 1915 by 648, bringing the total number of fully paid life members to date to 1,604. Besides this there are a number of applications for life membership on which the contribution involved have not as yet been fully paid.

For the better furthering of the education of your members, and in order yet more to encourage them to inform themselves on matters of social and political economy, and in the art of expressing themselves in public, your executive named a Special Study Committee. It is intended to make the work of this committee a permanent feature of our educational campaign, and we confidently anticipate that great good will result from its efforts. We commend its work to your hearty co-operation.

1916 Membership

Organization has been exceptionally difficult during the year 1916, but more meetings were addressed by executive members than in any former year. Weather conditions and bad roads during last winter and spring made the holding of meetings at that time exceedingly difficult. The shortness of the summer season, the dearth of labor, the absence in uniform of many of our most active local leaders, and the general unrest occasioned by the war have all told on your numbers, so that it is no surprise to your executive that we should be unable to report an increase of membership over the splendid record which was attained in 1915. The actual money accounted for in membership Fees does not fully represent the membership of the association, but basing the membership on fees received only and including the life members, the association had a paid membership of 23,760 during 1916. There were a large number of membership fees for 1916 outstanding when the books were closed December 31. Of these, \$1,793.60 have since been paid. If this be added to the paid membership the total will aggregate 27,347. The untiring devotion of many secretaries and members, many new and interesting educational and propagandist activities and the great interest centering in your co-operative undertaking are mainly responsible for such a good showing.

Co-operative Trading

Your co-operative trading activities show a gratifying expansion during the year, and the work of organizing the Association for the permanent and successful carrying on of co-operative endeavor has gone on apace.

There are now in this province 325 incorporated co-operative associations. The bulk of them are incorporated locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, have monies invested in it, and are sharing in its profits. As they become familiar with the policy of the Central and as conditions at local points become ripe for taking such a step others constantly add themselves to this number. The total business handled by the department for 1916 is \$1,082,000. The amount of business handled, our success in securing supplies in the face of great shortage, and the general efficiency of service will compare favorably with those of any company doing similar business in the West.

The net earnings of this Department for 1916 were \$15,389.60. From this we have paid interest on Capital Debentures at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum in cash, and made provision for a patronage dividend of 1 per cent. to apply on deferred payments of Capital Debentures.

The total amount of capital now available for the use of the Trading Department, amounts to \$48,235.32, all of which has been built up from surplus earnings with the exception of \$8,961.30, which was contributed in cash.

Lack of capital, of policy or precedent either at central or at local, lack of adequate legislation under which to raise capital, the exigencies created by war, the suspicion and antagonism of commercial bodies, the shortage of labor

Costs No More Than a "Span" —



It seems almost impossible, but it is true that you can get a handsome, comfortable, speedy 5-passenger Ford motor car for no more than it would cost you for a span of good driving horses, a carriage and harness.

The initial cost of a Ford car is so small that every progressive farmer can readily purchase one.

And who wouldn't rather motor to town, to church, to the railway station, to the neighbor's, than drive? — especially when it is three times as fast to motor, more comfortable and less expensive.

The low cost of running the Ford makes motoring possible for the masses, where it was formerly a rich man's luxury. It makes motoring a matter of good business, especially for those whose time is valuable. And with labor so scarce no one needs the time-saving Ford so much as the busy farmer!



Ford

Touring - - \$495

Runabout - \$475

F.O.B. FORD, ONT.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD ONTARIO.

34

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Based on a Knowledge of Western Conditions

This Bissell Disk Harrow is built especially to meet and cope with Western soil conditions. The Disk Plates are shaped to reach well under, cutting and giving the soil a complete turnover. This

Bissell Disk Harrow

cuts, cultivates and pulverizes the whole surface and also has the capacity to penetrate hard soil. No centre strip is left uncut and the two plates on the Trailer make a level finish. Farmers claim that this Harrow saves a second outfit; one man and six horses will do the work of two men and eight horses. Sold by all Jno. Deere Plow Company Dealers.

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LIMITED, Dept. O ELORA, ONTARIO

95 ON TRIAL

16 American

FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM

SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to seed and well made, easy running, perfect churning separator for only \$16.00. Usually allows warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Jewel's auxiliary motor, easily attached. Different from others, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our next

Monthly Payment Plan

Shipments made promptly from Wholesaler, Wm. T. Yarnall, Dist. and 24, John, R. S. Waterloo factory is large or small, write for literature free catalog and send payment plan.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 2210 Waterloo, N. Y.



SOMETIMES a man is tempted to buy a cheaper engine than the Alpha, hoping to save a little money. If you are tempted to take such a chance, it will pay you to first study engine construction carefully. It is only reasonable to assume that if other engines were as good as the Alpha they would cost just as much. Why shouldn't they?

In considering the purchase of an engine, do not let the first cost blind you to the vitally important things you wish to buy in an engine. You want an engine that has plenty of power; that is simple and easy to operate, that is free from weak, complicated, troublesome parts; that is strong and durable enough to give you years of good service. With these things in mind, compare the Alpha, part for part, with any other engine. You will then see that for the slightly higher cost of the Alpha you get by far the most for your money.

Then talk to any of the thousands of Canadian farmers who are using Alpha Engines and they will tell you they are glad they did not take a chance on some "cheap" engine. It does not pay to take chances. Be on the safe side and buy an engine that sells on its merits; that has something more than its price to recommend it.

There is nothing mysterious about the superiority of the Alpha. The better design of this engine, the quality of material and workmanship that go into it, are easily seen. Ask for a copy of our catalogue. It illustrates and describes every feature of the Alpha and every feature of this engine has in it some sound reason why the Alpha will give better service and last longer. Read the catalogue carefully and you will see where the extra value comes in.

Alpha Engines are made in eleven sizes—2 to 28 H.P.—each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole distributors of the famous De Laval Cream Separators, Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Engine Owners, Attention!

The Crouch Vaporizer with Kerosene Attachment

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

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

Agents wanted. Manufactured and sold by—

The Saskatchewan Distributing Co., Regina, Sask.

Registered Marquis Seed Wheat

Grown on our own farms, and cleaned in our up-to-date cleaning plant, under the inspection of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Price \$2.50 per Bushel. Sacks 8c per Bus. Extra.
F.O.B. Indian Head. Cash with order
Seed Grain Freight Rates Apply.

NOTE—Our Registered Marquis Wheat won 1st prize in the Dry Farming Section, at the International Exhibition, El Paso, Texas, in 1916.

Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co.
Indian Head, Sask.

and of good transportation facilities have been some of the many difficulties encountered in the trading work of the last three years.

Central-Reorganization

With the termination of your agreement with The Grain Growers' Grain Company the organization of the Central trading activities on an absolutely self-contained basis was undertaken and while this will add greatly to the strength and efficiency of the Central organization, it leaves the association entirely dependent upon its own resources. We have adopted the policy of dividing the work of the Co-operative Trading Department into branches, so grouping the various commodities handled under each that every commodity will come under the direction of a departmental head who has expert knowledge of it. Experience has proven that for such an undertaking as ours, men are not available who have expert knowledge of all the lines handled. We already have a special lumber department under a most competent and experienced manager. We have excellent connections with a large lumber company. We are free from brokers and can thus give excellent service at a minimum cost.

Rural Superintendence

It has been recognized for some time that a closer and more personal connection between the Trading Locals and the Central is required to be established for the permanently successful prosecution of the work. There is urgent need for the employment of district superintendents; men who will periodically visit all trading locals, confer with and assist them in their local activities, instruct local secretaries in their duties wherever they are inexperienced in matters of business and accounting and report to the Central the recommendations and requirements of your locals.

Such men should be available to investigate any goods which might be delivered in an unsatisfactory condition. They would aid in the adjustment of claims and be of great assistance in checking up more closely than has heretofore been possible the services rendered to the association by distant shippers of such goods as are not actually handled and inspected by the central or its employees. Such men are difficult to secure and are expensive but we believe well worth while.

Here are a number of points of disadvantage brought out in our three years' experience and which need correction to attain full success.

(1) Perhaps chief amongst them is the habit of so many members to shift responsibility upon the local secretary and their disinclination to pay him sufficiently well for the work required.

(2) The lack of capital and of storage facilities at local points without which neither coal nor flour can permanently be handled successfully.

(3) The failure of locals to order sufficiently early goods that must be contracted for many months ahead of requirement and the consequent disappointment.

(4) One handicap to our business is the absence of control of any means for marketing goods contracted for.

(5) Many locals are spasmodic in their purchasing. This lack of continuity of business does much to make that business unattractive to those from whom we require to purchase.

Business from a dealer is active the year around and more or less regular. Business from locals is not regular but spasmodic. It is difficult to order and give satisfactory service without more regular interest by all locals.

Such bodies as the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company which has warehouses and carries goods at its many elevator points in conjunction with the U.F.A., and serves only outlying locals as well, have a definite central control of sufficient local business to enable them in purchasing goods at any time on a favorable market to order them shipped to their local warehouses knowing that they will thus be brought to the immediate notice of prospective customers. If a measure of similar control could be acquired by your central the service could be still further improved.

In conclusion we wish to thank

GREAT DISCOVERY!

Remarkable Cloth that won't wear out or tear! Samples free by post to any reader.

Just fancy, readers! Whether a blacksmith, carpenter, engineer, laborer, farmer or clerk, could you by solid, hard, grinding wear, every day in the week—not just Sundays—wear a small hole in a \$2.25 pair of Pants or a \$6.50 Suit in six months? Could any of your boys wear a small hole in a \$2.27 Suit in six months? Remember, six months of solid grinding wear and tear—not just Sundays—but every weekday and Sundays, too! If any reader can do this, he can get another garment free of charge!

A remarkable new untearable cloth has been discovered by a well-known firm in London, England. These new Holeproof Cloths are amazing! You can't tear them, you can't wear them out, no matter how hard you try. Yet, in appearance, they are exactly as finest tweeds and serges sold at \$20. But the price is only \$2.25 for a pair of Trousers, Breeches \$2.60, and for a well-made, smart, stylish Gents' Suit, delivered by post, with no further charge whatever \$6.50 only. Boys' Suits from \$2.27, Knickers from \$1.00. Readers are reminded that the above sums cover cost of postage and all charges, and there is nothing more to be paid on delivery. Full particulars of these remarkable cloths, together with a large catalogue of patterns, fashions, and a simple measure chart with which readers can measure themselves at home, will be sent absolutely free and postage paid to all those who just send a postcard to (Agents Dept. 3), The Holeproof Clothing Co., P.O. Box 777, Winnipeg. The firm's London address is 56 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., but all applications for samples should be sent to Winnipeg.—Advertisement.

A Good Watch at a Reasonable Price

Our new 1916 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 32 of this Catalogue.

No. 3202A—18 Size Gentleman's Watch, Fortune Quality, Gold Filled Case, Open Face screw Front and Back, Plain, Engraving 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. Let us have your name for our Mailing List.

D. E. Black & Co. Ltd., Jewelers

Herold Building Calgary, Alta.

ALBERTA SPRING SHOWS, CALGARY

HORSE SHOW PURE BRED CATTLE SHOW

AUCTION SALE OF BULLS

Beef breeds only
APRIL 11TH TO 14TH 1917
Rules and Entry Forms for Bull Sale now ready.

ENTRIES CLOSE MARCH 10th
Catalogue ready March 20th

Horse Show prize list mailed on request.

ENTRIES CLOSE MARCH 27th

Geo. Lane, Calgary.

Pres. Alberta Horse Breeders' Ass.

J. L. West, Calgary, C.A.S.B.

Pres. Alberta Cattle Breeders' Ass.

E. L. McDonald, Calgary.

Secretary and Managing Director
Alberta Livestock Assn., Victoria Park, Calgary.



PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator (Patented 1901)

The best and latest mill for cleaning and grading all kinds of Seed and Grain.

See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to
THE TEMPLE MFG. CO., PEZCHE, ONTARIO

LET'S BUY OUR SEEDS

This time from
HARRIS McFAYDEN CO.
Farm Seed Specialists
WINNIPEG Catalog on request
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THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES
Covahill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$100 paid in doctor's bills."
OTTO A. REIER
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for booklet to The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

Send for FREE SAMPLE of

THE "IDEAL" EAR BUTTON.

FOR CATTLE

Canadian Stamp Co., P.O. Box 383, Winnipeg

HORSES

Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited

Capital \$1,500,000

Canada's Greatest Livestock Market

Horse Department

Walter Harland Smith, Manager

Auction Sales of Draught and General Purpose Mares and Geldings every Wednesday and Thursday. Large stock on hand for private sale every day.

Great Annual Combination Breeders' Sale of

Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions and Mares, Colts and Fillies

MARCH 15th

The following well-known importers and breeders are consignors to this great sale, which will be an exceptional opportunity to find under one roof a rare collection of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale and Percheron Mares and Stallions, Fillies and Colts, including prize winners and championship winners.

List of Consignors:

WM. PEARSON—15 Imported and Canadian-bred Percheron Mares and Stallions.

J. B. HOGATE—10 Imported and Canadian-bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

J. B. BAWTINHEIMER—Imported Percheron Stallions; also consignments of Percheron Stallions from W. E. Anderson, A. W. Dobson, W. H. Littlefield, and many others.

Estate of the Late W. J. HOWARD, Fairbank—10 Clydesdale Mares and Stallions. This is a most valuable consignment of the highest class pure-breds in Canada, and they are being sold absolutely without regard to value in order to comply with legal requirements in the administration of the estate. All in A1 condition and fit for any show ring.

BATER BROS., Trafalgar, Ont.—Consignment of registered Clydesdale Mares and Stallions, Colts and Fillies; all good types and no reserves.

MR. W. G. BROWN—Clydesdale Stallions; also Clydesdale Mares and Stallions from about fourteen other consignors, whose particulars are to arrive before the 15th.

Write for Catalogue today. Address:

Walter Harland Smith, Dept. Horse, Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Limited

the local officers and all members for the loyal measure of support which they have given us in the various departments of our work and to bespeak for your future executive your continued co-operation.

- All of which is respectfully submitted. J. A. MAHARG, President. A. G. HAWKES, Vice-President. J. B. MUSSELMAN, Secretary. J. F. REID. THOS. SALES. J. N. BURRILL (on active service).

Maharg Re-elected. Reid and Langley retire

The election of officers was slated as the program for Thursday afternoon at the convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, but so lengthy and warm became the debate over certain matters that little business was accomplished at the session.

Only one name was submitted in connection with the presidency for the ensuing year, J. A. Maharg being returned unanimously amid every evidence of enthusiastic approval by the delegates.

For vice-president, three names were suggested: J. F. Reid, Orcadia; Thomas Sales, Langham, and A. G. Hawkes, Broadview, the retiring vice-president. Mr. Reid, who had been on the executive for a number of years, refused this time to allow his name to stand, stating that he did not think he had been treated fairly by the executive in being excluded from all knowledge of their intention to propose the transfer of trading activities to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

Immediately strong feeling was in evidence in the convention. President Maharg explained that the matter had been the business of the directorate of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and that those directors who belonged to both directorates did not feel at liberty to discuss the matter in the executive of the association. After considerable discussion it was decided that the trouble lay in having interlocking directorates between the associations, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and The Grain Growers' Grain Company. Mr. Reid was a director of the latter company, and of the Saskatchewan association executive, but not on the directorate of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, while the other four members of the association executive were also members of the board of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

In the heated discussion which followed a large number of delegates took part and it was only terminated by a resolution from the convention. When the ballot was taken for vice-president, A. G. Hawkes was declared elected.

Duties of Executive

A lengthy and heated discussion was then projected on the duties, responsibilities and the power of the board of directors and the executive of the association. A number of the directors felt that they received too little information from the executive committee on the business affairs of the association. Several resolutions were proposed to settle the matter, but all were tabled.

It was quite evident from the discussion that there was very considerable discussion in the board of directors, the district directors expressing themselves to the effect that they should be directors in more than name only. Mr. Musselman admitted that there was some ground for the complaint and assured the directors that henceforth he would send to each director a report of the business transacted at every meeting. There might be some exceptions in case of matters of an extremely private nature. This seemed to be accepted as generally satisfactory and brought the discussion to a close.

When nominations were called for directors at large John F. Reid and Hon. George Langley, both of whom have been directors at large for many years, declined to accept nomination. Mr. Reid explained that he was a director of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, and as he did not believe in interlocking directorates he would decline the nomination. Mr. Langley said that he too was opposed to the principle of interlocking directorates. He was a

Continued on Page 25

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Entries close February 24th. Write for Prize List.

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Strong Farmers' Platform

Farmers' Platform Adopted Unanimously—Dunning on Rural Credits—
Hon. Geo. W. Brown on War Debts.

The farmers' platform drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture was introduced at the Moose Jaw Convention on Wednesday evening by G. F. Chipman, Editor of The Guide. The platform was taken up, clause by clause, with explanatory remarks by the speakers and each clause was passed unanimously. The vast audience was very enthusiastically in favor of the National Platform which had also been adopted by the United Farmers of Alberta and The Manitoba Grain Growers' Associations. After the platform had been passed clause by clause a resolution was moved to adopt it as a whole. Sidney Godwin, a delegate, who is also editor of the Non-Partisan Leader of Swift Current, moved as an amendment that the federal political platform prepared a few weeks ago by the Non-Partisan League be substituted for the platform which was drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. President Maharg ruled the amendment out of order, it not being really an amendment. It was now about 11 o'clock at night and a delegate moved that the meeting adjourn and take up the discussion the next day but this was voted down almost unanimously. Mr. Godwin then moved that the Farmers' Platform then be tabled until the Non-Partisan League resolution came up for discussion. He got only about 20 votes in support of his resolution out of more than 1,200 present. The Farmers' Platform was then adopted unanimously.

A resolution was also passed instructing the board of directors of the association to take whatever steps were necessary to give effect to the platform. There was some discussion as to the best method to follow to have members elected to the House of Commons who could be depended upon to support the platform in parliament. It was decided however to leave this to the board of directors. This platform has now been officially and unanimously adopted by the organized farmers of the three prairie provinces.

Dunning's Rural Credit Measure
Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, provincial treasurer of Saskatchewan, explained to the delegates his rural credit scheme which will shortly be introduced in the legislature. This is to be practically the New Zealand system of straight government loans on the amortization plan for 30 year terms, interest and principal to be paid in equal annual installments. There will be a farm loan board of three men, one on salary and two in an advisory capacity. In order to keep politics out of the scheme, the chief commissioner will be engaged for 10 years and will be 'only removable from office by vote of the legislature. Mr. Dunning also said that to show that the rural credit scheme was not an election dodge he would promise that no loans would be made until after the election which must be held by midsummer. Money could be loaned under the new scheme up to 50 per cent. of the appraised value of a farm and for productive purposes only. The money could be used to pay off existing mortgages. He could not give any promise as to the rate of interest, but he illustrated his talk by using figures 6 1/4 per cent. as the rate. Money might cost more or less from year to year, but whatever the rate it would be loaned to the farmers at cost. He estimated that the cost of administration of the scheme would be one per cent. If therefore the government could borrow money at 5 1/4 per cent. it would be loaned to farmers at 6 1/4 per cent. For illustration, at 6 1/4 per cent. a loan of \$1,000 for 30 years would be repaid in full by 30 equal annual instalments of \$76.67. Practically all mortgages were now bearing 8 per cent. or over in Saskatchewan so that under the new scheme the farmers would pay a lower rate of interest and would at the same time be paying off the principal.

Provision would be made that any borrower could pay off his loan in full on any annual payment date. It would also be provided that the borrower could

place his insurance in any reliable company. The bill had not yet been finally drafted, but would come up before the legislature very shortly.

How To Pay Our War Debt
"Canada's Debt after the war and how we are to pay it," was the interesting subject upon which the farmers were addressed by Hon. George W. Brown, former lieutenant governor of Saskatchewan, on Tuesday evening. St. Andrews Church was packed and the speaker was paid the compliment of close attention thruout.

Western Canada being the agricultural section of the country where the greatest exportable wealth was produced would be the purse out of which this debt would be paid for the most part.

Before the war Canada's National Debt had been \$335,000,000 this was now increased to \$749,000,000 or, if the latest war vote were included \$1,300,000,000. When the war was over there would be \$220,000,000 interest to meet on public and private borrowings. This was two thirds of the entire National debt before the war and it would have to be paid annually. It could be done, but it was going to spell death to the middleman and all who looked for class legislation and sought to reap tribute where they had not sown.

Bankers and lawyers who called western farmers "Wheat Miners" showed bad judgement, for Saskatchewan alone produced one fifth of the total livestock of the Dominion. Mr. Brown demanded for the farmers right to sell wherever they could get the highest prices and to buy where the buying was most advantageous. Lower tariffs would be the solution of the problems facing them and it was a solution that lay with statesmen, not politicians. The answer to the east's cry of "Production and more production" was "Markets and more markets."

Mr. Brown touched upon free wheat and reciprocity, then dealt with after the war trade.

Prof. W. W. Swanson, of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, also delivered an inspiring address upon "Economic Reform and the good citizen."

POLITICS AND BUSINESS

Does the following clipping from the Toronto News indicate a change of heart in regard to the nationalization of railways or an election move on the part of the government?

We face a serious demoralization of railway services. The motive power is wholly inadequate to the demands of traffic. The railways have shown very little precision or foresight. Nor have they shown any acute conception of their obligation to the public. As a result thousands of cars loaded with coal cannot be moved to their destinations. Factories are closing and there threatens to be a serious interference with the manufacture of munitions.

In such a situation there must be stern and ruthless reduction of passenger services unless some other method of relief can be suggested. No doubt the public will suffer grave inconveniences and the mails will be greatly disturbed. But as between continuance of vital industries and employment of labor reduction of passenger traffic is the less serious alternative. Probably if the railways had been in the hands of the government we would have no such situation as has developed. A railway system controlled by government is more apprehensive of the public needs and more responsive to public opinion than any private railway corporation is likely to be. Looking at the facts, it is not hard to believe that if the government for the last quarter of a century had absolutely controlled transportation in Canada there would have been no such waste of money and credit, no such unwise duplication of services and no such condition of paralysis as now exists.



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is unexcelled for preserving and lengthening the life of black leather.

This scientifically prepared oil makes harness a rich, inky black—shiny, soft, tough.

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RECALL BILL KILLED

F. J. Dixon, M.P.P. introduced in the Manitoba Legislature, a couple of weeks ago, a bill providing for the Recall. If the bill had become law any member of the legislature would be forced to tender his resignation if 25 per cent. of the electors in his constituency asked him to do so. After his resignation he could again contest the constituency. The Recall is in force in several cities in the United States and is being advocated in a number of States. Mr. Dixon further announced that as there was some considerable opposition to his attitude on National Registration he would voluntarily tender his resignation if a petition asking him to do so were signed by 25 per cent. of the electors in Centre Winnipeg, which he represents in the House. He said he believed in the Recall and would show his good faith by accepting it whether or not it was made law.

After the bill had been up for discussion Premier Norris stated that it was not part of the policy of the party which he represented and had not been discussed prior to the election. He was opposed to the principle of the Recall as he contended that it would cause the legislature to degenerate. Some other members of the government and the legislature expressed the same view and the bill was killed by a vote of thirty to five, the leaders of both parties voting against it.

CANADIAN COUNCIL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture will be held in Regina on March 13-14. The following two days at Regina will be devoted to a meeting of the joint committee of Commerce and Agriculture. This committee comprises the members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and representatives from all the important interests of the three provinces. An important program has been prepared and a number of questions of mutual interest will be discussed. One of these questions will be the bearing of the tariff upon the development of Western Canada.

Maharg Re-elected

Continued from Page 73

director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and proposed to remain such as long as they would have him. Moreover, he was growing old and had been very ill and could not attend to the work as well as he once could. He assured the convention, however, that he would still be at the service of the association at all times to the best of his ability.

Mr. Reid introduced a resolution expressing the thanks of the convention to Mr. Langley for his long, faithful service to the association. This was a signal for a great outburst of enthusiasm, the delegates rising and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow," and giving three cheers for Mr. Langley. The feeling of the convention towards Mr. Reid was expressed in a unanimous resolution, expressing their full confidence in the executive officers, of whom Mr. Reid was one.

Your Questions Answered

LUMBER COMPANY AND LIENS

Q.—(1) Is a lumber company allowed to put a lien on a man's land, when he has already given them a promissory note for the amount? (2) How long time have the said company to do that in (put the lien on)? (3) Is a promissory note outlawed in six years if not renewed?—N.E.N., Hubbard, Sask.

A.—(1) It depends whether the note was taken in full satisfaction of the account or merely as collateral. If taken in full satisfaction company would not have right of lien, but if taken as collateral the right of lien would not be taken away.

(2) Within thirty days of the date of last delivery of lumber.

(3) Payment of a promissory note cannot be enforced, except within six years after it becomes due or within six years after an acknowledgement in writing that it is owing is given, or within six years after something has been paid on account of it, but payment may be enforced within six years next following any of the above happenings.



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\$50,000 Bonds maturing in practically every year from 1917 to 1944 payable in Winnipeg, offered to yield 6%

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\$24,000 5% Bonds maturing 1917 to 1939, payable Winnipeg, offered to yield 5 1/2%

We will gladly answer inquiries relative to these bonds or any others regarding which you may desire to inquire.

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Let us send you some fresh Insurance facts

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SUN LIFE HAS RECORD YEAR

The Sun Life of Canada, by its report just issued, has established a record year in the history of its business, and maintains the lead among Canadian life insurance companies in the amount of new insurance issued, the total insurance in force, total assets and total surplus. Insurance issued in 1916 and paid for in cash amounted to \$42,772,000. This is a record over all Canadian companies to date, and it makes the total of Sun Life Insurance in force over \$281,000,000. The amount of insurance issued and in force by this company has more than trebled in the past twelve years.

The assets of the company now total practically \$85,000,000, or an increase of over \$8,800,000 during the last year. The net surplus of the Sun Life over all liabilities and capital now stands at \$8,509,000. This surplus has been increased during the last year by nearly \$1,110,000. The cash income from premiums and investments totalled almost \$18,500,000. The amount of money received by beneficiaries on account of policies in 1916 totalled \$7,578,000. It will be noticed how far short this falls of the total cash income. The total payments to policy holders of this company since first organized is over \$60,000,000. Such a financial standing reflects credit on the organization as one authorized to write insurance in Canada.

PORTAGE FARMERS' MUTUAL

A noticeable feature of Western Canada insurance business is the growth of farmers' mutual fire insurance companies. There are now a large number of them scattered over the three provinces and most of them are doing a very satisfactory and rapidly increasing business. Many of these companies have been established for a long period. The Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company has just issued its thirty-third annual report. The total business written during 1916 was \$13,503,767, an increase of over \$3,500,000 from last year. This makes the total insurance now in force almost \$34,000,000. The company paid losses during 1916 amounting to \$93,834. This is over \$26,000.00 more than in 1915. Prevalence of lightning and wind storms accounted for this large increase.

While previously, copies of the annual statement were sent direct to the shareholders, it was felt that this year greater publicity should be given the work of the company, and for the first time since it was established the company is using journals and newspapers to acquaint the public with its growth and stability.

SASKATOON MUTUAL

The Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Company is another farmers' company writing a large amount of business. The amount in force at December 31, 1916, was \$12,944,894.37. This is an increase of over \$3,166,000 more than in 1915. The losses paid last year amounted to \$22,000, an increase of \$2,577.00 over 1915. This company put \$13,221.69 to reserve. The large increase in the amount of insurance written is very noteworthy, as also is the substantial sum put in the reserve fund.

MANITOBA TELEPHONES REPORT

The report for the year ended November 30, 1916, of the Manitoba Government Telephones shows a revenue of \$1,857,431. Expenses were \$1,329,455, net earnings showing at \$528,076. Of this amount \$49,617 has been paid to wives and dependents of enlisted employees. An item of \$48,436 is credited to replacement account and interest charges amount to \$427,837, leaving a balance in hand of \$2,186.

The value of plant has increased from \$8,843,820 in 1915 to \$9,053,230. Total expenses of 1916 were \$909 greater than in 1915, while an increase in revenue of \$87,942 is shown. The increase in toll revenue alone was \$35,503.

It is reported that after the war England will work to an unprecedented degree for agricultural education and for the assistance of the persons who want to farm.

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If your present buildings have outlived their usefulness, would it not be wise to arrange a mortgage loan and pay cash for materials to make the needed improvements?

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BRANCHES: OTTAWA AND WASHINGTON

Sun Life of Canada Sets New Records

RESULTS secured during the year 1916 re-affirm the position of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada as the leading life assurance organization in the Dominion.

Once more it leads the field among Canadian Companies in each of the following respects:

- Largest New Business.
- Largest Business In Force.
- Largest Assets.
- Largest Surplus Earnings.
- Largest Net Surplus.
- Largest Income.
- Largest Distribution of Life Assurance Benefits.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

The following large and uniform increases registered during the year 1916 clearly demonstrate the strength of the Company's position and the confidence and prestige it enjoys in the public mind:

	1916	1915	INCREASE
Assets as at December 31st.	\$ 82,948,996	\$74,326,423	\$8,622,573 (11.6%)
Cash Income	18,499,131	16,972,672	2,526,459 (15.8%)
Surplus paid or allotted to Policyholders.	1,110,900	985,487	125,413 (12.7%)
Net Surplus as at December 31st.	8,509,865	7,545,591	964,274 (12.8%)
Total Payments to Policyholders.	7,578,016	7,129,479	448,537 (6.3%)
Assurances Issued and Paid for in Cash.	42,772,296	34,873,851	7,898,445 (22.6%)
Assurances in Force.	281,434,700	257,404,160	24,030,540 (9.3%)

Coincident with the above increases, the Company succeeded during the year in effecting a substantial and important reduction in the ratio of expense, a feature which favourably affects earnings on policyholders' account.

The Company's Growth

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	\$ 48,210.73	96,461.95	1,064,350.00
1886	373,500.31	1,573,027.10	9,413,368.07
1896	1,836,258.00	6,388,144.66	28,126,860.92
1906	6,212,615.02	24,292,692.65	102,506,398.10
1916	18,499,131.62	82,948,996.06	281,434,699.94

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871 HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL 1917
T. B. MACAULAY, President.

D. J. Scott, Manager
Manitoba Division, Winnipeg.

A. F. Harwood, Manager
South Sask. Division, Regina.

W. Merrill Eastcott
North Sask. Division, Saskatoon.

A. McTeer, Manager
South Alberta Division, Calgary.

W. N. McLean, Manager
North Alberta Division, Edmonton.

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, \$120,000,000.
A Post Card will bring you a Calendar or Annual Statement.

Farmers' Splendid Opportunity

The undersigned have for sale an excellent farm of 2,400 acres, belonging to a Trust Estate under their care, a large proportion of which is under cultivation, with excellent buildings, situated in the Brandon district, having over 100 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 \$2 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

The Canada Permanent Trust Company

Will be pleased to act for you in any position of trust, such as:

EXECUTOR OR TRUSTEE of an estate left under will.

ADMINISTRATOR

AGENT for Executors or Administrators, etc.

All Correspondence Confidential.

Agent

GEORGE F. R. HARRIS, Manager
226 Garry Street - - - Winnipeg



Total Abstainers

are becoming more and more appreciative of the benefits of insuring with The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, as we not only give total-abstainers the advantages of special plans and rates, but keep a separate classification as regards mortality. In 1905 the ratio of business done in the Abstainers' Section to that in the General Section was two to three; in 1915, just a decade later, this ratio had changed to four to three in favor of the Abstainers' Department.

Two essential factors are responsible for this wonderful increase: First, the popularity of our special policies for Abstainers, coupled with public approval of our Assets, and progressiveness; and, second, the growth of temperance sentiment.

Wouldn't you like to carry a policy in a Company that recognizes in a concrete way the advantages you are entitled to as a Total Abstainer?

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
King and Yonge Streets

Insurance in Force Exceeds \$86,000,000.00
Assets Exceed \$21,000,000.00

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS

FIGHT

AT THE FRONT.

BUY

DOMINION OF CANADA

THREE-YEAR

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

\$ 25.00	FOR	\$21.50
50.00	"	43.00
100.00	"	86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO \$100.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917 FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA

WANTED

Live, Energetic Agents

for a new and progressive Life Assurance Company whose policies are based on the

SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM

and are therefore easy to sell. Let us tell you of our 15 powerful reasons why our policies are superior to others.

Do YOU Want a Profitable Agency? Write us for particulars.

The Northwestern Life Assurance Co.
Canada's Only Scientific Life Company

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING, WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE

Weyburn Security Bank

HEAD OFFICE: Weyburn, Sask.

EIGHTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People

H. O. POWELL - General Manager

WE WANT GOOD LIVE

HAIL INSURANCE AGENTS

For strong old line Companies, also FIRE AGENTS. Make application to—

Butler, Byers Bros. & Cochrane Ltd.

General Agents, Box 1405, Saskatoon, Sask.

The Financial Report

of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina, Saskatchewan
for the year ended December 31, 1916

RECEIPTS		
Balance brought forward 31 December, 1915,		
Cash on Hand	\$ 541.60	
Bank Balances:		
General Account	\$10,966.98	
Emergency Account	1,971.03	13,479.61
Patriotic Acre Scheme:		
1915 Expenses Advanced, now repaid	1,157.90	
Interest	57.90	1,215.80
Membership Fees		
Grants:		11,078.01
Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co.	2,000.00	
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	750.00	2,750.00
Sale of Old Automobile		
Legal Advice		200.00
Interest (Bank)		15.00
Buttons		429.99
Literature		154.34
Life Membership; Trust Fund Interest		224.51
Membership-Tickets		937.38
Emergency Account-Donations		350.03
Interest		411.39
Life Membership:		68.90
648 New Life Memberships at \$2.00 each	1,296.00	
Bank Interest	72.77	1,368.77
\$32,693.78		
Disbursements		
Salaries		\$5,878.05
Literature, Printing and Stationery		2,122.36
Office Furniture and Fixtures		97.50
Office Postages and Express Expenses		872.80
Convention Expenses (Feb., 1916)		1,479.83
Rent, Light and Heat		800.00
Removal Expenses		800.00
General and Petty Expenses		268.65
Expenses, Summer Campaign		1,070.45
Travelling Expenses		1,014.11
Automobile		820.85
Directors' Meetings		289.30
Telegraphs		75.04
Seed Grain Competition		150.45
Telephone		75.00
Expenses of District Directors		1,421.92
Executive Expenses		937.60
Canadian Council of Agriculture (Advance Expenses)		80.70
Audit		75.00
Emergency Account, Legal, etc.		210.16
Exchange		7.01
Special Study Branch		85.76
Women Grain Growers' Association (Advance):		
For 1916	\$ 600.40	
For 1917	515.65	1,126.05
Cash on Hand		
Bank Balance (General)	\$13,544.83	2,518.15
Less Outstanding Checks	4,795.65	8,749.18
Bank Balance (Emergency)		
Less Outstanding Checks	2,180.26	2,168.26
18,435.50		
\$32,693.78		
Patriotic Acre Fund		
Receipts—		
Subscriptions and Sales of Grain	\$121,637.90	
Bank Interest	508.56	\$122,139.46
Payments—		
Robin Hood Mills, Account Flour	95,799.80	
Horn's Bros. Bag Co., Account Bags	4,163.29	
Sask. Grain Growers' Assn., Organization Expenses:		
1915 Account	\$1,215.80	
1916 Account	1,622.38	2,838.18
Exchange	2.73	
Sundry	68.41	102,650.41
Balance at Bank, Dec. 31, 1916		
Less Outstanding Checks	19,245.85	19,269.05
\$122,139.46		
Belgian Relief		
Receipts—		
Subscriptions		\$4,959.78
Payments—		
E. Footmans, Belgian Vice-Consul	\$3,987.73	
Balance on Hand as at Dec. 31, 1916	972.05	4,959.78
Red Cross Fund		
Receipts—		
Subscriptions		\$5,915.18
Payments—		
Provincial Headquarters, Mr. McCallum	\$4,375.78	
Balance on Hand as at December 31, 1916	1,539.35	5,915.18
Prince of Wales Fund		
Receipts—		
Subscriptions		\$522.25
Payments—		
Provincial Headquarters, Mr. F. M. Bee		522.25
Patriotic Fund (General)		
Receipts—		
Subscriptions	\$8,801.83	
Bank Interests	195.45	\$8,997.28
Payments—		
Provincial Headquarters, Mr. F. M. Bee	8,755.98	
Balance on Hand as at Dec. 31, 1916	271.30	8,997.28
Provincial Relief		
Receipts—		
Subscriptions		\$51.35
Balance on Hand as at Dec. 31, 1916		51.35
Belgian Flour Fund		
Receipts		
Balance on Hand as at Dec. 31, 1916		\$55.60
Subscriptions		55.60
Profit and Loss Account		
By Gross Profit and Commissions	\$45,254.66	
By Interest on Bank Account	1,355.92	
By Interest Charges on Accounts Receivable	540.05	\$47,150.63
By Gross Expenditures		31,925.71
To Net Surplus carried to Surplus Account		15,274.95
\$47,150.63		
Surplus Account		
By Surplus as at December 31, 1915		\$25,597.98
Less Dividends, etc.		3,323.03
Add Net Surplus for Period		22,784.09
Net Surplus carried to Balance Sheet		15,274.95
\$87,489.04		

Trading Account

Assets: Cash on Hand, Cash in Bank (Capital Account), Accounts Receivable, Merchandise and Supplies on Hand, Office Furniture and Fixtures, Less Depreciation at 10 per cent. Liabilities: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Outstanding Checks, Less Bank Book Credit, Balance, Accrued Interest, Accounts Payable, Reserve for Contingencies, etc., Debenture Account, Accrued Interest, Surplus, brought forward from Surplus Account.

Messrs. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina, Sask.

Gentlemen:—I have audited the books, records and vouchers of your Association for the year ended December 31, 1916, and herewith submit Statements and Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of your Trading Department, together with Statements of Receipts and Expenditures of your Organization Department and the various Patriotic and Relief Funds.

All the necessary documents have been produced for my inspection and the receipts, bank checks and vouchers checked in detail and found to be correct. Further, certificates have been obtained from your bankers confirming the various bank balances.

I have accepted the inventories of merchandise on hand as certified to by your secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. B. Musselman.

The sum of \$343.94 has been charged for Depreciation on Office Furniture and Fixtures, and a reserve of \$1,500.00 has been set up against unsettled claims and contingencies.

Your surplus at December 31, 1916, amounts to \$27,489.04, which, in my opinion, is correct, subject to the fact that a provision has to be made for any Patronage Dividend on debentures which may subsequently be taken up by Local Associations.

The work of your Association has materially increased during the period under review, thus necessitating a large increase in all branches of the expenditures.

Details of the various Patriotic and Relief Funds handled by your Association are submitted. Subscriptions were also received for the following funds and paid over to the proper authorities:

Receipts: Serbian Relief Funds, Institution Fund for Blind Soldiers. Payments: Sask. Grain Growers' Assn. Organization Acct., Balance at Bank as at Dec. 31, 1916.

I have audited the books of your Association for the year ended December 31, 1916, and certify that in my opinion the Financial Statements herewith are properly drawn up from the books of your Association and from sundry other data and information submitted.

In conclusion I wish to thank your officials for assistance rendered and courtesies extended during the course of my work. All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. E. HODGE, Chartered Accountant. As at December 31, 1916.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina, Sask.

HOW CAN MACHINERY SERVICE BE IMPROVED? Farmer and Implement Dealer Co-operation—Suggestions for Better Use of Power

This year will see perhaps the greatest shortage of help Western Canada has ever experienced. The fullest co-operation of all factors making for greater production is essential.

The maximum use of farm machinery is necessary and the minimum amount of lost time in operating that machinery should prevail.

This demands the fullest co-operation between the farmer and the implement manufacturer, and more especially between the farmer and the local implement dealer.

The latter should make special efforts to give the farmer in 1917 the greatest possible service he has ever rendered.

On the other hand it is equally desirable that the farmer should, by making such plans as he can, render this service as easy as possible on the part of the dealer.

Consequently we would like to have all the letters we can get from farmers and implement dealers or manufacturers during the next three weeks on this question.

- 1. How can the local implement dealer render the farmer more efficient service during 1917 than ever before? Wherein has his service fallen down in past years, and why? 2. How can the mail order house give the farmer better service on implements or repairs in 1917, so as to keep machinery going full time? 3. How can the farmer, by preparing his machinery early, by keeping a few of the most necessary repairs on hand or in other ways, help himself and the implement dealer to save time, expense and patience and get the very maximum amount of work with the least help this year? 4. Can you offer concrete suggestions along this line? Can you offer any suggestions of improvements in hitching devices that you may be using but which your neighbors are not, that will enable more power to be used with the fewest men? In what other ways can the shortage of labor be overcome by better use of power? What suggestions have you to offer in the way of preparing machinery for spring work?

We want these letters not later than March 5, and we will pay a prize of \$5.00 for the best letter, and regular publication rates for all others we can use. This is a matter of great importance, in which every farmer should render all the service possible this year.

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 10 Company that the company undertake distribution of supplies from local warehouses and we recommend to our central executive that it negotiate with the elevator company for the closer co-ordination of the activities of the two bodies with a view to the transfer of the trading activities of the central to the company if proper arrangements can be arrived at which will give reasonable guarantee for the protection of the interests of the Association and the co-operative associations.

On behalf of the directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Mr. Langley announced that if it was the wish of the convention the company was prepared to take over

completely the trading business which was causing so much difficulty to the central office of the association. The lack of capital, of positive, and continuous business to facilitate securing supplies could be met because the elevator company had elevators at 300 points in the province. Coal sheds to carry coal supply would be erected at each point. Flour could not be bought in large quantities without a place to store it. Under the proposed arrangement the largest orders for flour ever placed in the province could be handled and at a lower price.

There was another side to it, Mr. Langley pointed out. The possibility of the trading activities overshadowing the educational work of the association as things now stood. There had been a time when the Saskatchewan Co-

UNION BANK OF CANADA



Depositors' Confidence is Well Placed

Our Paid-up Capital is \$5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits over \$3,500,000. Total Assets over \$100,000,000. As a natural consequence our deposits are growing rapidly and now exceed \$85,000,000. Over 305 Branches in Canada—210 in the West.

BRANCHES IN ALBERTA

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

Head Office, Winnipeg. Total Assets over \$100,000,000. Deposits over \$85,000,000.

S. H. HENDERSON, President. ED. EWART, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office - Wawanesa, Man. A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Assets Over Liabilities: \$793,330.00. Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1916: 29,828. Amount of Insurance in Force: \$46,299,523.00.

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insured.

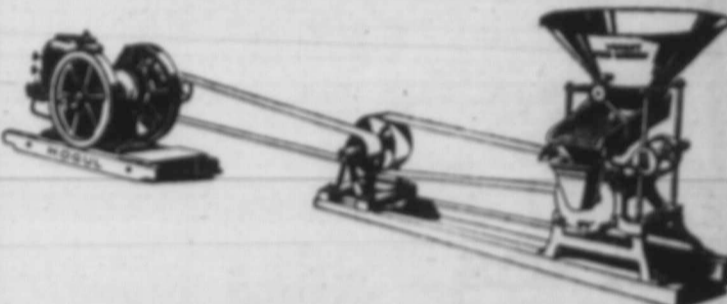
SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

THIRD—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted to Farm Insurance than any other issued. The use of a 5.00m threshold permitted free of charge.

FOURTH—The cost of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

FIFTH—Insurance on livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

SIXTH—That this is the largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and most therefore be giving the best satisfaction.



Are You a Miller?

NO? Well, that makes no difference. You can run a Vessot "Champion" grinder just as well as any miller could. With it you can save the miller's profit on all kinds of grinding—flax, barley, corn, crushed ear oats, wheat, rye, peas, buckwheat, screenings, mixed grain, or any kind of feed stuff, fine or coarse as desired.

This grinder cleans grain as well as it grinds. The spout that carries the grain to the grinder is made with two sieves, a coarse one above and a fine one below. The coarse sieve catches nails, sticks and stones, but lets the grain fall through. The fine sieve holds the grain but takes out all sand and dirt. The grain passes to the grinding plates as clean as grain can be.

And it comes from the plates well ground. Vessot plates have such a reputation for good work that we have had to protect our customers and ourselves by placing the trademark "SV" on all the plates. Look for it.

To do its best work a Vessot grinder should be run by the steady power of a Mogul kerosene engine. Then you have an outfit that cannot be beat for good work or economy. Write us a card so that we can send you catalogues of these good machines.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES: WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask. EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

The Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Company Ninth Annual Statement

Head Office: SASKATOON, SASK.

The Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Company's statement shows another very successful year. Insurance in force is \$12,944,894.27, the increase over 1915 being \$3,166,534.00, which establishes a new record. The cash assets have been increased by \$8,207.30.

Owing to the careful selection of risks the losses were very light, the cause of the majority of losses was lightning.

The net losses for 1916 were \$22,031.40, being an increase of \$2,577.27 over 1915, which is very small as compared with the large increase in business for the past year.

The assessment rate was maintained at 2 1/2 per cent., which has enabled the Company to pay off the balance of the mortgage on the Head Office building and place to the reserve the sum of \$13,321.69.

The Mutual System of Fire Insurance is becoming very popular with Western farmers. They realize the protection offered is, absolutely

good, the Company being operated practically at cost gives the farmer a very cheap rate on his insurance.

There are no stockholders to receive dividends, and the Directors' fees are set by the members at the annual meeting.

A good feature of this Company's policy is the protection of livestock, which covers every animal on the farm against fire and lightning, and also protects such animals within a radius of twenty-five miles from the owner's farm. One policyholder at Stetten, Sask., had his team in a livery barn at Cabri, Sask. (24 miles from his farm), and the Company paid his claim of \$300.00 on his team. This is the only Company issuing a policy of this kind in the West.

This Company also insures against cyclone, windstorm and prairie or bush fire for a very small extra charge, and also permits the use of gasoline around buildings free of charge.

The Financial Statement is printed below.

Receipts		Disbursements	
Cash in Bank, Dec. 31, 1915	\$ 9,437.65	Loss claims, net	\$22,031.40
Assessments, 1916	29,545.02	Mortgage paid in full	6,000.00
Assessments, other years	4,134.12	Interest on mortgage	388.35
Bills receivable	1,001.45	Office building, furniture	1,037.34
Cash premiums	18,780.12	Salaries, and directors' fees	5,973.90
Extra premiums	2,209.49	Traveling expenses and inspector	1,479.25
Head office or agents' fees	281.28	Re-insurance premiums	1,182.03
Interest and exchange	192.79	Expenses	16,941.85
Rentals	1,692.50	Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1916	\$ 1,815.01
Bad debts and notes discounted	5,524.65	Cash in bank, Dec. 31, 1916	17,640.95
	\$72,885.07		\$72,885.07
Assets		Liabilities	
Unassessed portion of premium notes	\$126,745.17	Assessments, 1917, paid in advance	\$ 167.20
Assessments unpaid, 1916	12,319.11	Accounts payable	61.92
Bills and accts. receivable	5,910.66	Reserve for unearned cash premium	13,321.69
Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1916	\$ 1,815.01	Assets over liabilities	171,671.25
Cash in bank, Dec. 31, 1916	17,640.95		\$185,222.06
Office building and real estate	21,815.33		
Assessments to re-insurance company paid in advance	120.00		
Furniture and fixtures and stationery	1,370.81		
	\$185,222.06		

SUMMARY

Insurance in force December 31, 1916	\$12,944,894.27
Increase over 1915	3,166,534.00
Security to policy holders	179,522.64
Cash assets, December 31, 1916	17,640.95
Number of policies in force	10,002

Officers

Honorary President:
P. L. Sommerfeld, Saskatoon
President:
John Evans, Floral
Vice-President:
C. O. Kemmish, Saskatoon

Directors

Murdo Cameron .. Floral
H. H. Ingberg .. Saskatoon
W. Kershaw .. Saskatoon
W. Kirkpatrick .. Cory
S. L. Lee .. Hanley
James Moffat .. Marcelin
Secretary-Treasurer and Manager:
S. J. Caught, Saskatoon

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

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE A PLEASURE

Telegraphic address: HORSES, CALGARY. Phone M 2260.

P.S.—We have horses of the blocky type. If you want horses come to Calgary where they are cheap.

Cardiff KING Coal

You are sure of prompt delivery if you order your KING coal now. There's strong, lasting heat in every lump; and there's full generous weight in every ton. Ask for our monthly picture calendar, free.

THE CARDIFF COLLIERIES, LIMITED
EDMONTON, ALTA.

operative Elevator Company would not have thought of going into trading in other commodities than grain because they wanted to make good in one business first, but today the company stood as a strong man in the fullness of maturity, ready to help in establishing the largest co-operative business on the continent.

Mr. Langley had thought that before the convention went into a discussion of trading matters he might make this announcement to win the delegates away from the desire to castigate the secretary and direct their minds along the line of future government the beneficial result of which to the farmer could scarcely be imagined, let alone be described.

President Maharg pointed out that the elevator company had a direct connection with its shareholders, which the association did not have. Some arrangement would have to be arrived at whereby the little co-operative associations would be taken care of. Amalgamation in any other form would be fatal. The autonomy of the association would remain unaffected by the new arrangement. As a matter of courtesy it would be necessary to call a special meeting of the Co-operative Elevator Company before final promises could be made, but, so far as the directors were concerned, they were agreeable to the undertaking.

Mr. Langley supplemented his remarks by reference to a promise given the late P. W. Green at time of the elevator commission. Mr. Green had insisted that he would sign the report of that commission only if Mr. Langley would use his best effort to obtain from the government the necessary power for the company to deal in anything else than grain which they liked. This Mr. Langley had done, but while those powers had been conferred without being used hitherto, it had been the original intention to use them eventually. The time had arrived.

P. W. Riddell, the new manager of the Co-operative Elevator Co., was introduced, and recommended highly, by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, whose successor he was.

Various delegates began a discussion of the unexpected proposal before the convention, some in favor of it, and some opposed.

P. L. Craigie, a member of the executive, spoke of the dream which some of them had of a united grain growers' organization from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At first he had resented the proposition now before them, but he had come to the conclusion that it was step toward complete union, which could come just that much sooner, but he would like to hear from T. A. Cregar, President of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, as to what kind of a trade could be made with those other concerns.

The delegates insisted upon Mr. Cregar speaking. He was not sure that this was the proper time for him to discuss this matter. He had told Mr. Dunning some time ago that he was sure the trading activities of the association eventually would be merged with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. At that time it appeared to be a desirable move rather than to have the association combining the trading function and the educational function. Mr. Cregar stated that he had hoped to have opportunity of addressing the convention in support of a resolution to amalgamate with the United Grain Growers Limited, composed of the United Farmers of Alberta and The Grain Growers' Grain Company. He had no desire to lay a charge against any person present, but there had been statements in the press, and he wanted to sketch the story of relations between The Grain Growers' Grain Company and this association for the past ten years. Mr. Cregar was assured that he would be given opportunity to address the convention fully.

A resolution favoring taking up the offer of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, as announced by Mr. Langley, was moved, but Secretary Maharg came forward with the amendment as given above, the latter being carried, and the printed resolution regarding amalgamation with The

The Best Yet

1916 has been the most successful year in the business of The Great-West Life Assurance Company. The following are the essential figures for the year:

Business issued 1916	\$ 25,575,373
Increase for the year	1,117,444
Business in force Dec. 31st, 1916	133,016,448
Increase for the year	13,550,381
Income for 1916	5,594,041
Increase for the year	814,551
Total Assets, Dec. 31st, 1916	21,702,570
Increase for the year	2,498,024

The year's business is yet another argument in favor of insuring with

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

DEPT. "I"

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United Grain Growers Limited was tabled in the meantime.

Interesting Photo Gallery

Much interest was aroused among delegates and visitors by the photo gallery of young grain growers who had gone for service overseas. Not a local association in the province but had contributed its share of young men who had donned the khaki to fight for the Empire in the great cause for which Canada has shouldered arms. Hundreds of photos of these stalwart young farmers, of whom thousands have enlisted, were neatly arranged along the corridors of the church where the convention was in session, together with the honor roll of names from each local association. They provided a striking tribute to the deep loyalty of the western Canadian farmer.

Another unusual feature of the convention, and one which was productive of much friendly competition, was the banner competition, for the suggestion of which Director Thomas Sales deserves the credit. Twenty-four banners were entered by various locals in a contest of originality and workmanship, the idea being to present a banner or pennant which would carry out in its design the broad principles of equity, loyalty and justice, the emblem of the association and the name of the local. These banners were hung in the auditorium. The entries were so uniformly excellent that the judges experienced considerable difficulty in reaching their decision, but finally made award as follows: 1st—Melfort, 2nd—Dundurn, 3rd—Donnellyville, 4th—Haleytonia, 5th—Monarch.

The second prize banner was a beautiful work, made entirely by a lady of sixty-nine. In presenting small cash prizes to representatives of the prize winning locals, George E. Taylor, K.C., paid a deserved compliment to the ladies whose enthusiasm and painstaking effort had made the banner competition such a success.

Many arrangements were made to entertain the delegates while in Moose Jaw. On Thursday morning a large number of them were guests of the C.P.R. in a trip out to the new terminal elevator, which was inspected with a great deal of interest by the farmers.

At one of the local moving picture theatres a special show was provided, including the Grain Growers' Special film which showed the transfer of the association's gifts of flour to the Imperial authorities, its loading on the boat at Montreal, and its formal acceptance by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

On Thursday evening, by courtesy of the city of Moose Jaw, a complimentary concert was given for the Grain Growers at St. Andrew's church, and was greatly appreciated by all who could crowd into the auditorium.

Many club rooms, the public library, etc., were thrown open to the visitors, who were made welcome on every hand and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Friday Afternoon

The time of the convention on Friday afternoon was pretty well taken up with the debate regarding the Farmers' Non-Partisan League, the speech of Hon. George Langley in regard to Municipal Hall Insurance, and the speech of T. A. Crerar, president of The Grain Growers' Grain Company.

The endorsement of Municipal Hall Insurance, in spite of the heavy losses of 1916, was an outstanding feature, and the majority of the delegates, in answer to Mr. Langley's direct question, expressed themselves in favor of accepting a forty per cent. payment of 1916 losses as final settlement, that being the amount of available funds.

Mr. Crerar's straightforward talk on the relation of The Grain Growers' Grain Company to the other farmers' organizations, particularly in Saskatchewan, was very well received. His argument for closer union at this time of grave national problems met with sympathetic response. Throughout he was paid the compliment of a careful hearing and hearty applause.

The Concluding Session

Right up to the last the attendance at the convention was good, altho it was nearly midnight before the final session was concluded.

For an hour, in committee of the whole, with Secretary J. B. Musselman presiding, a profitable chat upon the

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 29, 1916.

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problems of co-operative trading was participated in by a large number of delegates. In addition to answering many questions regarding various difficulties experienced by different locals, Mr. Musselman said that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, in assuming the trading activities would not put in a trading branch where the association had one, but would act as a wholesaler to that branch. This seemed to be a satisfactory assurance, which many delegates wished.

The great convention stood silently upon its feet for a few moments as an expression of sympathy for those bereaved by the war, after which it settled down to work upon resolutions, a great number of which were disposed of.

With one exception, which is dealt with in another column, there was little debating in connection with these resolutions. A resolution asking the Dominion government to provide seed grain to farmers who had suffered by hail or rust, elicited the information from the secretary that arrangements had been made for the 1917 supply and no trouble was anticipated.

Mrs. J. McNaughtan and Mrs. Haight presented several resolutions from the Women's Section, and these were approved. They included requests for a provincial government investigation of medical aid and nursing facilities in

and applause by a clever speech in which he gave his reasons for not then being at the front. He was waiting to find out whether he was a Belgian, a Frenchman or a Canadian, his mother having been Belgian, his father French and himself a western farmer. He could not get to Belgium as a Belgian reservist without setting foot in France which looked upon him as a Frenchman and would arrest him for desertion.

The sentiment of the convention was expressed enthusiastically during the forenoon when it was decided to use for patriotic purposes the \$19,000 which represented surplus from the patriotic acre, these returns coming in too late for use in connection with the association's gift of flour to the Imperial authorities. In the afternoon also a hat was passed around and \$266.60 contributed to the Returned Soldiers' Fund.

A resolution advocating the establishment of a publication for the association was promptly dismissed in view of the fact that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company already had a publication and were about to assume the trading activities. Many of the resolutions were passed as follows:

To Allow Chiropractic Treatment

In connection with the following resolution President Maharg, Delegate

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Officers for 1917

The following officers and directors of The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were elected for the year 1917.

PRESIDENT: J. A. MAHARG, Moose Jaw.

VICE-PRESIDENT: A. G. HAWKES.

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE:

Thomas Sales, Langham; J. B. Musselman, Regina; Mrs. J. McNaughtan, Piche; John Evans, Nutana; H. C. Fleming, Tate.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

(1) W. H. Beasley, Belbeck; (2) C. W. Emery, Assiniboia; (3) Nelson Spencer, Carleton Place; (4) R. M. Johnson, Eastview; (5) J. T. Bateman, Wolsley; (6) John McNaughtan, Piche; (7) William Penny, Balesarra; (8) W. J. Orchard, Tregarya; (9) Jas. Inglis, Ogilvie; (10) J. L. Rooke, Togo; (11) Chas. Davison, North Battleford; (12) Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; (13) W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie; (14) Frank Burton, Vanguard; (15) F. L. Creagan, Vanguard; (16) W. T. Hall, Surbiton.

rural districts; for Dominion legislation requiring the sale of eggs and poultry on a quality basis; for municipal franchises to women owners of homes; for the grant of homesteads to women; for the enforcement of medical examinations in rural schools; for the obligatory attendance of rural school teachers during the noon hour; for the establishment of co-operative bakeries and laundries; for the loan of university packet libraries, lantern slides, etc., to rural districts.

On Friday afternoon the convention confirmed the election of district directors and on Saturday morning the board met and elected its executive, as follows: President, J. A. Maharg; vice-president, A. G. Hawkes; Thomas Sales, Langham; R. M. Johnson, Eastview; J. L. Rooke, Togo, and Secretary, J. B. Musselman.

The Final Day

The final day of the convention opened with another gust of excitement when it was announced that the executive and the general board, the relations between which had been a subject of warm discussion the previous day had reached an understanding during the night. Altho it was not according to instructions as interpreted by their solicitor, the executive agreed to be subject to the general board. President Maharg feared that this would lead to no end of trouble sometime, but the convention was anxious to get on with business and after some discussion resolutions were proceeded with.

The patriotism of the Grain Growers was in evidence more than once during the session when resolutions were passed, dealing with aid for returned soldiers, the mounted police, soldiers' dependents and the protection of soldiers' rights in homesteading. In connection with the latter resolution, which aimed to debar alien enemies from taking advantage of absent soldiers, a Belgian delegate caused much laughter

and others testified to the benefits they had experienced themselves from chiropractic treatment. Mr. Inkster produced his little boy as evidence, describing the child's condition which the doctors had said was hopeless. He made a strong plea for chiropractic and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Whereas, the science of Chiropractic, for the removal of the cause of disease has been practised in this province for a number of years;

And Whereas, so many with common ailments and other ailments considered incurable by other methods have been restored to health and strength by Chiropractic;

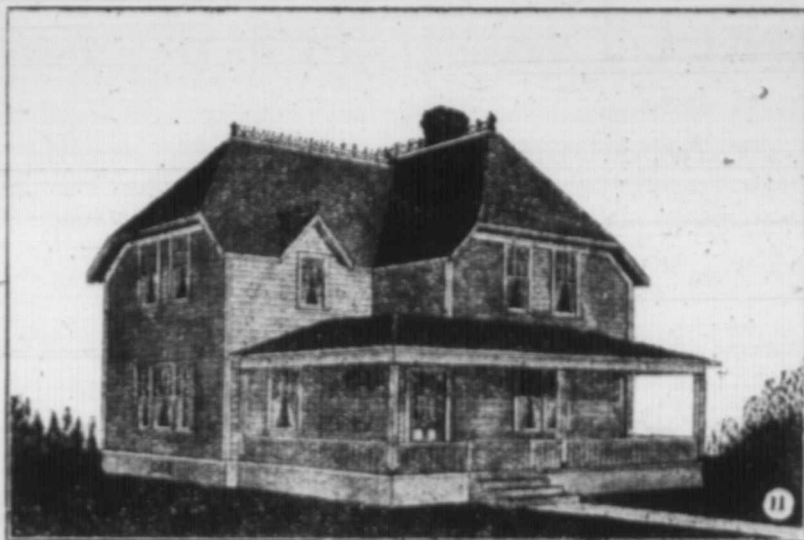
And, Whereas many Chiropractors have been unjustly prosecuted by the Medical Association to prevent Chiropractors from practising this science and the public from the privilege of using it;

And, Whereas, the public should be allowed the use of this science and at the same time be protected against unqualified practitioners;

And, Whereas, qualified Chiropractors should be protected in the practice of their science;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Legislature of this Province of Saskatchewan be asked to enact such legislation as will permit the practice of Chiropractic in this province, under such rules and regulations as will protect those qualified to practice their science, giving them equal rights with medical men in regard to the practice of the science of Chiropractic, and also give the public the necessary protection and the privilege of choosing a Chiropractor if they wish.—Carried unanimously.

Before closing at a late hour the convention passed a very hearty vote of thanks to the citizens of Moose Jaw and all those who had contributed so generously to the entertainment of the delegates.



A House of Surprises

A House Plan That is Absolutely New and Practical

None of all the house plans published by The Guide, varies as much from the commonplace everyday sort of house as does Guide House No. 11. And at that it is not just a freak design worked out for the mere sake of being different, but every variation from the ordinary adds to its usefulness as well as its interest.

One of its best features is the back entry giving access to both the back and front of the house, and making it so that the outside door does not open with a gust of air into the hot kitchen where the housewife is working.

Between the kitchen and the dining room there is a cupboard opening both ways, but if direct communication between the dining room and kitchen is desired this cupboard could be omitted and a door put in there.

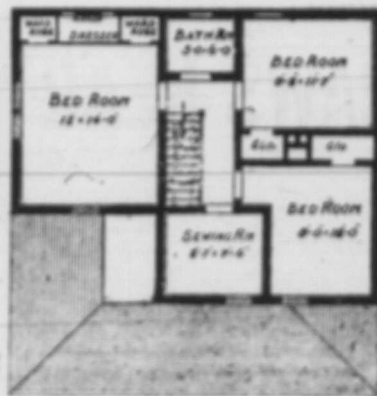
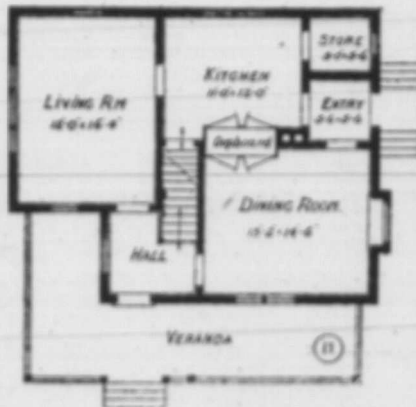
It will be noticed also that the cellar opens directly from the kitchen, thus saving the housewife many steps.

It would be very easy in this house also to change the dining and living rooms about, and put a fireplace in

ing joists 2x4. Outside walls are 16 feet high, all studding and rafters are set 16 inches on centres. The exterior walls are covered with one ply shiplap, one ply impervious sheathing paper, and finished with siding. Roof is covered with shiplap, tar paper and XXX cedar shingles, laid 5 inches to the weather. The insides of the exterior walls are covered with shiplap, one ply impervious sheathing paper, and 1x2 inch furring strips, placed 16 inches on centres. Fir laths and two coats of plaster to be applied to all walls and ceilings. First coat of plaster to be either hardwall or wood fibre plaster. The second coat composed of lime putty and No. 2 finish, trowelled to a smooth surface. All interior trim to be slash grained coast fir.

Estimate of Cost

Prices on lumber and building materials are changing all the time, so that the following estimate is only good for prices at this date. Lumber is figured basis 40 cent freight rate and



what is now marked the dining room, without adding an extra chimney. Both rooms are well proportioned and, while there is a large verandah it has been arranged so that both have plenty of light.

Upstairs, in the largest bedroom, is a very fine arrangement of dressing table and wardrobe, which needs a little explanation. The dressing table is built in, so that on each side of the mirror there is a small window. When anyone stands in front of the mirror the light from the two windows falls upon them and they can see the smallest detail of their costume. It is not often that the architecture of a house makes it possible to introduce this feature, but it is one that will add surprisingly to the comfort of the owner.

Points of Construction

The outside size of this house is 24x32x18 ft. Basement walls are 7 ft. high, 12 in. thick, composed of cement concrete. If sold stones are available, the walls should not be less than 20 inches wide. The first floor ceiling is 9 feet high; second floor ceiling is 8 feet 6 inches high. The bill of materials provides for basement posts 6x6; beams, 6x8; sills, 2x6; first and second floor joists, 2x10; verandah joists, 2x8; cell-

remaining materials f.o.b. Winnipeg. Lumber, 24,940 ft.; 16M shingles; 91M lath, f.o.b. 40c point \$ 820.00 Millwork, f.o.b. Winnipeg ... 250.00 Hardware, paper, nails, etc., f.o.b. Winnipeg 155.00 Metal goods, f.o.b. Winnipeg 45.00 Paint (Outside) f.o.b. W'peg 45.00 Cement, lime, plaster, brick, etc., f.o.b. Winnipeg 220.00

\$1,536.00

Specifications above are based on lumber as the standard material of construction. Many excellent building materials are at present on the market and any reliable make may be used instead of lumber. Thus, outside, instead of wood siding can be used either lath board and stucco finish metal siding, cement, brick, hollow brick or hollow tile; inside, wall board or metal siding may be used instead of plaster, and for the roof, metal shingles or prepared roofing materials, the basis of which is felt and asphalt.

Complete working drawings as well as a bill of materials for Guide House No. 41 can be obtained for \$1.50 from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS AND Berkshire hogs for sale. F. Colburn, Gull Lake, Sask. 7-3

HORSES

FOR SALE—CLYDE STALLION, "WANDA" (Imp.) (12324) (16200), sired by the Cawdor Cup Champion, "Oyama" (12118). Rising 8 years; weight 1850. Sure foal getter. Quiet disposition and good worker. Will take half what I paid for him as a colt to one of our largest importers and breeders. W. Barnett, Effron, Sask. 7-2

THREE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS for sale. One roan, 9 years old, weight about 1700; one black, imported, 6 years old, weight 1800; one iron grey, 3 years old, weight 1750. Cheap if sold before April 1. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alberta. 8-4

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR sale, imported and Canadian bred, first class prize winners, all of choicest breeding, any age; prize reasonable. G. Nachtgeale, North Battleford, Sask. 52-17

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK MARE RISING SIX, weight about 1,350. One black team rising four and five. Gelbings weight about 2,500. Well matched Percheron bred. Emil Anderson, Box 98, Dubou, Sask. 5-4

REGISTERED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLION for sale, rising three years old, gentle and broken to harness. Cheap for cash or would trade for part cash and registered Shorthorn heifers. M. French, Shellbrook, Sask.

TWO IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS for sale, "Iacon" (83125), eight years old, black; also "Grand View Chief" (56028), eight years old, steel grey; both registered in class A. Thos. H. Drayson, Neepawa, Manitoba. 8-3

PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE—ONE 9 years old, two 3 years old, one 2 years old. For description and prices address I. W. Cooper, Box 304, Moose Jaw, Sask. 5-4

GOOD SELECTION OF PERCHERON STALLIONS, 2 to 8 years; also choice Clyde colts and pure bred mares. Sold at reasonable prices and terms to suit. B. H. Moore, Bonanza, Sask. 6-4

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REGISTERED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS, imported and home bred, all ages, England's choicest blood. S. Pearce, Ravensburg, Sask. 6-12

SOME GOOD YOUNG IMPORTED PERCHERON and Belgian stallions; priced to sell and guaranteed. Maclean Bros., Quatrebarres, Sask.

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 231

J. H. GRAHAM—PERCHERON, BELGIAN and Hackney stallions for sale and exchange, liberal terms. Saskatoon, Sask. 211

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDENDALE stallion, rising four years. Leslie Osborne, Fleming, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDENDALE stallion, four years old. E. T. Corvill, Pilot Mound, Man. 6-4

MAIOPA PERCHERONS—NOTHING LEFT BUT 1914 studs. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 4-3

CATTLE

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHORTHORN BULL, 3 years old, roan, very quiet and sure sire. F. J. Deak, Box 3, Broadview, Sask. 6-3

D. BUSE, BRADWARDINE, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. One bull calf, also one heifer for sale. 7-2

FOR SALE—THREE ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls, about 15 months old. Apply, W. Crozier, Beaubien Hotel, Brandon.

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5c. Per Word—Per Week

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

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-ers of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. JOHN MOR-laud, Cartwright, Man. 6-10

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, 2 MONTHS, from good cow. C. Averill, Clauwilliam, Man. 8-2

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—MALES OR FE-males. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 8-12

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 711

DUROC-JERSEY REGISTERED PIGS FOR sale; fine type of quick growers and light feeders. Lennox H. Lindsay, Irricana, Alberta. 2-8

BRED SOWS AND YOUNG BOARS, REGIS-tered Duroc-Jersey, \$35 each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolsley, Sask. 7-3

WILLOW FARM DUROC-JERSEYS, BOTH sexes, all ages. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alberta. 8-3

DOGS

REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND DOG, trained, 3 years old, \$65. Bitch, 3 years old, trained and registered, \$45. Also some pure bred pups, males \$25, females \$15. Chas. Newport, Wainwright, Alta. 8-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED COLLIES, MALES, \$15; females, \$10. Registered. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 6-4

POULTRY AND EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, DANDY good breeders, 3 and 5 dollars each. Winners Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Regina, Saskatoon. Satisfaction or money refunded. John C. Longmore, White Wyandotte Specialist for over 25 years, Edmonton, Alberta. 8-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels for sale at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Baby chicks and eggs in season. Make money orders payable at Fennac, Sask. Albert Middle-ton, Keystown, Sask. 6-4

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00. WON silver cup, Provincial Poultry Show, 1917. Best pen, pair dressed chickens, dozen eggs (all breeds competing). Mrs. Joe Davis, Spy Hill, Sask. 6-3

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS (ROSE Comb) for sale, bred from prize winning stock and a heavy laying strain, \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 8-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—GOBBLERS six dollars; pullets three dollars. May hatched. Excellent stock. G. Haskell, Buffalo Head, Sask. 6-5

BARRED ROCK AND BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3 to \$5; also Pekin ducks, \$3. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolsley, Sask. 7-3

EIGHT ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Doreas Andrews strain, from exhibition pen, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 each. R. Sinclair, Grayburn, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BARRED PLY-mouth Rock cockerels, from 1916 prize winning stock of good laying strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Jas. McLaren, Bannewood, Man. 8-3

SEED TIME DRAWS NEAR

"Seed-time-and-harvest-shall-not-fail"—and each passing season the promise given of old is fulfilled. Seed time, the farmer's earliest busy season, when the return of spring sets all nature's forces to work again after their long winter's rest, is only a few short weeks away. It is then that the foundations for the year's success or failure are laid. During the next few weeks thousands of farmers will purchase their seed grain. Owing to the large areas hailed out or hit by rust or frost in 1916, the demand for good seed grain is exceptionally large. Some of the districts without seed grain are areas where good crops have been the rule for years past, and the farmers are ready to pay good prices to get the best seed available.

The Guide's 34,000 subscribers thruout the prairie provinces provide the largest and most profitable market for the disposal of seed grain produced by western farmers. Read this letter:

"I am very pleased to tell you that the advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide has already brought me enquiries for just about 15,000 bushels of seed wheat. Enquiries are still coming in. Have not received any definite orders to date, but as replies can barely have reached their destination, the selling of this wheat relies on the quality and price I am asking." REGINALD WM. SKELTON, HARTIS, P.O. Sask. February 7, 1917.

Send for particulars of our special offer to seed grain classified advertisers. It will save you money. Some of our classified advertisers are saving as high as \$3.00 on the cost of their advertising by availing themselves of this offer. It is **Free to You**. Send in this coupon with your classified advertisement today.

Special Offer to Seed Grain Advertisers

Fill Out This Coupon and Mail with Your Ad.

To The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen—I want to save money on my seed grain classified advertising by taking advantage of your special offer. Please send full particulars.

Address.....

Next.....

OSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels for quick sale; good winter laying strain; very choice; \$3.00, or \$5.00 pair. J. G. Routley, Box 60, Herschel, Sask. 8-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from imported and prize winning strain, \$3.00 each. I. A. B. Heward. Mrs. C. E. Harris, Heward, Sask. 8-2

A FEW GOOD STRONG BARRED ROCK cockerels, price \$3.00 each during February. Walter James, Rosser, Man. 5-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00, pure bred from Regal and University strains crossed. R. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 6-4

CHOICE LOT SINGLE AND ROSE COMB Dark Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00 each. C. W. Ames, Eyebrow, Sask. 6-4

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE—SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Ask for bargains. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 4-8

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM GOOD laying strain, well marked birds, \$2.50 each. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 7-3

SOME EXTRA FINE PURE BRED BARRED Rock cockerels for sale, prices on application. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 7-5

50 CENTS DOZEN CASH FOR NEW LAID EGGS. Ship to Rockwood Store, 496 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 7-2

BROWN AND WHITE R. C. LEGHORN COCK-erels for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 7-3

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM good laying stock, large, well barred, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 8-2

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED from prize winners and good layers, \$4.00 each. Joseph G. Parker, Monarch, Alta.

FOR SALE—12 FINE PURE BRED ROSE Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00 each. Jas. O. Johnston, Yellow Grass, Sask.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale at \$2.50. R. J. Manson, Box 4231, Strathcona, Alta. 8-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.50 EACH. Would exchange two. Edith Averill, Clauwilliam, Man. 8-2

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and pullets, Martin's Regal Strain, for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-4

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.50 each; also a few year old hens, \$1.50. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels for sale, from imported males, \$2.00. A. D. Zimmer, Luseland, Sask. 8-3

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. G. H. Grant, Starbuck, Sask. 5-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS FOR SALE, \$6.00. W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man. 8-3

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

NEW VICTORY OATS (43 BUS.), PRICE 75c per bus. cleaned. Pure Wisconsin No. 5 Barley (52 1/4 bus.), \$1.25 cleaned. Spelts (43 bus.) weight 52 lb. per bus., \$1.25 bus. Average yield last two years given in brackets. Bags extra on all grain. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

REGISTERED MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—From our best strains. In sealed bags, 2 bushels each, \$2.50 per bushel f.o.b. Indian Head, bags 8 cents per bushel extra. Cash with order. Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co., Indian Head, Sask. 7-2

2,500 BUSHELS SEED WHEAT, GROWN FROM government seed on summerfallow and new breaking, yielding 40 and 35 bushels per acre respectively in 1916. Car lots \$1.90 per bushel f.o.b. Saskatoon. Roland Keevil, O'Malley, Sask. 7-3

O.A.C. NO. 72 OATS, THE OATS WHICH TOOK Ontario by storm, pure, bright, recombined Alberta seed; official germination 98%; prices at Jenner, Alta., 80 cents, with sacks 90 cents. Samples on request. H. O. Klinek, Redcliffe, Alta. 8-2

PRAIRIE FLOWER SEED POTATOES, WITH proper cultivation yield 300 to 500 bushels per acre, \$1.40 per bushel, sacked. Orders received until March 15. Quarter cash with order, balance when potatoes are wanted. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alberta. 8-3

SAUNDER'S HYBRID APPLES, BRED ESPE-cially for the northwest, year olds 35 cents. Hardy raspberries, strawberries, currants, ornamentals, windbreak trees, sweet clover seed. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man.

FOR SALE—3,000 BUSHELS OF BANNER oats, grown from Steele, Briggs seed, yielding 100 bushels per acre, testing 90% in 4 days. Price 60 cents per bushel f.o.b. Yorkton. Robert Stevenson, Box 243, Yorkton, Sask. 7-4

PROF. BOLLEY'S WILY RESISTANT FLAX. Best for yield and quality. No noxious weeds. \$3.50 bushel, sacks included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Eureka Puff-green Seed Farm, Waskada, Man. 7-3

BANNER OATS—FREE FROM NOXIOUS weeds and cleaned; second crop from Steele, Briggs "Grows from Registered Seed." 70 cents per bushel f.o.b. C.N. or C.P., bags extra. Wm. A. Kennedy, Conquest, Sask. 7-4

FOR SALE—TWO CARLOADS OF PURE CLEAN seed oats, Garton's twenty-two. For particulars apply to A. C. MacGregor, Box 88, Saltcoats, Sask. 4-5

PURE CLEAN NEW MARKET OATS, SECOND year from seed houses, 99% germination in six days, 80 cents a bushel at Biggar. Harry Fisher, Biggar, Sask. 7-2

I WANT FIFTY BUSHELS OF THE VERY best spring rye, suitable for growing good hay. E. F. Hardy, Laird, Sask.

COCK-strain; outley; 8-2
RELS, \$3.00 each; 8-2
ROCK quarry; 5-4
\$2.00, strains; 6-4
OMB each; 6-4
OMB Bank; 4-8
GOOD each; 7-3
RED ation; 7-5
GGS, Ave.; 7-2
OCK-rville; 7-3
ROM 30 to; 8-2
RED each.
ONE each.
IELS 4231; 8-2
ACH, Clau; 8-2
IELS sale; 8-4
TON hens.
CK, 12.00; 8-3
ELA, 5-4
LE, 8-3
The arley bus; yield a on ster;
AT—chubs bags rder; lead 7-2
OM new acre abel ley; 7-2
OK seed rious nts; off; 8-2
ITH per cool day; 8-3
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ER Sing; 7-4
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AL, sds; lton; wll; 7-3
UN sds; nts; 7-4
AN lars; sta; 4-5
ND sds; cry; 7-2
RY

SIBERIAN COSSACK ALFALFA SEED, \$1.20 per lb. White sweet clover seed, 25 cents per lb.; this price is for a quick sale. R. McLarn, Maymont, Sask. 7-2
MARQUIS SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—WELL cleaned. Won prize at Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatoon. Price \$2.25 per bushel, including bags. W. Avast, Hughton, Sask. 7-2
FOR SALE—CARLOAD MARQUIS WHEAT. I took 2nd prize for wheat at Seed Fair, Saskatoon. Price \$1.55 per bushel. A. Lewis, Vanseoy, Sask. 7-3
PURE RECLEANED BANNER OATS FOR SALE 70 cents bushel, bags extra. Satisfaction guaranteed. No car lots. C. Christensen, Holden, Alberta. 7-2
WANTED—A QUANTITY OF PURE MARQUIS seed wheat, also Banner oats. Send samples and prices to Oliver Dunn, Sec'y Alexander Grain Growers, Alexander, Man. 7-2
FOR SALE—PURE BROME GRASS SEED, 12 cents a lb., including sacks. Also 1/4 section of good wheat land. Albert McGregor, Keyes, Man. 7-3
FOR SALE—ONE CAR CHOICE AMERICAN Banner oats, 65 cents bushel f.o.b. Elstow. Sample on request. James Rugg, Elstow, Sask. 8-2
RYE GRASS SEED—BEST HAY IN THE West. Full instructions on how to sow with each order; \$7.50 per hundred. E. Aikman, Wadena, Sask. 8-3
FOR SALE—UPLAND GROWN EVERLASTING Grimm alfalfa and Chancelon sweet clover seed by reliable grower. John Fredrick, Sturgis, South Dakota. 8-3
WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE, \$5.50 per hundred. Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00 and \$2.50. T. W. Burns, Stoughton, Sask. 8-3
WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED AND TIMOTHY, 8 cents per pound; bags 25 cents. First prize in sheaf. F. J. Scully, 10328 122nd St., Edmonton, Alta. 8-5
LET'S BUY OUR SEEDS FROM HARRIS McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. Catalog on request.
WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—FROM THE old reliable stand. Write for price and sample. James Strang, Balduf, Man. 2-12
BROME GRASS SEED FOR SALE, 10 CENTS per pound, sacks included. J. E. Brinkworth, Balduf, Man. 5-5
NO. 1 CLEAN PREMIST SEED FLAX, \$1.50 bushel, bags free. Sample on request. Box 54, Esterhazy, Sask. 5-5
NO. 1 MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE, \$2.00 per bushel; \$1.50 by carload. Sample on request. J. M. Mark, Perdue, Sask. 6-3
WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT DOLLARS per hundred. John G. Corbett, Goodlands, Man. 6-5
SEED BARLEY FOR SALE, SIX ROWED, free from noxious weeds, one dollar per bushel, sacks included. J. Waldron, Elbow, Sask. 6-3
SEED WANTED—CAR LOT GOLD RAIN, Seger or Victory oats. Box 1, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 6-4
O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, \$1.25 TO \$1.50 BUSHEL, according to quantity. One Northern wheat, \$1.95. J. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 6-4
MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, \$2.00 PER BUSHEL, cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Send stamp for sample. O. H. Woods, Alvirie, Alta. 7-2
WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS per pound cleaned and sacked. E. J. Conde, Carleton, Sask. 7-4
MARQUIS WHEAT, 1 NORTHERN, PRICE and sample on request. A. M. Crofford, Delisle, Sask. 7-3
GOOD CLEAN SEED FLAX, \$1.90 BUSHEL, bags free. Sample on request. Box 139, Francis, Sask. 8-2
FARMERS, GROW YOUR OWN HAY. WESTERN rye grass seed, \$7.50 per 100. Sutherland Clark, Pontois, Sask.
FOR SALE—ONE CAR NUMBER ONE PURE, cleaned Marquis seed wheat, price \$2.00 per bushel. C. J. Lundy, Riverhurst, Sask. 8-2
FLAX SEED, NO. 1, RAISED ON NEW LAND, \$1.25 per bushel. Also Timothy seed for sale. Jas. Bouchard, Elm, Man.
FOR SALE—PREMIST SEED FLAX, \$1.90 per bushel, sacked. Geo. Ross, Custer, Alta. 8-2
SEED OATS FOR SALE, 13 CENTS BUSHEL. Johann Frensch, Elbourne, Sask. 7-4
TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE. WRITE FOR particulars. Louis Weller Vera, Sask. 4-9
SEED OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, SAMPLES mailed. William Andrews, Bardett, Alberta. 7-2

FARM LANDS

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. grant lands. Title to same reverted in United States by act of Congress, dated June 9, 1915. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and agricultural lands. Containing some of the best lands left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc., postpaid one dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon. 8-13
FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$500.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

325 ACRES—EXCELLENT GRAIN OR STOCK farm, 15 miles from Winnipeg, fronts Red River on Meridian Road. 105 acres summer/fallow, 70 acres hay. C.N.R. station 1/2 mile; near school. For rent for term of years on shares or cash payment. Good chance for right party. Apply Blackburn & Mills, 535 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 5-4
FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OFFICIAL 112 page book, "Vacant Government Lands," lists and describes every acre in every county in U.S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1916 Diagrams and Tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 75, St. Paul, Minn.
FOR RENT, WITH OPTION OF BUYING, 480 acres, Manitoba, 110 acres summer/fallow. For full particulars address 675 26 Ave. East, South Vancouver, B.C.
FARMS WITH HORSES, CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS; genuine bargains; our catalog free Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 52-3
640 ACRES IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE at a bargain, also stock and implements. H. O. Tobianson, Kellar, Sask.
408 ACRES UNBROKEN SASKATCHEWAN, near Jamin. Thirteen dollars acre; easy terms. Address owner, A. W. Hodgson, Nelson, B.C. 8-3
FOR RENT OR SALE—3 GOOD FARMS, 100, 320, 800 acres. H. S. Jensen, Viking, Alta. 7-2
FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT ON EASY TERMS. For particulars apply R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 5-4
A FEW GOOD FARMS TO RENT. WADDINGTON & Cronk, Auctioneers, Alameda, Sask. 5-5
LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.
LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, SALT, CEMENT and sugar, car lots, lowest wholesale prices. Barb wire, any quantity. The first here to sell direct from factory to farmer. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 7-1
FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMARAC and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.
PRICES WANTED ON WILLOW AND OTHER fence posts. L. H. Keppel, Sask. Secretary, Keppel Co-operative Association Limited, Keppel, Sask.
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS
MAKE YOUR BUTTER MORE ATTRACTIVE. Get from 1c. to 2c. more for every pound you make by using Gulland's Improved Butter Mould. Four prints, one operation. Simplicity itself. Strongly made. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Full instructions. Patent pending. Gulland, 275 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 7-2
SHAND COAL—BEST FOR PLOWING, kitchen stoves or furnaces. Buy while shipping lasts. Write for car lot prices. Saskatchewan Coal, Brick & Power Ltd., Box 210 Estevan, Sask. 8-1
FARMERS, STOCKMEN, LIVERYMEN, MAKE your own stock food and condition powders. Superior to anything on the market and half the cost. Both recipes \$1.00. W. Young, Mannville, Alta.
MAN WANTS TO HANDLE farm team for the season. References given and required. Write, stating wages, Prairie Farmer, West Summerland, B.C. 8-2
WANTED—GOOD GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER, middle aged preferred, to keep house on farm. State wages wanted. Steady work for right party. H. S. Gerken, Cabot, Sask. 8-2
GAS ENGINEER, EXPERIENCED, WANTS position in Alberta or Saskatchewan. Plumbing, thorough, repair work. Write A. Evans, 524 Mutual Block, Edmonton, Alberta. 8-3
KODAK FINISHING—SAMPLE ROLL RETURNED free with price list. Anderson, Photographer, Saskatoon.
FARM MACHINERY
NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLESOME cream separator for a 500 lb. high grade new machine with latest improvements. Special trade proposition offered. Write, Dickinson-Held Separator Co., 80 Lombard St., Winnipeg. 8-1
FOR SALE—SIX FURROW AVERY POWER lift engine gang in good condition. Also complete Gas-Scout threshing outfit. Double cylinder steam engine, 28-60 separator. Will sell cheap for cash. Box 2, Neville, Sask.
FOR SALE—P.O. ENGINE GANG, USED VERY little, 5 beaker bottom, 6 stubble bottom, 14 inch. Price \$350. Good as new. Fred Wimer, Camox, Sask. 7-3
PATENTS AND LEGAL
BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnarc, K.C. W. H. Trueman, LL.B., Ward Hollands, T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Offices, 505-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4782.
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. PATENT SOLICITORS—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7-1
PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN. EGERTON E. Case, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free. 5-1
TURNBULL & GOETZ, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, etc., 715-714 McCollom-Hill Building, Regina, Sask. 5-1
RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask. 48-1



"399 of 400 Farmers Report Success" —Prof. V. W. Jackson.

Kill-Em-Quick GOPHER POISON

The Time-Tested, Guaranteed Gopher Killer

Unbiased, Convincing Evidence

Manitoba, Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd., 188 Logan Ave., Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs:

My Field Representative, Mr. Kitzler, has given your gopher poison (Kill-Em-Quick), and several other gopher poisons, field tests and reports having found Kill-Em-Quick the most efficient and entirely satisfactory.

And of the four hundred letters which I received this summer, from farmers who had tried your poison on our advice, and with our assistance, all but one reported having satisfactory results.

We are therefore prepared to recommend Kill-Em-Quick as an effective gopher poison next year.

Yours sincerely,

V. W. Jackson
Professor of Biology

The claims we have made for Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison are facts. Here is authority that nobody can get around,—the word of a man whose business it is to know,—Professor Jackson of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Read his letter again.

This fact is proven—Kill-Em-Quick will save your grain. It will kill gophers. In fact, the profits of over 6,000,000 acres of Canadian grain were saved by Kill-Em-Quick in 1916.

Which will you raise—rain or Gophers?

Grain is more profitable than gophers. Then raise grain!

One cent an acre spent for Kill-Em-Quick will convert your gopher losses, which amount to as much as the cost of your seed grain or more, into profits. Can you afford not to use it?

Get Kill-Em-Quick—your druggist can supply you. If he cannot we ship direct upon the receipt of the price. 40-acre size, 50c; 100-acre size, \$1.00. Guarantee printed on each package—money back if it fails. Send for Free Gopher Book.

Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.
Dept. B Winnipeg, Canada

CREDIT AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, Mar. 7, 1917

62 HEAD PERCHERON AND CLYDE work mares and geldings.
30 HEAD CLYDE AND PERCHERON COLTS, yearlings and two-year-olds.
22 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS IN CALF. Also a number of yearling heifers and one- and two-year-old steers.
REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, 4 years old.
30 BERKSHIRE PIGS, 20 BROOD SOWS.

Also a new Ford Car, Household Effects and full line of Farm Machinery. Terms arranged on purchases over \$50. Cattle and Pigs cash. Sale will be held on the farm of the owner, Section 4-9-15, 4 miles north of Shaunavon, Sask. For further information write the Auctioneer.

V. E. Fennell (Auctioneer) Shaunavon, Sask. **Henry Nelson** (Owner) Shaunavon, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN SALES

Combination Auction Sales of Pure-Bred Cattle and Horses, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle and Horse Breeders' Associations, will be held next spring as follows:

REGINA—Cattle Sale, March 14th. Horse Sale, March 15th
SASKATOON—Joint Sale of Horses and Cattle, March 21st
(Not a two-day sale, as previously announced)

Freight on cattle purchased at these sales, \$3.00 per head; horses \$1.00 per head, to any point in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Bulls can be supplied on a quarter or half cash basis, balance December, 1917 and 1918, respectively, at 5 per cent. under the terms of the Saskatchewan Livestock Purchase and Sale Act. For particulars address:

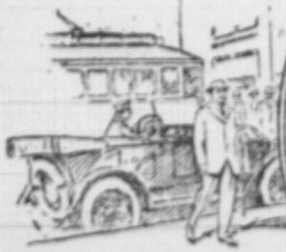
P. F. BREDT, Secretary, Saskatchewan Live Stock Association, Regina, Sask.

DENTISTS
DR. DEYON, DENTAL SPECIALIST, 138 1/2 Ave. East, Calgary. 49-12

OPTICIANS
SASKATOON OPTICAL CO., SASKATOON, Sask. Specialists in eye examination and fitting glasses. 51-12

Big Ben

A Westclox Alarm



6 a.m.—

There's Success in His Wake

BIG BEN at six a. m. for the big man of business—who knows the luxury of ample time—who's up before duty insists. Try Big Ben in the business of living. Set him a little ahead.

To get your salary up, a year of Big Ben get-ups is better than a pull

with the Boss. You'll like Big Ben face to face. He's seven inches tall, spunky, neighborly—down-right good.

Big Ben is six times factory tested. At your dealer's, \$2.50 in the United States, \$1.50 in Canada. Sent prepaid on receipt of price if your dealer doesn't stock him.

Windsor folk build more than three million alarms a year—and build them well. All wheels are assembled by a special process—patented, of course. Result—accuracy, low friction, long life.

LaSalle, Ill., U.S.A. Western Clock Co. Makers of Westclox

Other Watches: Baby Ben, Pocket Ben, America, Biggs, King-Moore, Locket and Jeweled

Our February Discounts Mean Tremendous Savings

And these discounts we are offering today mean to you a saving of from 50% to 60% on next season's values. The sales of unmanufactured furs in the principal fur markets of the world warrant us in saying so—for they show just such advances as we have indicated—and prices which rule today in unmanufactured furs for a twelvemonth—and bear in mind, too, that Fairweather's Furs are being shown today in styles that will be the vogue next season and are sold to you with an absolute guarantee.

Men's Fur Coats

Black Dog-Lined Coats, with Russian Otter notch collars and fine soft Black Dog linings. Black Kersey cloth shell. Regular \$45.00, for **\$28.50**

Silver Wombat Coats, very durable wearing fur, deep shawl collar, lined with heavy quilted linings, reinforced at all strain points. Special Clearing at **\$35.00**

Mountain Bear and Yukon Beaver Coats, very warm, inexpensive coats. Special value at \$35.00. Clearing at **\$27.50**

Ooon Coats, made from dark, uniform skins, lined with good quilted farmers' satin with high storm collar. Regular \$85.00, for **\$59.00**

Fine Dark Hair Beaver Coat, with select natural Labrador Otter shawl collar. Lined with high-grade skinner satin. Regular \$350.00, for **\$233.50**

Natural Muskrat Lined Coats, in good wearing black cloth shells, collar and lapels of Russian Otter. Regular \$45.00, for **\$33.50**

Ladies' Fur Coats

Ladies' Dropped Muskrat Coats, in beautiful stripe effect, with deep border, extra wide storm collar, lined with best quality satin. Reg. \$90.00, for **\$133.50**

Fur-Lined Coats, with good black broadcloth tailor-made shells, Muskrat lining, Bee Nink or Alaska hable collar and lapels or shawl styles. Worth \$125.00, for **\$62.50**

Muskrat Coats, 50 inches long, made from backs of dark, pliable skins; high blizzard storm collar, deep cuffs. Heavy satin linings of best grade. Regular \$125.00, for **\$87.50**

Fur Sets

Fine Mink Marmot Set, stole in wide shoulder effect, trimmed with heads, tails and paws. Large pillow muff trimmed to match. Set, Reg. \$19.50, for **\$13.00**

Natural Wolf Sets, including large two-skin stole with natural trimming. Fancy pillow muff to match. Reg. \$23.00, for **\$22.00**

Red Fox Sets, Stoles in shaped and straight animal effect. Trimmed with heads, tails and paws. Silk and fur lining. Fancy or round muff to match. Regular \$50.00, for **\$33.50**

MAIL ORDER GUARANTEE

We insist that you be absolutely satisfied. If desired, goods will be shipped C.O.D., subject to your approval. If they are not entirely satisfactory when they arrive, return them at our expense—we pay charges both ways.

Fairweather & Co. Limited

297-299 Portage Ave. Department C Winnipeg

The Women's Convention

Continued from Page 14

Work of Equal Franchise Board

Mrs. F. Lawton, president of the Provincial Equal Franchise Board, sketched briefly the work of the board during the past year, and indicated what she considered would be practical lines of work for the future.

Altho the Equal Franchise Board had decided not to enter into any very active work until after the war, the importance of the referendum on the liquor stores last fall had caused them to depart from this resolution and to put an organizer in the field for two months. Mrs. Lawton was deeply gratified by the result of that campaign.

She spoke of the necessity of working for the Federal franchise and to get women on school and fair boards.

Resolutions Passed

Resolutions were brought before the convention and passed as follows:

Resolved, that medical certificates of health be required by both sexes before a marriage license be issued.

Resolved, that legislation be asked for granting the franchise to women.

Resolved, that the Women Grain Growers' Association undertake to get more efficient help for farm women.

Resolved, that each women's section of the Grain Growers' Association endeavor to co-operate with their municipality in acquiring a district nurse.

Resolved, that we, the Women Grain Growers, ask that the Department of Education make compulsory the proper fencing of school grounds as a protection for children in stormy weather.

Resolved, that this convention put itself on record as condemning the Hudson Bay Company for shipping liquor into Saskatchewan against the well-known public opinion of the province, and that it regards the conduct of this company as a rank act of discourtesy in continuing the sale of intoxicants.

Resolved, that whereas those who die intestate cause unnecessary suffering to those left behind, that this convention suggest that making wills be discussed by Women's Sections.

Resolved, that whereas three children lost their lives in the Qu'Appelle district at a time of storm because of having to use outdoor closets, that the Women's Sections endeavor to interest school boards in establishing sanitary closets.

Whereas there is a lamentable lack of medical aid and nursing facilities in rural districts, and, whereas, great difficulty is being experienced in overcoming the situation; therefore, in order, that definite knowledge may hasten the remedy, be it resolved that we request the provincial government to make an immediate survey of existing conditions and give the widest publicity to the report.

Whereas, the loss to the nation incurred by the sale of eggs and poultry of an inferior quality amounts to many millions of dollars, and, whereas, our province is now in a position to more adequately supply the great demand for poultry and eggs; therefore, be it resolved, that we ask for Dominion legislation requiring the sale of eggs and poultry on a quality basis.

Resolved, that this convention request the Extension Department of the University to take up the matter of loaning to rural districts pocket libraries, material for debates, outlines for studies and lantern slides.

Resolved, that the best interests of our children, community, province and Empire can best be served by granting the municipal franchise to the wives and daughters of ratepayers.

Resolved, that legislation be asked for granting homesteads to women.

Resolved, that medical examinations be enforced in schools.

Resolved, that the Department of Education be requested to amend teachers' contracts and regulations so as to require the attendance of the teacher during the noon hour.

Resolved, that the Grain Growers' Association urge the establishment of co-operative bakeries and laundries and that the co-operative elevator companies be asked to consider the matter in connection with using the power from their elevators.

Election of Officers

By a very flattering unanimous vote of the convention Mrs. J. McNaughtan, of Piche, was returned to the office of president, tho she at first refused to stand, feeling that perhaps a change of officers would be better. Mrs. S. V. Haight was also returned to the office of first vice-president.

Directors were appointed as follows: 1, Mrs. Morgan, Aquadell; 2, Mrs. Klink, Pangman; 3, Mrs. G. E. Noggle, Estevan; 4, Mrs. Ida McNeal, Expanse; 5, Mrs. Bowen, Wapella; 6, Mrs. Robertson, Zealandia; 7, Mrs. W. H. Friith, Birmingham; 8, Mrs. D. J. Christie, Bladworth; 9, Mrs. Alex. Wallace, Guernsey; 10, Mrs. M. Rooke, Togo; 11, Mrs. Blades, Battleford; 12, Mrs. W. H. Gange, Prince Albert; 13, Mrs. B. R. Pratt, Senlac; 14, Mrs. Mitchell, Neidpath; 15, Mrs. Hollis, Shaunavon; 16, Mrs. Taylor, Dinsmore.

Directors at large: Mrs. F. Riggall, Eyebrow; Mrs. C. Flatt, Tantallon; Mrs. F. E. Shepherd, Stalwart.

EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE CONVENTION

Following the precedent of so many organizations the Political Educational League of Manitoba held its annual convention during bonspiel week when so many people were gathering into the city for other purposes.

Representatives were present from Roaring River, Cypress River, Holland, Elmwood, Central, St. Johns, Laura Secord, Weston and Fort Rouge Branches.

The treasurer's report showed that \$1,228.08 were taken in during the year and that there had been an expenditure of \$935.03, leaving a balance in the bank of \$273.05.

The presidents of the different branches presented reports of the work of their societies for the past year, and the report of the work of the Winnipeg District Executive was presented by Mrs. Luther Holling.

The convention went on record as being absolutely opposed to limiting the franchise to Canadian and British born women.

Resolutions were passed endorsing National Service, asking for the equalizing of pensions, that intoxicants be removed from the reach of Canadian soldiers overseas, and to urge upon the government the necessity of establishing and maintaining homes for returned soldiers who had no one to depend upon for care.

Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Luther Holling; First Vice-president, Mrs. M. Stockwin, Holland; Second Vice-president, Dr. A. G. Sinclair; Recording Secretary, Mrs. James Munroe; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. M. Harrison; and Treasurer, Mrs. F. H. Paulley. Dr. Mary Crawford and Mrs. A. V. Thomas were appointed to the Dominion equal franchise board.

SUFFERING IN BELGIUM

A picture of suffering in Belgium can be drawn by contrasting the Prussian display of pomp and luxury with the misery and dejection of the Belgians. The chief circumstances of the day to these poor people is the hour when they assemble to draw their scant rations, three slices of bread and a bowl of soup. This is at once their breakfast, dinner, tea and supper—just enough to keep them from starvation. Mr. Gray, a member of the Relief Commission in Belgium, feeling ashamed of the fact that he was getting better food than the people he was there to help, decided that he would live on regular canteen fare. He began to draw his rations with the rest of the population, and stayed with it for just one week. At the end of that time he had lost more than five pounds in weight, and he was so under-nourished that he was reduced to about 50 per cent. of efficiency. However, with seven millions to feed the present rations cannot be increased. Indeed, they will have to be reduced unless all do their utmost to help out Belgium during these darkest days of her history. Everybody not bearing arms should make some sacrifice. Send another contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund, 290 Garry Street, Winnipeg, or thru The Guide, and it will be duly acknowledged.

Manitoba Home Economics

The Provincial Home Economics Societies Held a Very Successful Gathering

Two hundred and fifty women, keenly interested in the work of the Home Economics Societies of Manitoba, held one of their most successful conventions last week. Papers and addresses were inspiring and business sessions lively. Matters of local, of national, and of international interest were discussed, and many resolutions bearing on questions agreed upon, and questions needing further consideration, were passed, or merely discussed. Work for the next convention was partly outlined.

The decision that will be the most far reaching in its influence on the province, was, that during the coming summer, conventions will be held in the three districts, into which the province is divided, the district conventions to be held at some centre decided upon by the women of the district, and the speakers to be taken from the Home Economics Members in the district, where the convention is held. It was also suggested that the members of the Home Economics Board should be appointed at these conventions.

The resolutions passed, covered approval of national service with a national government and conscription of wealth by a graduated income tax; the abolition of the rural school boards, their place to be taken by municipal school boards with at least two women members; a protest against the liquor traffic in the old land which places temptation in the way of Canadian boys; and a request that the shipping of liquor from one province of Canada to the others be stopped, also the circulation of liquor advertisements. Resolutions were passed asking the government to limit the sale of ice cream and feed cake as a war measure, and also to have the hours and food of nurses in training investigated. It was decided to ask the Political Educational League to hold over the amendments proposed by it for a year, that every society may have an opportunity to study the laws, with the aid of a lawyer, with a view to being prepared next year to state definitely what amendments would best meet the needs of the country women. Another resolution asked that the Home Economics Societies doing the work of Horticultural Societies and Agricultural Societies be given the government grants that would under other circumstances go to the organization doing that work.

Over-Organization

Much protest was heard at the convention about over-organization. Many women stated, that in most small towns, and in rural districts all the public work that the women might take up could be done by one organization, and that, the Home Economics Society. If the work was divided between two or three societies it would mean two or three half dead and half alive societies, and not one real good organization that gathered all the women together, and enabled them to do most effectively any work undertaken. Whoever struck this note during the convention received hearty applause.

It was estimated that over \$15,000 was expended for patriotic purposes during the past year, and this amount gave no idea of the work done by the women members of the Home Economics Societies for in many places other organizations did the war work, and the H.E.S. women worked in the other organizations and their contribution was counted in the returns of other organizations.

Two of the most notable addresses of the convention were those given by Mrs. McBeath of Headingly, and Dr. Stuart Fraser of the Public Health Department of the government. Dr. Fraser gave some examples of the indifference of parents in the province in regard to human life, when that human life had no economic value. The children are naturally the worst sufferers in this regard. Parents do not, in many cases, value the child as highly as the crop, and mothers and children have died from neglect, as the place of the mother is easily filled. Dr. Fraser said

the worst cases he mentioned were not those of foreigners, for he found the foreigners most interested in the work and very anxious to learn what they should do along the lines of public health.

The doctor mentioned one school visited by the nurses, where forty per cent. of the children had defective vision. He said the cause was a poorly lighted school house, and he emphasized the fact that if education is made compulsory, then it should be made compulsory to provide a proper school house the proper surroundings for the children.

Education is the only thing to remedy the conditions the nurses and doctors are finding, education in good citizenship. People will hide cases of infectious diseases and send children out of the home to the school to infect the whole school, quite regardless of the fact that infectious disease gathers force as it goes along, and their selfishness may rob their neighbors of money, and time and possibly life itself. Dr. Fraser emphasized the fact that a country never stands still. Either it goes forward or backward. In this matter of public health, if an imperishable monument is to be erected to the men who are giving their lives for the country, the only imperishable monument there can be is a country worthy of the sacrifice they are making, then this country must go ahead in public ideals and it can only advance if there is planted in the individuals a sense of public duty.

Mrs. McBeath of Headingly, a woman like General Booth, seventy years young, gave a paper on canning and marketing of produce that should be in the hands of every woman in the country, farm woman and city woman. Mrs. McBeath said that the farm women too often do not count the cost of production and offer their goods on the market below what it costs to produce them. Women must learn to sell wisely and also to buy wisely. There are women who when they have a bad churning of butter send it to the store and as the merchant cannot afford to offend them, he cuts down the price of the good butter that is offered in his store to recompense himself for his loss on the bad butter. Also when women are packing eggs for the market, too often if they need one more to fill the case, they put in a doubtful one, and that one bad one comes back like a boomerang and knocks down the price of all the others. Honesty in business pays, as well for the city woman who also fails sometimes to count the cost of production of the goods she seeks to get below that price. Then this failure to count the cost of production leads to many prices being asked by farm women, some asking too much and others not enough. Because of this, the city women realizing there is no standard, naturally think the country women are trying to put on all the traffic will bear, and sometimes a little more. Co-operation, Mrs. McBeath pointed out was the road to success. If some district that can get a good market for eggs sells eggs at a reasonable price, and keeps up the standard, the place will get a reputation for being honest in its methods and will have a steady business. It is the same in marketing other kinds of produce. Get known for being business-like and business will come.

Mrs. McBeath made suggestions, quite new to some when she pointed out the advantage of the parcel post system for marketing farm produce. In this country the distance allowed for the first cost in sending a parcel is not enough, but even as it is, this method might be used to greater advantage. In the United States there was a campaign with the slogan: "From farm to table," that so increased the work of the post office department that refrigerators were put in the trains and the parcel post system has meant money in the pockets of producers and consumers.

Another thing mentioned by Mrs. McBeath was the value of advertising

Automatic Grain Pickler



The only machine on the market with Turbine principle, ensuring every kernel thoroughly soaked with pickle. Fully guaranteed. Easy, quiet running. Automatic in its action. Capacity 125 to 135 bushels per hour.

Made in galvanized steel for formalin, copper for bluestone. Substantially built, but light in weight.

PRICES ARE ADVANCING. Order at once and secure the advantage of a Special Price for Cash and Immediate Shipment.

Guarantee Your Seed Free From Smut

Cushman Motor Works of Canada

LIMITED

Builders of light weight, high-grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work

Dept. D, Whyte Ave. and Vine St., Winnipeg

HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET



No Other Value Like This on the Market Today!

Only the enormous sales of Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets make possible the low price that the factory has authorized us to offer. Nothing else does it.

Others have had to increase their prices. And if fewer Hoosiers were made they would cost more than any. Because Hoosier's lifetime standard of construction, its beauty and convenience excel all other cabinets that we know. It's the choice of domestic science experts, cooking schools and more than a million women.

FREE Trial — Freight Paid

As evidence of our faith, we offer to ship you one of these wonderful step-savers and pay the freight. We will even go farther. We will give you the broadest guarantee ever made on any kitchen cabinet—Your money all back if you are not delighted.

Send This Coupon

This coupon is not an order. We will not ship the cabinet until you ask us to. All we want is your name and address so we can mail you, absolutely free, a copy of the latest Hoosier catalog. It tells all about the five new Hoosier models. Gives our very low price, etc. Interesting, valuable and handy to have in the kitchen. Get this book at once. Send the coupon.

Exclusive Vital Features

The part that makes the cabinet a real helper—that saves you time, health and steps—is exclusively the Hoosier idea. Six of its chief advantages are:

- 1 The All-Metal Glass Front Floor Bin.
- 2 The Gear-Driven Shaker Flour Sifter.
- 3 Revolving Center Splice Jar Rack.
- 4 Ingenious, Big-Capacity Sugar Bin.
- 5 Scientific Arrangement—most used articles nearest.
- 6 Doors with handy trays for stenals or new Roll Doors.

Places for 400 articles all within arm's reach. Forty labor-saving inventions ready for instant use. See them in catalog.

THE HOOSIER STORE, Dept. C 287 Donald St., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Send free, postpaid, your illustrated catalog of the latest HOOSIER Kitchen Cabinets, low prices and free trial offer.

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Address.....

The Hoosier Store
Dept. C, 287 Donald St.
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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.

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 90-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 those who told me 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.

Take Off Your Hat To THE MYERS PUMPS HAY TOOLS DOOR HANGERS

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

F. E. MYERS & BRO.
ASHLAND, OHIO

Ashland Pump and Hay Tool Works



By Hay Unloading Tools we mean Hay Unloaders, Forks, Slings, Pulleys—all the tools necessary for unloading hay, grain, peas, beans, etc., from the wagon onto the rack or into the mow. Our Door Hangers comprise a complete line of plain and adjustable Stayon Door Hangers, with plain or covered track, for use on garage, barn and warehouse doors.

J. H. ASHDOWN HARDWARE CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Distributors, Western Canada

Co-operation

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

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY, GLADSTONE, MAN.



on sign boards. This of course is valuable only for those living on automobile roads, but for them a constant source of income may be obtained in this way if they sell merely the most ordinary things on the farm such as buttermilk, cream, berries, fresh vegetables, etc.

Horticultural and Home Economics

Thursday morning the joint meeting of the Horticultural Society and the Home Economics Societies was held, and was one of the most enjoyable of the convention. Flowers are a never-failing source of joy to women, and perhaps they get nearer to the hearts of country women than to city women, for their lives are lived nearer the heart of nature. At any rate, the papers on flower shows, on house plants and on perennials, and the illustrations receive the greatest attention and after each paper someone moved that the paper be published and put in the hands of all the members of both organizations, and such is to be done.

During the week in papers and addresses, too numerous to mention, nearly every side of life was touched, the school perhaps coming in for the major part of the attention. On the matter of education women feel strongly and the need of a change in present methods appears to have struck everyone.

The social life of the convention was not neglected. Lady Aikins received the members of the Home Economics Societies and their friends on Tuesday afternoon at Government House. On Wednesday, Mrs. Reynolds entertained all the delegates at afternoon tea, and for the rest of Wednesday, everyone was the guest of the Agricultural College.

The T. Eaton Company entertained all members of the convention at tea on Thursday afternoon, and the banquet hall of the Fort Garry Hotel was given free by the management for the meetings.

SLAVERY IN BELGIUM

"Het Volk," of Amsterdam, the official organ of the Dutch-Socialist party, reports (November 18, 1916) how, on November 11, 1916, the whole staff of the Willebroek paper mill were set upon and raided by the Germans: "On Saturday, about 3 p.m.," states the Dutch newspaper, "the Nayer Paper Mille at Willebroek, was entirely surrounded by the German troops. A train, entirely formed of cattle wagons, was shoved up along the siding opposite the main outgates. Nobody was allowed to enter nor to leave. A German officer, escorted by a certain number of privates, entered the mill and commanded all the employees, foremen, and operators to dress up and go down into the large rear yard. Protests were useless. Everyone had to submit. They were led out by groups of twenty men at a time and put into the empty cars. The whole factory staff, then at work in that mill, some 250 men all told, were then shipped away towards an unknown country.

"The older men, however, were excepted, and these were left to go down to the village to impart the sad news to the village folks, who were prostrated on hearing the unexpected report. Most of the operatives had only their working suits, and none of them were allowed to go home to even get the strictest necessary furnishings." This entire village, now only inhabited by old men, women and children, is thrown on the mercy of the Belgian Relief Fund, which cannot save them from starvation except with our help. Subscriptions will be gratefully acknowledged by the joint treasurers of the Belgian Relief Fund, 290 Garry Street, Winnipeg, R. T. Riley and A. Gouzee, or thru The Guide office.

ALBERTA HAS BOGUS BILLS

Calgary, Alta., Feb. 15—Spurious fifty dollar bills on the Bank of Nova Scotia are in circulation in Alberta. Four were discovered in Calgary this week, but not until they had passed thru several channels into the hands of the Bank of Nova Scotia. These bills were raised from \$5 to \$50, and the work is said to be well done. Women are believed to be passing these raised bills.



North, South, East or West.

wherever you travel, there you will find Lea & Perrins' Sauce, with that delightful, piquant, zest-imparting flavor.

Lea & Perrins
The Original
Worcestershire Sauce.

Popularity creates imitations. Be sure and insist on the Lea & Perrins' signature.

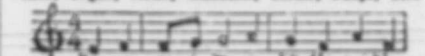
"I earn \$2 a day at home"

You may say that, too—if you want more income. Easy to learn. Steady work at home the year round. Write Auto-Enter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Ltd. Dept. 104F, 277 College St., Toronto.

MUSIC TAUGHT FREE In Your Home FREE

By the Oldest and Most Reliable School of Music in America—Established 1895.

Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Etc.



See how easy music is to learn. The quick progress of advanced players. One lesson weekly. Illustrations make everything plain. Only expense about 2c per day to cover cost of postage and music used. Write for free booklet which explains everything in full.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 82 Lakeside Building, CHICAGO

FREE MUSIC

Send in the names of ten musical people, and we will send you 25¢ worth of the latest music free. Send for our catalogue, "The Music Shop," 212 Kennedy Block (opposite Caters), Winnipeg.

Violin Music for Names of Three Violin Players

We give you a 50 cent Music Book of 23 select pieces for Violin in easy arrangement, printed on fine paper. Send us names and addresses of three violin players. We want every violin player to have our musical magazine, "The Musician's Mouthpiece." Easy on the eyes, the books and music. Strings for all instruments, etc. Enclose 10c for mailing this Music Book.

E. T. ROOT & SONS, 152 1/2 E. 55th St., Chicago

Guaranteed Genuine Everlasting GRIMM ALFALFA

Produces plants with large branching roots which resist winter conditions. Leader, out-yields other varieties and is of better feeding value. Booklet, "How I Discovered The Grimm Alfalfa," and sample free. Will also send testimonials from patrons in your locality.

A. B. LYMAN, Grimm Alfalfa Introducer
Alfalfadale Farm, Escalator, Minn.



MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

At a small cost by using the SHAW Motorcycle Kit. This kit includes everything you need to convert your bicycle into a motorcycle. No special tools required. Write for our FREE BOOK. We will send you a FREE BOOK describing the SHAW Motor Cycle Kit. Includes everything you need to make, new and second-hand, 50 and 75 cc. SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Women's President's Address

Annual Report of Mrs. Violet McNaughtan as President of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

Ladies:—It is with pleasure that I submit my third annual report, the third annual report of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

The past year has been full of activity, an activity that will not show results for years perhaps—it partly depends on our association.

The most significant event was that which raised the women of Saskatchewan to the status of citizens. We must now remember that we have entered a fuller and more complex life, and prepare ourselves accordingly. The publicity that the press gives to our conventions enables us to mould public opinion now in a manner that we could not do before we were enfranchised.

Therefore I ask the most earnest attention of each delegate and visitor, to the questions that come before you. Do not forget that in bringing your contribution to this meeting you speak not only to the delegates, but thru the medium of the press, to thousands of fellow workers scattered over the country, many of whom would be with us if they could. Another event of almost equal significance was the referendum of 11 December, a day on which our work towards Prohibition only began. The finest part of this, our first vote, was that, as women, we were united. No party lines divided us. May we, as citizens always place principle before party.

Many questions that were occupying the attention of your Executive were taken up in a wider sphere, some even reaching over the Empire; consequently the Executive work has been extremely heavy.

Medical Aid

The propaganda work in connection with the "Medical Aid" question was delegated to me. In connection with this I was privileged to speak at the Rural Municipal Convention, Regina, in March to a very sympathetic audience of over six hundred delegates and visitors, many of whom afterwards in discussion bore out my statements. The result has been a heavy correspondence with many municipal officers and others in which I was able to exchange a great deal of information.

Recent legislation enables two or more municipalities to build a union hospital at their own expense, supplemented by a provincial grant of 50 cents per day per patient.

I have spoken in a number of municipalities which had the proposition under consideration. There are splendid men and women engaged in promoting the scheme, but a great deal of educational work remains to be done before it will be popular.

The country is new; physical features, railway positions, the idea of extra taxes, and local jealousy over the hospital site, too often militate against the success of the scheme.

In its experimental stage the Rural Municipal Hospital Scheme needs fostering by paternal governments. We need for this work, larger provincial grants; we need large Federal grants. Why not? A new baby is an asset of \$1,000 to the country. If the country paid \$50 to ensure a healthy start in life for each of its coming citizens, it would not be too much.

The Dominion Government spent huge sums of money on its immigration policy, surely it can spend sums sufficient to enable its people receiving treatment equal to that given in less civilized countries.

Speaking to the U.F.A. at Edmonton, recently, on this hospital question, Mrs. Nellie McClung said that she had heard the argument put up that a homesteading couple would impose on the country in the matter of hospital treatment. Looking back over the class of people who had hitherto imposed on the country, she was struck by the humor of the argument. She thought it was the homesteader's turn.

In our Association, every club, prepared to assist in an aggressive campaign which will place some form of

medical aid or a district nurse in every district in the province!

Rural Religious Conference

On May 24, I was invited to attend an informal and unofficial conference of representatives of the various churches and organizations connected with rural life, "To discuss the conditions of our western life which seems to demand a closer affiliation of Christians in the pursuit of personal and social religion." A long day's discussion brought out very forcibly our very mixed religious problem which results in "Multiplicity of competing denominations in one place, and an absence of any religious work in another."

It was also shown to what a small extent church union, which can only unite three or four sections of one church, would solve the problem. Finally, it was resolved that the study of the problem should be continued under the name of "The Rural Religious Movement," and that each denomination at its provincial gathering should be asked to co-operate. A standing committee was appointed on which Mr. Musselman and myself were chosen to represent our Association. The work is proceeding but ecclesiastical machinery is naturally slow.

The Homemakers

In June I was asked to speak on the subject of "Medical Aid" at the Homemakers Convention. The interest in my address was shown by the number of delegates who interviewed me, every spare moment after, for "More details on the subject." I might add that by their reports, the Homemakers have in a number of cases been instrumental in securing a district nurse and in some instances have undertaken the financial responsibility.

Franchise Work

Following the Homemakers' Convention, I accompanied my fellow worker Mrs. Haight, to a Provincial Equal Franchise Board meeting in Regina where the proposed plan of work was adopted. We also attended a Franchise meeting held during the Dominion W.C.T.U. Convention, which enabled the western women to confer with leading women from the east on matters of Federal interest. More information on these matters will be given during the convention.

Special Study Committee

Requests from a number of our clubs for assistance in the study of public questions caused your executive to place the matter before our central executive, with the result that the special study committee was appointed with Mrs. Platt, Miss Stocking and myself representing the women's section. Each club has received information of this work. I hope to arrange an informal Special Study Conference during this convention to which I heartily invite all interested.

Social Service Congress

In November I spoke at the Social Service Congress in Regina. This congress was an inspiration to all social workers. With orators of world-wide renown and specialists on the subjects under discussion I would urge all clubs to send delegates to such future conferences.

A number of resolutions covering the important social questions amongst which were "Age of consent," "Public playgrounds," "Registration of Social Diseases," "Modes of gambling," "Prohibition," "Dependent and Delinquent Children" were passed and will form a basis for future social work.

District Conventions

In November and December, I attended district meetings at Battleford, Humboldt, Wynyard, Saskatoon and Prince Albert where I spoke principally on the Special Study plans to, with one exception, highly interested audiences

Continued on Page 41



The Discovery of Puffed Grains Brought Ideal Foods to Millions

Prof. A. P. Anderson, when he found a way to puff wheat, gave children a better wheat food than they ever had before.



Puffed Grains in Milk or Cream

Every expert knew that whole wheat was desirable.

It is rich in elements lacking in flour. And rarely a child got enough of them. But whole wheat, for its purpose, must be wholly digestible. That is the problem Prof. Anderson solved when he discovered this way to explode it.

He Bubbled the Grains

He sealed up the kernels in guns, and applied a fearful heat. Then he shot the guns, and out came the kernels puffed to eight times normal size. What happened was this: Inside each food cell a trifle of moisture was changed to steam. When the guns were shot, a hundred million explosions occurred inside each kernel.

Every food cell was blasted, so digestion could act. Thus every element was made available, and every atom fed.

And the grains were made into food confections, flaky, toasted, airy, crisp. So these hygienic foods became the most delightful foods you know.



Puffed Grains Mixed with Fruit

Puffed Wheat

Puffed Rice

Each 15c. Except in Far West

Don't let your children lose the benefits of this great food invention. Don't confine Puffed Grains to breakfast. Serve them for supper in bowls of milk. Douse them with melted butter when children get hungry between meals.

Puffed Wheat and Rice are whole-grain foods. They taste like nut meats, bubbled and toasted. But they are in fact the best foods wheat or rice can make.

Keep both kinds on hand.



As Confections

The Quaker Oats Company

SOLE MAKERS

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA

SASKATOON, CANADA

Redpath SUGAR



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Redpath refining methods produce no second grade sugar. We make and sell one grade only—the highest—so that you will never get anything but the best under the name of Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

The Baited Trap

Continued from Page 7

He's an orphan and he's been in Chicago settlin' up his pa's estate. His sister's livin' with her aunt in Peory. But I guess he told you about that.

Bob nodded silently.

"Well, he's the feller I been dickering in' with. He's gonna swap me his home in Peory for the farm."

"How much to boot is he offering?"

"A—uh—substantial sum," hesitated Mr. Yates, patently ill at ease.

"How much?" insisted Bob.

"Well—three thousand was the figger we agreed on, I guess."

Bob was silent for a little while, looking thoughtfully at his father, who had taken some harness from a hook on the wall and was inspecting it in his slow, methodical way. Finally the young man asked in a low voice:

"What do you want to sell out for, Dad?"

"I'm tired o' farm life and I'm gettin' on in years. I cal'ate I'll be better off livin' in town." As Yates spoke he replaced the harness on the hook, his back toward Bob.

Bob looked at him sorrowfully and bit his lip. He saw his father was side-stepping the issue, and he had already divined the reason. Later, after supper that night, his surmise was made a certainty. While his father was outside, locking up the chickens and doing other chores, his mother who, through the evening meal, had betrayed a distressing anxiety that almost overshadowed her joy at seeing Bob home again unexpectedly, drew close to him in the living room and, whispering most of her words, told him what had happened in the last two weeks.

The farm that year, as Bob well knew, had declared no dividends. There had been a deficit, indeed. Never before had the crops been so poor. Everybody said it was the soil, which had grown sterile and worthless. It would never be productive or profitable again—so they all said. Well, Dad had believed them, and two weeks ago, when he saw the advertisement of this Mr. Sherwood, he had done a desperate, sinful thing. First, he had discharged all the hands, that they might not witness his dishonest methods; then, he had bought great quantities of corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and other produce, and had stored them on the farm so that it would appear they had been raised there. Then he had written to Mr. Sherwood, asking him to call and, enclosing photographs of the fictitious crops—"the biggest in Polk County, bar none."

"I was aimin' to write you about this, Bob," ended Mrs. Yates, plucking nervously at a raveling on the arm of her stuffed chair, "but I'm glad now I didn't. I talk lots better than I write. I always—"

"We've got to stop him," interposed Bob, who could think of nothing except his father's trickery. "Why, Mother," lowering his voice to a tense whisper, "it amounts to—plain stealing!"

Mrs. Yates clasped his hand between both her own, leaning appealingly toward him. He saw she was verging on tears, if not a hysterical break-down. She was an extremely religious woman, and it was from her Bob inherited his steel-ribbed honesty.

"I've talked with him, Bob," she despaired, "till I'm hoarse, and I can't move him. He's set on doing this thing and won't listen to me. You try to bring him to his senses, Son."

Bob murmured something in acquiescence and patted her hand reassuringly. A minute later his father entered the room.

(To be continued)

Secretary Houston of the U.S. Department of Agriculture says: "The great things to do for the benefit of agriculture and rural life is to awaken urban communities and business men to a sense of their responsibility toward the country, and to enlist their constructive interest and support."

If someone would offer a bonus for each "average" cow sold to the beef packers—well, who could calculate the advantages to the dairymen? Money saved is money earned.

\$45⁷⁵ UP

**You Can't Beat Galloway Values
So Why Pay More?**



Or Why Pay LESS for a Separator that will NOT give lasting service?

If the Galloway Separator is as good as we say it is, you can't afford to buy any other kind—and you are to be the judge of its merits. Try it on your own farm or place for 90 days FREE. If you like it, buy it. If you don't, send it back. We pay the freight both ways. That's fair and square, isn't it? That's how we make friends of our customers, by treating them fair and square and giving honest value every time.

10 Year Guarantee

90 DAYS' FREE TRIAL
On Your Own Farm

Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator

Note These Points of Superiority—

Easy to wash clean—no sharp corners, no rough edges. Bowl catches any foreign matter in the milk. Easy to turn because only two shafts in whole gearing, all accurately machined and set in perfectly fitted bearings. All working parts run in spray of oil. Does not fasten together. Both gear shafts and both spindle bearings supported by one solid casting. Big, roomy, seamless, pressed steel supply tank.

We took four years to design and perfect the Galloway

Sanitary and now we are willing and anxious to have you try it out in a test with any other cream separator made. Test them side by side, test them for close skimming, for easy running, for sanitary perfection, and for high class workmanship, and if you are not satisfied that it is the best your money can buy, send it back charges collect.


Read all about it in my New Wonderful Catalog

It tells how these separators are built, and why I can put such a low price on a separator of such high value. Send for your copy of the catalog to-day.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Ltd.

11 Galt Building - WINNIPEG

MY OWN



GOPHER POISON

GUARANTEED TO KILL THEM QUICK

EASY TO USE PRICE 50¢ PER 5 LBS. PRAIRIE CHEMICAL COMPANY WINNIPEG - CANADA

← This is the Genuine

Gopher Poison Expert Anton Mickelson says:

"You must buy 'My Own' Gopher Poison to get the genuine—the kind made under my own supervision. Steer clear of the many imitations on the market—some of them even using my signature under false statements on their packages. Look carefully at this package. See the words 'My Own.' Imitators dare not use my photograph so I have put it on every package of 'My Own' Gopher Poison. Don't be fooled. Don't even consider other gopher poisons."

In "My Own" Gopher Poison, you have the most powerful, positive gopher poison known—and at the same time the most irresistible to the gophers. Only a certain amount of this poison will be available in 1917, owing to the war, so see your dealer at once. If he cannot supply you, sent postpaid on receipt of price 50c, 75c, \$1.25 sizes.

Prairie Chemical Co., Manufacturers Winnipeg, Man.

Women's Secretary's Report

The Outstanding Features of the year's work of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, by the Secretary, Miss Erma Stocking

I have the honor of submitting to you my report for the third year's work of the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association.

The change in the status of women in relation to the franchise has had a marked effect on my work this year. For weeks before the vote on the liquor question every mail brought inquiries regarding the right of women to vote in the Municipal and the Provincial Plebescite.

At this point I can best express a strong protest on the behalf of the many correspondents I had on the franchise question, that the property qualifications should prevent wives and mothers from voting on the municipal and school question. These matters are of even more immediate interest than our Provincial and Federal questions. I hope the Convention will register their wishes regarding the action they hope to see the legislature now in session take on the matter of qualification for the municipal franchise.

There were strong efforts in practically all of our associations toward helping the temperance cause. Reports from all sides of the province show that organized effort was made to canvass the women to show them the need of their registering their vote against the liquor evil. The women's sections contributed generously to the Banish the Bar Crusade Fund. It was with a feeling of deep thankfulness that I learned of the splendid enthusiasm shown by our organized women in the use of their franchise to raise the moral tone of their province. The occasion was an important one, but let me appeal to you to use with your vote the same enthusiasm when the cause is not of so great a moment.

Combine Educational and Domestic Topics

The desire of our members to study the questions that lead to better citizenship occasioned a great amount of correspondence that brought much of the pleasure of my work this year. The knowledge that our association is made the medium for the study of public problems gives one an inspiring vision of the power that our organization may be in the development of a high type of woman citizen.

The demand for speakers and information on this line of work has resulted in the formation of a Special Study Committee, appointed by the executive of the Grain Growers' Association for the extension of education on public questions. The Special Study work is of particular importance to our newly enfranchised women. They are eager to learn and in most cases, not biased by party views. I beg to suggest that those of you who desire to adopt this study, but do not wish to crowd out the purely domestic topic have two papers read at each meeting, one paper being on a public welfare topic, and the other relating to greater efficiency in the home—the two should co-relate.

In connection with the young people's work which is interesting a number of our women's sections is the constitution for young people's clubs prepared by a member of the Dinsmore W.G.G.A. Not any too soon can the young people of the district be organized for a work that encourages the art of the expressions of thoughts in public. A number of our associations have carried on very successfully a branch of this work, namely the holding of fairs in which the children compete for prizes. Rewards are given for the best collection of weeds; personally grown vegetables and flowers; maps, writing and other school work. I consider the neighborhood fair one of the most far-reaching steps our associations can take in their community work.

Applied Patriotism

The greatest activity in the association has been in the matter of Red Cross and Belgium Relief work. There could be written no story of greater human interest than the truth about the Red Cross work of our women grain growers. Under the most adverse conditions you women have gathered together and sewn and knit, pieced and planned for the comfort of our boys in the trenches. Concerts, picnics, pie socials and dances have been given for the purpose of raising funds. Without a mistake the funds have been

raised as the 60 per cent. of the associations that sent in their yearly reports show an aggregate of \$3,500 for Red Cross work. For Belgium Relief and other patriotic work \$1,000 has been raised by the associations who have reported. Efforts in this work have absorbed many other lines of work in nearly all of the associations, and until the war is over we cannot ask for a change. I am proud of the war work reports from our associations. I believe that no finer applied patriotism can be found outside of the trenches than there is among our members.

Red Cross work among women, too busy to enter any other organization, has prevented a rapid growth of our numbers. An addition of fifteen new associations has been made, raising the total to 115. An average of eighteen members to an association gives a total membership of about 1,100. When the war is over I feel assured that the present organized effort in war work will be turned into such channels as the work taken up by the women grain growers.

In closing I desire to express my appreciation of the thoughtfulness of those secretaries who during the year sent me reports of their work. Nothing so encourages me as the friendly letters I receive from our members telling of the work they have accomplished. I sincerely desire that every secretary should report during the coming year. Respectfully submitted,

Women's President's Address

Continued from Page 39

who endorsed the work by resolution, so I trust this winter will see it established on a sound basis.

Edmonton Convention

I received the very greatest encouragement from a four days' visit to the convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta last month. The remarkable growth of the movement, the development of its leaders and the promise of future leaders and workers was strongly evidenced. We in Saskatchewan must look to our laurels.

I visited a number of clubs during the year but regret that I had to cancel some promised visits. You will note that my G.G.A. work took me from home a great deal, which I trust is sufficient excuse.

Our Future

Regarding our future work, never before in the history of our times was organization more necessary. The horrors of the war will last long after peace is declared. Modern inventions are lessening distances more and more; we should aim to reach every farm woman thru our work. The last two years have been abnormal. We have forgotten that wheat at a normal price only gave us a bare existence and sometimes not that; we have forgotten that when the war is over it has to be paid for; we forget that in all probability, as farmers, our markets will be the first to fall. We shall need our organization in the future.

Purity in Politics

I do not wish to talk politics. There are, however, two questions on our study program that I wish to emphasize. The "Abolition of the patronage system," the system which enslaves so many of our best women in political serfdom and "Publicity of Campaign Funds." As citizens, until we demand the publicity of campaign funds, we are a party to all the evils connected with our parliamentary elections.

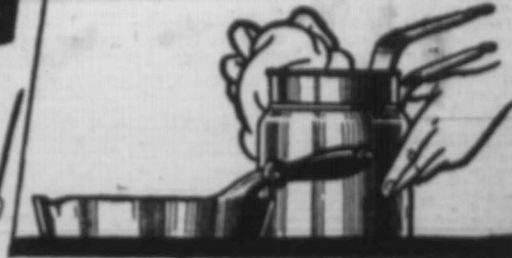
Our Convention

You will remember that at our last convention the delegates requested more time for discussion. Your executive has complied with your request. May the time spent here be so fruitful that next year our convention will multiply a hundred fold.

May we, one and all, contribute the best that is in us; a broad vision; a clear understanding and a keen enthusiasm for our association and we will make it second to none in the province.

Avoid caustic and acid preparations that discolor and damage aluminum. Keep your utensils bright as new by using

Old Dutch



FIVE ROSES FLOUR

for Breads
Cakes-Puddings-Pastries

YOUR puddings are palatable, why use Five Roses? Simply because you want them more daintily porous, more digestible. Five Roses puddings digest unconsciously—every spoonful is a tasty source of vitality.



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

Better Molasses for Home Cooking

Molasses that puts the old-time smack and richness into Gingerbread, Ginger Cookies, Drop Cake, Indian Pudding, Brown Bread, Baked Beans and Homemade Taffy.

It's genuine British West Indies Molasses—none of the cheap New Orleans stuff that turns green in gingerbread because of the acids used in preparing it.

Gingerbread BRAND Molasses

"THE KIND GRANDMA USED"

has the big, smacking flavour that home cooking ought to have. It's pure and good—far better than any molasses sold by the pint or quart—and absolutely the best molasses packed for cooking. In Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 10 lever-top cans, that every dealer should be able to supply. Ask for it by name.

Homemade Vinegar

4 recipes for making it in our Molasses Cook Book. Dozens of other recipes for Mince Meat, Plum Pudding, Corns, Cakes, etc. Write for a copy—mailed free. THE DOMINION MOLASSES CO. LIMITED, HALIFAX, N. S. Packers of "Gingerbread Brand" for cooking and "Demeter"—for the table—the finest of them all.





FREE Great **PEDALMOBILE** And-A Guaranteed **WATCH**

The great racing Pedalmobile is built exactly like a 6 cylinder 20 horsepower motor car. It has real construction, shock absorbers, steering wheel, and gear, radiator, horn, lamps, etc.

HERE IS THE GRANDEST PROPOSITION EVER MADE

BOYS, you can own this big, handsome racing Pedalmobile and be the pride of the town. Pedalmobiling is the greatest sport ever invented; you simply jump in the car, apply the speed lever, touch your feet to the pedals and go spinning along 15 km/h without pedalling, turn the sharpest corners without fear of spilling, blow your horn if anyone is in the way, or reverse your speed lever and stop. In fact, the Pedalmobile will do everything a real auto will do but burn up gasoline. Besides being all below, and just think of it, boys, you can get a racing Pedalmobile absolutely free and a fine dandy guaranteed watch as well that anybody would be proud to own. It has double solid nickel case, famous American movement, stem wind and stem set and absolutely guaranteed for one year.

If you are a live go-ahead boy and these two grand prizes interest you, just send us your name and address. We want you to help us advertise and increase the demand for our famous new Royal Japanese Perfumes.

THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, Dept. W 15 TORONTO, ONT. 26



FREE Grand 34-Piece Scholar's Outfit and a Dandy \$5.00 Camera

BOYS AND GIRLS—This is the chance of your life to get the finest Scholar's Outfit that was ever offered. Just read what it contains: One high-grade large size English school bag, one fine fountain pen with three extra gold finished nibs, one excellent safety pen and pencil, a big complete printing outfit with three pens of type, one dozen (12) high-grade lead pencils, a fine pencil box with lock and key, a microscope or magnifying glass, a dandy new pencil sharpener, a fine sanitary pocket drinking cup, one box of fine crayons, one box of fine paints containing 12 colors, one school compass, one 12 inch ruler, a set of six school blotters, and just not least, a fine camera. It is a wonderful outfit for free.

Send us your name and address to-day, and we will send you, postage paid, just 32 big handsome bottles of the new Princess Royal Perfumes to introduce among your friends at only 10¢ per bottle. There are six delightful odors: White Rose, French Carnation, Wood Violet, etc., and everybody here a couple of bottles at once because the perfume is so fragrant and beautiful.

You'll sell them all very quickly. Everybody buys, so it's no trouble at all. Just hand them out and take the money. Many of our boys and girls sell a dozen bottles or more in a few minutes after school.

Then return our \$3.20 and we will at once send you this grand complete 34-piece outfit, a camera, a microscope, and a beautiful 100 mm. Folding Film Camera (value \$5.00) will also be sent to you for showing your grand Scholar's Outfit to your friends and getting only four of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums, as you did. We arrange to stand payment of all transportation charges on your outfit. Write to-day—right now while you think of it. Address:

THE FAIRY BERRY COMPANY DEPT. S. 26 TORONTO, ONTARIO, 4A

Then return our \$3.20 and we will at once send you this grand complete 34-piece outfit, a camera, a microscope, and a beautiful 100 mm. Folding Film Camera (value \$5.00) will also be sent to you for showing your grand Scholar's Outfit to your friends and getting only four of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums, as you did. We arrange to stand payment of all transportation charges on your outfit. Write to-day—right now while you think of it. Address:

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

The Best Seeds that Grow

THERE is neither pride, pleasure, or profit in sowing poor seeds. For if you do save a dollar on your so-called "cheap" seeds, you lose it gain, and more, too, on what comes up.

Bruce's Seeds

Resolve this year to beat all records. And build up this resolution on the basis of good seeds, tested seeds, seeds that have always given good results—in other words, Bruce's Seeds.

CATALOGUE NOW READY Every one of the 120 pages of Bruce's Seed Catalogue is brimful of interest and information for both the amateur and the professional planter, and will be mailed FREE to all requesting same. Catalogue shows in addition to Seeds, Plants and Bulbs, Fodder Supplies and Garden Implements. Address:

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., LIMITED Established 1850 HAMILTON, ONT.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

Once upon a time there was a little boy named Bruce. He lived alone with his mother in an old shanty, for they were very poor.

One day he was out in the forest hunting for some kind of herbs which his mother used to make cough medicine from. Now this plant which he sought was a rare one and it took much hunting to get it.

Just as he was almost decided to give up and go home he heard a sweet voice right by his side. He was greatly startled, for he was a timid child. He looked around and there he saw one of the most beautiful creatures he had ever looked upon. She had gauzy white wings and golden hair that hung far below her shoulders. Her merry blue eyes danced and sparkled, and in her tiny hand she carried a fairy wand. Bruce knew as soon as he saw her that she was a fairy. He secretly believed in fairies, but he knew his mother did not, so he had never said anything to her about them.

Now he was in a great state of mind for he felt awkward before such a dainty person. However, she soon put him at his ease by telling him that there lived in that forest an old miser who was very stingy and unkind. Also she said that if he could find the key and get into his house that all the treasure should be his. As the house was invisible whenever the man was not in it the task would not be very easy. The fairy told him that if he could find the house and get in a secret place to watch where the key was put, perhaps he could get in. Then she disappeared.

Bruce stood stupefied for a few minutes then he ran home as fast as his legs could carry him. He told his mother all about it, but of course she thought he must have gone to sleep and dreamed it. But Bruce persisted that it was true. He said he was going to start off early in the morning; his mother consented, thinking to herself that he would soon get tired and turn back home.

Bruce took a lunch with him and walked till dinner-time, but still no house was to be seen. After he had eaten part of his lunch he set out again. This time he walked till dusk and just as he was about tired enough to turn back he sighted a tiny little shanty. This gladdened his heart and he went on till he could see in the window, and there sat a miserable looking old man counting over some coins he had in a bag.

Bruce crawled back and climbed a big tree where he could see the door. Soon the old man came out. No sooner had he gotten out the door than the house disappeared. Old Davy (that was his name) took a stealthy look around and seeing no one, he slipped the key in under a large old tree.

As soon as "Old Davy" got out of sight Bruce climbed down, got the key and started for where he thought the door must be, but where was it? Bruce thought of a fairy story he had read and looked thru the end of the key. Sure enough there was the house. He soon got the door open and just as he went in the door the fairy appeared. She picked up a bag of gold and told him to take it home. By a touch of her wand it was made light enough to carry easily. She told him to come and get some more the next day.

When Bruce got home he found his mother very worried. But when she saw the gold she was made happy.

Bruce found afterwards that "Old Davy" had been killed by a bear that night, so he could have all the gold.

Bruce and his mother lived happy ever after.

MARGUERITE BUCHANAN, Justice, Man. Age 14.

GRANDPA AND THE BEAR

One day long ago when grandpa was a young man, he started out one afternoon to where he knew there was a good berry patch. He found lots of berries and was picking busily away when he heard something crashing thru the bush in front of him, and looking up, he saw a big black bear eating away. He was sitting up on his hind legs and pulling over the bushes, then he would scoop off the berries into his mouth. Grandpa

kept quite still and watched him, till at last the bear came towards him and grandpa left for home, as he had a long piece to go and had no gun.

HERBERT S. MENEER, Age 8.

A HOME-MADE SLIDE

One cold day in the middle of winter in 1914, my two brothers and I went toboggan riding. We were walking around our farm for a while, trying to find a large, steep hill, but it was impossible, because we haven't any hills steep enough.

So at last we decided to go to the straw-pile, which was a very large one. My oldest brother, who was ten years old, said he would go first. Then the three of us went up on the straw-pile and my brother got on the toboggan, then we gave him a push to start the toboggan.

When he reached the bottom, he fell in front of the toboggan and cut his lip. Then we got lots of snow and put it in places where there was not much snow and bye and bye we had a nice path to slide down. We sure enjoyed ourselves that afternoon.

I saw in one of the Grain Growers' Guide papers a story about pigeons; that put me in mind of the pigeons we had. We bought four of them from our neighbor, and we built a little house in our hen-house for them. They stayed about two days and three of them flew away. So the one we had left, we cut her wings off a little, and she stayed for a long time, and laid an egg in the house we made for them and then she flew away too.

But ever since then, there are quite a few pigeons flying around our barns and hen-house and sometimes they light on our house. And I often wondered if any of them were the ones we had.

My letter may be rather long, but I hope you will find room in your page for it.

I am sending you a stamped envelope with name and address, so if I am entitled to a maple leaf pin, kindly send me one.

RUBY LILLIAN SOLL, Age 13.

FEATHERED FRIENDS

This summer there were a lot of birds around our place. There were some little birds that stayed around the house. They were brown with yellow on their breasts and wings. They were very pretty, but I did not know their names. Do you? One little bird came in the house one day.

I think they must have had a nest in the eaves of our house, and I think they must have hatched too, for about the time the birds were big enough to fly there seemed to be a lot of young ones hopping around with the old ones.

Every morning when we got up the first thing we heard was those birds and the meadow-larks.

VIVIAN BOND.

This bird makes me think of the Oriole, but I wouldn't be sure that I am right.

D. P.

MANITOBA TEACHERS' BUREAU

The Department of Education in Manitoba renders good service to the teachers and trustees of the Province thru a Teachers' Bureau which has been in operation for a few years. Teachers wishing to secure positions and trustees wishing to secure teachers register their application with the Bureau and pay a fee of \$2.50 each. In this way teachers and trustees are brought together at a minimum of cost. The Department makes no money out of the Bureau, the expenses at times being considerable thru telephone and telegraph charges and efforts made to assist teachers and trustees in securing satisfaction. Neither teachers nor trustees are under any obligation to use the Bureau but may advertise or use commercial bureaus if they wish. Commercial bureaus charge much higher as they usually take from the teacher a percentage of the salary.

PEORIA TRACTOR

BURNS KEROSENE 4-CYLINDER ENGINE SELF-STEERING

The Most Powerful of Medium Weight Tractors

Great strength, durability and low up-keep. It will pull three 14-inch plows in stubble, two in prairie breaking; haul your disc and harrow or drill 2½ miles per hour. It will haul a binder 24 hours a day (no special hitch required), run a 22-inch thresher, grinder, and any work around the farm that a stationary engine can do.



THE GREATEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

Solves the problem of farm labor. Burns cheap fuel. Is ready for work every minute in the year. It is a practical, economical power plant. Write today for full particulars.

Built and Guaranteed by a Reliable Manufacturer
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R. A. Lister & Company, Ltd.
GALT BLDG. Other Lister Lines WINNIPEG

Melotte Cream Separators. Lister Gasoline Engines
Lister-Bruston Automatic Electric Lighting Plants
Lister Grain Grinders and Crushers. Lister Milking Machines
Lister Ideal Threshers Lister Ensilage Cutters
"Canuck" Gasoline Engines

WINTER RYE FREE

*Cleans Farms of Weeds. Produces a Profitable
Grain Crop*

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

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

Supply of Choice Seed Limited

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

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

You Can Easily Get Some

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

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

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

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

If you want some seed, let us know immediately how much, so that we can reserve some for you. Address all correspondence to—

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

BURNS' Poultry and Stock Foods

Our Line is Complete—Write us for Particulars

P. BURNS & CO. LIMITED CALGARY

request that all demurrage rates shall be made fully reciprocal.—Carried.

Membership Fees

That the constitution be amended so as to define the date at which membership fees shall become due and payable;

Resolved; that all membership fees shall be paid in advance and shall in every case be due January 1, in each year, and all membership fees paid during the year shall terminate December 31 of the year in which the membership fee was paid.—Carried.

Dating Constitutions

Whereas, the constitution is revised from time to time and that local secretaries have had a little confusion by having in their possession two or more constitutions, which does not give any direction which is for the ensuing year by the absence of date on the cover or elsewhere, the following resolution was passed by the above branch;

Resolved, that the central when revising the constitution should have the date or year when revised printed on the cover to prevent confusion with constitutions of prior year or years.—Carried.

Copies of Resolutions for Conventions

Resolved, that this convention request the central executive to furnish, as far as practicable all locals with copies of the resolutions intended to be submitted at the annual convention.

Grain Growers' Sunday

Resolved, that we, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, set apart one Sunday annually to be known as Grain Growers' Sunday, the same to be properly observed thruout Saskatchewan.—Carried.

Resolved, that central be requested to have maps of province printed showing boundaries of districts, location of locals and unorganized country, in order to facilitate the work of the various districts.—Left to Board.

On Provision for Soldiers

Resolved, that we approve of the payment of pensions to all disabled soldiers and that such pensions be in proportion to the disability irrespective of rank.—Carried by standing vote.

Resolved, that provision be made by the government for the support of the dependents of soldiers killed in service until such time as the regular pension fund is made available for the support of the same.

Resolved, that no applications for homesteads should be received from alien enemies till after all the Canadian soldiers have opportunity to return to Canada.—Carried.

Railway Resolutions

A number of resolutions specially pertaining to railway problems were discussed. One urging that the district convention impress upon central, the press and the proper authorities the importance of the immediate completion of the open link in the Weyburn-Lethbridge branch, also the gap between Assiniboia and Cantage, was carried.

Resolved, that this association is strongly in favor of the two railroads concerned, viz, C.P.R. and C.N.R., putting in a transfer switch at the junction of the two railroads at or near Carlyle, Sask., with a view to reducing the cost and decreasing the delay now experienced in securing Souris Coal at this point. At present our Souris Coal costs us 60 per cent. or 70 per cent. more than it costs people 20 miles north of us.—Carried.

Another asked that the laws be amended to give farmers living near the railway greater protection against the railroads for damages caused by defective cattle guards or other carelessness on the part of the roads.

A resolution asking the railway commission to reduce the \$12.00 charge for bulkheading cars of grain was referred to the Executive.

It was resolved that grain doors should be put at all sidings close to the shipping platform in charge of the station foreman.

Resolutions asking that farmers be given 48 hours to load cars of grain at platform instead of 24 hours and that the railway commission be requested to see that wooden cattle

guards are replaced by steel, were both tabled.

The railroads were unanimously thanked for their assistance in transporting seed grain and livestock by reduced rates.

This resolution on a mail-order business was tabled:—

Be It Resolved, that we request the central to state the amount necessary to strongly capitalize a general department and mail order house at Regina or elsewhere, where it will be possible for us to obtain all goods in bulk by car load, or on individual orders, either in person or mail order. Said capital to be raised by shares of \$25.00, payable \$5.00 per annum; no limit to amount of shares held by one man; interest 6 per cent.; one man, one vote.

Regulation of Professional Fees

That there should exist legislation to regulate the exorbitant fees charged by certain professions, such as doctors, lawyers, architects, veterinaries, etc., and the exclusiveness with which they hedge themselves, was the purport of a resolution which was passed Friday evening, after some discussion. A second resolution regarding the granting of medical licenses without present examination restrictions, however, was referred to the executive.

Dr. Baughman, of Duval, made an earnest plea for greater opportunities for qualified medical men in Saskatchewan, where they were so badly needed. Many a farmer knew what it meant to look down the trails for the doctors' rig that never came. The scarcity of medical men in Saskatchewan had been brought about by the war, the existing law and the lack of reciprocal courtesies between Canada and other countries; the main cause was the existing law. In fact, before a doctor was allowed to sit for examination he had to be one of the most highly educated men. Dr. Baughman did not ask for the complete abolishment of existing laws, but merely for a modification that would not leave the medical profession but a hair's-breadth removed from a close corporation. A square deal for everyone and favoritism to none was what was needed.

In opposition a delegate made a strong speech, pointing out that honor as well as schooling was involved in the medical profession. The law as it now stood was there for the protection of the people. If there was one national standard in the United States, as there was in Canada or Great Britain, reciprocal arrangements would be all right.

So far as legislative control of fees was concerned George Taylor, K.C., pointed out that this applied at present only to barristers. Fees of lawyers were fixed by a tariff which sometimes was allowed elasticity. If an overcharge had been made the court could demand repayment of the fees.

Thomas Sales was of the opinion that it was just as legal for farmers to get together and say they would not sell their wheat for less than \$2.00 per bushel or work more than eight hours a day. He mentioned one bill he knew of, amounting to \$1,100 for five weeks' treatment. There were some honorable men in the profession; there were others!

Architects' charges and restrictions also needed investigation.

The following resolution was passed: Whereas, at the present time there are certain professions, viz., Doctors, Lawyers, Architects, Veterinaries, who, by reason of special acts of incorporation, are enabled to charge exorbitant fees for services rendered, and,

Whereas, these special acts of incorporation enable these bodies to effectively control their respective professions, limiting the number of men entering them, and in some cases making it criminal for any person or persons not authorized by them to render assistance;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we ask our provincial legislature to investigate and bring in legislation regarding these respective bodies and their schedule of charges.

Educational System

Whereas, our educational system of Saskatchewan is in need of repair in

Continued on Page 45

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 19, 1917. Wheat—The range of prices during the past week was remarkably narrow. There was very little news from any source to influence the market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES table with columns for Wheat, Oats, and Flax, listing prices for various grades and time periods (e.g., February 13, 14, 15, etc.).

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES table listing prices for No. 1 and No. 2 wheat, mill oats, and No. 3 white oats.

Table listing various grain types and their prices, including No. 3 white oats, Mill oats, No. 2 rye, No. 3 rye, No. 4 barley, No. 5 barley, No. 6 barley, No. 6 barley, 1 car, Sample grade barley, No. 4 barley, No. 1 flax, No. 1 flax, 2 sacks, No. 1 flax, part car, and No. 1 flax, part car.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS table for Fort William, Feb. 16, 1917, listing prices for 1 hard, 1 Nor., 2 Nor., 3 Nor., No. 4, and Others.

Table listing prices for 1 C.W., 2 C.W., 3 C.W., Ex. 1st., and Others, with sub-sections for Barley and Flax.

SHIPMENTS table for 1917-Lake and 1916-Lake, listing prices for Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Flax.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, February 14, was as follows:

Table showing elevator stocks for Grain, New'd during week, Ship'd during week, and Now in store, with sub-sections for Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, and Calgary.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Table comparing closing prices on Saturday, Feb. 17, for Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets, listing Cash Grain and Futures for May and July wheat.

Wisconsin. Choice calves are quoted at \$14.50. Most of them run from \$13.50 to \$14.25. Most of the hog crop this week has sold at \$12.25 to \$12.50.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Feb. 14.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows:

Our run of cattle the past week has been fairly liberal, but the bulk of the offerings have been only fair to medium cattle. There is practically no change on the good fat cattle, best steers in this class bringing from \$9.00 to \$10.00 with a good demand.

There are very few sheep and lambs coming to market at the present. Those that come forward bring high prices.

CALGARY

Calgary, Feb. 17.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as follows:

The demand for beef cattle was nothing extra. Local packers had heavy supplies of excellent beef into their own yards, and there was little outside competition except for export steers.

EDMONTON

Edmonton, Feb. 16.—Last week's receipts at Edmonton stockyards were: Cattle, 119; calves, 26; hogs, 300; sheep, none.

Outward shipments—2 cars cattle Durban, 1 car cattle South St. Paul.

Table listing various livestock items and their prices, including Steers, Hogs, Sheep, and various types of calves.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Table showing market prices for Livestock (Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Lambs) and Country Produce (Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Milk and Cream, Dressed Poultry, Hay) across Winnipeg, Toronto, Calgary, Regina, and Saskatoon.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO Chicago, Feb. 17.—The market for cattle is practically as strong as a week ago. Hogs have attained the highest level of the season and live market prices simply cannot be lowered on account of the scarcity.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from February 13 to February 19 Inclusive

Table showing cash prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, and FLAX at Fort William and Port Arthur from Feb. 13 to Feb. 19, 1917.

Special Unreserved Auction Sale

Pure Bred Percheron and Grade Horses

AT
Layzell's Horse Repository, Riverside
CALGARY

31 Head REGISTERED PERCHERONS 200 Head GRADE HORSES
On Friday, Mar. 2, 1917, at 1 o'clock

The Registered Percherons

Comprise:
7 Imported Mares
5 Canadian bred Mares
3 Canadian bred Stallions
and are consigned by G. S. Rosamond, Innisfail, Alta.

The mares are broken to harness, and are bred and showing in foal to Monarch [4744], a son of the champion Halifax [1017]. Also 16 head of Percheron studs, imported. Particulars at time of sale.

The Grade Horses

Comprise:
96 Head—24 Mares, 24 Colts, Balance 1, 2, 3 year olds. Good boned; by Percheron studs. Consigned by Circle G Ranch, Cayley. No reserve. To be sold in lots to suit buyers.
1 Carload Heavy Mares and Gelds, 1300 to 1500 lbs., 3 to 5 years old. Well broken. From John Smith, Delburne.
1 Carload Well Matched Teams. Mares in foal. 2700 to 3000 lbs. From S. Simons, Acme.

Note—This is an excellent chance to get a start in Pure Bred Horses at your own price.

Don't Miss This Sale

TERMS CASH
PHONE M2260

Catalogues now ready from—
A. Layzell, Auctioneer

Registered Seed Potatoes

The famous
"TABLE TALK"
Variety

"Table Talk" is one of the very best potatoes grown in Canada for general use. The first seed was brought into the country in 1907 by a Scotch immigrant and grown on the Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alta., where it gave splendid results. Since then it has been grown on all the experimental farms thruout Canada and invariably has been a big cropper. It is a white potato, smooth, with shallow eyes and an excellent keeper. As a table potato it has no superior, and it always brings a good price on the market.

We have secured about 60 bushels of these excellent potatoes. They have been grown under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and are registered as Elite Stock seed, which means that they are of the very choicest and best quality of hand selected seed. Every tuber is perfect, none of them weigh more than six ounces nor less than three ounces, and are absolutely free from all spots, scabs or diseases of any kind. It is impossible to get better seed potatoes. Any person who secures any of these potatoes will be entitled to use them as foundation stock for producing registered seed and can join the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Just as with registered seed grain, there is going to be a big demand in the future for registered seed potatoes, because registered seed can always be relied upon to be the choicest.

These potatoes are put up in sacks containing 1½ bushels each. One bushel and a half of this seed, if properly cared for, will produce, under ordinary circumstances, a crop of from 30 to 40 bushels and in the second year will provide a large quantity of registered seed for sale that will bring very much above the average price for seed potatoes.

We have only 40 sacks of these potatoes so that there will only be an opportunity for 40 people to get them and there are no other registered "Table Talk" potatoes in Western Canada. We are going to give away these sacks of potatoes to any person who will collect subscriptions to The Guide in their own community. Any person who will collect four yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) at \$1.50 each and send the \$6.00 cash to The Guide office will be entitled to one sack of registered "Table Talk" potatoes containing 1½ bushels, absolutely free. The subscriptions may be all sent at one time or at different times, provided that when they are sent in it is explained that they are to count towards seed potatoes. The potatoes will be shipped just as soon as it is safe, and in plenty of time for seeding. Address all correspondence to—

The Circulation Department

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Resolutions at Moose Jaw Convention

Continued from Page 44

order to develop proper and practical efficiency.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that this Convention heartily endorse the action of the present Educational Survey Committee in making a thorough investigation of present existing conditions before formulating any changes in our present educational system.

Civil Service

Resolved, that the conduct of the Civil Service and Public Works should be removed from control or influence of party politicians.

Teaching English

Resolved, that we put ourselves on record as being in favor of compulsory education and that English be the language of instruction in our Public Schools.

Registering Executions

Whereas, an execution is registered against the judgment debtor under the present law and the real estate is not always described, thus placing an execution against every other man of the same name;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that executions be registered against land only and that the land be so described as to make clear the execution debtor.

Tabled

In addition to the above the following were tabled: To protest against the establishment of a sample market at Fort William or Winnipeg; to protest against any alteration of legislation to permit the manufacture or importation of oleomargarine or other butter substitutes.

Left to Board

A number of resolutions were left to the Board of Directors, including the empowering of district directors to call district conventions; the printing of maps showing district boundaries, location of locals, etc.; raising the Patriotic Tax; approving the Special Study Committee and discussions of public questions by locals; establishment of a Permanent Grain Survey Board; the enforcement of the Lord's Day Act; the adoption of a system of associated schools in Saskatchewan; enlargement of the scope of seed grain fairs, issuing of homestead patents more promptly; increasing the term of office of municipal councillors.

ANSON McKIM KILLED

An accident that caused a shock and wave of profound regret among business men of Canada and particularly among those of the advertising fraternity occurred on January 25, when Anson McKim, head of the A. McKim advertising agency of Montreal was instantly killed by a train at Coteau Junction, Ont. Mr. McKim was on his way to Ottawa and while changing was struck in some unexplainable way.

Mr. McKim was head of the oldest and largest advertising agency in Canada. He early saw, while on the staff of The Mail of Toronto, the immense possibilities in this field and the need of service such as a good agency can give to advertisers. His vision and industry resulted in the building of the present immense business with head office in Montreal and many branches, including one in Winnipeg. He made service and confidence of his clients the foundation rock of his work and reaped a true reward. It is sad indeed that he was not longer spared for such service.

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL RELIEF

The war has made unusual demands upon the generosity of people generally. The horrible waste and destruction following in the trail of war has brought not only sorrow and suffering in homes from which fighters have been freely given but also there has been experienced in many districts over which the tide has raged, want, misery and often total destitution among the families who formerly tilled the soil and lived on the products of their labors. The peasant farmers of the devastated regions of France have suffered heavily. The Germans in their retreat, during the battle of the Marne, gathered farm implements in heaps and put bombs under them.

They burned farmhouses wantonly as a deliberate part of their policy to leave the war area utterly desolate. To in some measure assist in the relief of these farmers the British Committee for the Agricultural Relief of the Allies has been organized. Recently the Overseas Dominions have joined in the work of relief and Canada's representative, Dr. J. W. Robertson, well known as former Commissioner of Agriculture and later as Chairman of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, accompanied a deputation on a visit to the desolated regions in France. Following are some of the impressions of his visit as published in The Observer, London, England, October 8.

"On the journeys to these areas the deputation saw much of rural France as unramaged by the war except for the absence of all the young men with the army. The farms are still well cultivated, although less free from weeds than formerly. We saw women and children and old men carrying on the usual operations of agriculture. Women were driving reaping machines; women were on carts taking the grain from the field to the stacks; women and children were on the stacks; and in shape at least the stacks were as well built as formerly. In a few instances soldiers in blue-grey or khaki were helping, and we saw some prisoners of war working in the fields.

Work of Reconstruction

"What is left of the rural population has begun the work of reconstruction. For example, at Sommeilles there are many temporary but dwellings probably 12 ft. by 24 ft. in size. In front of one of these a Canadian mowing machine was observed, one of the recent gifts of the British Committee. From the bits of ruins of the front and walls of the Town Hall one could estimate that it had been a commodious place of considerable dignity. Not any part of the walls as such may constitute part of a new structure.

"Meanwhile the residents have erected at a cost of some £250 a very plain, simple building, with one room for the town business, two rooms for the school, and small living apartments for the teacher. The women and children who are carrying on their simple tasks were examples of how resolutely these people are making the best of things for themselves. The personal appearance of those remaining gave the impression that although they have been impoverished by loss of property they have been enriched in bearing and spirit. I did not see one woman or child who was not neatly clad.

"The desolation to village property in the areas of actual conflict at the Somme was not less than that at the Marne. Where trenches have been dug, where mines have been sprung, where bombardments have been fiercest, one cannot imagine how the land can again be put to agricultural uses. We passed places where the mine craters for two or three hundred yards would be as deep and wide as the whole space between the ridges of two-storey houses on each side of an ordinary street. Such areas may acquire a kindly covering of trees with economic values. But such terrain has been consecrated by the valour and heroism and sacrifice of thousands of men, and it may fittingly become a long forest park to remind Europe for all time of the might of justice and the valour of man as the rainbow symbolizes the unending quality of mercy.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$9,482.07
Maurice Stoneburg, Dewar Lake, Sask.	2.80
R. C. Portsmouth, of Kinville U.F.A., Vermilion, Alta.	40.00
Proceeds of Crayon Picture, donated by Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Whitmore, Oakville, Man.	65.00
Mrs. J. S. Wood, Oakville, Man.	10.00
Red Cross Workers of Salem, Portage la Prairie, Man.	25.00
Proceeds of Box Social given by Children of Emory School District, St. Boniface, Sask.	130.00
R. W. Hundry and Sons, Tring, Alta.	20.00
Allen Bros., Chevrolet, Sask.	10.00
A Friend, Lanigan, Sask.	1.00
Half Proceeds of Box Social held at Meeting of Local G.G. Assn. at Blaris, Isabella, Man.	29.78
Total	\$9,965.32

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$2,478.90
Half Proceeds of Box Social held at Meeting of Local G.G. Assn. at Blaris, Isabella, Man.	29.78
Total	\$2,508.68

FREE REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT FREE

Cash \$500 Prizes

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

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

Pure Registered Seed \$500 in Prizes Terms of Competition

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

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

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

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

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

	For Wheat.	For Oats.	For Barley.
1st Prize	\$100	\$40	\$25
2nd "	50	20	12
3rd "	25	12	10
4th "	20	8	7
5th "	15	5	5
6th "	13	4	4
7th "	12	4	3
8th "	10	3	2
9th "	10	3	2
10th "	8	2	2
11th "	8	2	2
12th "	7	2	—
13th "	5	—	—
14th "	5	—	—
15th "	5	—	—
16th "	5	—	—
17th "	5	—	—
18th "	4	—	—
19th "	3	—	—
20th "	3	—	—
Total	\$215	\$105	\$80

The Grain Growers' Guide will hold a Seed Fair in Winnipeg, in November, 1917, at which every person who earns one or more sacks of The Guide's pure seed will be entitled to enter the competition for the \$100 in cash prizes. Each competitor must send one-half bushel, either of wheat, oats or barley, grown from The Guide's pure seed and a small sheaf of the same grain. We expect to have at least 1,000 entries, which will make it by far the largest seed fair ever held in Western Canada.

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

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

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

IMPORTANT

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

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Feb. 21, 1917.

Send me—Marquis wheat seed to the Guide, which I have authorized. Please reserve for me the number of sacks of the different varieties of your pure seed as indicated below and send at once complete details of competition and coupon necessary for taking subscriptions.

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

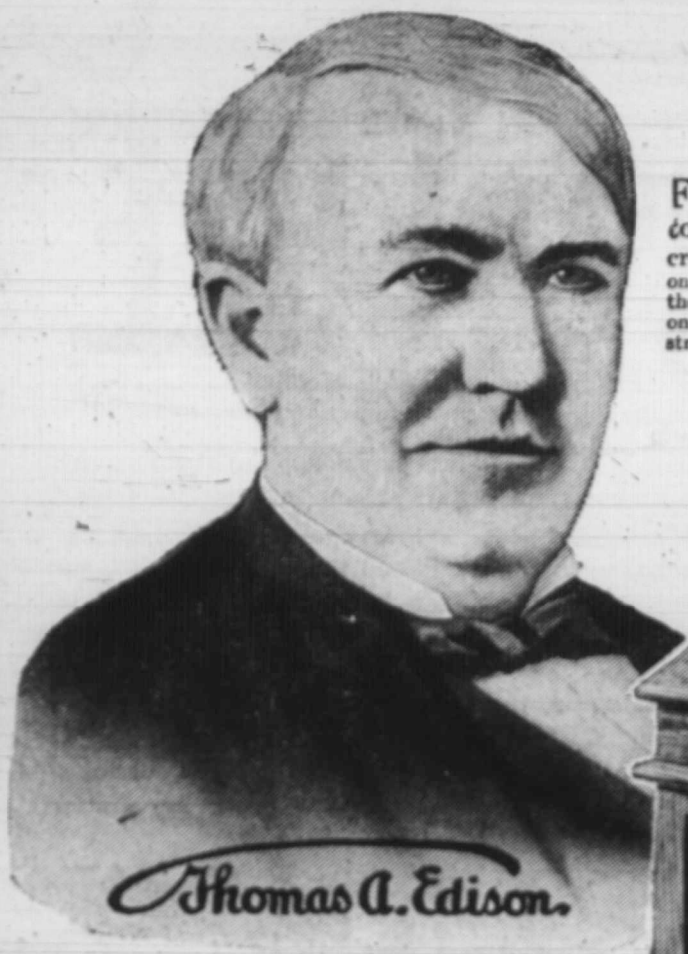
In order to receive my free grain I will also enter into the \$500 Prize Competition. I will send you the necessary subscription to The Guide of \$1.50 each before March 1st.

Name

P. O.

Province

Mr. Edison's Wonderful New Phonograph



For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the music of the phonograph true to life. At last he has been crowned with success. Just as he was the first to invent the phonograph, so is he the only one who has made phonograph music life-like. And now we make this great, rock-bottom offer on the genuine New Edison, the phonograph invented by Thomas A. Edison. Now that you can get the best on this wonderful offer, you need no longer be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's great instrument. Just read below how easily you may have the genuine New Edison in your home.



Only \$1.00

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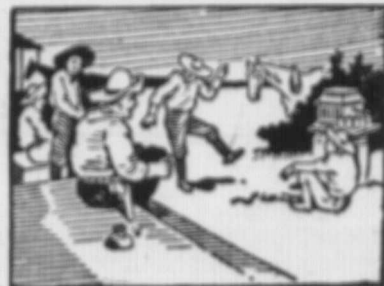
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Get the New Edison in your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song hits of the big stars. Laugh until your sides ache at the funniest of song musical shows. Hear the grand old songs again. Hear the cracking brass bands, the waltzes, the love-songs, the airs, the duets and quartets. You will sit awe-stricken at the wonderful grand opera as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmonies of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. This your chance of any kind of entertainment. All on free trial. Then, after the trial, send the money back at our expense if you choose. Or keep it on our great rock-bottom offer. Send the coupon today.