

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

January 3, 1917

\$1.50 per Year



CIRCULATION]

A SMART TURNOUT

[OVER 34,000

There is a Gold Mine On Your Farm

*Will You Develop
It and Win
the Reward?*

Wheat is as good as Gold. The more wheat—the more gold. The man or woman who grows the best wheat will get the largest share of gold. The majority of farmers do not get as much gold out of their wheat as they should because they have not sowed the best quality of seed. The Grain Growers' Guide has purchased enough pure registered seed to sow 1,000 acres and is giving this seed away absolutely free to 1,000 farmers. This seed has been grown in the Prairie Provinces under the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and has been registered by that Association. This seed is guaranteed to be absolutely pure in variety, free from noxious weed seeds of all kinds, clean, free from small and broken kernels, plump and testing at least 95 per cent. germination. There is no better seed produced in the world. The man who sows an acre with this seed and follows the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will start a gold mine right on his own farm. Registered seed is going to be the big demand in this country in the next two or three years and it will bring at least double the price of the ordinary seed that is shipped over the platform or sold thru the elevator. The man who starts growing pure registered seed in 1917 will protect himself against the time when wheat goes back to the old prices after the war. When his neighbor is putting his wheat thru the elevator at \$1.00 the man with pure registered seed will be getting \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel for all he can produce. The same applies to oats and barley. Never in the history of Western Canada have farmers appreciated the value of good seed as they do today. There is a great money-making opportunity for the first 1,000 or 1,500 farmers who will get into pure registered seed and supply it to their fellow farmers. The man who starts now with only one acre of The Guide's seed can easily have 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of pure registered seed to sell in two years. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association costs nothing to join and any farmer who follows its rules and regulations will start his own gold mine and it will be one that will never play out. Members of the C.S.G.A. have produced as high as 80 bushels of wheat to the acre and that is one of the best paying propositions in Canada.

Mining Rules

The Guide's Pure Registered Seed consists of Marquis and Pile Wheat and Banner and Victory Oats put up in 20 lb. sacks and O.A.C. 21 Barley in 24 lb. sacks. These are the quantities put out in seeding one quarter acre. Any person who will collect two yearly subscriptions to The Guide, (new or renewal) at \$1.50 each and forward the \$3.00 to The Guide office will be entitled to one sack of either variety of wheat, oats or barley, described on this page free of charge. No person may own more than three sacks of any one variety of grain, but to everyone who earns three sacks The Guide will donate a fourth sack free of all charge. No person will be allowed to forward his own subscription and count the same towards earning a sack of grain. Every person making a reservation must send in his first subscription with his reservation coupon. All seed earned will be shipped in plenty of time even for the earliest seeding. Every winner of one or more sacks of The Guide's pure seed will be assisted to become a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and thus secure the advantages of growing pure registered seed. This seed will be accepted by the C.S.G.A. as foundation stock and entitle the holders to membership in the Association.

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

The Gold Rush Is On

Already one-fourth of our gold producing pure registered seed has been taken. This seed is the scarcest article in this country and gold seekers should get after it now. If you are a gold seeker and want to join hands with The Guide in this gold rush collect your first subscription at once and send The Guide the name and address of the subscriber and the money collected. At the same time mail the coupon filled out plainly with the number of sacks you want. We will then enter your reservation and will send you full supplies for taking the rest of the subscriptions required, also our illustrated seed grain folder.

COUPON

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN. January 3rd, 1917.

Gentlemen—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 seed fair and supplies necessary for taking subscriptions.

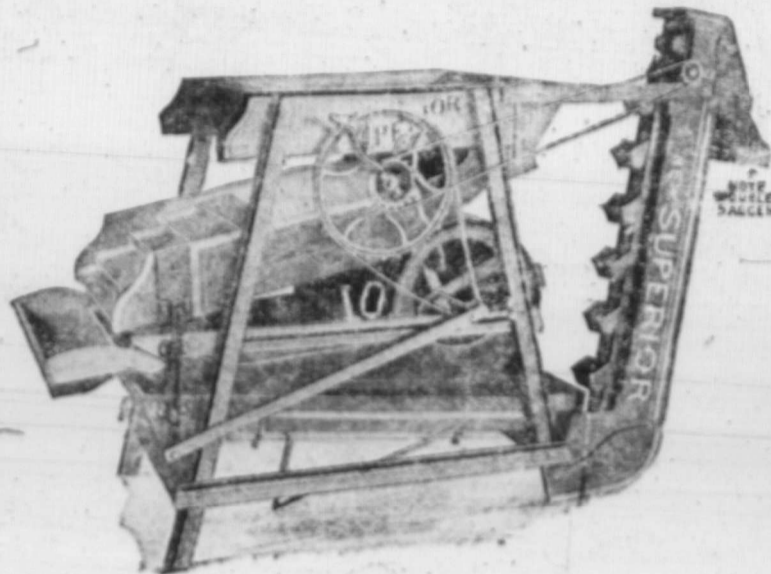
..... 20 lb. sacks of Pile Wheat and 20 lb. sacks of Marquis Wheat
 24 lb. sacks O.A.C. 21 Barley and 20 lb. sacks of Banner Oats.
 20 lb. sacks Victory Oats.

In order to entitle me to this prize free and also to enter into the \$500 Prize Competition I will endeavor to collect the necessary number of yearly subscriptions required within six weeks from date. My first subscription is being sent with this coupon.

Name _____
 P.O. _____ Province _____
 Write Name and Address Plainly.

Note: Thorpe Barley can no longer be supplied.

SAVE DOCKAGE, CLEAN YOUR GRAIN BEFORE MARKETING WITH King of Wild Oat Separators



The Lincoln "NEW SUPERIOR" Wild Oat Separator

With our patented open and blank space sieves, it positively separates every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat, and not up on end. It is STRONG, WELL BUILT AND BOLTED—NOT NAILED. Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "NEW SUPERIOR" cannot do, no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate, it will appeal to your customers. Made in sizes, 24, 32 and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger, and with power attachment for gasoline engine if desired.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Limited

Builders of light weight, high grade Gasoline Engines for all farm power work
 WHYTE AVE. AND VINE ST., DEPT. D., WINNIPEG, MAN.
 EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR
 Fanning Mills—Saw and Planing Machines—Farm Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Holes—Langdon Ideal and Federal Portable Grain Elevators—In grain Hardware Specialties—Moulton and Little Giant Hook Yoke Centres—Combination Threshing Outlets

If You Dread the Freeze-Up

Read This!

Does the thought of winter make you shudder? If so, the reason is obvious. You are afraid of the cold because you have had little heat in your house and that seems to be all in one corner. And when it comes to water, which you must have for household purposes, it probably means going out in a cold, biting wind with the thermometer standing at 40 below zero. No wonder you shiver! But why tolerate such things any longer? You can have an even distribution of warm, glowing heat in every portion of your home and water—(hot and cold), under pressure, piped everywhere—the equal of any city dwelling, at nominal cost.

"ISCO" Heating Systems and Pneumatic Water Systems are the Acme of Perfection

Pneumatic Water System

Water under pressure means running water at all times in the kitchen, bathroom and laundry, and you can have it piped to any part of the farm. Wouldn't the family appreciate it? Let us know if you have windmill or gas engine. Either will supply the necessary power. "ISCO" systems are inexpensive.



This is not a pleasant winter occupation.

Hot Water or Steam?

We can give you either system. It all depends on the size of your house. Hot water is more general for small houses. We are experts in heating systems and specialize in this class of engineering. Let us figure on your house. We absolutely guarantee "ISCO" systems to your complete and lasting satisfaction.

Let Us Do The Worrying

Just supply us with a rough plan of your house to enable us to make an estimate of the cost of installing a complete "ISCO" Heating or Pneumatic Water Supply System. Fill in the coupon, tear off and mark with an "X" which you are interested in. We do not merely sell the materials—we install the entire system. Our prices will be inclusive and the job perfect in every detail—a credit to your community.

Canadian Western Mfg. & Supply Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Merchants
 Dept. "A," Eighth Avenue and Third Street West, Calgary, Alta.
 BRANCHES IN EDMONTON AND MEDICINE HAT

COUPON

Canadian Western Mfg. and Supply Co., Ltd. Dept. "A," Calgary, Alta.

I am interested in your famous "ISCO" Heating System, "ISCO" Pneumatic Water System, and enclose rough plan of my house. Please furnish me with estimated cost of installation.

Name _____ Address _____

A pink notice your renewal The Guide and renewal at an address on We always subscribers w their renewal Guide. We Guide, so we your renewal address, please date of the changed with renewal, please safer to send money order.



Through demand us for Why no farm is assured Let this a snug fit is ideal a E. G. ALI Room 21 M

A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your renewal is due. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back numbers of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal, bank or express money order. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

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

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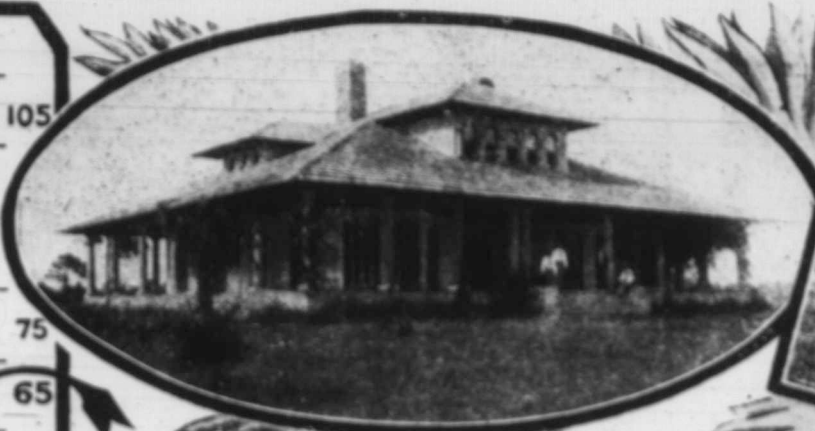
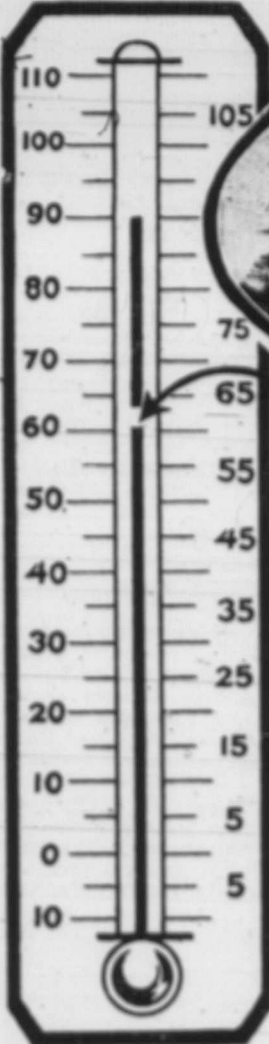
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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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.



Temperature rarely above 90 or below 60 at Los Indios, Isle of Pines

Here vegetable growers, fruit planters and all-round farmers find health, wealth and happiness in supplying winter fruits and vegetables.

Los Indios, Isle of Pines, is a short distance from New Orleans and Florida, with climate ideal, soil fertile. No snow, frost, sleet or hail. No climatic uncertainty. Los Indios grape-fruit planters have netted up to \$800 per acre. Here peppers, egg-plants, tomatoes ripen for shipment during the winter season. Vegetable growers have netted \$35 to \$365 per acre. Los Indios has the only deep water harbor on the island—the only Port of Entry for ocean liners. Your produce is quickly transported at favorable shipping rates to the world's markets where out-of-season prices await.

Talk to Canadian owners in your vicinity

Throughout Canada there are fruit and vegetable growers and farmers who are through the ownership of a Los Indios farm, preparing to supply the increasing demand, and consequent high prices, for winter fruits and vegetables. Write us for their names.

Why not make yourself and your family the best gift of all—a Los Indios farm—farm—where life is ideal and work pleasant and profitable—where your future is assured.

Let this year's prosperity contribute toward establishing your winter home at Los Indios. Invest in a snug little Isle of Pines fruit and vegetable farm—where life is ideal and returns profitable.

E. G. ALLEN Secretary CAÑADA LAND AND FRUIT CO. Room 201, 117 Wisconsin St. Milwaukee, Wis.

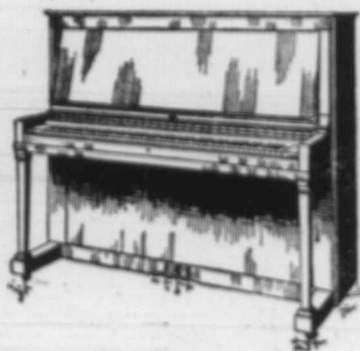


Your Opportunity

Here is your opportunity to make your family happy with one gift of a lifetime—a high grade piano. Never in the history of this house have we known such extraordinary values as this special sale affords. In fact, so exceptional are the values that we are forced to make the terms announced here. Study the description and prices. That you must make your selection quickly is apparent. Most instruments have been taken in exchange on Nordheimer and Gerhard Heintzman Player Pianos, but every one leaves our warerooms in perfect condition and guaranteed.

Guarantee

In addition to the above we allow you the privilege of exchanging for a Steinway, Gerhard Heintzman, Chickering, Nordheimer, Haines, Bell or Sherlock-Manning Piano, or Player Piano at any time within three years, allowing full price paid.



Terms

The terms are as follows: One-third cash. One-third in one year with time note bearing 7 per cent. interest. One-third in two years, with time note bearing 7 per cent. interest.

10% Discount

For all cash. Other terms arranged to suit your convenience

BELL—Cabinet grand upright Piano, mahogany case, with full length panels; has double repeating action, ivory keys, etc. Regular price, \$400. Now **'285**

CANADA—Colonial, 7 1-3 octave upright Piano, mahogany case, with full length panels, three pedals and ivory keys, etc. Regular \$400. Sale price **'285**

CANADA—Very handsome Colonial style Piano, in rich mahogany case; has full length panels without scroll carving, three pedals, ivory keys, etc. Used less than a year. Sale price **'295**

DOHERTY—7 1-2 octave upright Piano, mahogany case, full length panels, music desk, ivory keys, three pedals, etc.; panels are without scroll carving. Regular \$425. Now... **'310**

GERHARD - HEINTZMAN—Cabinet grand upright Piano by Gerhard-Heintzman, in rich mahogany case, fine action, ivory and ebony keys, three pedals; just like new. Regular \$475. Sale price **'365**

NORDHEIMER — Very handsome cabinet grand upright in mahogany case, panels without scroll carving. This piano has only been used a few months, and is just like new. Sale price **'375**

DOHERTY—7 1-3 octave upright Piano, Boudoir style of case in walnut, with plain polished panels; in good repair, is guaranteed, like new **'245**

BELL—The largest style and most expensive of this make, in mahogany case, cannot be told from a new one. Less than one year in use. Regular \$475. Sale price **'345**

GOURLAY—Gourlay Piano in fumed oak case; the lines of this design are simple and according to the latest ideas of craftsmanship is one of the most popular of the present-day styles, and has the true Gourlay quality—best in every particular. Regular \$500. Only **'375**

NORDHEIMER—Colonial design in rich mahogany case, full new grand scale and one of the most costly pianos on our list; has been used less than fifteen months and could not be told from new. Regular price, \$575. Sale price **'425**

GERHARD - HEINTZMAN—New grand scale in most expensive style case of beautifully figured walnut; action and all parts are the best that money can buy, and the instrument has improved rather than deteriorated from the slight use of less than 15 months. Regular, \$550. Sale price... **'420**

Make your selection now. Send a second choice in case your first is already sold. Freight paid to any address.

Use this Coupon

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.
333 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

Please send me further details regarding.....

(Name of Maker)

Piano as advertised in the January 3rd issue of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Name..... Address.....

WINNIPEG PIANO CO 333 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG.

DIRECT FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES

STEINWAY, GERHARD HEINTZMAN, NORDHEIMER, CHICKERING, HAINES, BELL, SHERLOCK-MANNING, DOHERTY, CANADA AND LESAGE PIANOS, EDISON, COLUMBIA, EDISONOLIAN AND PHONOLOGRAPIH.

Farmers Win Decision

Deputy Minister of Justice says Elevator Companies cannot sell farmers' stored grain and substitute future options as they have been doing in the past

The Department of Justice at Ottawa has advised the Board of Grain Commissioners that the line elevator companies in the West are violating the law in their method of handling farmers' grain. It will be remembered during the past summer that the "hybrid ticket" and the question of "substitution of grain" were argued at great length before the Grain Commissioners by the organized farmers on the one side and the elevator interests of the Grain Exchange on the other side. The line elevator interests admitted that they had been selling the grain which farmers had stored in their elevators and had been substituting a future contract. This, they claimed, was of great advantage to them financially. The organized farmers opposed it vigorously, saying that the act was illegal, that it placed an unfair advantage in the hands of the elevator companies, and that it did not give the farmers a square deal in the marketing of their grain. The elevator companies produced voluminous legal opinions to show that once grain was stored in their elevator and held for storage only it at once became their own legal property and no longer belonged to the farmer who held the storage tickets. Acting on this extraordinary opinion, the elevator interests maintained that they were doing quite a legal business. The Department of Justice, however, has ruled that the grain stored by a farmer in a country elevator still belongs to the farmer, and that the elevator operator has no right to sell it, but must hold that grain or a similar quantity of grain to the farmer's order. No doubt the ruling of the Department of Justice will be acted upon by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and if so it will have a very considerable effect on the grain marketing system.

Opinion of Department

The opinion of the Department of Justice is as follows:

Ottawa, October 31, 1916.

Referring to your letter of August 16 last, I have now the honor to submit my opinion upon the second group of questions propounded for the consideration of this department by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

The first of these questions is as follows:

"1. Is the contract in this receipt (Schedule B), such that the warehouseman issuing it is the legal owner of the grain?"

I have perused the arguments pro and con on this question contained in the printed brief of matter which accompanied your letter, and on due consideration of these arguments and of the provisions of the receipt and the Canada Grain Act, I am of the opinion, with due respect to those who entertain a different view, that the deposit of grain in a country elevator for the storage represented by the Schedule B receipt does not operate as a transfer of the proprietary interest in the grain from the person delivering the same to the operator, but that the legal quality of the operator's possession of the grain so received is that of custodian for the person to whom the receipt is issued, who remains the beneficial owner of the grain.

The storage receipt is a statutory instrument and the rights and obligations of the parties thereto are regulated by the terms of the contract and the provisions of the statute whereby they are defined. It is, I think, in accordance with the intention of the statute that the grain having been stored for the person who brings it to the country elevator, and who is described by the statute as the owner, shall not be removed without his consent, except upon forty-eight hours' notice, within which time he has the right to resume control in the manner provided.

Upon my construction it is the intention of the statute that an operator

shall always have in storage at any given time grain equal in quantity and quality to that which may be demanded under outstanding receipts, and that an operator is not entitled to use or dispose of any part of this grain for his own benefit. He is, as I have said, merely a custodian of the grain, with authority, by virtue of the implied consent of each depositor, to draw from the common mass in storage, upon the order or at the request of an owner, or by compliance with the statutory requirements, grain in amount and quality equal to that stored by the owner. If an operator put any grain acquired on his own account under cash purchase ticket (Schedule A form of receipt) in general storage, he becomes, to the extent of his deposit, an owner in common with the other depositors, but still remains a bailee as to their respective shares. The operator could not abstract from the common stock any more than his appropriate share without breach of his statutory engagement, which would, it is apprehended, amount to a conversation to the extent of his taking.

I observe that the authors of the legal opinions which have been given to the effect that the transaction under Schedule B is a sale and not a bailment, attempt to support this view upon the authority of the decision rendered in the cases of the South Australian Fire Insurance Company vs. Randall and Lawlor vs. Nichol, but I regard these decisions as distinguishable from the facts from the transaction under Schedule B, and as having no apposite bearing upon the question.

Control of Operators

The second question submitted by the Board of Grain Commissioners concerns the authority of the board to issue an order imposing upon country elevator operators, in respect of grain in general storage, a prohibition somewhat similar in terms to that contained in Section 171 in relation to grain in special binned storage. In my view of the nature of the transaction under Schedule B, I do not think that the proposed order is appropriate; but I submit herewith, for your consideration, a draft order which I am disposed to think the board may make consistently with the provisions of the statute in the execution of its powers to make rules and regulations under Sections 20 and 156; and while I think that the order suggested is no more than a declaration of the law already sanctioned by the statute, still if, as I apprehend, it prohibits nothing which the statute is intended to permit, it may be advisable to give effect to such an order as notice to the trade of the view which the board proposes in the public interest to enforce.

I suppose it is not advisable that the board should undertake to determine or advise upon questions which may arise as between the owners of the grain and their warehousemen touching the property in the grain or otherwise. This may, I think, properly be left for adjudication by the ordinary tribunals, but the board exercises a power in the common interest to regulate, in compliance with the statute the receipt, storage, handling and shipping of grain at the country elevators, and therefore it is, I have no doubt, competent to the board to insist that the elevator operators shall comply strictly with the statutory requirements and the regulations prescribed for governing their operations.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

PARLIAMENT TO ASSEMBLE

The Dominion Parliament will reassemble at Ottawa for the transaction of business on January 18, after a recess of almost eight months.

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The Justice decided their co over th It will terests grain i propert they lib the far whenev the elec actually the far him. on his had re of the ment o by the metho a farm charge is bei vanta; grain advan

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 3rd, 1917

SIGN THE CARDS

This is National Registration Week. The government is taking a census of the man power of Canada. Every man will receive a card with questions to be answered and returned to the government. It is highly desirable that these cards be filled in and returned promptly. Even tho we may not be in full accord with the scheme, it is our duty to aid the government in everything that will help in bringing the war to a successful issue.

THE FARMERS WIN OUT

The decision of the Federal Department of Justice published elsewhere in this issue is a decided victory for the organized farmers in their controversy with the elevator companies over the question of "substitution of grain." It will be remembered that the elevator interests claimed that as soon as a farmer stored grain in their house it became their own property and they could sell it or do whatever they liked with it, provided that they supplied the farmer with the same amount of grain whenever he called for it. Under that system the elevator companies admitted that they actually sold the farmer's stored grain while the farmer thought it was still being held for him. They also charged the farmer interest on his advances, while in the meantime they had received the entire proceeds of the sale of the car. Under the ruling of the Department of Justice (which will no doubt be adopted by the Board of Grain Commissioners) this method of grain marketing must cease. When a farmer stores grain and pays the storage charges he has a right to know that his grain is being held for him. If there is any advantage to be derived from marketing the grain leisurely the farmer is entitled to that advantage.

PROTECTIONIST COMPETITION AWARDS

Some months ago The Grain Growers' Guide offered \$25 for the best argument that could be advanced by any protectionist in Canada to show that the protective tariff is a benefit to the Western farmer. After advertising this competition widely we received but fourteen replies, nearly half of which were written by free traders who tried to present a protectionist argument. Several of the balance were fairly good protectionist arguments. Finally we have decided that there are two of equal merit to which we have awarded first prize, and divided the prize money. One was written by a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Eastern Canada, who does not permit his own name to be published and the other by Walter Carter of Calgary. Both of these will be published in The Guide shortly.

THE ISLE OF PINES

In this issue we publish the other side of the Isle of Pines question. In justice to our readers we have presented both sides of the picture as fairly and fully as possible. We still consider that Canada is a plenty good enough place for anybody to live in, but if people are seeking for warmer countries and can afford it they naturally will like to get away from Canada for a few months during the winter at least. To people who intend to make such moves we would suggest that they investigate mighty carefully before they purchase and decide to settle in their new home. There are undoubtedly many beautiful spots in the warmer climates, but like this country they also have their drawbacks. Success and failure go side by side in nearly every country.

FARMERS' PLATFORM SOUND

The Nor' West Farmer finds fault with the National Political Platform issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the ground of complaint being that income and corporation taxes are alleged to be illogical, unfair and not in accord with Adam Smith's maxims of taxation. The Nor'-West Farmer claims that it is illogical because the Council also advocates taxing unimproved land values. It is difficult to discover any good reason why the two forms of taxation should not be combined. Land value taxation is just and fair and the income tax is necessary to secure a revenue from those drawing large incomes, or in other words it taxes people somewhat in proportion to their ability to pay. If equitable conditions prevailed thruout the country and every citizen had an equal opportunity before the law, there would be some ground for opposing an income tax. But a comparatively small group of people, largely thru special privileges, are amassing great wealth and are becoming a decided menace to democratic development. Land value taxation will not curb this concentration of wealth to any marked degree. The income tax is the best instrument yet designed to accomplish that purpose. Even should great wealth be acquired by a few without any special privilege, if that be possible, it would still be a menace and the state should recognize this fact by taking a good slice of the income. The same principles apply to the corporation tax. As for Adam Smith's maxim we need not worry about it. What we want to do is to raise the public revenue and prevent as far as possible the wealth of Canada being concentrated into the hands of a few. The Farmers' Platform from the standpoint of taxation is the best and fairest that has ever been proposed by any important organization in Canada and the organized farmers will be wise to adhere to it rigidly until some good reason is advanced why it should be departed from.

PATRONAGE OR PRINCIPLE

John Stanfield, M.P. of Truro, N.S. has tendered his resignation as member of parliament as a protest against the method of making appointments on the Intercolonial Railway. It is difficult to ascertain from press reports the basis of Mr. Stanfield's protest. If he, as some of the despatches assert, demands the patronage right to make appointments he will get mighty little public sympathy. But if he is maintaining the general principle that local men of equal merit should not be side-tracked in favor of imported officials he has excellent ground to stand upon. Patronage and incompetency has long been the ruling feature of the Intercolonial Railway. It used to be said that the three great events in the life of a resident of the Maritime Provinces were birth, marriage and the first free ride on the Intercolonial Railway. The Maritime Provinces got mighty little out of confederation when they were shut off from the American markets. In the administration of the Intercolonial Railway they have also been discriminated against in the appointment of officials. Mr. Stanfield is perfectly right to demand that local men be given precedence over imported men where merit is equal, but it would be a very dangerous precedent to admit that a member of parliament should have any authority to make appointments to government positions. No doubt the situation will be made clearer when the House meets in a couple of weeks.

Take a week off if you possibly can, and attend one or more of the farmers' conventions being held at this time of the year—and be sure to take your good wife along too.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CONTROL

The recommendations of Sir Henry Drayton that there be public ownership and control of ocean steamship lines after the war is in keeping with the new spirit that has developed since the war broke out. Thru public ownership of transportation facilities Germany has been able to throw her armies against any section of the allied forces in the minimum of time and it has counted tremendously in favor of the Germans in the struggle. Britain recognized that public ownership and control was necessary when she took over the railways on the outbreak of the war. Public ownership and control to a greater degree than ever was dreamed of has been brought about by the war and it has come to stay. Public ownership, honestly and efficiently managed is by far the cheapest and best method of handling public utilities. The day of competition which will bring any benefit to the public in big capitalistic organizations is long past. Amalgamation and combination is the new order, which left to private control will be used as an instrument of extortion, but controlled or operated by the government will produce great benefits in the interest of all the people. If Sir Henry Drayton would follow up his proposition by advocating public ownership and operation of railway, steamship, express and telegraph services in Canada he would be taking another big step in the interests of the general public.

CEMENTING THE PEERAGE

The elevation to the peerage of Sir Max Aitken of cement merger fame will not cause the House of Lords to rise in popular esteem thruout Canada. There certainly can be no basis of merit upon which this title was bestowed and it merely goes to show that titles are a good deal of a commercial proposition after all. If these titles are to be bought and sold it would be much better to have it done in the open. Let the public know what the price is and what goes with it. Then if a man wants a tin pot title and has money to pay for it, it wouldn't be so bad as it is now where honor is supposed to go with the title. It is not announced what Aitken's title will be, but probably it will be Lord Concrete or Baron Cement.

PROTECTION ON OILCLOTH

Every farm housewife needs oilcloth. But she pays too much for it. She pays too much because of the tariff of 42½ per cent. (35 and 7½ war tax). Here are comparative prices on a standard quality of this essential commodity with and without a tariff. It is sold in pieces 12 yards long and 1¼ wide. These prices are based on that quantity:

	With Tariff	Without Tariff
Price to Retailer at Winnipeg	\$2.64	\$1.99
Price to Housewife	\$3.43	\$2.59
Price per yard to Housewife	28.6	21.6

The tariff costs every housewife in Canada seven or more cents per yard on oilcloth. It is not only the manufacturers' extra price, but the added percentage which the wholesaler and retailer put on that helps swell the price to the consumer, but the "Protected" manufacturer gets practically all the benefit. How do you like "Protection" which costs you seven cents per yard of oilcloth, when Canada can only boast one factory making oilcloth and it is filled up with orders six months ahead?

TAX THE RICH ALSO

Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister, announces that he will tour Canada delivering a series of addresses on the need for national economy. He is also putting on a big adver-

tising campaign to encourage thrift and the purchase of government war bonds. All this is splendid work as far as it goes, but Sir Thomas is still far from the real solution of the problem. Every war bond that is purchased even by our own Canadian people increases the national debt that much more. The great bulk of war bonds will be purchased by the wealthy people. The interest on these bonds will be paid by general taxation, mostly raised by the tariff, of which the poor people will pay by far the largest proportion. If people are able to buy war bonds they are able to pay taxes. The war debt must be paid some time, we should pay as much as possible now and not leave the whole burden for the future. If Sir Thomas wants to get results let him put on the taxes and particularly let those who have plenty pay in proportion, so that our national debt will be kept as low as possible. The tariff has been milked dry as a taxing system, but there are many other methods. The organized farmers have shown the means by which an enormous revenue can be raised. Let Sir Thomas take a leaf out of the organized farmers' book and then go after the money while it is here. He will then get results in economy that he never dreamed of and can never accomplish by preaching or advertising, useful as both of them may be.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

The Province of Manitoba holds all records in the expenditure of public money for the erection of public buildings. The public institutions of the province are housed palatially and at a cost in many cases several times greater than was necessary. An accurate estimate of the cost of public buildings erected up to the present year and including the estimated cost of finishing the new Parliament Building, amount to over \$17,000,000 as follows:—

Agricultural College—St. Charles	\$ 775,561.35
Agricultural College—St. Vital	3,874,851.78
Hospital for Insane—Selkirk	674,722.46
Hospital for Insane—Brandon	1,390,989.89
Superintendent's House—Brandon	7,155.40
Home for Incurables—Portage la Prairie	465,570.23
Industrial Training School—Portage la Prairie	359,294.56
School for the Deaf, Portage Ave.	113,222.86
Law Courts, Winnipeg	1,250,000.00
Old Parliament Buildings	200,977.79
New Parliament Buildings	7,000,000.00
Central Power House—Winnipeg	228,770.66
	7,173.31
Government House	98,854.52
Winnipeg Normal School	124,602.28
Brandon Normal School	166,393.50
Manitou Normal School	19,468.19
St. Boniface Normal School	21,257.75
Cottage and Carpenter Shop	2,500.00
Bacteriological Building	3,511.15
Land Titles Offices	
Boissevain	\$ 14,857.71
Brandon	23,386.03
Carman	7,977.62
Dauphin	23,506.73
Manitou	769.80
Morden	10,018.01
Neepawa	20,807.27
Portage la Prairie	22,860.06
Viriden (furnishings)	246.80
Winnipeg	158,565.56
Stonewall Public Buildings	5,030.00
Court Houses and Gaols	
Brandon Court House	\$ 474.95
Portage la Prairie	61.00
The Pas	250.00
Winnipeg	106,313.32
Carman	54.65
Total	\$17,179,807.30

The total of these figures runs to about \$35 per head for every man, woman or child in the province, and considering the number of women and children and others who will not pay towards these buildings any very large amount, the burden on the ordinary taxpayer is enormous. For a province with half a million people, Manitoba has passed thru an unparalleled drunken orgy of public expenditure. It will require twenty years of

rigid economy to get back to the basis on which the finances of the province should rest.

E. C. Drury, one of the foremost figures amongst the organized farmers of Ontario, has been nominated for the Dominion House to represent his own country. Mr. Drury is one of the best platform speakers in Canada and an able writer. He is a keen student of public affairs and if he is elected will be one of the most useful members of the House of Commons as well as a strong supporter of the farmers' interests.

You and your wife can't afford to miss the convention this year. Any money it costs will give bigger direct returns than the best investment you ever have or ever will make.

The Court of Appeal in Manitoba has decided that the Direct Legislation Act passed at the last session of legislature is unconstitutional. The bill was submitted to the court by Attorney-General Hudson and argued by counsel on either side. In order to get a final decision the court granted an appeal to the Privy Council and the Direct Legislation Act will now go over to the House of Lords for final decision by the highest court in the Empire. The Privy Council will be asked to decide whether or not it is constitutional and if not in what points it is in conflict with the constitution. Then it will be time to have the constitution changed.

Parliaments may come and parliaments may go, but graft goes on forever.

Wood ashes, salt and charcoal are invaluable in keeping young pigs in condition.

Have you tested your seed grain yet.

Be loyal to each other.



THE UNHAPPY NEW YEAR

The Old Year: "Here you are, my son. It's an awful burden I have to give you, and I hope you'll not have to carry it far."

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Party Subserviency in Canada

II.—A comparison of the governing class of Canada with the governing classes of the United Kingdom and United States

By Edward Porritt

At Ottawa the political party that is in power, and the party that is in opposition, are both controlled and used by the governing class. It controls the Opposition of today as it controlled the Opposition of 1896-1911, because the Opposition of today was thirled to the governing class, and served it whenever it was called upon to do so from 1896 to 1911. There can be few people in Canada today who believe that the Liberals at Ottawa dare offer sincere or effective opposition in the House of Commons to schemes and measures of the governing class which are promoted and carried thru parliament, or thru the state department, such as the customs department, which is charged with the administration of the tariff.

The Opposition cannot fulfil its normal extra-constitutional function either in parliament or in the constituencies, because of its fifteen years of close and interested connection with the governing class when it was in power. It then did the bidding of the governing class, in spite of the many clear and specific pledges of a diametrically opposite policy that it had given to the electorate of Canada in the Ottawa Liberal program of 1893, and in spite of the pledges of its leaders, given at the Ottawa convention, and from the platform in the constituencies.

Today the Opposition cannot put itself into antagonism to the governing class, or oppose its schemes for exploiting the people of Canada, because its leaders and many of its members in the House of Commons, as well as the patronage men and the heelers and political mechanics in the constituencies from coast to coast, are living in the hope that the Liberal party will again be taken into the confidence and service of the governing class.

The Liberal party will again wear the livery of the governing class just as soon as that class deems it expedient that there should be a change in the political complexion and nomenclature of the government. Since 1896 the Opposition at Ottawa, whether Conservative or Liberal, has been a mere moving picture show; and the Opposition must continue of the "movie" variety so long as the governing class can—as it has done for twenty years—control both political parties in all matters that are in its opinion of significance or value.

Most Canadian political institutions—federal, provincial and municipal, constitutional and extra-constitutional—are much more akin to British than to American political institutions. This is natural in view of the origin of these institutions, and of the extent to which Canada is interwoven in the Empire. Most Canadians of British origin take pride in this fact—in the kinship and similarity of British and Canadian political institutions; and also in the fact that Canadian institutions have been developed under what may be described as modern British influences—influences that have been at work since the American Revolution, and since a new political England was created as a result of the Reform Act of 1832.

Canadian Political Institutions British

The British origin is especially true as regards the machinery of government—parliament, the cabinet and the departments of state. It is, however obvious to anyone who can compare political parties and their organization and spirit at Westminster, Washington and Ottawa, that the party system in Canada is more akin to the party system in the United States than to that in Great Britain. It is more akin to the American system because in Canada, as in the United States, there has never been any effective or enduring inroad on the system of two parties; and the result is that one or other of the two parties must be in control, without any of the impelling or retarding influence that is exercised at Westminster over the two historic parties of Great Britain by the political groups—Radical, Nationalist, Labor men and Socialists—that established themselves in the House of Commons between 1832 and the beginning of the war.

At Ottawa, as at Washington, there have never been any strong and well-organized political groups acting independently of the two old-line parties, as there have been at Westminster almost continuously since the days of the Napoleonic wars, when there came a division between the old and the new Whigs; and quite independent of this division in the aristocratic party of the eighteenth century, the radical party came into existence. The caucus is American in its origin. Canadian political parties long ago adopted it as an extra-constitutional institution. The caucus is not now, and never has been, part of the political machinery at Westminster—certainly not of English or Scotch political

parties, altho the Nationalists at Westminster organized a caucus at least as long ago as 1885.

The governing class of Canada—a class numerically so small that all its individual members of any influence or potency could be hauled from Montreal to Toronto in a single, not very long train of Pullman cars—is also obviously more akin to the governing class of the United States than to the governing class of the United Kingdom. The British governing class is cultivated, aristocratic and territorial. It is to be found in castles, old baronial halls and mansions on great estates dotted all over England, Scotland and Ireland. The governing class of Canada is to be found in the banking houses and sky-scrapers of Montreal and Toronto. In England the governing class is represented in the world of journalism by the aristocratic and Tory Morning Post. In Canada it would be difficult to say how many newspapers serve the



HON. GEORGE BROWN.

who with his father established and edited the Toronto Globe from 1844 to 1892. Canada has had no man more brilliant or versatile in his knowledge of public questions or more constant in his advocacy of true democratic principles.

governing class. It may be said, however, that its point of view, as expressed in journalism, is well represented by the Montreal Gazette and the Toronto News.

In Canada the governing class is neither aristocratic nor territorial. It is new, as new as are great fortunes in Canada. It can scarcely be said to have any traditions as traditions are understood in England and old world countries. Like the governing class of the United States it is wealthy, but it is aggressively individualistic in its outlook on life and in its social atmosphere and ambitions, when its members are off duty and are seeking luxurious ease.

An English historian—P. S. Oliver—has recently written a book on Alexander Hamilton, the American statesman of the era of the Revolution, in which he incidentally points out how little the wealthy class in the United States has in common with the territorial and governing class of Great Britain. Much the same comparison, with the same conclusion, might be drawn between the governing class of Canada, as it has been developed since 1879, and the governing class of the old country, as this class developed and perfected itself from the reign of William III. and Queen Anne to that of Queen Victoria.

The governing class of Canada has few characteristics or qualities in common with the class that so long exercised so much control at Westminster. It was the aim of the governing class in England, in the days of its greatest power, to retain as much as possible of its feudal privileges, especially as concerned primogeniture, imperial and local taxation of land, inheritance to landed estates, the game laws, and protective tariffs that would enhance the selling price of grain, cattle, wool and hides and timber produced on the estates of the territorial class, and to obtain possession, by means of the enclosure of commons, of as much as possible of the land.

From the revolution of 1688 to the repeal of the corn laws and of all protective duties in 1846, the governing class in England was continuously on the aggressive as well as on the defensive. Since 1846 it has never been on the aggressive, except in the support that it so generously gave to the propaganda for a return to protection that Chamberlain began in 1903. It is now only on the defensive; for with the establishment of free trade in 1846, and the increasing power of democracy after the extensions of the franchise in 1832, 1867 and 1884, the territorial class abandoned the aggressive. For seventy years it has obtained no new statutory powers for the exploitation of the common people. From 1846 to 1903 it dare not ask for, or even suggest, the enactment of such laws at Westminster.

British Governing Class Ready To Serve

In the twentieth century, as in the eighteenth and nineteenth, the territorial governing class in England is always ready to render public service in the House of Commons and the House of Lords; in the administration of the central government; in the diplomatic service; in the navy and the army; to some extent in the church; and in county and municipal government, and the local administration of justice. Its political life—national as well as local—is in public. Its members propound no political schemes that they will not champion on the floor of the House of Commons or the House of Lords, or on the platform in London and the constituencies. Representatives of the governing class, in these modern days, never go on deputations to the Premier or the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Whitehall from which reporters are excluded. The political life of the governing class in England is in the open. Its members, whether of the House of Commons or the House of Lords, have no dread of the publication of the division lists.

The governing class in Canada is not a land owning class in the sense that the governing class in England is territorial. It has not been possible, so far in the history of Canada to develop a municipal or territorial aristocracy because a territorial aristocracy is dependent for its revenues on the renting of farms, and there can be no large number of tenant farmers as long as Canada is still a new and developing country, and the Dominion government has millions of acres for free settlement in the provinces between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains.

Dollar Conservatism

In Canada the governing class has been developed by the exploitation of the public funds, of public utilities of all kinds, of the tariff, the bounty and bonus laws—the national policy enactments of the Dominion and provincial governments from 1879 to 1916. In one respect there is some similarity between the governing class of Canada and that of Great Britain. The governing class in Canada is always and, as a matter of course, on the defensive.

It is always ready to resist any attack on the laws and politico-economic conditions under which it has developed and grown rich and politically powerful. It embodies and stands for what may be described as dollar conservatism. It is as much opposed to an income tax as the governing class in England was opposed to the legislation of Gladstone in 1854, of Harcourt in 1893, and of Lloyd-George in 1909-11, for the taxation of land. It prefers indirect taxation—especially the indirect taxation of the tariff; for under this form of taxation it pays little more than the salary earning class, and any increase in the tariff turns an increasing stream of wealth into the pockets of at least one powerful group of its members—the manufacturers, who were the first contingent of the governing class to obtain special privileges at Ottawa.

Washington Mild Compared to Ottawa

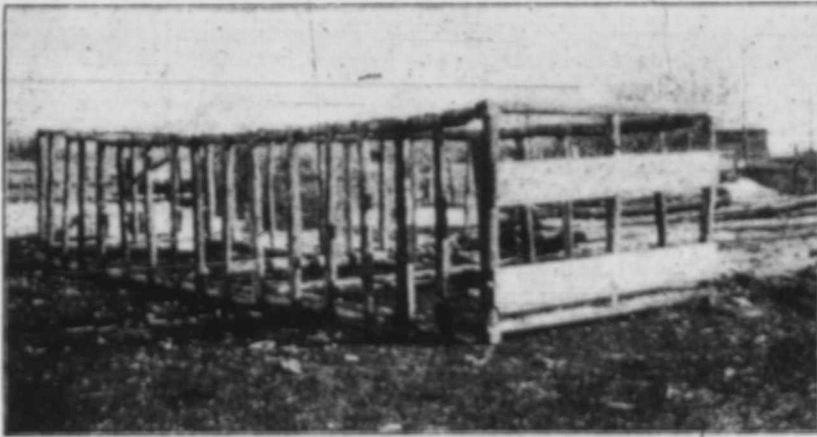
Were it not for the support that the territorial governing class gave to Chamberlain's propaganda, and the fact that the war has revived that propaganda, and that the governing class is again identifying itself with the protectionist movement, it might be said that the governing class in England nowadays is never on the aggressive. On the other hand the governing class in Canada is always on the aggressive; and it is more audacious than the governing class in England ever was after the Napoleonic wars. It is even more openly audacious than the governing class in the United States. In congresses in which the Republican party is in control tariff jobs go thru at Washington, much on a par with those perpetrated at Ottawa by act of parliament and orders-in-council affecting the free list and the

Continued on Page 29

Farm Experiences

A RACK TO SAVE FEED

During the last few years at least many have decided that it is just as profitable to winter cattle out in the open as in the buildings, and especially this year, when labor is so scarce and every farmer is working short handed. Last winter was extremely cold, but notwithstanding the disadvantages, the cattle came thru in splendid shape. There always is a great waste of feed if it is scattered outside, and especially in stormy weather, and in deep snow. In order to overcome at least some of the disadvantages we decided this year to build a straw rack, which will hold two good loads of any kind of feed. This rack is 20 feet long, 7 feet wide, and five feet high. The runners are poplar poles, 6 inches, or as near as possible to that size. Bolt



A feed rack for cattle, on farm of Ed. W. McConnell, Hamiota, Man.

these together at each end, and one in the centre. Get a 4 by 4 five feet long and stand on the planks at each end. Then lay a smaller pole on top, say four inches thick and 20 feet long. Spike on the sides upright poles about four inches or more. If the cattle are dehorned these poles may be put 10 inches apart, and if they are not dehorned it will require about 12 to 15 inches, according to ages. This is saving our feed much better than when scattered out roughly. The cattle are more contented and do not waste any by tramping. In the evening we put back into the rack any feed that has been pulled out during the day. We are sending you a snapshot of our rack. Any farmer can make one. The cost outside of labor is very small, not more than two dollars, if poplar poles are used. This rack can be made longer or shorter as desired.

Hamiota, Man.

E. W. Mc.

FEEDING A PRIZE CAR OF LAMBS

The champion car load of fat lambs at the Chicago International Exposition, and which sold for 21½¢ per pound, was bred by crossing on ewes registered Hampshire buck lambs three-fourths fine and one-fourth coarse; that is to say, three-fourths Merino and one-fourth Cotswold. The Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho, bought the lambs, which were the product of this cross, July 1, at which time they took them off the public range and put them upon their own meadow land of blue grass and alsike clover, giving them a quarter pound of oats per head daily until October 1. They were then put into sheds and the grain was gradually increased until the time of shipping. Their grain ration consisted of two parts oats, two parts chopped wheat and one part linseed cake, with alfalfa before them all the time, and at the time of shipping they were getting 2½ lbs per head per day of grain. During this period the lambs had a two to three hour daily run in a rape patch. They weighed at the time of shipping 119 lbs., and then had a ten day trip to Chicago.

Their dressing percentage was 54.90. They were a most attractive load of lambs, as not only did their uniformity and finish stand out, but they were in true show form and were considered the best car of lambs ever exhibited at the International.

The actual financial result of the above load of lambs will, no doubt, be of interest. The cost of shipping, exhibiting and selling was within a fraction of \$4.00 per head, the net selling value of the 54 lambs shown being \$1,139.75, to which must be added \$175 premium money, making a total of \$1,314.75, or the remarkable figure of \$24.35 per head net.

CHEAP SHELTER FOR CATTLE

For the past few years the Indian Head Experimental Farm has conducted experiments in steer feeding with the object of comparing various shelters, such as the stable, the open corral with

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

a high board fence, the straw-covered shed and the bush or straw stack shelter.

During the winters of 1913-14 and 1914-15, which were rather mild, the average daily grain per steer wintered outside was 1.95 and 1.75 pounds respectively. Even during the unusually severe winter of 1915-16 the average daily gain per steer under the various outside shelters was 1.65 pounds. It is obvious from the above results that the question of buildings need not deter a man from entering the livestock business. Feeders do relatively better outside than when housed in expensive barns. With prairie hay at \$10.00 per ton, and feed grain at 14 cents per pound or \$23.00 per ton, a fair average profit may be realized each year, with manure as a by product. A market is thus provided for the rough feeds and low-grade grain grown on the farm.

Where natural shelters such as scrub and brush are not available, a corral with a board fence about seven feet high and a rough straw-covered shed, open to the south, will provide sufficient shelter from the stormy weather. These shelters are easily and cheaply constructed on the average farm and will be found satisfactory for all classes of livestock. Well fed cattle are not averse to cold weather providing they can get out of the wind. The shed and also a space in front should be kept well bedded with straw, and the cattle will usually lie in front except on very cold days.

SILOS AS COMMON AS ELEVATORS

I have been growing corn in Manitoba for fifteen years, five at Westbourne and ten here at Gilbert Plains and I have only had one failure, viz., in 1915 and that was general, but even then my cattle cleaned it up standing. I well remember when I commenced in 1901, purchasing a corn binder and a two-horse cultivator. There was none of the former in Winnipeg at that time and the one I got came from Grand Forks, N.D. It is even yet somewhat of a curiosity in my harvest field but I have found both these implements almost actual necessities to handle my crop.

I find it preferable to plow and cultivate corn land in the spring. I generally figure on planting not later than May 20 so there is ample time for weeds to start and be plowed under. Land prepared in the fall unless old, land and free from all perennial weeds is apt to be troublesome in cultivating so I always prefer spring plowing. The best crop I ever grew was at Westbourne on land on which I put a heavy application of manure drawn from the cow stable during the winter months, and plowed under in the spring. As the cattle were fed nearly altogether on prairie hay there were no weed seeds to contend with. I find the best plan to keep down weeds, such as pig weed, mustard and suchlike is to run over the land with a weeder, an implement on similar lines to light harrows, frequently before the corn is thru and even after it is up two or three inches. This saves considerable time and work with the cultivator or hand hoe later between the rows.

I commence cultivating as soon as the corn is easily seen in rows and keep it up until the corn is too high, that is so high that the cultivator would break off the tops. As a matter of fact judicious cultivation seems to be the life of corn. My cultivator is an old timer. If I had to buy again I would get one with shovels so fixed that it would be easy to regulate the depth. This seems to be very important. I generally have to use hand hoes as well once and sometimes twice, especially if there are any wild oats. I never got as far as buying a corn planter. Farmers from the corn growing districts claim by the use of this machine and a first class cultivator much hand labor is saved. I have always used my ordinary seeder, a 19 shoe, blocking up all the holes except four. This plants the corn three feet apart in the rows. This distance is necessary both for the corn cultivator and corn binder to work satisfactorily. I generally sow about half a bushel to the acre, altho I am beginning to think that a little heavier sowing would not be amiss. You want a fairly good stand and sometimes, in fact quite often some grains do not germinate. I never tested the seed. I always purchased from some well known Seed House and never had a failure, but there is no doubt it would be safer to have a test made. Longfellow is my favorite for fodder. It seems hardy, grows to a great height and cobs if weather conditions are anyways favorable. Of course I don't say it is the only good variety.

I generally try to cut just before the early fall frosts, letting it cob as much as possible. Usually I start any date from August 25 to September 1, preferring to cut a little early rather than have it even touched with the frost, as freezing turns the leaves yellow and their feeding qualities are injured somewhat. I have always stooked the corn as soon as possible after cutting, building large stooks of from 25 to 35 sheaves, using great care in building them even all around and upright and when completed tying with twine around the tops to prevent wind blowing them about. It makes considerable difference to your fodder if a stook keeps upright until used or sags in different directions. I have used a kind of frame to stook around but two good men working together can build a good stook.

The yield varies according to condition of the land. I might say it is hardly worth while trying to grow corn on low, wet, sour land. It wants land of a rolling nature, well drained and warm, and one cannot over feed it with well rotted manure, the more the better. My yield has been from eight to twelve tons per acre weighed after wilted for a day or so, and as compared with other crops for feed I do not think there is anything that will yield outside of roots so much feed per acre.

I have fed corn nearly exclusively to dairy cattle, generally hauling one stook per day to the stable. The cows eat it readily and clean up stalks and everything, without any cutting and it is good for milk especially if supplemented with a little chopped oats. I am satisfied that it is cheaper and better for milk than hay or green oat sheaves. However, after saying all this I feel with these methods we are only marking time. The only and proper meth-



In a Manitoba harvest. These fortunate enough to have sheep at present are reaping big returns. Note the order and neatness of this place.

od of saving and feeding corn is through the Silo. If every blessed thing in this country a farmer has to buy was not so dear, silos would be a feature of the landscape. It is not just the silo but there is a cutting box, also the power to operate it. The full plant is expensive like lots of other things we would like. They have to wait and in the meantime use the next best thing. But as sure as I am penning these lines, so sure am I that silos filled with corn will be as common in Manitoba as grain elevators in the near future.

Gilbert Plains, Man.

J.R.D.

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Durum Wheat

A Review of its Desirable and Undesirable Characteristics

By Prof. J. Bracken, University of Saskatchewan

During the last ten years, and particularly in seasons when rust has been prevalent, the advantages of growing "Durum" or Macaroni wheat have been emphasized by nearly all the Experiment Stations and many practical farmers in the semi-arid portions of the North Western States that adjoin the Canadian boundary.

In the last two or three years a number of Canadian farmers have grown Durum in a smaller or larger way with considerable success, and now that rust has damaged so much of our common wheat and left the Durum type very little injured many inquiries are reaching us concerning the desirable and undesirable characteristics of this wheat.

In view of these facts it has been decided to give this wheat a thorough trial in several parts of Southern Saskatchewan and for the information of the persons who will grow it as well as for the information of wheat growers in the areas where it may be found suitable, the accepted facts concerning this type of wheat have been brought together in this article.

Chief Advantages and Disadvantages

In the season now just past, a season in which rust has damaged the western Canadian wheat crop to the extent of \$100,000,000, Kubanka, the leading variety of the so-called Durum or Macaroni wheat, out-yielded Marquis, the best standard variety, by seven bushels per acre in our trials at the University. In the year 1912, after a four days rain at harvest time followed by hot weather and a heavy wind, the loss in yield from the common wheats, Marquis and Red Fife, as a result of "shattering" was ten to thirteen bushels, while Kubanka did not shatter at all. It has been reported that this rust-resistant, non-shattering wheat is also drought resistant, and its productiveness in the semi-arid States seems to bear out this contention. In any case it has averaged in a six year test on fallowed land at Saskatoon 45 pounds per acre more than Marquis, its highest competitor and in a two year test on fall plowed land 4 bushels and 52 pounds more than Red Fife, the next highest in yield.

The chief advantages claimed for this wheat are resistance to rust, resistance to drought, and non-shattering tendency. Its obvious defects in our market are the poor quality of its gluten and the yellow color of the flour made from it, the latter being a defect chiefly in our imaginations, but nevertheless one which affects the price. The hardness of the kernel increases slightly the cost of milling. It yields as high a percentage of flour as our common wheats, but the percentage of high grade flour is rather lower. It contains more protein than any of our standard varieties but the quality of the protein is poor.

The flour is yellow in color but its water absorption is high. The bread from Kubanka flour is highly nutritive and very palatable, but the loaf is smaller in volume and more yellow in color than we are accustomed to use.

Like most of the other varieties of its class, the plant is usually taller and more vigorous than the common wheats. The heads are broader and very compact, the beards are long, stiff, and upright. The grains are large, very hard, rather long and of a clear light amber color. They are very firmly held by the chaff. The chaff and beards are brownish yellow in color.

Durum Wheat Came From Russia

Durum wheat, the class to which Kubanka belongs, has long been grown in South Eastern Russia, chiefly in the provinces north of the Black and Caspian Seas. It is used there for bread making as well as for making macaroni and spaghetti. In the years 1898 and 1900 Carleton, of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, brought several varieties of this

wheat from its South Russian home to America. Since that time their culture has increased quite rapidly until now in the semi-arid states, where they have been found best adapted, the annual production is about 40,000,000 bushels. At the present time they are being grown chiefly in North and South Dakota, altho in the spring wheat section of Western Minnesota, Western Nebraska, Western Kansas, Eastern Colorado, Wyoming and Montana there are considerable areas devoted to growing

of June, 1915, than any other variety. It withstands drought better than our common wheats and shatters less in high winds and during harvesting operations. On account of its rather later maturity than Marquis it is not likely to be a suitable variety for the northern part of the province or for any area where early fall frosts are common. It would, however, seem to offer considerable promise for parts of Southern Saskatchewan.

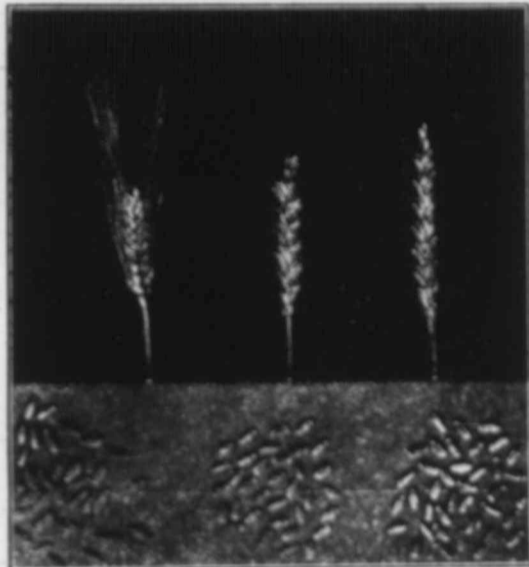
The cultural practices most suitable for growing Kubanka wheat are not different from those that have proven best with other hard spring wheats. The only change that might be made would be to sow a little more seed. Kubanka does not stand out as much as Marquis or Red Fife, and it has rather larger seeds. For these reasons a little heavier seeding would seem to be desirable.

The Yield of Kubanka

The two factors that measure the value of a wheat to a given community are the yield and the price. The following table gives a summary of the yields of Kubanka as compared with our two best common wheats, Marquis and Red Fife, at Saskatoon.

Yield of Kubanka Compared with Marquis and Fife

	Kubanka	Marquis	Red Fife
Average yield on fall plowing 1914	49 bus. 33 lbs.	36 bus. 52 lbs.	36 bus. 40 lbs.
Average yield on break in 1914	47 bus. 51 lbs.	45 bus. 50 lbs.	39 bus. 49 lbs.
2 year average yield on fall plowing	36 bus. 61 lbs.	28 bus. 46 lbs.	31 bus. 14 lbs.
2 year average yield on break	38 bus. 22 lbs.	38 bus. 27 lbs.	35 bus. 58 lbs.
6 year average yield on fall plowing	32 bus. 35 lbs.	31 bus. 50 lbs.	31 bus. 17 lbs.



Types of head and grain of three varieties of wheat. Left to right: Kubanka, Marquis and Red Fife.

this crop and the acreage is steadily increasing. Up to the present time this wheat has been grown only to a very limited extent in Western Canada.

In America the chief use of the flour from this wheat is for blending purposes. When Kubanka flour is blended with that from the hard spring wheats the stickiness of the dough is lessened, the color of the bread improved, and the volume of the loaf increased. From a small proportion of the crop semolina, a coarse granulated flour used for making macaroni and spaghetti, is made. The de-

It will be noticed that the two year average yield of Kubanka on fall plowing is 4 bus. 52 lbs. higher than Red Fife and 7 bus. 30 lbs. higher than Marquis, while on fallow the six year average yield of Kubanka is 45 lbs. more than Marquis and 1 bus. 48 lbs. more than Red Fife. Only a few yield tests have been made at other experimental stations in Western Canada but such as have been reported are quite favorable to this variety.

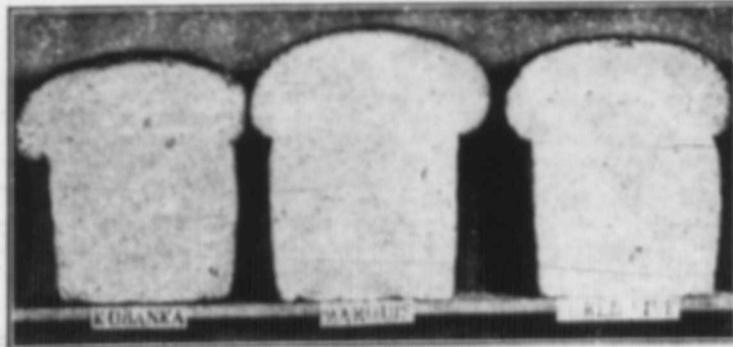
High Yields in U.S.

Salmon and Clark of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S.D.A. Farmers' Bulletin, No. 534, writing on the yield of Durum wheat (which includes Kubanka) in the Dakotas and Montana state:

"Eight years' results at Edgely, North Dakota, and six years' results at Highmore, South Dakota, show that the best Durum varieties produce on an average from 40 to 50 per cent. more grain than is obtained from the standard Fife and Western varieties. The difference is much greater in dry seasons to which the Durum wheat is better adapted than is the common wheat."

"Taking this section as a centre, the advantage of Durum over common spring wheat decreases in a general way as one goes outward. In extreme eastern North Dakota and South Dakota and in western Minnesota, which constitutes the more humid part of the Durum wheat area, a gain of from 15 to 25 per cent. for Durum wheat can usually be obtained. In dry years, or when rust is prevalent, the yield of Durum wheat is often double that of the standard common varieties. However, the growing of Durum wheat in this area is always at the risk of a deterioration in quality of the grain, which is almost certain to occur in wet seasons. This fact must be considered in determining the final value of Durum wheat for this area. Northward toward the Canadian boundary the advantage of Durum wheat

Continued on Page 18



Bread made from 1915 crop wheat.

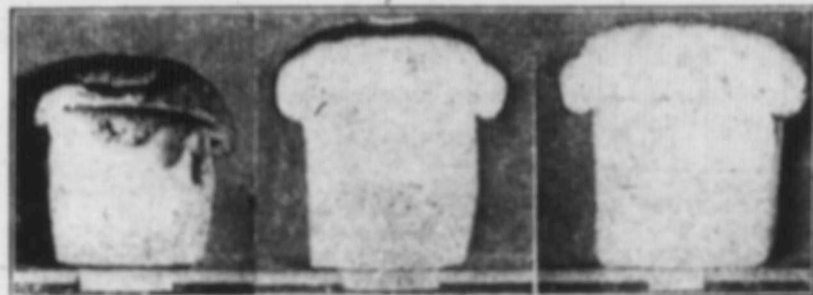
mand for these products in the United States is increasing rapidly but as yet only a very small percentage of the crop is used for this purpose.

Suitability of Western Canada's Climate

The home of Kubanka wheat is a semi-arid region having a rather longer growing season than we have here. As compared with Marquis, Kubanka averages rather later in maturing when sown at the same date. It is somewhat earlier than Red Fife. It took less damage from the severe spring frosts



Bread from 1912 wheat. All three loaves very open in texture, but showing largely similar characteristics.



Bread made from 1914 wheat. Kubanka on the left, Marquis next and Red Fife at right.

Sily igh. off tion an one eguant. and wild Far the such or oles part for atishel at a rant uite sted own e is ade. sems ther se I fall by I pre- even aves ured soon s of ding com- vent- able right have good the ying land one the it to or a feed yield little, able, and for pped etter ever, s we seth- Silo. r has re of re is The ps we stime pen- with s ele. L.D.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

DEMOCRACY

Democracy has a theoretical acceptance over a large area of the globe but only a few followers. The reason being that it is not a natural but a cultivated virtue in humanity and the most difficult of propagation of any in the whole nursery of human deencies. It thrives only when rooted in faith, and faith in others is the rarest of human virtues.

In a thousand associations of our daily life this lack of faith is made evident. It begins in the home when the parent, not content to show the growing man and woman the right, and warn against the wrong, uses coercion to compel compliance with his or her pre-conceived idea of right and wrong. The children cannot be permitted to decide for themselves unless the parent has some guarantee as to the nature of the decision that will be made.

The husband who cannot tolerate the idea of having his wife choose to belong to a different political camp from himself is one of the most common examples of this lack of the faith which makes for democracy in the domestic circle.

If then, a man finds it difficult to trust the woman whom he has chosen because she is congenial, and his children whose opinions he has been largely instrumental in forming, small wonder that he regards his neighbors with suspicion. So it is not surprising to find that very few organizations in this alleged democracy of ours are conducted upon strictly democratic principles. Very often, in both men's and women's organizations a little group of people get together and pre-arrange the election of officers in case "the people should not decide in the best interests of the society."

Having so little confidence in family and friends it would be wonderful indeed if people were not afraid to trust other members of the same commonwealth whom they do not know and have never seen.

No it is quite natural that each class of society, as it has entered into any privilege of government has hastily closed, and more often than not slammed the door behind it, lest some of those outsiders in whom they have no faith should enter in.

Having then no faith in loved ones or neighbors or country folk, distrust of other nationalities follows inevitably. If we cannot trust those who have attended the same schools and whose outlook upon life has been moulded by the same institutions how much less can we trust those who have been brought up under an entirely different environment?

It all arises from the conviction of each individual of us that ours is the only sensible and right way of looking at things. People who differ from us are wrong, and must, as far as possible, be prevented from giving that opinion public expression. When we arrive at a realization that every individual and every group of individuals has a right to think what he or they please we will have gone far towards peace both at home and abroad.

A CALL TO THE CONVENTIONS

Don't let a mistaken idea of thrift keep you away from the convention at Brandon, Moose Jaw or Edmonton this year. Extravagance at this or any other time is unwise, but there is such a thing as economizing in the wrong place. Women are apt to do that. To be penny wise and pound foolish.

Not one but dozens of women have asserted that the inspiration of these conventions has lasted them thru the whole year, giving them a bigger conception of woman's place in the world and a greater respect for their own little contribution to the welfare of society.

Any gathering which does that for women is very well worth while and the money expended in attending it is far from being wasted.

So it is hoped that women will turn out in larger numbers than ever to these conventions, to listen to the discussion of questions which have become increasingly important to them with their entrance into citizenship.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

ABOUT RAG CARPETS AND RUGS

Everywhere—in cities, towns and farm homes—the rag carpet is fashionable. The reason for its high favor is that it is so durable, can be washed, is inexpensive and the housekeeper can order it made

in any colors, or combination of colors that she likes to harmonize with her rooms.

In order to make a good rag carpet, good and clean rags are necessary. The rags should be cut or torn into strips about five eighths of an inch wide. If the rags are for a hit or miss carpet they should not be longer than one yard. In sewing together care should be taken to mix the colors all up nicely and to make a nice smooth union. Lap the ends over each other about three-fourths of an inch, fold and sew the ends so they will not come apart, either by hand or on the sewing machine. Rags that are so poor that they can't be wound into a hard solid ball are not fit for carpet. Light cotton and woollen goods can be mixed and sewed together and still make a nice carpet, but the nicest carpets are made by using each kind separately. Nice rugs can be made of old sweaters, stockings and men's coats and pants, cutting them same width as for the carpets.

Mrs. ANDERSON.

326-11th Street, Saskatoon.

PAINT OR STAIN

Dear Miss Beynon:—There are so many that write to you for advice on the interior decoration of their homes and get such good help from you that I too am coming to you.



A DOUKHOBOR HOUSE

We built a bungalow, 22 x 24, two bedrooms on the west, the kitchen on the north-east, the living room on the south-east. Each room has two windows, and the ones facing the road are the Queen Anne. I have the two bedrooms and living room floors oiled, a rug for the centre of the living room having a dark green background.

What color shall I paint the kitchen floor and how shall the woodwork be finished, painted or stained?

Thanking you for the good page that is printed in The Guide and the advice that you will give.

I forgot to state that our house is plastered. Should we kalsomine or paper?

Respectfully,

Mrs. C. ARENDS.

Coriander, Sask.

Answer

There are a number of good colors in floor paints, one of the most pleasing in my opinion, being an olive green, the dust color or yellow or grey floor paint all have their advantages. The yellow floor is good with pale cream or light green walls, the grey with white walls and olive-green and dust color with cream, buff or tan walls.

I wasn't quite clear as to whether you wanted to know about the finishing of the kitchen woodwork only or all the woodwork in the house. The woodwork in the kitchen should be first painted white and then given a coat or two of white or cream enamel. The remainder of the woodwork may be treated in the same way or stained, but not painted.

As to whether you should use kalsomine, alabastine, paint or paper on your walls you will have to consult your own preference. All of them are good, provided you choose a pleasing shade, and in the paper a plain design.

F.M.B.

A PROBLEM IN DECORATION

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read with much interest your remarks and advice on house furnish-

ing, etc., and would like very much to have your opinion on the best color to paint our dining room and living room. We intend to use some kind of flat tone paint. The two rooms are connected by double doors, the woodwork is a warm brown color, stained and varnished in dull finish, and ceilings are metallic painted in two shades of cream, one very dark, and the dining room floor and margin of living room are painted brown to match woodwork.

The dining room has two windows, one in the east and the other in the south, the suite is fumed oak and the picture frames the same, and two rugs in brown.

In the living room there is a Brussels rug, 9' x 12, also in brown tones, with small pattern in blue and green. There is a big bay window in the south and a large window in the west, both with fancy tops in green and brown, it is a very light sunny room. We have white lace curtains, the pictures are small and mostly with art frames, the walls are plastered, of course, and in the meantime white. What kind of furniture would you suggest for this room, bearing in mind that it is in a farm house and gets lots of use. We have also to make cushions and over curtains for it; what would be best for them.

Hoping I am not giving you too much trouble,

Yours sincerely,

AN INTERESTED READER

Answer

Being well on the way toward a brown color scheme for your room I think you couldn't do better than to continue in the same direction, so I am enclosing a color card in the stamped and addressed envelope you sent showing a dark tan paint which would be excellent for your walls in both rooms.

For your living room I would recommend substantial mission furniture in fumed or early English finish with leather seats.

The one jarring note in your room is the white lace curtains. I would strongly recommend that you devote the money you intended to invest in over-curtains to buying some plain cream or ecru serim to make curtains for the living room and dining room.

Use plain or embroidered cushions of green linen or crash, and have them finished with buttons and buttonholes so that they can easily be slipped off and washed.

Then give your family a broad hint to give you a present of a tall brass lamp for each room, and when they have taken the hint buy a wire frame for each of them and make them shades of sheer tan silk.

With books and some plain green vases filled with marigolds, wild purple asters, autumn leaves, rose stems with the bright red hips, holly or any other similar decoration which is strong and rugged rather than dainty and fragile, your room will be furnished.

F.M.B.

PUTTY FIGURES

Make a lump of putty soft and ready for use with oil—any hardware dealer or glazier will show you how—and let the children use it in the place of clay for making small designs and figures. Put old aprons on the little ones and let them have a small flower-pot, a vase or other plain object for a model. The advantage of putty over clay is that it is cleaner and can be used any number of times.

I have known children to work for hours making marbles, kettles with small wires for handles, faces, busts, bird nests with beans for eggs, dogs and every sort of animal. Of course it is nearly always necessary for the little people to explain what the productions are, but they enjoy the work just the same. It is never safe to venture a guess among my three little neighbors' assortment of putty figures by careful hinting I get a clue and am able to tell the sheep from the cow. The putty horns on the goat may resemble door knobs, but to the childish eye they are perfect and should never, never be laughed at by grown people.

An old tin pan to hold the putty will keep tables and clothes from being soiled, but it is easy to have denim play frocks to slip on while this enjoyable game is in progress. It is surprising how rapidly the boys and girls learn to do creditable work with the plastic material, and gain in powers of observation. After a little practice the greyhound no longer resembles the pug, and even a grown person can distinguish the various figures fashioned by the small hands.—Hilda Richmond in The Mother's Magazine.

BLARIS

The Blaristion held the school house December 14, 1917 were Craig; vice-presidents D. J. Hill, W. S. ness over, favored the rendered were chosen Chas. Craig tains. After Craig's side gin. Next by the lady enjoyed Carver then a violin solo amounting t gian Relief one joined them, which meeting yet day evening when a good Everybody

SOURIS

A very Souris Distr tion was held day, Decem business of elected off O. A. Jones tor; Mr. C. O. P. C. James Stee Deloraine, the position a substitute ing resoluti up to the Brandon f

1. That the G.G.A. protest aga under 18) they have character s erating inf camp life; policy of tl allow any till they at and thirdly needed at tion.

2. That tated for tl mercial an ing eminent posts, such offices, etc to arrange appointed become a that a de be provide pointments answerable cabinet co the operat

3. That proves of our soldie ranks, wit tion in the cases of d special re adopted o pensions, o Medals or in the gift that all p persons as the front, for going,

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6. That goveramer pendants vice, from Patriotic the provi

BLARIS ANNUAL MEETING

The Blaris Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting in the school house on Thursday evening, December 14, 1916. In spite of the unpleasant weather there was a splendid turnout, and the following officers for 1917 were elected: President, Chas. Craig; vice-president, W. J. Hill; secretary-treasurer, L. M. Hunkin; co-operative secretary, W. S. Palmer; directors, D. J. Hill, P. Grey, V. Little, D. Harrison, W. S. Palmer, R. Bell. The business over, the Blaris orchestra then favored the audience with a few well rendered selections, after which sides were chosen for a spelling match, with Chas. Craig and L. M. Hunkin as captains. After a stubborn contest Mr. Craig's side won out by a narrow margin. Next came the refreshments served by the ladies, which were thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present. Chas. Carver then favored the meeting with a violin solo, after which a collection amounting to \$7.75, in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, was taken. Everyone joined in singing the national anthem, which brought to a close the best meeting yet. Next meeting is on Friday evening, January 19, at 8 o'clock, when a good program will be rendered. Everybody welcome.

L. M. HUNKIN, Sec.

SOURIS ANNUAL CONVENTION

A very successful meeting of the Souris District Grain Growers' Association was held in Boissevain on Wednesday, December 13. After the routine business of opening, the following were elected officers for the coming year: O. A. Jones, Whitewater, district director; Mr. Chapman, Niags, president; C. O. P. Olts, Melita, vice-president; James Steedsman and James Fleming, Deloraine, auditors. W. Alison retains the position of secretary-treasurer till a substitute can be found. The following resolutions were adopted to be sent up to the provincial convention in Brandon for consideration:

1. That the provincial convention of the G.G.A. be asked to make a strong protest against the enlistment of boys under 18 years of age; first, because they have not attained the fixity of character necessary to resist the degenerating influences surrounding military camp life; second, because it is the fixed policy of the British government not to allow any such boys to go to the front till they attain to the age of 19 years; and thirdly, because they are greatly needed at home for purposes of production.

2. That for returned soldiers incapacitated for the ordinary functions of commercial and industrial life, yet possessing eminent fitness for civil service posts, such as in post offices, registry offices, etc., the government be urged to arrange whereby these men may be appointed to such positions as they may become available, respectively; and that a department of the government be provided to have control of such appointments, such department to be answerable to parliamentary and not to cabinet control, and so removed from the operation of the spoils system.

3. That this convention strongly approves of an equalized pension for all our soldiers who have served in the ranks, without respect to rank or position in the army, and that where special cases of distinguished service call for special recognition some method be adopted other than that of increased pensions, such as Distinguished Service Medals or some honorary appointment in the gift of the country; and further, that all pensions be confined to such persons as have seen active service at the front, or have been incapacitated for going, while serving under the flag.

4. That this association place itself on record as being favorable to a graduated income tax.

5. That the maintenance of the dependants of our soldiers, as provided for in the Patriotic Fund, be taken over by the Dominion government, and provision be made for them from the Dominion revenue.

6. That provision be made by the government for the support of the dependants of soldiers killed in the service, from whom the support of the Patriotic Fund ceases on the death of the provider, until such time as the

regular pension fund is made available for the support of the same.

7. That the provincial convention of the G.G.A. be asked to reconsider the plan of Municipal Hail Insurance as provided by law, and if he sees fit, to devise some means of getting it into operation, and that it recommend that the rate be raised from 4 to 6 cents per acre, or that failing such adjustments as may make it workable, the convention ask for its repeal.

8. That our homestead lands be withdrawn from entry by foreigners until our soldiers have returned, so that our best lands may not be alienated but may be available for them.

After the convention closed, the following resolution, which was forgotten, was supported by a number of the members and sent forward on their personal initiative:

9. That in view of the fact that some hundreds of thousands of Canadian soldiers will be released and returned to Canada at the close of the war, and whereas it will require great and patient effort to distribute them advantageously to themselves and to Canada, therefore be it resolved that means should be taken to take a census of the army to be disbanded as soon as peace is declared, whereby every man will be classified as to his trade or calling, his attainments in it, and that so far as possible a place be provided for him on his return.

OSPREY GRAIN GROWERS MEET

The Osprey Grain Growers' Association held its annual meeting on Wednesday, December 13. There was a fairly good gathering at this sixth anniversary, but still not as good as we had expected, a lot of those within a short distance, being absent, while others, realizing the community's need and being of a more enthusiastic disposition, came a distance of five or six miles. After the preliminary opening one of our young men gave an address on the Grain Growers' movement. In summing up he pointed out the necessity of getting the young people interested in the organization so that all may co-operate for the welfare of the community. He stated that the only way to get them interested was by giving them some of the active work of the association to do for which they would be responsible. E. H. Drayson gave a very interesting report of the convention held recently at Gladstone. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, E. H. Drayson; vice-president, A. B. Hocken; secretary-treasurer, R. Chisholm; auditor, F. Hocken. In appointing the directors it was decided to appoint eight, a lady and gentleman in each corner of the district. Messrs. Hakkirk, Strohm, Drayson and Peeler, and Messdames McNab, Batters, Murray and Miss Stubbs.—Osprey G.G.A., Neepawa P.O.

BAYCENTRE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Baycentre G.G. Association was held in the Baycentre school on December 13, when the officers of 1916 were all re-elected, Leslie Hewey being president and Wm. Beaves, secretary. The twine question was one of the matters that was gone into pretty thoroughly. Archie Craig-mile was appointed a delegate to attend the Brandon convention. At the close of the meeting fifteen members paid in their annual dues as a start off for the coming year.—Baycentre Branch, Dauphin P.O.

CO-OPERATE TO SECURE SEED

A special meeting of the Medora Grain Growers' Association was held on Friday evening, December 8. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration what steps were necessary to see that the district got a supply of good seed for the coming season. The president, John Miller, reviewed the situation as he had seen it, and considered that here was an opportunity

Manitoba

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

to help themselves—not only as individuals but also as an organization—by simply co-operating together and making use of the machinery that now existed in supplying the wants of the community. He had been informed that other locals had under consideration a plan for sending a buyer into the West to purchase good seed, and he had taken the liberty of inviting a buyer to attend the meeting who had already been commissioned to purchase for several of the locals—Wm. Alison, secretary of the Souris District Association, who had had a long experience in the grain business and who had already placed his services at the command of the locals in securing good seed. Mr. Alison gave the necessary information and outlined the action taken by other branches, with the result that Secretary Ballard was soon busy receiving orders and taking cheques for hundred bushel lots of slightly frozen Marquis wheat. Three delegates were appointed to attend the Boissevain convention, and arrangements planned for holding their annual meeting soon.

VISTA ASSOCIATION REPORTS

Secretary A. A. Ford, of the Vista G.G. Association, sends in a check this week for the annual dues for their branch for 1916, which shows a marked increase in membership. Last year they had thirty-five paid up members, this year they report fifty-five, which speaks for itself of the activities carried on by the branch. There is hardly a farmer in that district who does not belong to their local branch, with the exception of the settlement north of them who are foreigners.

DELORAINÉ ANNUAL MEETING

Notwithstanding the excitement and large turnout at the nomination meeting held the previous day and the further drawback of so many of its members being tied down to doing their own chores thru farm labor being so scarce, the local Grain Growers met with a fair attendance for their annual meeting on December 6. The officers for 1917 were elected and preparations made for a more active participation in the work of the organization for the coming winter. The secretary's financial report showed a slight deficit, due principally to the expense of several educational meetings that have been held during the past year. After a full discussion of the benefits the district derived from these meetings in comparison to the expense involved by the society, it was decided to let only continue these meetings but arrangements are being made to extend their usefulness by forming a circuit of the school houses adjacent to Delorainé at which meetings of a social and educational nature will be held during the winter months. It is felt that the indifference shown by some of the farmers to the Grain Growers' movement is due more to a lack of knowledge of the results from the labors of the Central executive than to any hostility on their part, and that an opportunity should be given at an early date to acquaint not only the farmers of the district but also their better halves as well as the young people with the record that the organization has been able to achieve and is striving at the present moment to improve the conditions surrounding rural life. The new board for 1917 consists of H. McKenzie, president; R. Franklin, vice-president; G. N. Stewart, secretary. The directors are Messrs. Benton, Brown, Whitlaw, Snelgrove, Connor and Barrett. Three delegates were appointed to attend the annual Brandon convention on January 10-12. Several other members intimated their intention of attending also, altho not as official delegates.

BAGOT MEMBERSHIP INCREASING

The annual meeting of the Bagot Grain Growers was held on December 16 with a good attendance. Jas. Bar-

rett was elected president for 1917; Arthur Smallpiece, secretary-treasurer, and a new board of directors. The secretary's report showed the receipts for the year to be \$64.10. They purpose having an annual entertainment, and a committee in connection with the same was appointed at the meeting. They had a membership of 47 for the year 1916, with a ladies' auxiliary which sent in dues to the Central office of \$17.25, showing that their membership has gained some in the past year.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR WAR RELIEF

Since last issue of The Guide there have been received at this office the following sums for war relief: Valley River, per Wallace Brown, \$15.00; Elm Creek, per Jas. Layland, \$27.00. In both these instances the donors wished their contribution given for the relief of the Belgian people in such sore need.

CONVENTION PROGRAM

(Subject to change)

The sessions will be held in the City Hall, Brandon, commencing at the hour of 9 o'clock on January 10, 1917.

On Tuesday, January 9, there will be meetings at 2.30 and 8 p.m. for the directors.

Wednesday Morning

9 to 10.30—Registration of delegates. We respectfully urge all delegates to hand in their credentials and railway certificates as early as possible on Wednesday morning, in order that we may formally open promptly at 10.30 a.m. 10.30—National Anthem and invocation. 10.30 to 10.45—Address of welcome, the Mayor. 10.45 to 11.15—Premier Norris. 11.15 to 11.45—President's annual address. 11.45 to 12.10—Privileges of convention and announcements; appointing of convention secretary.

Afternoon

2 p.m.—Directors' report of the activities of the association during the year. Discussion and adoption of the directors' report. 2.45—Report of the secretary and financial statement. 3.00—Auditor's report. 3 to 3.20—Discussion and answers to inquiries. 3.20—Address by Lieut. Governor Sir James Aikens, subject, "The Farmers and the Nation." 4.00—Report of standing committees. (a) Consideration and investigation into the marketing of livestock and public abattoirs—R. McKenzie, A. C. McPhail. (b) Executive in committee report on system of long-term loans. 5.00—Reports of local branches. (a) What has been done and how can they be made more efficient.

Evening

8 p.m.—National Co-operation for Livestock Production, by W. W. Thompson, Saskatoon. Rural Credit, by Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer. Women from Rural Life and their Work in the Grain Growers' Association, Miss E. Cora Hind, Agricultural Editor, Manitoba Free Press.

Thursday Morning Session

9 to 9.30—Minutes of previous meeting. 9.30 to 10.30—Reception of fraternal delegates. 10.30 to 10.45—Memorial resolutions. 10.45 to 11.30—Resolutions re federation. 11.30 to 12—Election of president and vice-presidents.

Afternoon

2 p.m.—Reading of minutes. 2.15 to 3.00—Election of district directors. 3.00 to 4.00—Woman's department. 4.00 to 5.30—Discussion re amendments to the Canada Grain Act. 5.30 to 6.00—G. F. Chipman, editor of Guide.

Evening

8 p.m.—Free Trade League night. Addresses by Messrs. T. A. Crozier, F. J. Dixon and Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D. Discussion to be led by Mr. Chipman.

Friday Morning

9.00 to 9.15—Reading of minutes. 9.15 to 9.45—Community work among our non-English neighbors from the Grain Growers' viewpoint, by J. S. Woodsworth. 9.45 to 11.00—Resolutions. 11.00 to 12.00—Union stock yards, address by Grain Growers' Sales Manager Duncan, followed by discussion.

Afternoon

2 p.m.—Dealing with resolutions presented by the resolution committee. 4.00—Resolution re Compensation Act, John Kerr, Franklin.

Balance of program yet to be arranged.

DISTRICT 5 CONVENTION

The annual meeting of District 5 took place on December 13 in the Town Hall, Wolseley. A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, Vice-President of the Association, occupying the chair in place of J. Burrill, district director, who has enlisted for overseas service. Wm. Stephen was appointed secretary of the convention and Messrs. Miller, McVeigh of Walpole and J. J. Percy of Fairlight were appointed a resolution committee. On the invitation of the chairman many interesting experiences were related by the delegates at the first session. There was also a discussion on seed grain, a resolution being passed requesting the Provincial Government to supply seed to farmers unable to obtain it, application to be made thru and on the recommendation of the Municipal Council.

Resolution Passed

At the afternoon session a discussion took place on the Hail Insurance question. The chairman read to the meeting the report of the Hail Insurance Committee, and after discussion it was decided by the meeting that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the difficulty would be by means of a 4 cent flat rate as before, with an extra rate on seeded areas. A resolution was carried condemning the raising of sufficient money to pay the 1916 losses in full. It was also resolved "That this Convention place itself on record as favoring the co-operative principle of hail insurance." Resolutions were also adopted dealing with hog cholera, glanders and other contagious diseases, coal oil and gasoline, auto licenses, grain doors, duty on apples, the examination of medical doctors and veterinary surgeons coming to Saskatchewan from other countries, rural credits, pensions for soldiers, and the grain growers' platform.

Nominations being called for the office of district director for 1917, Mr. Bateman, of Wolseley was proposed and duly elected. It was decided to hold the next district meeting in Wolseley about December 12, 1917. During the evening, the chairman, Mr. Hawkes, entertained the delegates to a number of selections on the piano.

DISTRICT 1 CONVENTION

The annual meeting of District 1 took place in the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A., Moose Jaw, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 19 and 20. Mr. Beesley, the district director called the meeting to order at 10 a.m. on December 19. W. D. Locke, of Riverhurst Local was appointed secretary of the convention, and Messrs. Warren, Inkster, and Orr, were elected as resolution committee. Mr. Beesley then delivered his address as follows:—It gives me great pleasure to be able to address the delegates to the annual convention of District 1 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. This is the second time it has been my privilege to do so, but the first time since the district was enlarged at the last general convention. As the district is at the present time we have nearly eighty locals. Just what the membership is at the present time I am unable to say. While it is said that prosperous times are not good times for co-operation and organization work, I am led to believe by what some locals are doing, that at the close of the year the report of our district will be a good one. Owing to bad weather and other unforeseen circumstances it has not been possible to do the organizing work during the past summer as was intended. Some work was accomplished however, meetings being held in different parts of the district. I have been unable to visit personally as many locals as I would have liked but have attended every meeting but two, where the request came from the local, and some where it did not."

Hail Insurance Scheme

"One of the questions that should receive the earnest, serious thought of every Grain Grower is our co-operative hail insurance system. Even those who were critical of it some time ago, now admit that municipal hail insurance is fundamentally right. The committee appointed by the convention recently

Saskatchewan

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

held in Regina, who have given a great deal of time and thought to this question, advise us that if a six cent rate early in the season up to the time the year 1913, the commission would now be in possession of a surplus, almost, if not entirely sufficient to pay the 1916 losses in full. Some idea of the immense damage done this year may be gleaned when it is stated that out of the 137 municipalities 134 were haled. The difficulties and losses of the past season require the hearty co-operation and help of every farmer, living in all the municipalities to assist and adjust. This is a question that pertains largely to the future welfare and prosperity of the farming community as a whole. I am sure that if we give this question our earnest consideration we will be able to come to a just and safe conclusion that will be for the good of the whole province.

Use Best Possible Seed

"While the wheat crop was promising early in the season up to the time the grain was heading out and the filling out process had set in climatic conditions were such that rust commenced developing so that the yield was cut down in many cases from one third to a half. The increase of price obtained made up the difference in loss caused by rust. If every grain grower is to do his bit towards crop production for the benefit of the empire, then only the plump matured grain should be used for next year's crop. Life membership is a question that your executive have thought well to place before you and to ask your assistance to inaugurate a campaign to get 10,000 new life members. There are other questions that will come up later for your consideration such as taking care of the national debt and bearing our part of the necessary taxation to meet the enormous expense in connection with the world struggle. Many things will need adjustment. At the present time we need men with vision so that we can see far enough ahead to anticipate, to plan for a day when conditions will be different and opportunities will be many. It is now we should be looking forward planning for the future, creating a big life membership, building an organization sound and strong. In conclusion I wish to congratulate you on the recent rural vote in closing the liquor stores; it shows what can be done when the people of a country get into line, pull together, and are in earnest."

The report having been adopted, Mrs. S. V. Haight, of Keeler, Vice-President of the women's section, gave the report on the work of the Section, in the absence of Mrs. Riggall, the district director.

John F. Reid, member of the Executive, then addressed the meeting on the Life Membership scheme, and other phases of the work of the Association. Greetings were then presented to the delegates by His Worship Mayor Davidson and John Crawford, president of the Board of Trade, who assured the meeting that sufficient accommodation would be provided at the great convention in February next.

Resolutions Carried

The following resolutions were then discussed and carried:—(1) That we favor Municipal Free Hospitals, medical inspection in schools, and free treatment. (2) That we are in favor of better inspection of schools. (3) Be it resolved that the present form of co-operative Municipal Hail Insurance be upheld, and that the Hail Insurance Act be so amended as to provide absolute protection on a more equitable basis.

Nominations for district director were then taken, and Mr. Beesley being the only person nominated he was de-

clared duly elected. The following were elected sub-organizers for the district: Messrs. Henricks, Outlook; Geo. M. Emmons, Eyebrow; W. D. Locke, Riverhurst; Alfred Green, Boharm; R. K. Skeldon, Uren Local; and W. J. Orr, Broderick. There was a good attendance of delegates and during the convention eleven life memberships were taken up.

MEMBERS' ADDRESSES WANTED

Early in December a circular was mailed from the central office to each Life Member of the Association. As many of these are on the old list of Life Members compiled previous to the Saskatoon Convention of 1915, there is no doubt that many removals will have taken place without any notification being sent to the central office.

Up to the present circulars addressed to the following persons have been returned to the Central Office, and we shall be glad to receive information from any source whatever as to where they may be found. The list follows: Fred Gimby, Esq., Yellow Grass; John Carr Duffton, Esq., Wapella; Jas. B. Patton, Esq., Yellow Grass; W. Orsch, Esq., Radisson; W. B. Empey, Esq., Kirby; Dr. Mahon, Esq., Fillmore; N. E. Baumunk, Esq., Dundurn; H. Thompson, Esq., Dundurn; John Togan, Esq., Westore; James Kent, Esq., Whiteberry; L. O. Dale, Esq., Loweton; Wm. Rukie, Esq., Wallace; Alex. Gimpoon, Esq., Wallace; W. E. Quaney, Esq., Saskatoon; R. N. Hearon, Esq., Francis; R. S. Clark, Esq., Oxbow; T. E. Mahrell, Esq., Prince Albert.

S.W.Y.

SALE OF CAR OF GRAIN

Central Secretary:—May I take the liberty to ask you a question as Secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, and I believe well posted in the grain act. I shipped a car of wheat to be sold on inspection. Car graded No. 4. The market on that day was \$1.73½. My wheat was sold for \$1.67. Has any grain commission firm any right to sell for less, or can they give away the grain that is sent to them to sell if they like? Can I collect the balance from this firm? I am willing to pay any reasonable charges for a reliable answer.

I am, yours sincerely,

JOHN LARSON.

Punnichy, Sask., Dec. 1, 1916

Answer

Dear Sir:—You should insist upon receiving from the company or grain commission firm which sold your wheat the actual order which passed between them and the firm which purchased your wheat. A commission firm would not be justified in selling your grain for less than it was worth at the immediate moment of sale but it must be borne in mind that the price which you quote as being the price for that day was not the price for any day. There is never a price for a day. The price which is generally quoted as the closing price of the market on the grain exchange is merely the price for the last transaction made exactly at the time of the closing of the market or immediately before the closing. During the course of a single day the prices may fluctuate by a number of cents and at the present time when prices are so very high and the market so very unsteady these prices have sometimes fluctuated as much as eight or nine cents in one day. It is quite possible therefore that a commission house may have sold your wheat for the highest possible price when selling it at \$1.67 and yet the closing price, or the price of the last transaction of the day, may have been \$1.73½.

It is not possible to sell wheat during the day at the closing price. Of course it sometimes happens that the price at which wheat is closed during the day is higher than the closing price but the closing price can be had only for the last transaction of the day or for sales which are made other than from the floor of the exchange after the exchange has closed.

If therefore the firm which handled your grain secured what was the price at the moment of the sale of your grain you have no claim against them and could not recover anything from them. You are entitled, however, to a definite statement from them showing to whom your grain was sold, and the price paid by them for it.

It happens every day that thousands and thousands of bushels of wheat are sold at prices either higher or lower than the closing price which is the price published in the paper. It is exceedingly deceptive for farmers to accept the published price as being the price of wheat for any particular day. As explained above there is no price of wheat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for any day. Any price quoted in the papers, whether opening or closing, or the high point or low point, may have been the price of a single transaction only.

CENTRAL SECRETARY

DUNDURN ACTIVE

Central Secretary:—The W.G.G.A. of Dundurn had a concert, supper and dance on October 26 and am glad to say it was a success. The proceeds were \$96.10 for Red Cross. Then there were envelopes given to different ladies in the district and they were to give one cent for each year old they were, and that brought \$96.63. Then each lady of the club gave \$1.00 towards soldiers' boxes, and they asked friends also to help. This brought \$49.00 making a total of \$241.73. The expenses for the supper were \$10.25, then we gave \$62.00 towards soldiers' boxes, leaving a balance of \$169.48 to Red Cross, for which you will find certified check enclosed. Please send this to the Red Cross Funds and please acknowledge the same to our club and in The Guide.

Yours truly,
Mrs. W. C. PRESNELL,
Sec. Treas. W.G.G.A.

Dundurn.

HAIL INSURANCE RESOLUTION

Central Secretary:—Frobisher Local called a meeting on December 2 and we discussed hail insurance, and passed the following resolution regarding the same: Moved by Robert E. Pickard, seconded by Alex. Collopy:—"Be it resolved that this is the opinion of this association, that the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Act in its present form is satisfactory to us as farmers and we hereby place ourselves on record as being opposed to any change in the same."

"Be it further resolved: that we as an association strenuously object to any special levy of tax being imposed on our lands in this Municipality for the purpose of paying any additional amount by way of compensation to those suffering damage from hail during the present year. In the first place we do object to this on principle and further as the same would be hardship to us as the crop in this Municipality was almost a failure from rust."

I will send all fees due you on December 9 as it will be our annual meeting day and it will clear the books for the year.

ANGUS McMASTER,
Sec. Treas.

Frobisher, G.G. Assn.

WILL MISS SECRETARY

Central Secretary:—A special meeting of the Take G.G.A. was called on November 22 and several items of business taken up. One of these which most of us regretted very much was to elect a secretary owing to Mr. Taylor leaving the province to make his home in Ontario. E. McCarthy was elected to this position.

E. McCARTHY,
Sec., Take Local

We public which is holders of operative I the province sons why t of the U.F. herewith as since, with two paragraphs to all can therefore our local u for the shareholders found on Central off than half shares in members of considerable the elevator there is no the U.F.A. This condition interest of few minutes that it is organization is right in as a whole that the t should exist of the grain which we be secured derstanding of each of solve the have on o of the Elevator understand taking part bers of the stand the aims of th ting a practical work their share effort will the convey hundred a Elevator (purpose of of the cost ers' Grain dependence home to meetings, and shared to attain an opportunity short space all will co ing this s

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NEED CLOSER CO-OPERATION

We publish herewith an open letter which is being addressed to all shareholders of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company...

P. P. W.

REASONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

A Few of the Reasons Why You Should Be a Member of the U.F.A. 1.—Because without the U.F.A. the Elevator Company would never have come into existence...

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.

mercial institution such as the Elevator Company can never achieve even if it were within their powers as a company. The U.F.A. is organized with a view to representing the people themselves...

Some U.F.A. Accomplishments

- (a) The U.F.A. alone of all the farmers' organizations in Canada commenced the fight in 1910 for a general reduction on all freight rates charged by the railways in Western Canada. (b) The U.F.A. by organized effort on the part of its locals and members, after a hard two years fight, secured the passing of the Act respecting the sale of farm machinery in 1913...

tral Office in making public the particulars of what has been done in this regard in other countries. There is no doubt that without the work that has been done by the U.F.A. this most important question would not have received the attention which it is now receiving from our Governments...

(f) The U.F.A. has played its part in all the different matters of Dominion wide concern that have been taken up by the interprovincial farmers' organizations, for the last few years. The U.F.A. played its part in the agitation for parcels post, for amendments in the interests of the farmer of the Canada Grain Act, the Bank Act and other important measures...

In general, the U.F.A. stands for enforcing by united effort the recognition of the interests of the people as a whole on governments and private corporations. Its objects are as broad as the people who ally themselves with the U.F.A. as members choose to make them...

As an organization, promoted by the U.F.A. the Elevator Company has certain definite objects of a purely commercial character which it is pledged to carry out, but the U.F.A. as the parent body has only just started on the work which it has to do, and that work is of a nature which a commercial body can never undertake...

the views of your community as a whole. P. P. WOODBRIDGE

HILLSIDE LOCAL ACTIVE

N. M. Howes, secretary of Hillside Local Union, No. 133, reports: Since our organization on July 5, 1916, we had a meeting on July 19, at which time we completed our organization and discussed the question of twine...

SHIP HOGS CO-OPERATIVELY

M. W. Molyneux, secretary of Leduc Local, No. 181, reports that they made their first co-operative shipment of hogs recently and the results were very satisfactory...

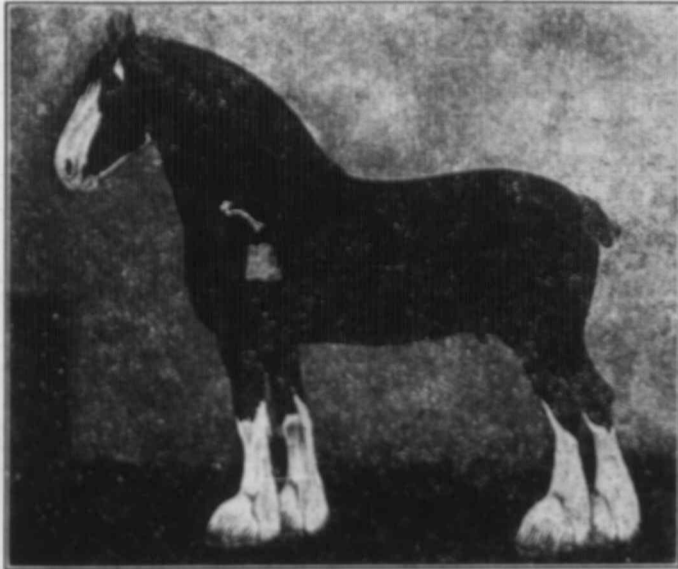
PATRIOTIC DONATIONS

Rocky Coulee Local, No. 105, has sent in a further contribution of \$350 for the various Patriotic Funds, to be applied as follows: Belgian Relief Fund, \$225.00; Red Cross Fund, \$120.00; Patriotic Fund, \$35.00...

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Table listing various War Relief Funds and their amounts, including Belgian Relief Fund, Red Cross Fund, U.F.A. Patriotic Fund, and Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Largest Selection in Canada
REGISTERED
CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS
DIRECT SHIPMENTS



Duxure Buchlyle (12311) (16187), one of our importations.

200 STALLIONS
MARES and
FILLIES

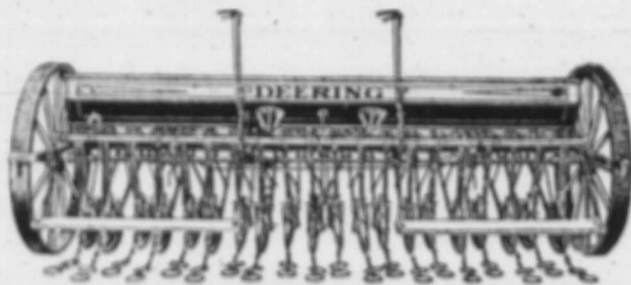
150 YOUNG BULLS
and HEIFERS, AGES
ONE TO THREE

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

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

W. J. McCALLUM

Brampton Ontario



Right PLANTING Brings PROFIT

If you are growing small grains for fun and not for the most profit, plant your seed any old way. But if you want every dollar of profit you can get, plant your seed right. Use a Deering Drill. Right planting is more important than many farmers think. It often means profit when the other fellow has to take a loss.

The local dealer who handles these drills carries the drill best suited to your work. With his advice you can choose a drill that will plant your seed in your soil and plant it so that you have a much better chance of getting a bumper crop than if you planted in some other way.

The arguments for Deering Drills are far too many to be told here. The dealer will show you all about feeds, furrow openers, bearings, attachments, etc. He will give you reasons for buying his drill you cannot overlook. See him and talk this over with him, or write to us and we will tell you all about the best drill you can buy.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

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.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

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

GRADING SYSTEM UNFAIR

Editor, Guide:—The Winnipeg daily papers of recent date published the results of the milling and baking tests made by Dr. F. J. Birchard, of the Dominion Research Laboratory, of the low grades of wheat as this grain is now going thru the Winnipeg market. The papers also say that the samples of flour, bread and by-products were exhibited to the members of the Grain Exchange in their sample room. Why were they given an opportunity to see and examine these samples and the general public were not given the same privilege? I have been suspicious for a number of years that the Grain Inspection Department was not grading wheat according to its intrinsic value, and that arbitrary rules of the Grain Act combined with poor judgment on the part of the inspectors was forcing an undue portion of the wheat into the lower grades, thereby permitting the purchasers of these grades to obtain this grain at a price far below its milling or flour making value. The table based on the results of the tests referred to above speaks eloquently on this subject. Using the percentage obtained by the Research Laboratory tests, taking the wholesale price of flour as quoted on Dec. 6 at \$5.00 per hundred pounds, and of bran and shorts at \$1.25 per hundred pounds, and the prices of the different grades of wheat as quoted on the same date and extending the percentages we find the value of the flour and by-products of a bushel of wheat from each of these grades tested. We are then able to compare the mar-

deteriorate in a good granary fully protected from the weather, or did the inspection department change their standards between September and December?

The writer was induced to settle in Manitoba by statements made by the Dominion Immigration Department saying that the cost of growing wheat was \$6.75 per acre. They quoted freight rates in Canada in comparison with rates in Minnesota and other states, showing lower rates here than there. They maintained that Canada had the fairest and most just system of grain inspection to be found on earth and so on ad infinitum.

The writer has spent ten years of the prime of his life converting one thousand acres of wild and ragged scrub into productive land. He has proven by a careful system of bookkeeping that his first eight crops of wheat cost twelve dollars per acre instead of six seventy-five, and that the last two crops have cost between fourteen and fifteen dollars per acre to produce and market. He has sold each succeeding crop at a loss, but he knows when he has had enough. Until the government removes some of the restrictions and burdens that handicap the grower of grain I shall refrain absolutely from growing wheat in Canada. I shall divert my land to stock raising and feeding, and if that industry becomes as badly cramped and hampered in the future as grain growing now is, I can as a last resort return my land to its original occupants—the Indians and coyotes.

The following are the tables showing the results of milling tests mentioned:

Grade of Flour	Percentage of Flour	Pounds of Flour per bushel of wheat	Value of flour per bushel of wheat	Percentage of by-products	Pounds of by-products per bushel of wheat	Value of by-products per bushel of wheat	Value of flour and by-products per bushel of wheat	Market value of wheat per bushel	MILLING MARGIN
No. 3 Northern	70	42	\$2.10	30	18	\$0.225	\$2.325	\$1.76	\$.565
No. 4 Special	67	40.2	2.01	33	19.8	.24	2.25	1.64	.61
No. 4	68.5	41.1	2.055	31.5	18.9	.225	2.28	1.64	.64
No. 5 Special	62.5	37.5	1.875	37.5	22.5	.27	2.145	1.40	.745
No. 5	63	37.8	1.89	37	22.2	.27	2.16	1.33	.83

ket price of each grade with the market value of the flour and by-products that can be milled from a bushel of wheat of each grade.

The table presents some very curious anomalies. The members of the Grain Exchange and any other purchasers that there may be on the Winnipeg market make a spread of twelve cents between No. 3 Northern wheat and No. 4 on the day the wheat for the above tests was purchased, but there is only 6 1/2 cents in the values when converted into flour, bran and shorts. The purchasers said that No. 4 and No. 4 special were of the same value. The laboratory test shows that No. 4 special was worth 3 1/2 cents more per bushel than No. 4. The inspector hazarded a guess that there was a difference between No. 5 and No. 5 special, and the speculators thought that No. 5 special was a seven cent better bet than No. 5, but the laboratory test proved No. 5 to be one cent per bushel better value than No. 5 special. A rather startling feature of the table is the last column, which shows that the lower the grade the greater the milling margin or milling profits, as the cost of milling a bushel of wheat is a very few cents and the margins shown are largely profits.

A recent experience of the writer's served to confirm in his mind the suspicions he held of the inadequacy and unfairness of the present system of grain inspection.

Early in the threshing season I shipped two cars of wheat that graded No. 4 and No. 5. There were about three hundred bushels of each grade left in the bins from which these cars were loaded. In an endeavor to improve the grade of this wheat I re-cleaned this wheat also, and on its arrival it was graded No. 5 special. Did this wheat

G. W. QUINN.

Macgregor, Man.

FARMERS' GRAIN EXCHANGE

Editor, Guide:—As the Scotchman would say, is there anything in legal law to prevent the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta from having a farmers' grain exchange in Winnipeg? If it is possible they could have a few rules and regulations, too, that would cut out a lot of schemes that are being used to fleece the farmers now. They could put seats so low that every farmer west of the Great Lakes could own one, and fix the price that low for all time to come. I think the present grain exchange seats started at \$10 each. They could prevent a man from selling grain that he did not own. They could prevent anyone from buying more grain than he could pay for in full. They could in that way prevent gambling in futures to a great extent, which is a curse to both producer and consumer, and which is never likely to be stopped by law. They could have all grain sold at its milling value regardless of color or weight. There are all kinds of ways that the farmer is being fleeced now that could be cut out with a farmers' grain exchange. Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to see this question of a farmers' grain exchange discussed in the columns of your excellent paper, of which I have been a subscriber since it started. I would like to see the Grain Growers take it up at the annual convention at Brandon. I have simply asked the question, is it possible for the farmers of the West to have a farmers' grain exchange? Will some one who knows answer?

FARMER JONES.
Manitoba.

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A SINGULAR TAX

Editor, Guide:—As the usual resolutions endorsing the Single Tax will probably be introduced at our next annual convention at Brandon, it might be well for prospective delegates to study the following tables showing the different sources of revenue of New Zealand and the Australian Commonwealth. They come from a reliable authority, and I presume they are correct. As the Land Tax has been in operation in New Zealand for over twenty years and in Australia since 1908, and has, moreover, been enforced by those who were disposed to give it a fair trial, the results of their experience should enable us to find a proper estimate of its value as a revenue producer. It will be noted that in New Zealand only about one-fifth of the required revenue has been secured in this way, and in Australia only one-ninth, and that there is no appreciable increase in the ratio in the term of years covered by the tables. It would appear from this that the Single Tax is a misnomer, and that we cannot dispense with other forms of taxation while there is such need for public expenditure. It is not a folly therefore to pass serious resolutions endorsing an absurdity! Our annual conventions have been evidently too ready to accept the opinions of those amongst us who pose as leaders of thought. They were thus induced to condemn naval expenditure just shortly before the opening of this great war on the grounds that a conflict with Germany was too remote a possibility to be worth consideration. This serious mistake should have taught us to confine our public advice to matters within our certain knowledge, and to refrain from committing ourselves where we cannot consult the evidence. To those who wish to learn something definite of the operations of the Land Tax I commend the study of the following tables. They may then understand why no practical statesman who has a reputation to lose is a consistent advocate of the Single Tax.

land and a tax on unimproved land values were applied it could easily produce the revenue required, as it could in all other countries on earth. Mr. Howell will see by the farmers' platform that they propose four sources from which taxes should be raised, namely, land values, graduated income tax, graduated death duties and graduated corporation tax. No one will doubt that these will raise all the revenue that is required and at a lower cost than we are now raising it.—Editor.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION

Editor Guide:—As a subscriber to the interesting magazine, The Grain Growers' Guide, I am desirous of the following information which I trust you will favor me with. I have just received a tax notice from Mr. W. McKay, Sec.-Treas. Municipality of Silver Creek for the S.W. 1/4, 14-21-26, the total taxes being \$49.50. You will notice on the enclosed card the first item bracketed, covering municipal commissioner, general municipal and general school tax which is \$34.50 and in addition to this, there is a special school tax of 10.03 mills which figures out \$15.05 for school taxes alone in addition to the general school tax above mentioned, giving a total of \$49.50 which I consider is exorbitant. I might state that I offered this place for \$1,000 and the best offer I have received so far is \$800. The party stated that quite a portion of this land was not fit for cultivation.

I am also enclosing statement of taxes from the Rural Municipality of Pipestone which covers an improved farm being the W. 1/2, 31-9-27 comprising 320 acres on which there is 250 acres cultivated and farm buildings, etc. You will notice the total tax on this farm is \$47.50 and the farm is easily worth four times the unimproved quarter section that I mentioned above. I did not receive any statement so I could not appeal these taxes, this being the first notice I have received. I would like to have your opinion if you do not consider

NEW ZEALAND'S REVENUE TAXES

Year ended March 31	Customs and Excise Duties	Land Tax	Income Tax	Death Duties	Other Taxes	Total
1906 ...	£2,795,546	£385,756	£261,816	£127,174	£271,304	£3,841,596
1907 ...	3,048,622	447,342	277,867	191,509	299,215	4,264,555
1908 ...	3,217,538	537,846	304,905	246,032	339,433	4,645,754
1909 ...	2,917,462	604,901	321,044	269,238	274,316	4,377,761
1910 ...	2,786,490	642,270	316,835	192,014	242,907	4,180,516
1911 ...	3,145,929	628,723	407,235	323,783	331,652	4,837,322
1912 ...	3,398,143	647,015	448,935	361,186	441,311	5,296,590
1913 ...	3,531,761	728,636	462,994	458,265	425,173	5,606,829
1914 ...	3,553,785	767,451	554,271	613,751	428,776	5,918,034
1915 ...	3,294,943	799,641	540,318	796,232	449,677	5,880,811

AUSTRALIAN REVENUE TAXES

Sources of Revenue	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Customs	£8,626,521	£9,505,855	£10,507,080	£12,071,434	£13,055,925
Excise	2,217,546	2,087,310	2,473,364	2,638,702	2,497,109
Postal	3,409,426	3,731,741	3,906,015	3,916,254	4,226,313
Defence	5,024	21,847	57,320	74,298	39,193
Patents	15,367	16,644	21,295	19,081	18,355
Trade marks, copyrights and designs	6,110	4,790	5,755	5,639	5,637
Quarantine	.....	4,724	7,068	9,875	13,162
Coinage	.....	69,646	198,893	156,489	122,647
New revenue	35,978	63,076	.....	.....	.....
Public service, pension funds, repayments, transfers	34,821	35,036	61,405	39,027	42,006
Land Tax	.....	.....	1,370,344	1,366,457	1,564,794
Northern territory	.....	.....	10,521	31,225	46,084
Credit balance Northern Territory funds	.....	.....	151,513	.....	24,450
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	35,954	220,039	257,403
Total	14,350,793	15,540,669	18,806,237	20,548,520	21,907,084

F. HOWELL.

Boissevain, Man.
Note.—The figures which Mr. Howell sent of taxation in Australia and New Zealand were incorrect, and we have therefore added the correct figures as shown in the official year books published by these two countries. The figures illustrate his point thoroughly. They show, however, that the Land Tax in these two countries produces but a small portion of the revenue and that the bulk of it is raised in each of these countries as it is in Canada by the customs tariff. No Land Tax can produce a revenue unless it is applied for that purpose. If the customs tariff were wiped out in Australia and New Zealand

this very excessive for a wild unimproved quarter section.

Trusting that you will publish this letter and favor me with a reply in the Grain Growers' Guide in the next issue.

Yours truly,

E. J. BLAQUIER.

Port Arthur, November 13.

Note.—There is certainly some difference on the taxes levied on these two parcels of land and Mr. Blaquier is being made to pay pretty well for the privilege of being an absentee farmer. We will be glad to have letters from readers discussing the subject of municipal taxation and whether the money so raised is being wisely expended.—Editor.

SEED OATS

We carry the Finest Seed Stocks in Western Canada and no farmer should purchase his supply before seeing our 1917 Catalog.

American Banner (McKenzie's Special Strain)
Seeger or Victory
Abundance (Regenerated)
Garton's 22.

Now ready for prompt shipment.

Seed Wheat Despite the shortage we are probably better equipped with **Excellent Extra Cleaned Seed** stock than any other house in Canada.

A Postcard brings you copy of our 1917 Catalog which is replete with interesting particulars regarding the seeds we offer. Write for this Catalog today.

A. E. McKENZIE Co. Ltd. BRANDON, MAN.
CALGARY, ALTA
WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

The Season's Greetings from

The Garden City Feeder Co. Limited

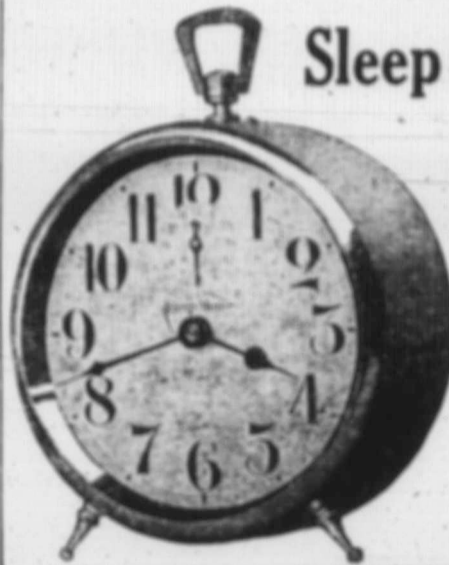
From the sunny valley of the Rio Grande to the snow covered plains of Canada, from the vine-clad shores of the Atlantic to the pine covered slopes of the Rockies, the users of the **Garden City Feeder** are sounding its praises; because it has proved to be a blessing, solved their threshing problem, ended their troubles, and brought peace and prosperity to them. Why not join this great army of satisfied threshermen?

Send today for free catalogue—post yourself on the feeder question; it will pay you to do so.

The Garden City Feeder Co.

LIMITED

Regina Sask.



Sleep Meter Alarm Clock

This alarm clock is built for long service. The case is heavily constructed and is plated with polished nickel. There is a large bell on the back of the clock. Alarm can be set to any time and will ring intermittently. There is also a switch which will shut off the alarm at any time. The Sleep Meter will be sent free and postage prepaid to anyone who will collect three yearly subscriptions—new or renewal—to The Grain Growers' Guide, at \$1.50, and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to the Guide office. Mail your subscriptions to Circulation Department.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY
 WILLS PREPARED ESTATES MANAGED

Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation, Limited
 102 DARKE BLOCK, REGINA, SASK.

FARMERS!

Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

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

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
 WINNIPEG

ITS HIGH STANDING ITS LARGE RESOURCES
 ITS WILLINGNESS TO SERVE

In small matters as well as large, makes the

UNION TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

An ideal institution for handling your Estate.

REGINA, SASK. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manitoba Agricultural College

POULTRY KEEPING

Short Course, January 16th to February 20th, 1917

LECTURES—On all phases of Poultry Production and Marketing.
LABORATORY WORK—Judging Live and Dressed Poultry; Candling and Grading Market Eggs; Operation of Incubators and Brooders; Building Trap Nests, Shipping Coops and Colony Houses; Study of Poultry Diseases, etc.
PRACTICAL WORK—Each student will have one pen of laying hens to look after, fatten one crate of chickens and prepare them for market, operate one incubator and brooder.

A Special Invitation is Extended to the Farmer's Wife or Daughter Who Has the Care of the Farm Flock

This Course is especially intended to stimulate Poultry Keeping on the Farm. The British Market is calling for more and better Canadian Eggs. One Hundred Hens are required on every Canadian farm to produce the Eggs needed. Better houses, better stock, better care of the farm hens will make Poultry Keeping Pay. Write for further particulars to

J. B. REYNOLDS, M.A., President, Manitoba Agricultural College
 Winnipeg, Man.

FOLLY OF PROTECTION

Canada has been merely playing thus far at war taxation. In a time that is bringing unprecedented and abnormal prosperity to many, we are paying but dribble toward costs which are accumulating against the trying years of after-war reconstruction. More and more there is becoming evident the folly of a war tax by way of increased customs duties. Its main incidence is upon those least able to pay. Not that even these would grumble if their increased cost of living were a direct contribution to paying for the war. But in the main it goes to increase business profits of protected industries—even admitting that 25 per cent. of the profits of larger concerns, over and above a 7 per cent. return on their capital, goes to the government. A graduated income tax is long overdue. True its imposition meant difficulty, delay and expense. But difficulties could have been measurably overcome. And because a new system could not be introduced in a day or a month, is no reason why it should not be introduced at all. As to expense, the argument is penny wise pound foolish. So was Mr. Bednett's objection to a real census of our man power, when he said that Canada could not spare \$1,250,000 for such purpose—an amount equal only to thirty hours of Canada's present war costs, and less than a quarter of the \$6,000,000 net profit that Professor Stephen Leacock claims he could make if given the job of changing Canada's subsidiary coinage from silver to nickel.—Canadian Finance, Winnipeg.

ROYAL BANK PROSPERS

The annual statement of the Royal Bank of Canada shows the largest gains the Bank has ever reported. Total assets show a gain of almost 55 million dollars, bringing them up to 253 millions. Along with the greatly increased business there has been a satisfactory increase in the profits for the year. These amounted to \$2,111,307.65 and are equivalent to 17.87 per cent on the average paid up capital as compared with \$1,905,576 or 16.48 per cent in the previous year. With total assets at \$253,261,427 the amount of liquid assets has increased from \$71,244,677 at end of 1914 and \$84,894,362 in 1915, to \$121,127,663, equivalent to 53.24 per cent of liabilities to the public, a gain of approximately 50 million dollars in two years. The much larger accommodation the bank is providing, notwithstanding the general tendency to pay off loans, is shown by a gain in total current loans and discounts to \$124,864,638, compared with \$106,552,634 a year ago. Deposits have steadily increased. Those bearing interest have advanced to \$140,862,199 compared with \$117,519,330, while deposits not bearing interest have increased to \$59,363,396 from \$37,456,997, thus total deposits have topped the 200 million mark compared with \$154,976,327 a year ago. The profits for the year amounted to \$2,111,307 equivalent to 17.87 per cent on the average paid up capital against \$1,905,576 or 16.48 per cent the previous year. The profits, added to the amount carried forward from profit and loss brought the amount available for distribution up to \$2,787,779. Of this amount the regular dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. required \$1,417,207; transferred to officers' pension fund \$100,000, written off bank premises account \$250,000; war tax on bank note circulation \$118,226, contribution to Patriotic Fund \$50,000, leaving the amount to be carried forward to profit and loss \$852,346 compared with \$676,472, last year.

RUSSIAN THISTLE

With regard to the occurrence of Russian thistle in Manitoba, Prof. S. A. Bedford, chairman of the Manitoba Weeds Commission, has the following to say: "This weed is spreading rapidly. On light dry soil it thrives amazingly and becomes a very noxious plant. It has been plentiful adjoining the International Boundary for some years, but, much to my surprise, we found it as far north as the municipality of Minota. It is an annual, and if destroyed before the seeds ripen it can be readily exterminated."

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

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

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

Dated at Winnipeg, le 4 décembre 1916.
 BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON.

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

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

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

EIGHTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People
 H. O. POWELL - General Manager

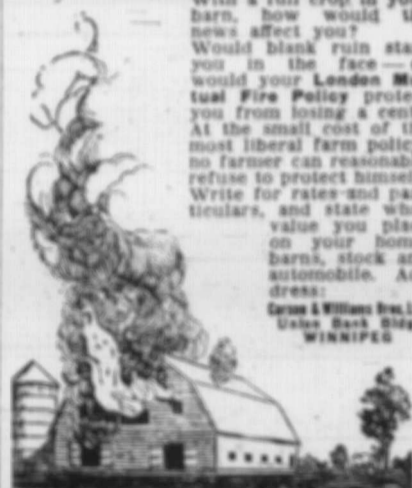
FINANCIAL

Is that farm loan falling due? We have One Million Dollars to loan on Improved Manitoba Farms at 7 per cent, and on well Improved sections in Saskatchewan at 7 1/2 per cent. We want your business. Send full particulars but letter.
 W. A. Keating, 710 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg.

"Your Barn's on Fire!"

With a full crop in your barn, how would the news affect you?

Would blank ruin stare you in the face—or would your London Mutual Fire Policy protect you from losing a cent? At the small cost of the most liberal farm policy, no farmer can reasonably refuse to protect himself. Write for rates and particulars, and state what value you place on your home, barns, stock and automobile. Address:
 Carson & Williams Ins. Ltd.
 Union Bank Bldg.
 WINNIPEG



LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

F. D. WILLIAMS, MANAGING DIRECTOR
 HEAD OFFICE - 33 SCOTT ST. TORONTO.

Forty-Seventh Annual Statement of The Royal Bank of Canada

General Statement, 30th November, 1916

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
To the Public:		Current Coin	\$16,072,763.38
Deposits not bearing interest	\$ 59,365,396.12	Dominion Notes	14,249,110.22
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	140,862,199.46	Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	\$20,321,873.63
	\$200,227,595.58	Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	\$6,500,000.00
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	18,178,228.49	Notes of other Banks	595,340.00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	\$1,464,467.85	Cheques on other Banks	3,827,573.80
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	6,683,108.63	Balances due by other Banks in Canada	11,802,508.55
	8,147,576.48	Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,199.79
Bills Payable	478,392.16	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	5,092,067.54
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	452,677.26	Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	1,029,374.10
	\$227,484,469.97	Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	14,012,089.69
To the Shareholders:		Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	15,464,604.22
Capital Stock Paid in	12,000,000.00	Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	11,076,005.90
Reserve Fund	\$12,560,000.00		\$121,127,663.67
Balance of Profits carried forward	852,346.28	Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$86,936,631.39
Dividend No. 117 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable December 1st, 1916)	\$359,840.71	Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	37,928,027.25
Dividends Unclaimed	4,779.25	Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	466,640.93
	364,610.96	Real Estate, other than Bank Premises	125,331,299.57
		Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	5,138,398.14
		Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	452,677.26
		Other Assets not included in the foregoing	115,915.33
			\$253,261,427.21

H. S. HOLT, President.

EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We report to the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of Canada:

That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1916, as well as at another time, as required by Section 56 of the Bank Act, and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches. That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches; and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank. That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

JAMES MARWICK, C.A. Auditors.
S. DOUGER MITCHELL, C.A.
of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat and Co.

Montreal, Canada, December 18th, 1916.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1915	\$676,472.16
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	2,111,307.65
	\$2,787,779.81

H. S. HOLT, President.
Montreal, 18th December, 1916.

EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

Appropriated as follows:—

Dividends Nos. 114, 115, 116 and 117, at 12 per cent. per annum	\$1,447,207.02
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	250,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	118,276.51
Contribution to Patriotic Fund	50,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	852,346.28
	\$2,787,779.81

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
Assets Exceed \$33,000,000
MONEY TO LOAN
Current Rate of Interest
Favorable terms of Repayment
No Commission charged Borrowers
Geo. F. R. Harris, Manager
298 Garry St., Winnipeg

Dominion of Canada War Bonds
Municipal and Industrial Bonds
Dominion of Canada
5% Debenture Stock
We supply the above. Write to us for particulars
T. R. Billett & Company
Winnipeg, Man.

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



Scientific Saving!

Life insurance constitutes a savings bank account with the additional feature of protection. If the life insurance depositor dies, instantly a sum equal to the savings of many years becomes available under his life insurance policy. Whereas only the deposits themselves, with interest, would be available for the relatives of a depositor in a savings bank. Banks are, of course, an absolute economic necessity, but they do not fulfil the double purpose that an insurance office accomplishes. Patient saving of \$50.00 per annum for 20 years would give a depositor \$1,000, plus interest, but if he died during the first year his family would withdraw only \$50.00. Under a Mutual Life Endowment policy maturing at the end of 20 years a deposit of \$50.00 would carry with it an indemnity of \$1,000, payable to the beneficiary if the assured died in the first or any succeeding year—and the full amount with profits is payable to the assured if living at maturity. Thus an Endowment policy in the Mutual combines SAVINGS, INVESTMENT and PROTECTION. *The Best Security one can hold is a Mutual Policy.*

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada

Waterloo, Ontario

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

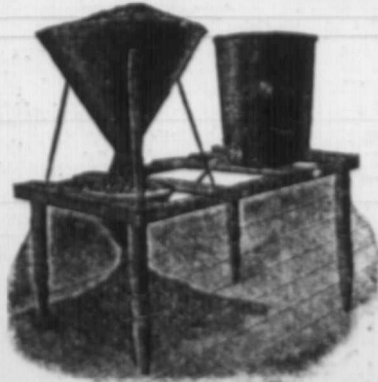
Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
WINNIPEG
TORONTO MONTREAL
EDMONTON REGINA
SASKATOON

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Two Best Picklers on the Market



The Automatic Grain Pickler

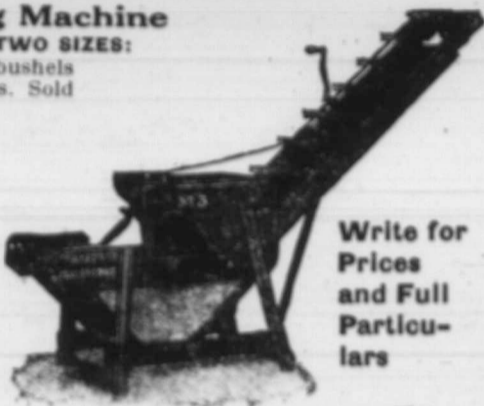
This is the only machine of its kind in use. Handles grain at the rate of 135 bushels per hour. Light in weight. Perfect in action. Fully guaranteed. Substantially built. Thoroughly soaks, turns over and treats the grain.

Investigate these Machines and insure yourself large, clean crops

The Lincoln Smut Cleaner A Perfect Pickling Machine

MADE IN TWO SIZES:
No. 3 Machine handles 30-50 bushels per hour; No. 4 50-75 bushels. Sold on a positive guarantee to prevent smut.

This machine separates smut balls, wild oats, king heads, and all light seed from wheat, also wild oats and all light seed from barley. Grain is thoroughly pickled, dried and elevated to wagon box. Automatic skimmer is an exclusive feature. Strong, heavy construction. Bustless solution tanks of large capacity.



Write for Prices and Full Particulars

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Ltd.
Builders of Light Weight, High Grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work
Dept. D., Whyte Ave. and Vine St., 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



Only Hip High

The John Deere Low Down Spreader

The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle

This is What it Means to You:

- (1) No clutches to give trouble—all taken off.
- (2) No chains to break or get out of line—all thrown away.
- (3) Less than half the parts heretofore used on the simplest spreader—some 200 parts are done away with.
- (4) Manure is not thrown on axles—straw and trash cannot wind around it.
- (5) You get big drive wheels and a low down spreader without stub axles—that means traction and strength.
- (6) Drive wheels back out of the way when loading—you see where you place each forkful.
- (7) The Beater on the axle makes all these features possible, and the John Deere is the only spreader so constructed.

John Deere Plow Co. Limited

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary

Durum Wheat

Continued from Page 9

becomes gradually less, tho it still out-yields the common wheats. The temperature and evaporation decrease to the north, which makes the conditions more favorable for the production of common wheats. In Canada, Fife and other common wheats are considered better than Durum wheat.

"In western North Dakota and South Dakota the results show a gain in yields for Durum wheat of about 15 per cent., as compared with spring common wheat. The tests in Montana, all of which are of short duration, show that Durum wheat outyields the standard varieties of Fife and Bluestem spring common wheats, but has been exceeded slightly by two new varieties, the Ghirka and the Galgalos. At the Amarillo station in the Texas Panhandle, the Galgalos has also outyielded Durum wheat.

"As previously stated, winter wheat is more profitable than Durum wheat wherever it can be successfully grown thruout the western part of the Great Plains area."

Champlin, speaking of the yield of this type of wheat in South Dakota, states: "As an average, the Durums (Kubanka) outyielded the Fife about five bushels per acre or about 40 per cent. in the central part of the state, and about three bushels per acre or about 25 per cent. in the eastern part of the state. During the past season (1916), when the rust practically destroyed the Bluestem and Fife wheats, the Durum yielded from 10 to 15 bushels per acre, while the Bluestem and Fife yielded from nothing up to 5 bushels. The Preston and Marquis ranked about half-way between the Fife and Durum in yield, the Marquis being the best of the common wheats grown in this state."

Market Value of Durum

No figures are available concerning the prices paid for this wheat in Western Canada. The relative price of this and similar grades of common hard spring wheat over a period of years in the United States is perhaps our best index of their possible relative value here.

Salmon and Clark, who have just been quoted, have this to say regarding the relative prices in the United States:

"In the United States until very recently Durum wheat has sold for less than have equal grades of common wheat. When introduced it was thought the principal demand would come from American and foreign mills engaged in the manufacture of macaroni, and little or no attention was given the possibility of utilizing the flour for bread making. Soon after its introduction attention was called to the suitability of Durum flour for this purpose and its use was strongly encouraged. The development of a market has been slow, due mainly to the opposition on the part of the millers. However, the use of Durum flour has constantly increased, especially for blending with flour from softer wheats. American-grown Durum wheat is now being utilized to a large extent for this purpose, both in this country and in Europe. The present demand is due mainly to this fuller appreciation of the value of Durum wheat.

Price Trend Higher

"The first quotations for Durum wheat on the Duluth market were in 1902, the price for the crop of that year ranging about 5 to 10 cents below equal grades of common spring wheat. The difference in price has usually been greater than that amount. Beginning with 1908, there has been a steady increase in value as compared with common wheat. The change was small in 1909 and 1910, but beginning with January, 1911, the rise has been rapid, with few downward fluctuations reaching the highest point in 1912 with a premium over the best grades of hard common wheats. This seems to indicate a more permanent change in price levels than would be the case if the rises alternated with frequent and sudden drops.

"The trend of prices in this country lends special interest to the subject at this time. It has been shown, for ex-

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ample, that at least 80 per cent. of the best bread-consumed in Russia is made from Kubanka Durum flour, where this wheat commands a higher price than the hard common wheats of that country either for local consumption or export. It is of interest to note that Durum wheat in Russia is still at a premium over common wheat, the price often being as much higher as it has been lower in this country. This is not due to a difference in the quality of wheat from the two countries, since Russia raises common wheat fully equal to that produced in the United States and Durum wheat that is no better than ours."

Carleton, in a summary of the prices secured for this wheat from the time of its introduction to the year 1913, gives these figures:

Year	Duluth		Minneapolis		New York	
	No. 1 Durum	No. 1	Hard Spring Durum	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
1903	81	67½	..	..	..	..
1904	102	87½	..	..	..	..
1905	100	83½	..	..	108½	90½
1906	80½	70½	78½	63½	89½	83½
1907	97	80	106	84½	106½	90½
1908	107	90	110½	89½	116½	101½
1909	114	100	106	87½	125½	107½
1910	110	90	106	88	121½	103½
1911	101	92	102½	99	111½	109½
1912	..	..	82½	79½	112½	105½
1913	..	..	85½	80½	98½	101½

Summarizing prices up to the end of 1914, Carleton further states:

"For a long time the discouraging feature of Durum wheat production was the steadily decreasing comparative price. This continued, with variations, up to 1910. So long as the difference was not more than 3 to 5 cents, the greater yield of Durum made it possible still to grow that wheat at a greater profit, where it was adapted, than other wheat. With a price difference of 15 to 20 cents in 1908 to 1910, it was inevitable that the acreage should decrease. From 1911 conditions in this respect have entirely changed. Durum is now often the premium wheat and always sells near to No. 1 hard. At the time of this writing, Durum wheat has already sold at a premium as high as was ever reached by No. 1 hard over Durum. A steadily increasing premium has been maintained for two months. Durum first reached the \$1.50 mark at Philadelphia on December 17, 1914. On December 1, 1914, No. 1 Durum sold at New York at \$1.61 per bushel."

In a summary of the average "high and low" prices at Minneapolis for January, April, July and October for the years 1913, 1914, 1915, Estabrook, chief of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, gives the following figures:

Year	No. 1 Nor.	No. 1 Durum
1913	.. 87½	.. 87½
1914	.. 96½	.. 92
1915	.. 1.34	.. 1.37

In Conclusion

The available evidence regarding this wheat seems sufficiently favorable to warrant the undertaking of further and more complete investigation work with it. The productiveness of the variety seems well established. The price in the United States at the present time is nearly as high as for common hard spring. A market for it in any quantity in Canada is at present almost non-existent. It is not probable that it can meet the 10 cent tariff and be sold in the United States and still compete with our common wheats. Unless it does go to the United States, a home or European market would have to be found or developed or the price would be low. There was no good market for this wheat worthy of the name in the United States until it was grown there and offered for sale, yet before the war the United States had grown Durum and was successfully competing with the Russian Durum for the English, German and Mediterranean trade.

The department of Field Husbandry of the University of Saskatchewan does not recommend this variety, but it feels there is sufficient evidence to warrant the gathering of more information concerning its productiveness in different

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parts of Southern Saskatchewan. To this end we are arranging to co-operate with several farmers in that portion of the province in an attempt to determine what this wheat will yield and what it is worth. We shall aim first to learn positively regarding its productiveness under different conditions. In the meantime, and while that point is being settled, the question of a market may be looked into and the relative values of this and our common wheats as expressed in prices paid may be further studied.

But before we grow any large quantity of this wheat and find no market for it or perhaps glut the limited market that it may command, let us find out first if there are districts in our prairies where Kubanka is considerably more productive than our ordinary sorts and, if there are such districts, then let us as far as possible endeavor to control the acreage sown to it in order that production may not precede at too great a distance such demand as there may be for this kind of wheat.

Party Subserviency in Canada

Continued from Page 7

details of the administration of the tariff laws. But there are no orders-in-council at Washington, and no arbitrary increases of valuations by administrative action.

Railway deals are accomplished at Ottawa that could not be suggested at Washington, even if the United States, like Canada, owned a large system of government railways. The governing class in Canada secured two general increases in the protective tariff in the years from 1896 to the war. One was from a Liberal government in 1907, and the second from a Conservative government in 1915; and these general increases were in addition to numerous increases on particular items in 1897 and 1912-14. They were in addition also to seventeen or eighteen million dollars in bounties to promoters of the iron and steel industries paid from the Dominion treasury in the years from 1899-1911 in which a Liberal government was in power.

Governing Class Wants Dollars Only

In another and quite important respect the governing class in Canada differs from the territorial governing class in Great Britain, and in this respect it is much more akin to the governing class of the United States than to the governing class in the old country. Like the governing class in the United States, that class in Canada has no intellectual or spiritual interest in politics. Political principles never give it much concern. Political ideals it does not profess to understand when these ideals touch the social and material interests of the common people of Canada. Its politics are essentially the politics of business. Business, from which money will accrue, sums up the political philosophy and principles of the governing class of Canada.

Hence the control and use of both the Conservative and Liberal parties. The members of the governing class of Canada generally have no personal political ambitions, as political ambition is understood and cherished in the United Kingdom. They do not seek election in any noticeable numbers to the House of Commons. Few of them prize a seat in the Senate; and not even their crannies are so hard as to blame them for refusing to waste time in the Red Chamber at Ottawa. They leave parliamentary work and its rewards to the politicians—largely to lawyers. In all this they follow the example of the governing class in the United States.

But in Canada, as in the United States, the governing class does interfere in elections. It throws the weight of its generous contributions to campaign funds, and the influence of the many newspapers it controls, to the side of the political party of whose services it has decided to avail itself as best adapted to conserve and advance its interests.

The governing class in Canada exercises also great influence when a new administration is about to be organized at Ottawa. It dictates, and remiers not obey. The governing class

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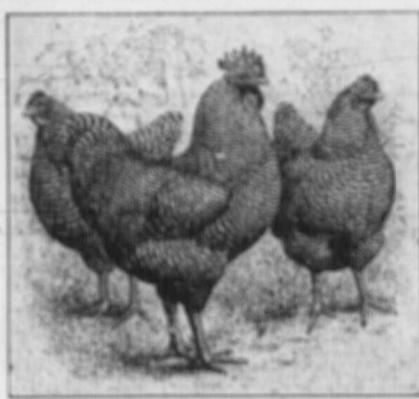
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is not in the impotent position of the
 governor-general, whp. when a new
 cabinet is formed, must accept the men
 who are named to him by the leaders
 of the party that controls a majority
 of the House of Commons.

Britain and U.S. Differ from Canada

Finally, in any comparison of the
 governing class of Canada with the
 governing class of Great Britain and
 that of the United States, note must be
 taken of one most remarkable and im-
 portant fact. This is that the power of
 the governing class in Canada has been
 increasing—that it has never yet met
 with a check—while the power of the
 governing classes in Great Britain and
 the United States has been curbed and
 is declining. The power of the govern-
 ing class at Westminster was well on
 the decline long before such a class in
 Canada had developed; for no govern-
 ing and privileged class was discernible
 in Canada much before the Conserva-
 tive regime at Ottawa that began in
 1878.

In England before the governing class
 in Canada had come into existence,
 there had been the extensions of the par-
 liamentary franchise in 1832 and 1867;
 and in 1846 an end had been made to
 protective tariffs. Whatever may be
 the fortune of the governing class in
 England after the war—whatever new
 political power and added social pre-
 stige may accrue to it as a popular re-
 ward for the services and sacrifices so
 many of its members are rendering dur-
 ing the war—the history of the govern-
 ing class in England from the Reform
 Act of 1832 to the Parliament Act of
 1911—the act which so greatly curtailed
 the power of the House of Lords—is
 the history of a decline in political and
 economic power, and also of some in-
 roads on social prestige, due to the in-
 creasing wealth and higher cultivation
 of what are known in England as the
 upper middle classes.

Each Democratic regime at Washing-
 ton, from that of 1885-1889 to that
 of the present Wilson administration,
 brought checks to the growth of the
 power of the governing class in the
 United States. Today that growth is
 still menaced by Democratic control at
 Washington; and also by the new social
 spirit behind the Progressive move-
 ment. And of this movement we have
 not by any means heard the last, despite
 Roosevelt's abandonment of the Pro-
 gressive party when he realized that the
 nomination as presidential candidate of
 the Republican party had slipped out
 of his reach at the national convention
 at Chicago in June last.

Governing Class Curbed

Even the Republican party, when it
 was in power at Washington, was forced
 by public opinion to put some curb on
 the power of the governing class of
 the United States. It was forced to
 establish the parcel post in spite of
 the opposition of the express com-
 panies. It had to enact anti-trust laws
 to hold the highly protected manufac-
 turers in check; and to enact drastic
 and far-reaching interstate commerce
 laws to bring American railway mag-
 nates within some measure of govern-
 mental control.

In a word, since 1878, and especially
 since 1896, the people of Canada have
 had to look on at the growth and ag-
 grandisement of the governing class in
 the Dominion; while in the other two
 great English-speaking countries—the
 United Kingdom and the United States
 —the fortunes of the governing class
 were declining. In each of these two
 countries the power of this class was
 from time to time curtailed or checked.
 In the United States in recent years the
 power of the governing class—the power
 of big business in politics—still notori-
 ously great whenever the Republican
 party is enacting tariff bills—has been
 more assailed and is less secure than at
 any time since a governing class—con-
 sisting of manufacturing and financial
 interests—first began to exercise its
 power at Washington.

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 farm machinery while the snow is on
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 for hatching because the pullets hatched
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Of purebred cattle and horses, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle and Horse Breeders Associations will be held next spring as follows:

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JAMES BROOKS Sales Manager
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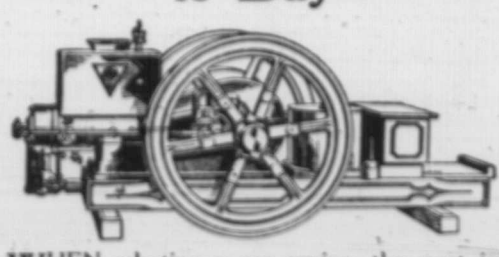
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Stock Killed on Railways

Thousands of dollars worth of stock are destroyed each year for which the owners find it difficult to obtain proper compensation

The following are just bare details taken from letters received from readers who have had stock killed on the railroad. The only way in which farmers can hope to obtain a square deal from the powerful railroad corporations is thru continual agitation to have the present laws amended so as to simplify the procedure necessary to collect and insure the prompt settlement of all just claims. The Guide will be glad to receive and print details of the complaint from any reader who has had stock killed on railways. Complaints should be confined to the year 1916.

Stock Worth \$100 Destroyed

C.N.R.—Sherman Huff, Vegreville, Alta.—September. Seventeen months old mare, \$100. Right of way is fenced, killed between one-quarter to one-half mile west of Raith station. Made no complaint to railway company, as I have lost four head and have written to claims agent at Ottawa, and it winds up like this, "the railway company does not owe you anything." After the third letter I got the above answer. Three years ago I offered to put in a cattle guard at my own expense or the permission to take the railroad fence down. The superintendent at Edmonton wrote me he would have it looked after, but no change yet. It is no uncommon thing to see a team and wagon drive over these so-called cattle guards. I have done it myself when it was a shorter cut or quicker way.

Stock Worth \$670 Destroyed

C.P.R.—Alfred Anderson, Barnwell, Alta. Dates in order of accidents—June 3, 20, August 13, September 13 and 28, 1916. One mare, 4 years old, \$200; one mare, 8 years old, \$250; one cow, 6 years old, \$100; one heifer, 2 years old, \$60; one colt, 6 months old, \$60. No settlement made. Right of way fenced but guard is useless. The stock can go forward and back over them just as if there were none. About twenty head of cattle killed this summer. Reason given by railway that government has accepted them as a guard.

Stock Worth \$60 Destroyed

C.P.R.—W. A. Lyon, Whittla, Alta.—May 29, 1916. Two year old steer, \$60, got on track thru a defect in railway fence. No settlement. Claim stock running at large. "Law don't hold them."

Stock Worth \$875 Destroyed

C.P.R.—J. A. Lackey, Gladstone, Man., about June 15, 1916. Two horses, \$600. Railway runs thru own farm about 15 rods from barn. Horses got in on railway at the crossing and came up between their fences and owner's line and could not get out. Railway refused payment because "horses should not be running at large within half a mile of their track." Claimed not responsible but allowed \$150.

Three weeks later one mare, \$275. Killed the same place as others mentioned above. Railway refused payment because they claimed owner's yard fence was not lawful.

Stock Worth \$45 Destroyed

C.P.R.—Robt. F. Agar, Throne, Alta. May 27, 1916. One steer, \$45. Run over by passenger train. Engineer did not whistle. Steer ran five or six rods ahead and was caught by cowcatcher and had fore and hind legs broken on their right of way. The right of way was fenced. Railway refused settlement because they say steer should have been in charge of some competent person, and that horses, sheep or other cattle should not be at large nearer than one-half mile of railway unless so guarded. This is a free range country and their wooden cattle guard will not turn any cattle or horses. Will those cattle guards stand law, as the stock just walk over them at leisure? They are just wooden strips put in on a slant and will not stop any kind of stock. If

cattle guard had turned this steer he would not have been killed, as it is quite near the station and the train was just starting.

Stock Worth \$150 Destroyed

C.P.R. H. Morningstar, Goodlands, Man. May 13, 1916. Two cows, \$150. Fence on right of way down. Cows pastured on another quarter but watched. Railway refused payment because "cattle running at large."

Stock Worth \$200 Destroyed

C.P.R. Jas. Glennie, McDonald, Man. August 25, 1916. Pure-bred Holstein cow, \$200. Killed at public crossing where no cattle guard is maintained. Owner saw accident. Claims proper whistle not blown. Railway refused settlement because no one with cattle at time of accident.

Stock Worth \$325 Destroyed

G.T.P. D. A. McDougall, Greenshields, Alta. March 10, 1916. Two horses, \$325. Killed one and a half miles east of Greenshields by walking in thru an open gate of public highway. Railway fenced but gates are often left open. Railway refused settlement, stating that they were not responsible.

Stock Worth \$60 Destroyed

C.P.R. Wm. Turnbull, Stockton, Man. About May 20, 1916. Two-year-old heifer, \$60. Killed at public crossing. Railway runs thru farm. Refused settlement because "cattle running at large."

Stock Worth \$135 Destroyed

C.P.R. John Winfield, Readlyn, Sask. May 18, 1916. One new milch cow, one two-year-old steer, one yearling heifer, \$135. Land adjoins the C.P.R. track. These cattle turned loose during daytime. They had crossed the railway crossing at north-west corner of owner's property, going east one mile to the next crossing, which crossing railway company had closed along the track. The company had neglected to put cattle guards there. Railway is fenced in. On Weyburn-Lethbridge line. The company refused to make settlement, giving reason that Dominion law says no livestock shall be at large with half a mile of any railway unless someone is in charge of them. At time found the section man was near them on the lookout.

Stock Worth \$900 Destroyed

C.N.R. T. Evans, Waseca, Sask. February 23, 1916. One registered four-year old Clydesdale mare, 1,800 pounds in weight, value \$500; two-year-old Clydesdale mare, winner of many first prizes and specials, value \$400. Line is fenced but the cattle guards were up, as they take them up every fall. There is no protection from any railway crossing in the winter, and the farmers' cattle are allowed to run at large but for the C.N.R. death trap. Make no settlement of any kind, only to say that we have no claim against them.

Stock Worth \$2,000 Destroyed

G.T.P. September 7, 1916. Ten horses. Was fenced. Killed about 4 miles east of Atwater. Value of stock \$2,000. The railway did not settle; reason given, investigating the claim. James Baldwin, Zeneja, Sask.

Stock Worth \$280 Destroyed

G.T.P. September 25, 1916. Two horses killed on right of way. Valued at \$140, one mare at \$100 and colt at \$40. Claim made to superintendent of division but so far no reply. F. C. Teal, Junkins, Alta.

Stock Worth \$100 Destroyed

C.P.R. About June 24, 1916. One yearling colt killed. Right of way is fenced, cattle guards no good, stock walk over them. Colt was killed 150 feet from road allowance. Value \$100. Refuse payment, cattle running at large. B. A. Stringham, Taber, Alta.
 The above letters account for stock destroyed to the value of \$5,900.

Many structures ing materi the reinfor This appli as to large two ago, a picture th seconds w tangled ir and slabs. while ple were pu Reinfor ly new ty mistakes The idea s of iron is old horses check row Junk iron cept to fill for that reinforcing gated rod forms. N used if en vided by. R Some of ing concr farmers. in over a no steel is were plac sulted the about the bend a li denly. A just such occurred i did, not f but fell wards. T would hav Reinfor the under best resul comes up a two-by- when load bottom sin ing at th weight is which ac the truss weight is the rods of the be pieces. T depend al ing and s of broken would m stronger. In beas be placed at the top for havin gated is c happen th it would rugation

The sla very com It is con caves, cis mon mist use large road rail these are may make cudy so virtually steel or form of Take, with one and four made suff half inch crosswise inch rods lengthwis fourths of the slab. in slabs v ness of ti horse up ed on all a cave r cover, it s The short The fo spacing o

Size of Slab
 6x8 feet
 8x10 feet
 10x12 feet
 12x20 feet

REINFORCING CONCRETE

Many of the failures in concrete structures are due to improper reinforcing material or the improper placing of the reinforcing material that was used. This applies to small structures as well as to large ones. In Chicago a year or two ago, a reinforced concrete moving picture theatre collapsed and in a few seconds was nothing but a pile of tangled iron rods and crushed beams and slabs. Investigation showed that while plenty of rods were used, they were put in the wrong place.

Reinforced concrete is a comparatively new type of construction and many mistakes have been made in its use. The idea seems prevalent that any kind of iron is suitable for reinforcing, and old horseshoes, barrel hoops, pipe and check row wire all come in for a trial. Junk iron is worthless in concrete, except to fill up space, and rock is cheaper for that purpose. The only effective reinforcing is round, twisted or corrugated rods or some of the prepared forms. New woven wire fences may be used if enough cross-section area is provided by the horizontal wires.

Rules for Reinforcing

Some of the simple rules of reinforcing concrete may be of interest to farmers. Suppose a concrete cap is put in over a low doorway. The cap has no steel in it at all. If a heavy weight were placed upon it and a failure resulted the rupture would probably occur about the middle. The beam would bend a little, and then give way suddenly. A few weeks ago I saw where just such a failure of a door cap had occurred in a cement block factory. It did not fall immediately when placed, but fell suddenly some weeks afterwards. Two one-half inch steel rods would have averted the trouble.

Reinforcing rods should be placed in the underside of a beam to give the best results. When the great weight comes upon the beam it bends just as a two-by-six wooden joist would bend when loaded. Cracks appear along the bottom side and there is signs of crushing at the top. It is evident that the weight is being borne by the rods which act in just the same manner as the trusses under a box car. If the weight is increased until the beam fails the rods will be broken or the bottom of the beam sheared and crumbled to pieces. The strength of this beam will depend almost entirely upon the placing and size of the rods. No amount of broken castings and old horseshoes would make such a beam a whit stronger.

In beams and slabs the rods should be placed near the lower part and not at the top or in the centre. The reason for having the rods twisted or corrugated is easy to understand. It might happen that before a rod would break it would slip thru the concrete. Corrugation helps to prevent this.

Reinforced Slabs

The slab of concrete is being used very commonly around modern farms. It is convenient to use for covering caves, cisterns and well pits. A common mistake in reinforcing slabs is to use large bars, such as pieces of railroad rail or large pieces of pipe. When these are placed in a thin slab they may make a weak place, since they occupy so much space that the slab is virtually cut in two. Small rods of steel or steel fencing make a better form of reinforcing for such purposes.

Take, for example, a cave covered with one slab ten by twelve feet in size and four inches thick. This may be made sufficiently strong by using one-half inch rods spaced every six inches crosswise of the slab and three-eighths inch rods spaced every seven inches lengthwise. These rods are placed three-fourths of an inch from the bottom of the slab. The amount of steel required in slabs varies with the size and thickness of the slab and the weight to be borne upon it. When a slab is supported on all four sides, as is the case with a cave roof or an underground tank cover, it should be reinforced both ways. The short span bears most of the load.

The following table gives size and spacing of rods for different size slabs.

Size of Slab	Thickness	For Crosswise Reinforcing
6x8 feet	4 ins.	1/2-in. round rods spaced 9 ins.
8x10 feet	4 ins.	1/2-in. round rods spaced 7 ins.
10x12 feet	5 ins.	1/2-in. round rods spaced 6 ins.
12x20 feet	6 ins.	1/2-in. round rods spaced 4 ins.

Size of Slab	Thickness	For Lengthwise Reinforcing
6x8 feet	4 ins.	1/2-in. round rods spaced 9 ins.
8x10 feet	4 ins.	1/2-in. round rods spaced 6 ins.
10x12 feet	5 ins.	1/2-in. round rods spaced 7 ins.
12x20 feet	6 ins.	1/2-in. round rods spaced 6 ins.

Reinforcing Round Tanks

Round tanks are more easily reinforced than square ones. Rods are placed in the centre of the wall, or possibly a trifle nearer the outside. Some vertical rods are used, but most of the strain comes upon the rods running around the tank. They act in the same manner as hoops on a wooden tank. These rods do not have to be fastened as is the case with hoops, but they must be lapped past each other sixty times their diameter. If one-half inch rods are used they are lapped 60x1 or thirty inches at the ends. The following table gives the amount of steel required for reinforcing a round tank, ten feet in diameter and ten feet deep. The rods will be closer together at the bottom than at the top because the pressure is greater.

Upper 3 feet of tank—1/2-inch round rods spaced 9 inches.

Next 3 feet of tank—1/2-inch round rods spaced 4 inches.

Bottom 4 feet of tank—1/2-inch round rods spaced 6 inches.

The amount of steel varies with the depth and diameter of the tank.

On the market are several types of prepared reinforcing—the square twisted bar, corrugated bars, woven wire fabric and expanded metal lath. Any of these types are good for certain purposes, but must be used intelligently. A certain area of steel is allowed when certain forces are to be dealt with. For ordinary farm concrete work the round, mild steel bars serve the purpose well enough. When building more complicated structures it is well to have the reinforcing computed by an architect or someone who is familiar with the use of reinforced concrete.—Neb-raska Farmer.

THE SHEET ANCHOR


"Today whatever Germany may not know, she does know that, when she fights Britain, she fights not merely the forty-five million people in the United Kingdom, but also those millions of free men scattered thruout the world who look to Britain as the cradle of their race—men of adventure, men of resolution, who will fight to the bitter end alongside those from the land of their sires, to whom they owe their liberties and institutions of free government. Yet—but for the British Navy—where should we have been? Where would civilization have been? The least we can say of the Navy is that it has saved Britain. But the truth is that it has saved the civilized world. Behind that impregnable wall of triple steel we have had opportunity to remedy, in some fashion, our lack of preparation."—Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia.

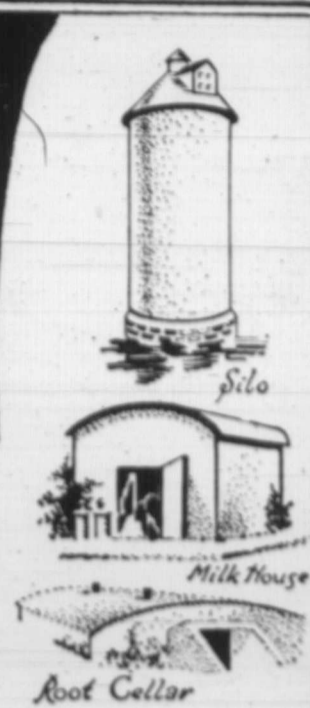
THE DRESSING PERCENTAGE

There is considerable difference in the dressing percentage of different classes of livestock. Some of this difference comes from the fact that a different basis is used in figuring for the different classes. In the case of the hog the hide is left on and also the head, while with sheep and cattle the hide, head and feet are removed. They also have proportionally more intestines than the hog, also large paunches and are not as thick fleshed. The dressing percentage of hogs varies from 65 to 85 per cent. with an average of 75 per cent. Cattle vary from 48 per cent. to 70 per cent. with an average of 53 per cent. Sheep dress out 44 per cent. to 56 per cent. with an average of 48 per cent. The variation in the dressing percentage for the same kinds of livestock is due to the animal being fat or lean and to the amount of fill or the amount of feed and water in the intestines when butchered. In cattle and sheep the size of the head and legs and the thickness of hide are also factors.—W. H. Peters, North Dakota Experiment Station.

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE MEETS

The Alberta Legislature is to meet on Tuesday, February 6. At present the only important legislation that has been announced as coming up for consideration is the "Rural Credit Bill."






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A Remedy It is not necessary for you to continue in this condition. There is a way out of it. Hundreds of people in Western Canada are taking advantage of a sure method of securing a monthly surplus. The road to success lies in following The Guide method. You have probably read about The Guide method before. We tell about it in almost every issue of The Guide because we have such a big field to cover and we have not yet secured nearly enough workers to take care of that field. We know that if ten per cent. of our readers realized the opportunities that this work opens up to them there would be no necessity to advertise for people to take up the work. If you have not already done so, will you not let us tell you about The Guide method? It will cost you only a postal card and it may mean a great deal to you in the future.

Open to Everyone This work is being taken up by hundreds of people, both men and women. Some of them are using their spare hours only, while others are devoting their full time to the work. Whether you can give us all or only part of your spare time, The Guide method will pay you well.

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up their residence there, and found quite a few whose case might fairly be described by that of Mr. Phillips. With a limited amount of capital, and a strong desire to find a softer job with more money in it than they had been holding down elsewhere, they came to the island. After they had built a home that suited the tastes or demands of their families, and paid for their land, they found they had little left and were up against a tough proposition, but that was only what they would have experienced anywhere else by pursuing the same short-sighted policy.

I may say that there are several companies operating land sales on the Isle of Pines. My inquiries were made on the property of the Canada Land and Fruit Company, from whom I ultimately purchased. This is the company whose advertising has appeared in The Guide, and which in your editorial columns you have declined to continue. All of the men who write you were induced to come to the island by another company with which the Canada Land and Fruit Company are in no way connected.

I don't know the Rev. Phillips, nor either of the other two correspondents, but on a point of clean irrefutable evidence, I can flatly contradict him with rebutting testimony that is overwhelming in favor of any man succeeding who starts in with ordinary gumption, sufficient capital, and a willingness to do a fair share of work. If he has "made his pile" and is only seeking a retreat in which to spend the evening of life, then he need not work ten minutes, but pay someone else to do any work his little estate requires. But if he comes expecting fine climate, beautiful surroundings and a big return from crop by merely looking at it, then he will surely come a cropper. I am going there soon I hope, because my health compels me to ease off a bit and get away from the rigor of our Western winters. But, I'm not going to rest satisfied with fine scenery and salubrious air. While I don't need to toil, it is not my intention to rust out in idleness. I shall use the gumption God has given me to make the very best of my little acre holding, and if I'm spared to work it for a season or two I am open to bet with any sport that I will also make it pay.

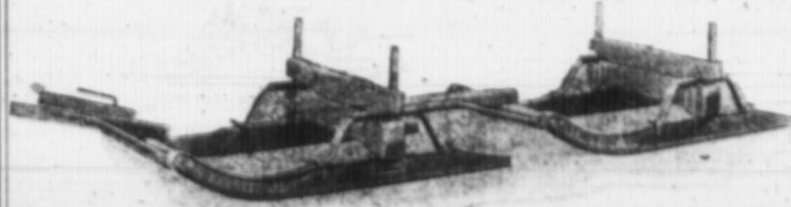
I do not propose to slave as I have done in Western Canada, otherwise I feel that, given ordinary luck, I would make some spare capital besides paying; but when I say "pay" I mean that by a fair amount of habitual industry I will have taken enough out of the deal to pay for the expenses of myself and family, with perhaps a bit over, but not eating into capital account and improving the value of my property all the while. I could take up far more space than you would care to give me with details of successes and failures. I will be glad to reply to any particular inquiry, but as one instance of many which are not phenomenal records, I have the returns of one man who took \$2,160.00 out of five and a half acres of peppers (2,199 crates). That isn't a bad return for five and a half acres is it?

The failures I need not advertise as you have already done so pretty well. We don't need to go to the Isle of Pines for hard luck stories, for deadbeats, for good men who make mistakes and have to pay for them. Like the poor they are always with us—here, in the "Golden West." And I think if the matter could be sifted to the bottom we would find the real estate rascals in Western Canada out of all proportion to the unscrupulous element in handling Isle of Pines property.
(Signed) E. P. EMSLEY.

SPREADING OF ERGOT

Ergot is a fungus disease that attacks rye and such grasses as bromus, rye grass, red top and a few others. The fungus when it attacks a kernel causes it to swell up to several times its original size and to turn purple. In the summer time the ergot spreads by spores that are carried by insects. The fungus secretes a sweetish juice which attacks the insects and thus aids in the distribution of the spores. The ergot is carried over winter by the purplish ergot grains which grow in the spring, sending up little growths half an inch tall on the ends of which spores are produced. These are carried to the flower by the wind. There is no prevention except not to grow the same crop on the land infested with ergot for two or three years. If a grain crop follows the rye, any volunteer rye should be cut before it blossoms to keep it from growing ergot to reseed the land.—North Dakota Experiment Station.

G.G.G. Prices on Sloop Sleighs



SPECIFICATIONS

Bunks and Bolsters are made of selected, well-seasoned hardwood; ends of same are ironed, rivetted and bolted to prevent them from splinting; 38 in. between stakes.

Roller Rods, for Tongue and Reach, are full length.

Rollers are made of selected hardwood, well ironed and banded.

Bolster Plates are made of steel and are of a good generous size.

Runners one-piece selected oak, bent, 6 1/2 feet long, 6 inches deep; well ironed in all places where there is any wear or strain.

Painting—Red, with heavy line of black and fine line of white; well varnished, making a nice smooth appearance.

PRICES

	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
V123. G.G.G. Sloop Sleighs, 2 inch Steel Shoes, Weight 450 lbs. (This size now sold out)			
V124. G.G.G. Sloop Sleighs, 2 1/2 in. Steel Shoes, Weight 515 lbs.	29.00	30.50	32.00
V125. G.G.G. Sloop Sleighs, 2 1/2 in. Cast Shoes, Weight 630 lbs.	32.00	34.00	35.50

Classification: Less than car lot, 2nd Class Freight.

The G.G.G. Line of Cutters, Jumpers and Bobsleighs is complete in every detail, and shipments can be made at once. Prices on these run from \$19.00 to \$58.00. Tell us just what you need.

Grain purchased on track or handled on consignment.
Livestock handled on commission.
Farm Implements and Supplies at next-to-manufacturers' cost.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Branches at REGINA, SASK., CALGARY, ALTA. and WILLOW, ONT.
Winnipeg-Manitoba
Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER, British Columbia

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Great Piano Contest



Investigate. It's Worth While. Open to Readers Of this Paper

The purpose of this contest is to place our High Grade Masters Piano in the homes of a number of representative people in rural districts throughout the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan

and British Columbia, and thereby quickly advertise this celebrated instrument without the aid and usual custom of salesmen and newspaper publicity. To this end we have made arrangements for a large advertising fund, to be distributed among those who answer this ad in the following manner:

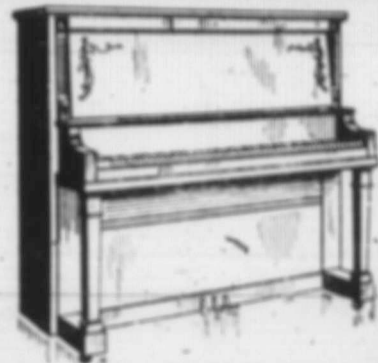
To the first five persons who send in the correct reading of the above rebus, we will issue a credit check for \$275.00, good to apply as a cash payment on any new Masters Piano selected from our stock in Edmonton, and at regular marked price. To the next ten persons we will issue a similar check for \$250.00. The next ten will receive a similar check for \$225.00. The next person sending in the correct reading, whose number will be twenty-six, will receive the grand prize, a Cabinet Phonola, value \$65.00, absolutely free, and also a credit check for \$275.00, good to apply on any Masters Piano as specified above. The next fifty persons whose reply is correct will each receive credit checks for \$150.00.

All these credit checks are good only to apply on the purchase of a new Masters Piano or Player Piano to be selected from our stock.

A record will be kept, and all replies will be numbered in the order in which they are received. If two or more replies are received at the same time, they will be numbered as the envelopes are opened.

Only one reply will be permitted from any one person or family. Any violation of this clause will forfeit the right to complete. Read conditions carefully, be sure your reading of the rebus is correct, write your reply plainly, and enclose it in an envelope addressed to THE MASTERS PIANO CO., 10524 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta., with Department "A" written in one corner of the envelope, and mail or bring it to our store at once. REMEMBER THOSE RECEIVED FIRST WILL GET THE LARGEST CHECKS, and those received later will stand a chance to win the Phonograph. No one in any way connected with The Masters Piano Co. will be permitted to take part in the contest, and the awards as placed by the judges will be final. ALL REPLIES MUST REACH OUR STORE NOT LATER THAN JANUARY 15th, 1917.

The Masters Piano is guaranteed to be one of the finest instruments manufactured today, and The Masters Piano Co. is noted for selling pianos upon the uniform one-price plan. Therefore prize winners have the assurance of a bona fide reduction, to the amount of their credit check, on any piano they may select. As to our reliability, we refer to the Edmonton branch of the Royal Bank of Canada or the Bank of Montreal. SEND IN YOUR REPLY TODAY.



The Masters Piano Co.

10524 Jasper Ave.

Edmonton, Alta.

Farm Women's Clubs

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

ANXIOUS FOR RED CROSS WORK

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—We have now been an organization of the U.F.W.A. six months, and as we are to elect new officers at our next meeting, December 21, and will make out a new program for the coming year, we would be glad for any suggestions which you could give us. We have done a good deal of work during the past six months, so we think. We have been ordering fruit as a club, thus saving in that way. We have sent parcels of fruit-cake, candy, etc., to the soldier boys from near here twice. Another thing which we have been wanting to do, is to help in the Red Cross work. It seems it is difficult to get in touch with the leaders or officials of the work. If you can help us out in this matter we would be very grateful to you for it. I have written Miss Mary Pinkham at Calgary, but I did not know her street address. Addressed her in care of Red Cross Society.

We now have sixteen members in our society and expect two or three more within a short time. We think that is doing well for such a thinly settled community as this. The neighbors are two and three miles apart and our members have to go as high as eight or ten miles in some instances.

As our society believes in women's rights, etc., a good deal, we would be pleased if you could give us any information regarding women's rights on homesteads: what share in the land she could hold by law and regarding the sales of such lands.

Hoping I have not bothered you too much and that you will have time for consideration of my letter I beg to remain,

Your friend and co-worker,
 Mrs. BELVA BENNITT,
 Sec.-Treas. Prairie Rose U.F.W.A.,
 Zetland, Alta.

DELEGATES AT CONVENTION

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—The November meeting of the T. and T.H. branch of the U.F.W.A. was held at Miss McGillivray's home on the afternoon of the 1st, with a good attendance.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The president read a newspaper report of the Red Cross Convention and also explained how the cutting out and putting together of the various pieces of the garments and final making up of the boxes was managed. Our own auxiliary was specially praised for the high grade work turned out. (I forgot to mention that Mrs. Hawkesworth, our Red Cross representative, and Mrs. Emerson were sent as delegates to the Convention.)

It was proposed that a box of Christmas goodies should be sent to the soldiers in France, the best way of packing and sending same to be inquired.

Mrs. Hodgins had kindly sent her paper on the Life of Florence Nightingale as she was unable to attend and Mrs. Fulford was asked to read it. A vote of thanks was moved by Mrs. Vary. Mrs. Jackson then read her paper on South America which was excellent.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mrs. Fulford, seconded by Mrs. Redman.

The president asked each and all of us to come prepared to talk on our housekeeping troubles at the next meeting so that we might help one another with our knowledge. I heard one lady say that she would like a recipe for apricot (dried) jam that another one had.

The next meeting to be held at Mrs. Hodgins' at an early hour, as the afternoons are so short now.

As all the business was dispensed tea was kindly served by Miss McGillivray, assisted by Mrs. Newman.

We have fourteen members. Do you think we are progressing?

Yours fraternally
 Mrs. C. A. REDMAN,
 Sec.-Treas.

YOUNG, BUT GROWING

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—At last I have the pleasure of reporting to you that we have managed to organize a U.F.W.A., namely Osker branch. As I have stated before our own business seemed to leave our hands too full to do any more, but now that our church is almost completed we found we could organize and conduct the U.F.W.A. business regularly every month at the time we have our other club meetings. The first Monday in the month is our day. The branch was organized by Carl Paulsen, local organizer for U.F.A. He has organized all the men's unions in these parts. At present there are fourteen members (fees paid). I think by the time of our next meeting there will be nearly twenty. I am forwarding half of sum direct to Mr. Woodbridge, Calgary.

We are looking forward to having Mrs. Parly with us on December 15. We have a good large assembly hall here, where she will give an address at 1.30 p.m. Then we serve light refreshments afterwards, while we are enjoying a social hour. She is going to spend a few days with Mrs. Root, who is one of my nearest neighbors. Our farms adjoin. There is to be a convention (a local) at Ponoka the following day, December 16 of about sixteen men's unions. They have requested the pleasure of hearing addresses from several of the higher officials of the U.F.A. also from Mrs. Parly.

We hope as we are getting on in strength and more familiar with our union to be able to do something. Our girls are members as well as the elder ladies. They are as interested in our district's welfare as the older ones. They have their own club and have furnished the money for the interior decoration and furniture for the church, while we married ladies raised over \$2,000 to build. We are very proud of our girls.

Would love to have you with us some time. The roads from Mirror are nice for motoring.

Sincerely
 Mrs. J. E. KUFLING,
 Sec.-Treas.

SOME CLOTHING TO DISTRIBUTE

The Women Grain Growers of Mountain View have quite a quantity of partly worn clothing which was gathered for the Belgians before we knew that we could no longer send second-hand clothing. At our last meeting we decided to write and inquire if there is any need for such clothing in the hauled districts.

MISS EMMA HAMPTON,
 Sec'y Mountain View W.S.G.G.A.,
 Box 78, Govan, Sask.

Women Grain Growers that know of a family in their district who are in real need should inform Miss Hampton. If any person who is in need of the clothing desires this assistance, they must be willing to send a reference from their doctor or minister showing that they are in need of assistance.

ERMA STOCKING.

MRS. HAIGHT TO SPEAK

At a meeting held during the summer by the Idaleen W.G.G.A., a paper was given by Mrs. Hendershot on "Social Service and Jane Addams." The work of Jane Addams is a matter that all women citizens should be familiar with. She was the pioneer in social service work that proved of real benefit to those so greatly in need of help and sympathy. Arrangements were made at this meeting to have Mrs. Haight, vice-president W.S.G.G.A., address the members. The chief subject for discussion was "Better Schools." It was decided to donate ten dollars from the proceeds of the previous concert to the Red Cross Society. A recitation by Mrs. Hay completed the program. After adjournment tea was served by Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Hay.

WESTERN HOME MONTHLY



Cut Out This Advertisement

And we will send you

The Western Home Monthly

From Now to May 31st, 1917, for

25c.

Here is a splendid opportunity to become acquainted with Canada's Greatest Home Magazine! Each issue consists of 60 pages and full up of bright, interesting and snappy articles, photographs and stories. Attractive cover in colors. The only monthly publication which is edited so as to interest every member of the home circle. Send us in subscription to-day and receive special New Year's issue FREE.

The Western Home Monthly, Winnipeg

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SEPARATOR



Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction
 Justifies investigating our wonderful offer: a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator only \$16.95. Skims warm or cold milk thoroughly. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from picture, which illustrates our low priced, large capacity machines. Bowl is a sanitary marvel, and embodies our latest improvements. Our Absolute Guarantee Protects You. Besides wonderfully low prices and generous trial terms, our offer includes our

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Whether dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog SENT FREE on request, is a most complete, elaborate and interesting book on cream separators. Learn how an American separator may pay for itself while in use. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont. Write today for catalog and see our big money-saving proposition.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1210, Bainbridge, New York

Would You Like a Dinner Set Like This?



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

OUR OFFER The Guide will give this set free and express charges prepaid to any woman who will collect twelve yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50 and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. This is not one of the ordinary cheap dinner sets that are generally offered as prizes. The price of dishes has increased considerably since the commencement of the war, but by making a special purchase The Guide is able to put this set within your reach for only a few hours work. We have only a limited number of these sets left, and if you want one you had better act at once. You take no chance because if you do not secure the full number of subscriptions required, we will pay you a liberal cash commission or will give you some other prize. Fill out the coupon with your name and address, send it to The Guide office and we will send you full supplies and instructions for collecting subscriptions. With our assistance you will have no difficulty in winning this beautiful set. Mail your coupon today.

COUPON Jan. 3, 1917
 THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.
 Please reserve for me one of your English dinner sets and send me full supplies and instructions for collecting the 12 yearly subscriptions necessary to secure this prize.
 Name,
 Post Office,
 Province

Grain Growers' Guide
 WINNIPEG

Tasty and



Satisfying

The convenient soda biscuit becomes a real treat when it's

Som-Mor Biscuit

It is quite out of the ordinary in crispness and flavor; as well as in price—In Packages only. Plain or Salted.

Another inexpensive and delicious treat—our

Vanilla Wafers



Packages only.

North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
EDMONTON - ALTA.



10 CENTS WORTH

KEROSENE

of Coal Oil will keep the lamp in operation for 30 hours and will produce

300 Candle Power

of the best, without any smoke. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Agents ask \$25 per week in their spare time. You can work in the same hour for our offer while your territory is open.

Moore Light Co.
Moore Light Building
Regina Sask.

Protect Your Teeth

FURTHER neglect may cause you all kinds of suffering and ill-health.

It is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days.

TAKE advantage of our long experience and let us end your teeth troubles at least expense.



Our Prices:
Bridge Work, per tooth. \$ 5.00
Gold Crowns (22K) 5.00
Whalebone Vulcanite Plates 10.00

If your false teeth do not fit see us—we know how to make perfect plates.

If you break a plate our Emergency Department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

Dr. Parsons

McGreavy Bldg. Portage Ave.
WINNIPEG
Over G. T. P. Ry. Office

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

HAVE YOU SENT YOUR STORY YET?

Every boy and girl under seventeen years is invited to send a winter fairy story to the contest which closes on January 31. By a winter fairy story is meant one which happens in the winter time or one which has the frost or snow or the north wind or the sleet or anything else that belongs to winter for its subject.

The last fairy story contest we had brought in some remarkably good stories and we look for this to surpass anything that has gone before.

Please remember to get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that you have made up the story entirely without help from people or books and that you have given your correct age.

Write with pen and ink and on only one side of the paper and send your story so that it shall reach us not later than January 31.

Those who do not belong to the club, will be sent a maple leaf membership pin if they remember to enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope with their stories.

DIXIE PATTON.

A FIRE

Once, when my father was away, I was alone with my mother, and it was in the fall, and grass was dry and long, and it burnt easy.

I went to the window and a long way off I saw a big red globe as I thought, and I called Mamma. She came to the door and said it was a fire. We were not alarmed for we thought it was a long way off, we went to bed that night and we were not frightened, but when we woke up in the morning our haystacks were burnt and all around us was a vast black plain.

DOTTY DIMPLES.

It is not against the law to use a pen name, but we would very much rather you would use your own names, and the letter so signed stands a better chance of being printed.—D.P.

A PET MOUSE

Once, when I was about five years old, I caught a mouse. I took it home and tamed it. I put it in a hole, and when I called it, it would come to me. Every meal I called it and when it came I fed it. Then it would sit in my lap for about an hour.

It got so tame that it would play with us. I was very fond of it, and so thought I would move its home to a hole near the door.

One day at dinner-time I called him up to feed him. Just then the hired man came in. The mouse got its head in the door jamb and got his head hurt. I tried to keep him living, but he died.

I have a pet crow now and I have lots of fun with him. I am sending an addressed envelope in which I wish to receive a Young Canada Club pin.

FRANK MCGIBNEY,
Welwyn, Sask. Age 10.

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY

Dear Dixie Patton:—I will write and tell you about the birds and the nests that I found this summer. I found two birds' nests in the shed by the barn. The birds were sparrows. In one nest there were three little birds, and when they got big they flew away, and then another bird laid some eggs in it. I do not know if they hatched or not. There was another nest by the door, and these little eggs hatched. When they were large enough to make a noise, the nest fell down on the ground. When I went over to get my eggs I went to go into the shed, I never saw the little birds, and I stepped on one. After I stepped on it, I felt sorry for it.

Then I took it and threw it away, and I picked up the other three and laid them in the hay until the morning. When I went over in the morning two of the little birds were dead.

That night after I came home from school, I brought the other little bird in the house and fed it and watered it. Mamma said it would not live, it would die, so we had to kill it. I let my little sister kill it. We all felt sorry for the poor little thing.

A. EVELYN BOND,
Triax, Sask. Age 12.

THE STORY OF A COW

I am a new member of your interesting club, and am going to tell you a story about one of our cows. One night when I went out to fetch the cattle, I could not find one of the black cows. When I got home with them, I told the others at home and they said that she must have a calf somewhere in the bush.

The next night she came home with the other cows, but she did not have a calf and the same thing happened for three or four nights. So we thought the calf must be dead, until one morning when my sister was sending the cows out she saw something black in a meadow and thought it must be a black bear, but afterwards she went nearer and saw it was the black cow's calf which had been hidden in the bushes for four days. She tried to catch it, but could not.

That evening we both went for the cows and sent the calf home with his mother. He is now growing splendidly.

LUCY WOODCOCK,
Clanwilliam, Man. Age 11.

GINGER AND MOLTIE

First our cat is a yellow cat and we call him Ginger. He got lonesome and went over to our uncle's place. In the spring he was making an awful noise and uncle Thomas shot at him and hit him in the breast. He came home and got better. After a while auntie gave us a little grey kitten. We thought they would fight, but instead they are good friends and wash each other's faces and play. One day mamma saw Ginger bring in a bird. She wondered what he would do with it, but soon saw Moltie, the little cat came out of the house and Ginger gave him the bird and slapped his face with his forepaw, but did not seem angry. They are often seen in the morning in the field trying to catch birds. It is twice we have seen Ginger bring Moltie birds. They eat from the same saucer and sleep together.

LAWRENCE R. H. WISHART,
Tate, Sask.

A GOOD DOG FRIEND

Once near a river a little girl and a dog were playing. They went to see what the big boat was like. Then the little girl jumped into the river and was nearly under the boat when the dog caught her and pulled her to shore. Then he watched the coyote and fox who were trying to get her. When she came to life the dog kept her from taking the paths that led to the woods, she would go on the paths because she was dizzy.

She told her mother and father and they got a gold medal for the dog.

MURIEL SPARROW,
Kinley, Sask. Age 9.

A PARROT STORY

One time, a good many years ago, a cousin of my mother came from California to visit his friends in Ontario. He brought them as a present, a parrot, for which he paid a large price.

It was quick to learn to talk and soon became saucy. When it was very bad they would shut it up in the stairway. It would say, "Poor Polly, shut in the stairway, Polly wants a cracker."

One day Polly was sitting on a post near the barn calling "George Royal, George Royal, come to the house." The boy whose name was George Royal came into the house. He asked his mother what she wanted. She said she was not calling and they found out that it was the parrot.

The parrot got mad one time and went away. It went to the woods. They followed it and tried to coax it down, but it would not come. Then they cut down the tree it was in, hoping to catch it that way, but it only flew to another tree. They cut that one down, but Polly did the same again. They left it there and went home. In a few days it came home.

The boy's mother became very sick. Once she was left alone in the house with the parrot. It flew at her and fought her. She called and someone came and stopped it.

It finally gave them so much trouble that they sold it. The person who bought it took it to the United States.

DORA M. ANDERSON,
Age 12.



The Busy Cleaner

GOLD DUST

Made in Canada

Millions of women use Gold Dust as a time saver in dish-washing, cleaning sinks, ice-boxes, stoves, kitchen, utensils, enameled ware, etc.

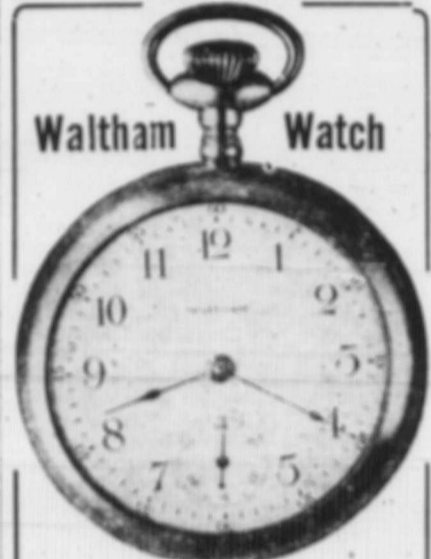
It cleans and brightens everything without scratching or marring. Ten-cent and larger packages always on sale.

THE S. FAIRBANK COMPANY
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"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-Ketter House, (Canada) Co. 117, Dept. 1047, College St., Toronto.



This watch is made by the famous Waltham Watch Company. It has a heavy nickel case, screw front and back. It is a stemwinder, a very reliable time keeper, and is constructed for hard usage. This watch would cost you \$7.00 to buy at your jewellers. It will be sent free and postage prepaid to anyone who will collect seven subscriptions—new or renewal—to The Guide at \$1.50, and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. Fill in the reservation coupon below and we will put one of these watches aside for you. We will also send you the necessary supplies and instructions for taking subscriptions.

COUPON
The Grain Growers' Guide Jan. 3, 1917
Please reserve for me one of your Heavy Nickel Waltham Watches, and send me supplies and instructions for securing the seven subscriptions necessary to earn this price.
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SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS' WEEK

Saskatchewan farmers, and particularly those living within a reasonable distance from Saskatoon, are having provided for them a splendid opportunity to spend a pleasant and profitable holiday during the week commencing January 9. The Provincial Livestock Department, under the able leadership of P. F. Bredt, acting Livestock Commissioner, has been for a considerable time arranging a program that will be of great practical interest to all farmer visitors, whether they are paying most of their attention to grain growing or raising livestock.

The Livestock and Dairymen's Convention to be held in Saskatoon from January 9 to 12 inclusive is intended to be much more than a series of meetings of interest merely to pure bred livestock breeders, such as has been the case to a large extent hitherto. Speakers have been arranged for and a program outlined that will contain matters of interest for every farmer, every minute of the time. Subjects of such practical universal interest as "Livestock and Rural Credits" by J. W. Leedy, Ex-Governor of the State of Kansas; "Dominion Policy of Distributing Purebred Sires" by Dr. J. P. Creamer, Dominion Livestock Branch; "Livestock Distribution Policy of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture" by P. F. Bredt, Acting Provincial Livestock Commissioner; "Bovine Tuberculosis" by Dr. M. P. Ravenel, University of Missouri; "Handling a Flock of Sheep on a Wheat Farm" by Ex-Governor Brown; "Soiling and Pasture Crops" by Prof. J. Braeken, as well as practical demonstrations in draft horses, dairy cattle and beef cattle and vaccinating cattle against blackleg, are only a few of the interesting features of a program that has been very carefully and thoroughly prepared. Special one-way fare rates have been arranged for on all railroads and all who can possibly do so are certain to be well repaid from a trip to Saskatoon during Convention Week.

A STAR IN THE WEST

Addressing the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. at Winnipeg the other night, Rev. Dr. Bland, the well-known pioneer missionary, said that centuries ago men of good-will looked for a star in the east, but that today Canadians who wish to see cleaner politics and higher standards in public life were looking for hope and inspiration to the West. Since then the National Council of Agriculture has announced a platform of political principles upon which all candidates must stand who hope to receive the support of Western farmers at the next federal election. With this platform in its entirety all may not agree, but all must respect the patriotic purpose of the men who support it. Beyond all question the farmers will elect many members to the next house of commons. Not all the members they elect will be farmers, but they will all of them be honest men pledged to definite principles who will attend the caucus of neither political party, and do much to elevate the public life of Canada. Quite possibly they may hold the balance of power in the next parliament.

Many will think this is an over-sanguine estimate. The farmers in the past have divided between the two old political parties, and accomplished little, but the Western grain growers are business men accustomed to act together and fully alive to the importance of organization. They will name candidates and finance them. Indeed we should not be surprised to learn that a fund of \$100,000 had been raised by the new party for the necessary legitimate expenses incident to a federal election.

Those inclined to underestimate the possible strength of the new movement may well consider what has just happened in the United States. The southern planters and the western farmers have there joined hands to begin a political and economic revolution. The new political map of the United States shows an unbroken tier of states that went for Wilson, extending from North Carolina to California, and from Texas to Montana. The states that went for Hughes are to be found in the group that is bounded on the east by Boston, and on the west by Chicago. All the states west of the Mississippi River (except Minnesota, Oregon and Iowa) voted for Wilson.—Toronto World.

No matter what you may think about the matter, it is what the customer wants that must be heeded.

Tuberculosis Rapidly Increasing Among Children of Belgium and Northern France.

More Food Urgently Needed to Keep up Their Strength

An interview with Mr. W. L. Honnold, American Director of the Belgian Relief Commission, brings to light a new danger threatening the population of the territory occupied by Germany.

Mr. Honnold reports that about 5,000,000 wholly or partially destitute people, who have been dependent on the Commission, generally show diminished vitality. The effects are most apparent among the older children, particularly those in the adolescent stage. Among these there is an alarming increase of tuberculosis, due to the lower power of resistance consequent on an inadequate diet.

To overcome this serious danger, the Commission appeals for extra contributions so that a special meal can be served every day in the schools. Efforts are also being made to provide as far as possible for children outside the schools.

This can only be done—Belgium's children can only be saved—if every one of us who can possibly do so will give something toward the Fund. Whatever you can afford, send your subscription weekly, monthly or in one lump sum to **The Grain Growers' Guide**, or

Send Cheques Payable to Treasurer

Belgian Relief Fund

290 Garry St., Winnipeg



130-Egg Incubator and Brooder Both for \$14.50

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$14.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten day guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural more pleasing high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do—your money—**it pays to investigate before you buy.** Remember our price of \$14.50 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. **WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 238, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.**

Deafness



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums
"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible, soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 160 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials. **WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated**
455 Inter-Southern Bldg. **LADENVILLE, KY.**

WRIST WATCHES

Watches of absolute reliability, beautifully cased, and their intrinsic value considered, priced wonderfully low.

SPECIAL MILITARY WRIST WATCH

Fitted with Heuser superior grade 15 jewel movement, luminous dial and hands, extra heavy solid nickel case, with protector, \$10.00.

LADY'S GOLD-FILLED BRACE-LET WATCH

Fitted with Heuser superior grade 15 jewel movement, "Fortune" quality gold filled case with neat expansion bracelet, gilt or white dial, \$15.00. Same movement in 10k solid gold case and bracelet, \$20.00.

D. A. REESOR, "The Jeweler"
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
BRANDON, MAN.

Does your Watch Stop?

Send it to us, and we will give you an estimate of what it will cost to repair it.

Crichton's Limited

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
Issuers of Marriage Licenses
CORNER FAIRFORD AND MAIN STS. - WOODS BAY, SASK.

Pure Wool SWEATER FREE



Notice the attractive weave and stylish design of this sweater. It is made of pure English wool and in the manufacture of it there was no joining nor cutting. It is woven continuously throughout. This is not one of the sweaters which are commonly called pure wool, but which in reality are half cotton. We guarantee this sweater to contain nothing but the very purest of wool. It is a garment which you will be pleased to use on any occasion and is just the thing for the cold winter days. You will find that it will give lasting service as its wearing qualities are of the best. We are giving one of these beautiful sweater coats absolutely free and all transportation charges fully prepaid to anyone who will collect only six yearly subscriptions to The Guide, (new or renewal) at \$1.50 and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. If you want one of these sweaters it will be necessary for you to send in your reservation coupon immediately as the demand for them is very keen and we have only a limited stock. We are supplying these sweaters in any ladies' sizes and in the following colors: Emerald Green, Cardinal Red and Royal Blue. Mail your coupon today.

COUPON

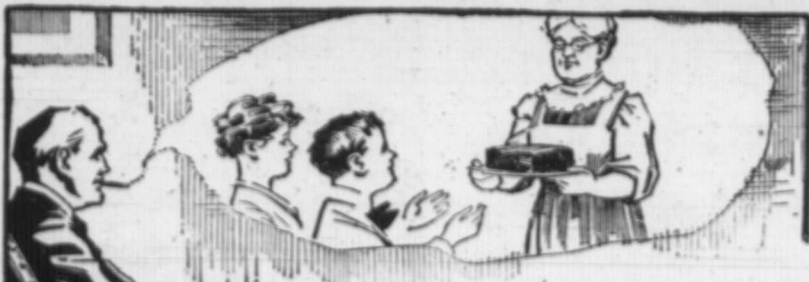
January 3, 1917.

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

Name _____

Post Office _____

Province _____



—that's when you were appreciated and treated right!
 "Now daughter", Grandma would say to your Mother, "what are little boys for, except to be filled up with Gingerbread, and Cookies, and Molasses Candy"? Which was a mighty satisfying doctrine, from your side of the house.
 What about your boy? Does he ever get a chance at the good things you had?

Gingerbread BRAND Molasses

"THE KIND GRANDMA USED"

is the real old-time Molasses, with the old-time smacking flavour—from selected plantations in the British West Indies. In Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 10 lever top cans. Your dealer has it or will get it for you. Get your wife interested.
 "Come in, my dear", is an invitation from Grandma to learn the better ways of making Gingerbread, Cookies, Cakes, Mince Meat, Baked Beans and other delectable home-made Goodies. It's a book of tried and tested recipes. Sent free if you write

THE DOMINION MOLASSES CO. LIMITED, HALIFAX, N. S.
 Packers of "Gingerbread" for cooking and "Domolco" for the table—the finest Molasses packed.

Winter Caught FISH

Right From Under The Ice

We like to fill home orders before booking large orders for export. NOTE that though prices have advanced, the advance is not in proportion to that in other food commodities. There is no more healthy or nutritious food than the fish native to the lakes of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

We Quote:

Large Dressed White	8½c.	Dressed Trout	9c.
Smaller Dressed White	7½c.	Yellow Pike	8c.
Round White	8c.	Round Jack	5c.
		Tulibee	5c.
		Mullett	3c.

FOR SHIPMENT IN CANADA ONLY

We will ship only in boxes containing 100 pounds each and we will make no charge for boxes. Order only in units of 100 pounds. We have abandoned the shipping in sacks because the fish shipped in boxes are less liable to damage and the goods arrive in better condition.

Many of our lakes do not contain all the varieties of fish, so when ordering please observe the following instructions

ORDER 100 POUNDS OF ANY VARIETY OF FISH, OR

Mixed boxes of Dressed White and Trout,
 Or Round White, Jacks, Yellow, Tulibee and Mullett,
 Or Dressed White, Round, Yellow, Jack and Mullett,
 omitting from mixed boxes any variety not required,

We have receiving and shipping stations at which we handle the fish from all principal lakes in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, thereby enabling us to fill orders from the nearest point to your home.

When ordering, if you give Post Office, Township and Range as well as Railway Station, it will help us and may save you freight. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY all orders, and we advise having goods shipped by freight. State whether freight or express.

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

Armstrong Trading Co.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

P.O. Box 634

Fish for a Change

People who are born and brought up inland do not appreciate fish as much as those fortunate enough to have lived near the ocean. And this is not to be wondered at, for fish does not improve with age, and until recently the transportation facilities were so poor, fish shipped from either coast was certainly not in the pink of condition by the time it reached the Prairie Provinces. But much has been done to improve conditions in that respect, and now we have a limited cold-storage fast freight service that does much toward bringing fish to us in good condition. During the cold weather even those of us who live in remote districts can procure frozen fish that are excellent and furnish a welcome change from the eternal round of beef, pork and occasional lamb and chicken.

Fish must be classed with the nitrogenous group of foods, builds and repairs muscular flesh and tissues, and is digested principally in the stomach proper. In the oily or pink fleshed fish, the fat is distributed thruout the body. In the white fleshed fish the fat is secreted and stored in the liver, consequently the white fleshed fish are better for the delicate stomach. Fresh fish is more easily digested than the cured varieties.

Cooking of Fish

Much good fish is ruined in the cooking. Take two pieces of the same fish, boil one hard in unsalted water, the other very gently in salted water and you won't believe they were even second cousins. Most nitrogenous foods are better when cooked slowly and fish is no exception. Cod, hake, whitefish, tullibee, salmon, halibut and pollock are all good boiled. Wash the piece of fish carefully in cold water, tie in a piece of cheesecloth and put in a kettle of slightly salted boiling water to which a little vinegar has been added. Allow ten minutes to the pound and if the fish is very large, fifteen minutes extra. But be sure that the fish cooks slowly, a very gentle simmer. When cooked turn on to a platter and serve with white sauce and mashed potatoes or potato balls. Garnish with bits of lemon and parsley. Small fish are more palatable fried than boiled. The main thing in frying fish is to have the fat, lard, dripping or whatever it may be, smoking hot when the fish is put in. This forms a crust on the outside and prevents the fat from penetrating the fish, and so making it indigestible. Fried fish are of course better dipped in egg and rolled in bread crumbs before frying. To do this beat an egg without separating, add a teaspoon of hot water, dip the fish in this and then roll in bread crumbs. As soon as the fish are crisp and the outside brown, lift on brown paper to drain. Garnish with lemons sliced or quartered. If one has not the time to crumb the fish, dip it in flour or cornmeal before frying.

Baked Fish

Most kinds of fish are excellent baked. Wash the fish carefully. Make a stuffing by using one pint of bread crumbs, two tablespoons butter, pepper and salt to taste. If liked, a little grated lemon rind and grated nutmeg may be added. Stuff the fish, place in pan and cover with strips of fat pork or bacon. Put half a cup of boiling water in pan and put in oven to bake. Baste occasionally with the fat from the pork. Pink fleshed fish does not need the extra fat that the bacon or pork supplies. Fish that bake particularly well are whitefish, salmon, pike, jack, tullibee and flounders.

Broiled Fish

Broiled fish is particularly delicious. I shall never forget the broiled salmon served at a home in the East where we were often delightfully entertained. The small salmon in some of the tidal rivers that flow into the Atlantic lend themselves particularly well to broiling, as do lake trout. Scale and split the fish down the back so that it will lie flat, wash and dry it and dust with salt and pepper. Put on a wire broiler and brush the fish side with butter. Hold it near a clear fire, or over a bed of coals until nicely browned, then brown the skin side. Raise the broiler by putting it on a couple of bricks and allow to cook with the flesh side down for fifteen or twenty minutes, turn and cook as long with the skin side down. Be careful not to burn it. Baste with butter and serve. The best fish for broiling are salmon, trout and whitefish.

Creamed Fish

If you were dining in a hotel or restaurant, this dish would no doubt be Fish a la Creme, but for ordinary everyday purposes, creamed fish will do. There are numberless ways in which bits of left-over fish may be utilized. This recipe with variations may serve as the foundation for many of them.

1 pound fish. 1 pint milk.
 1 tablespoon butter. 1 tablespoon flour.
 Yolks two eggs. ½ teaspoon salt.

Boil the fish and pick it apart in large flakes. Rub the butter and flour together, add the milk, stir until boiling. Take from the fire, add the yolk of the eggs, the fish and seasoning. Stand this mixture over hot water until thoroughly heated, serve in a border of mashed potato or rice. Or this may be put in a baking dish, covered with bread crumbs and browned quickly in the oven. Do not bake too long or the eggs will separate giving it a curdled appearance. The egg may be omitted from this recipe.

Halibut Steak

1 good sized halibut steak. A little pepper.
 Yolk of one egg. 1 chopped onion.
 ½ teaspoon salt. 1 tablespoon lemon juice.
 1 tablespoon butter.

Wash the steak and dry carefully. Brush the bottom of an ordinary baking pan with butter, sprinkle over it the chopped onion, and place the steak on top of this. Beat the yolk of the egg and pour it over the upper side of the steak; dust with pepper and salt and pour over the lemon juice and the butter cut in small bits. Put in a hot oven and bake about one half hour. Garnish with lemon and serve with a brown sauce made in the pan in which the fish was cooked.

Fish Croquettes

Fish croquettes make a fine supper dish, and when nicely shaped and browned look as good as they taste.

1½ cups cold flaked halibut or salmon. 1 cup thick white sauce.
 Salt and pepper to taste.

Spread on a plate to cool and then form into shapes to fry; crescent shaped croquettes are nice. Roll in egg and crumbs and fry in very hot deep fat. Arrange on hot dish and serve garnished with lemons, and parsley if you have it. A little Worcester sauce gives a little different flavor for a change.

Baked Trout

Lake trout are very excellent stuffed and baked. To make the stuffing, take enough bread crumbs to fill the fish, add a little onion and anchovy sauce. Add butter, pepper, salt and savoury.

Salted and Canned Fish

Salted and canned fish come in compact form and are a very necessary addition to the emergency shelf.

Salmon in Potato Border

1 can salmon. 2 cups milk.
 1 tablespoon salt. A little pepper.
 2 tablespoons butter. 1 cup fine bread crumbs.
 Boil together in a saucepan and rub until smooth. Prepare a border of mashed potatoes on a platter, heap the salmon in the center, dot the border with butter. If liked a white sauce may be poured over the salmon and the whole garnished with hard boiled eggs.

Creamed Cod

If you can procure good, white salt cod, it may be made very palatable in a number of ways. Soak the fish for one hour and pour off water and soak again over night. When ready to cook it cover well with cold water and bring slowly to the boiling point. Taste the fish and if it is too salt, pour water off and cover again with cold water. Again bring to the boiling point and cook gently for five minutes. Drain and serve with white sauce or pork scrap.

Finnan Haddie

Finnan Haddie is another cured fish that is a good keeper, and very, very good, especially if served with baked potatoes. Soak the fish for an hour or so. Then put in oven well covered with cold water. When the water gets hot pour off and cover again with water or if you have it, half water and half milk. Let cook for fifteen or twenty minutes (according to size of fish). After the water is hot, drain and pour over a cup of good milk and some butter. Heat and serve.

The Country Cook.

CAR HINT

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CAR HINTS FOR COLD WEATHER

To the farmer, isolated in many instances from mechanics or garages, the problems connected with operating an automobile during the winter months present many conflicting angles. Cold weather, as a rule, finds many car owners with frozen radiators and a silent motor. As a simple matter of preparedness, the rural car owner should make a considerable quantity of anti-freeze solution for himself to keep on hand. Freezing results in cracked cylinders; split radiator tubes and a big repair bill. The anti-freeze solution is therefore the cheaper remedy in the long run. Before placing the solution in the radiator it is a good plan to thoroughly flush out the system. The following solutions are recommended for various degrees of severe weather. For zero weather: 3 quarts of glycerine, 2 gallons of alcohol, 4 gallons of water. For 5 below zero: 1 gallon of glycerine, 1 gallon of alcohol, 4 1/2 gallons of water. For 30 below zero: 9 pints of glycerine, 9 pints of alcohol, 4 1/2 gallons of water. The use of alcohol and water without glycerine is not advisable, as alcohol will evaporate too readily at the temperature of 180 degrees. Never, under any circumstances, use calcium chloride.

Use Radiator Cover

The use of a "bib" or other radiator covers is recommended both as an aid in warming the motor and from the standpoint of gasoline economy. A motometer attached to the radiator to give the temperature is also an excellent thing. Among the important things to watch in cold weather, if the owner is to have the use of his self-starter, is the storage battery. A battery should not be subjected to continued periods of cranking. Continued cranking will eventually result in a discharged battery. If your motor doesn't start, find the cause. A few turns of the motor are sufficient to start. It is the duty of the generator to supply enough current to compensate for the amount used in general operation. This is not possible in cases where the starter motor has been used extravagantly or the car is not driven a sufficient mileage to take care of the amount used. Few realize the amount of time required for the generator to recharge the battery. If the starter motor is used one minute in starting, the generator, to restore the charge, is required to operate at a speed of over 8 miles per hour for twenty-minutes.

Care of Storage Battery

One of the easiest things to take care of in an automobile and one of the things most neglected is the storage battery. Nine-tenths of all starting and lighting troubles date right back to the storage battery, and nine-tenths of the time it is not the fault of the battery at all. Your starting battery must have its drink of distilled water every ten days or it is going to get sick on your hands, and it will usually do this at the most critical time—right in the dead of winter when the oil in your crank case is so stiff you can barely "turn her over" or when you have an important engagement and must get somewhere in a big hurry.

Only one tool is necessary for the care of your battery. That is a hydrometer, and it will pay you to get a good one, for the cheap ones are worse than none at all. This instrument is used to read the condition of your battery and also to fill the battery when distilled water is needed. Incidentally only distilled water, or rain water that has not come in contact with metal, should be used. Rain water collected thru metal gutters or pipes is not safe, as it is liable to contain iron which will ruin any battery in a short time. Test your battery every ten days with the hydrometer, removing the hard rubber caps on the top of the battery to do this. If possible, take your reading without removing the hydrometer from the battery. In this way you will avoid any chance of spilling the battery liquid. After reading, distilled water should be added to take the place of what has evaporated since the last reading. Battery acid does not evaporate and acid should never be added by the owner. This is a delicate operation

and should be left to the service station man. Your hydrometer should read between 1,300 and 1,250 for a fully charged battery. If the float rises higher than this out of the liquid giving a reading of 1,200 or 1,150, your battery is weak and needs recharging. Always read the condition of your battery before adding distilled water. Many owners go astray on this point and get unnecessarily alarmed about their batteries, for the addition of water first will give an inaccurate reading. It is to be remembered that a weak battery is very likely to freeze in winter. This always cracks the hard rubber jars and ruins the battery. It cannot happen to a fully charged battery. Consequently owners should always look to their batteries very carefully in the cold months.

Take Tools Along

It is a very poor plan to leave the garage without your full equipment of tools in your car. It is always when you are least prepared that the unforeseen happens, and the absence of an end wrench or a jack that you left on your garage bench may cause you a great deal of inconvenience and possibly a walk to town. Your car comes to you completely equipped and with a set of tools with which every ordinary repair may be made. The point to bear in mind is to keep these together in your car and where you can find them.

If one is going to take a long trip it would be well to provide oneself with a few extra accessories, which, while they do not form a part of any tool equipment and can be readily picked up in a moment at any automobile supply store in the city, are often convenient to have with you on the road. These are one or two tire sleeves or blowout patches, a grease gun, two rolls of wire tape, extra light bulbs, a ball of heavy twine, an extra oil can for use in injecting gasoline, a can of grease, a gallon can of cylinder oil and a tightly corked paint can filled with gasoline. The latter, it is a good plan to carry around in the car at all times. Even if your car does have a reserve compartment, you will occasionally run out of gas, and that extra gallon will take you where you can get some more. Its use has saved many a motordriven a long walk. The grease gun and extra grease will help you out should your universal or axle unexpectedly run dry; the twine and tire tape, on tire repairs. The uses of the others are obvious.

GERMAN PEACE TERMS

Following are the modified peace terms which Germany is reported to have laid before President Wilson as a basis of a peace agreement:

Evacuation and restoration of Belgium, Germany paying an indemnity for damages to persons and property on ground that invasion of Belgium was a military necessity. Evacuation of French territory. Evacuation of Russian territory upon condition that Russia shall pay Germany an indemnity for damages to persons and property in the invasion of East Prussia.

Disposition of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro on terms satisfactory to Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Restoration to Germany of all colonies in Africa, Kiauchau and the Pacific Islands and payment of an indemnity by the allies for damages to persons and property therein.

CALGARY PROGRESSES

Calgary has voted by a two to one majority in favor of proportional representation as the method of electing the city council. Unlike Ottawa, the city of Calgary can now go ahead, instituting the electoral reform as the citizens have willed. The people of Ottawa last year voted in favor of electing the Board of Control by proportional representation, but the Ontario Reichstag at Toronto treated the will of the people of this city with contempt, and refused to allow Ottawa to reform its municipal election methods. Thus Calgary will have the honor of being the first big Canadian city to institute proportional representation; an honor properly due to progressive Ottawa.—Ottawa Citizen.

Breeders' Sale of 300 Registered Horses



In Pavilion, Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 30-31, Feb. 1-2

- 200 Imported and native-bred registered Percheron, Belgian, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale stallions and mares.
100 HEAD of imported and registered stallions and mares of the very choicest breeding.
50 HEAD of the best registered mares that ever went into an auction ring.
50 REGISTERED STALLIONS of the very choicest breeding and individuality.
50 REGISTERED TROTTERS, grade draft stallions and mares.
50 HEAD OF PONIES—Imported and native-bred registered Shetland and Welsh.

Catalog Ready January 15, 1917

D. AUGSTIN, Pres.

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The Great Fur Selling Event of the Season

Fairweather's January Sale



Every garment in our large stock of high grade furs is discounted for January selling. With the Winter only half gone an excellent opportunity is afforded you to secure these best of furs for men, women and children at greatly reduced prices.

Note These Sample Values:

- Ladies' American Muskrat Coats, 50 inches long, dark uniform color, shawl or notch collar and cuffs, brown satin lining. Reg. \$75.00, for \$60.00
Russian Marmot Coat, 50 inches long, made with full skirt and double breasted effect, collar, lapels and cuffs, outside and inside pockets, brown satin lining. Regular \$75.00, for \$60.00
Ladies' Raccoon Coats, 45 ins. long, made from very fine natural skins handsomely striped. Very roomy coat with extra large storm collar. Reg. \$150.00, for \$120.00
Ladies' Fur Lined Coats, good durable black cloth shell, muskrat linings, natural mink storm collar and lapels. Special \$85.00
Men's Coon Coats, made from well matched dark uniform skins, heavy quilted farmer's satin lining, deep shawl collar and knitted wind cuffs in sleeves. Regular \$135.00, for \$108.00
Men's Wombat Coats. One of the best driving coats manufactured, quilted farmer's satin lining, deep shawl collar fastened with extra heavy looping and deep barrel buttons. Regular \$45.00, for \$36.00
Men's Black Dog Lined Coats. Shell of heavy black kersey cloth, storm collar and lapels of Russian Otter. Reg. \$37.50, for \$30.00
Men's Chamois Lined Coats, made of good heavy black durable cloth, chamois interlined to bottom, collar and lapels of good Russian Marmot, twilled satin lining. Regular \$27.50, for \$22.00

Fairweather & Co. Limited

297-299 Portage Ave.

Dept. C.

Winnipeg

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All Varieties Handled Frozen Fresh—Smoked—Pickled

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Send for our Mail Order Price List.

The City Fish Market, Winnipeg ESTABLISHED SINCE 1889.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

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

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

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BIG MONEY SAVER

You can keep your business in just as good shape as any business man in the city. The Farmers' Private Secretary is prepared specially for farmers. Consists of One Letter File, like the picture, 1 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, with a pocket for each letter of the alphabet. This file when closed is only 2 1/2 inches thick, but it opens like an accordion and will hold 1,000 letters. Made of tough paper reinforced with linen. It will last twenty years if handled with care. Two handsome Greeting Card Writing Tablets, each containing 90 sheets of ruled paper, to fit the file, with blotters. One Hundred White Envelopes. Six Sheets "Manifold" Carbon Paper, for taking copies of your letters. Six "Manifold" Forms specially made for making carbon copies of letters. One Set of Instructions.



The Farmers' Private Secretary will be mailed free and all charges fully prepaid to anyone who will collect only two yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50, and send the money, with the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office, or one two-year subscription at \$3.00 will earn this prize. Your own subscription will not be counted on this offer. Both subscriptions must be collected from others. Mail your subscriptions to—CIRCULATION DEPT.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.



Waterloo Boy Gas Engine

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

Tractor School

At Regina will open Jan. 15th, at 1840 Dundas St. Write to J. L. Boyd, c/o John Deere Plow Co., Regina, for admittance card. Winnipeg School opens Feb. 5th. Write to us at Winnipeg for admittance card. F. A. Fry, instructor at both schools.

Superior Grain Grinders

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



Gasoline Engine and Supply Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Perfect Sewing Awl

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

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

NATIONAL SAVING CAMPAIGN

The following official announcement was made at Ottawa on Thursday, December 28:—

"Sir Thomas White, minister of finance will immediately after the close of the year, inaugurate the national savings campaign which was interrupted by his visit to England. The minister will, during the next two or three months, make speeches upon the subject in the larger centres throughout the Dominion and devote his personal attention to the organization of the movement which will have the co-operation of the several banks with their thousands of branches throughout Canada, and of the post office savings branches.

Extensive Advertising

"There will be extensive advertising, to which the minister is giving careful attention. The object of the campaign will be to promote thrift and reasonable economics with the object of making the mass of the people of Canada investors in government securities. The proceeds of these securities will help to pay the increasing Canadian war expenditure and provide imperial credits for the purchase of munitions and other supplies, including grain and foodstuffs in Canada.

Save Huge Sums

The minister is of the opinion that the huge sums now being expended for these purposes in Canada should be saved and thus made available for fresh orders. If this is done, not only will Canada's prosperity continue, but the output of Canadian munition factories will increasingly help to save the lives of our men at the front and shorten the war. The provision of further imperial credits will also assist Great Britain to purchase more Canadian grain foodstuffs and all other products. The minister is also of the

instrument in bringing about the present war."

Liebknecht proceeded to accuse the government of preparing the war in agreement with the Austrian government, "so that it bears the chief responsibility."

He mentioned specific instances of the German methods of waging war with the utmost violence and frightfulness; and fearlessly explained: "The password of all true Socialists ought to be this: 'Down with the Government!'"

Liebknecht's paper concluded as follows: "The present war is not a war of defense or a war waged for the liberation of oppressed peoples. From the proletariat's point of view, it merely signifies a concentration and an accumulation of political oppression and military sacrifices, increasing the misery of the working classes to the profit of the capitalist and to the profit of absolutism."

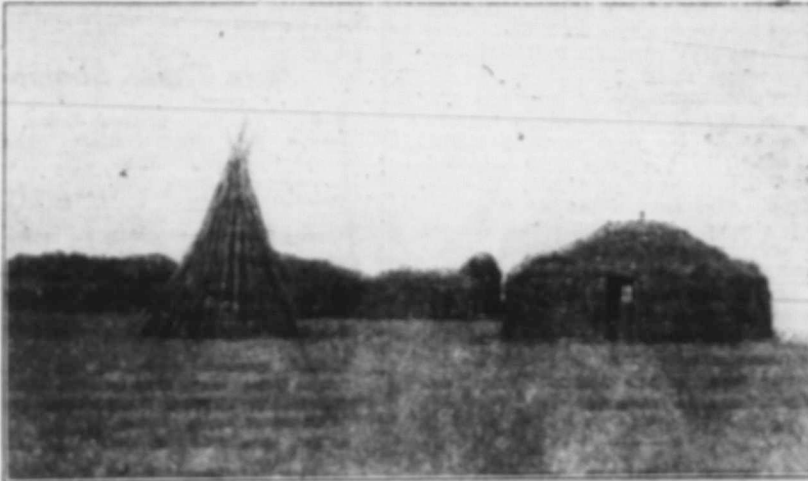
For the German working class there can be no thought of its ever coming to terms with leaders animated by such ideas, and I shall pursue the struggle against them with all my strength.

KARL LIEBKNECHT."

The powers of darkness in Germany showed unusual cunning in not executing Liebknecht. Junkerdom for once realized that their military machine could not destroy truth by shooting the truth-teller. The ranks of the Socialist party may seldom contain a Karl Liebknecht, but junkerdom must be making revolutionaries fast by its policy of industrial conscription and inhumanity.—Ottawa Citizen.

THE WARSPITE

On leaving the Inflexible, I personally visited the Warspite, and saw her holes being patched six weeks after the Jutland



A homestead in the Last Mountain Valley, Govan, Sask.

view that Canada's position after the war will be greatly strengthened by national savings at this time when so much money is in circulation and looks forward to the Canadian people owning the greater part of the securities issued by the Dominion to meet the cost of the war. As the minister will require to give a great deal of personal attention and supervision to the national savings campaign, he has requested Sir Herbert Ames and W. F. Nickle to assist him during the session.

Mr. Nickle was chairman of the special parliamentary commission on pensions, whose report was the basis of the present pension system.

WHAT KARL LIEBKNECHT SAID

The courageous Socialist leader of the Reichstag, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, was sentenced to thirty months penal servitude and dismissed from the German army for treason last June. A Swiss paper, Volkrecht, recently published the text of a paper submitted to the Reichstag committee by Liebknecht while the authorities were preparing to sentence him. The paper begins as follows:—

To the Royal Council of War in Berlin: At the hearing of the inquiry into my case, I want to lay stress on the following points:

The German government, as it is at present constituted, is only an instrument for the oppression and the exploitation of the working classes, both inwardly and outwardly. It serves the interests of the junkers, of capitalism, and of imperialism. It is the unscrupulous representative of the policy of conquest, and by reason of its armaments it has been the principal

battle. She was, even then, ready for action again. It is true that she had been battered heavily; for she had taken on no less than eight German ships. One hole was about the size of a small church window, and she had many dents. But the real damage done was not great, and the spirits of her men were very great indeed. This is the way in which they tossed aside their crowns of heroism:

In the hottest part of the fight, they had executed an extraordinary manoeuvre. The Warrior was being very badly mauled at the time; and the Warspite came between her and the enemy, taking all the punishment, paying as much back as she could, and slowly revolving like a great cat chasing its tail, all her guns coming into play in turn. The Warrior was saved, and everyone aboard agreed that this manoeuvre of the Warspite was a new and a remarkable one, deserving of much gratitude. Whereupon a deputation was sent to the Warspite bearing gifts that would in most cases arouse enthusiasm.

"Take 'em, mates. You saved us," said the grateful emissaries. "Take 'em back, you blighters," was the reply, roared thru a gale of Homeric laughter. "Take 'em back. We didn't try to save you. We were chasing our own tail: 'Ow could we 'elp it? Our 'elm was jammed.'"—Alfred Noyes, in Visit to Battle Cruisers.

There is the same amount of protein, ten times the amount of fat, and half the fuel value in eggs compared with wheat flour.

Odors are readily absorbed by eggs, on account of the shells being porous. These odors will affect the flavor.

Daily Market

FOR

BEEF, STOCKER CATTLE
AND DAIRY Hogs and Sheep

Modern facilities

Direct railway connections

Inquiries solicited

Edmonton Stock Yards

LIMITED

Edmonton, Alberta



CUT GLASS WATER SET

This set consists of a pitcher, six tumblers and a nickel tray. Genuine cut glass is quite as highly prized as sterling silver, and you will be proud to use this set when entertaining your friends. The pitcher has a capacity of over three pints, and the tumblers are a good size. You will be more than delighted with this beautiful set. It would cost you in the ordinary way from \$3.50 to \$4.00. The Guide will send it free, and express prepaid, to anyone who will send us four yearly subscriptions—new or renewal—to The Grain Growers' Guide, at \$1.50 each, and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office, or two two-year subscriptions at \$3.00 will earn this prize, but your own subscription will not count towards it. Mail your subscriptions to Circulation Department.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG



Poultry Book Latest and best 200 pages, 250 beautiful pictures and color plates. Describes raising and disease prevention, describes the best Poultry Farm handling 15 varieties including Indian Runners. Tells how to properly choose fresh eggs, incubators and secure cheap feed. This practical book worth dollars mailed for 50 cents. Barry's Poultry Farm, Box 81, Charlada, Iowa

FREE—Domestic Grinder

Why not have a Domestic Grinder in your kitchen to keep your butter in good shape? This grinder is easily and quickly changed from horizontal to vertical position and can be used at any angle. The V-shaped teeth hold the butter steady and right. The grinding steel shaft is sealed on ball bearings. After you have secured this grinder you will wonder how you ever did without it. It will be sent free, and post prepaid, to anyone who will collect three yearly subscriptions—new or renewal—to The Grain Growers' Guide, at \$1.50, and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office, or one two-year subscription at \$3.00 and one yearly subscription at \$1.50 will earn this prize, but your own subscription will not be counted. Mail your subscriptions to Circulation Department.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

The author of "The Farmer and The Interests" says, "When I homesteaded on the prairie 37 years ago, the farmer got just about half of the value of his production. If he produced \$700 worth from a quarter section of land he retained \$350. Today he retains about 35 per cent." He then gives the remedy for this condition of affairs. 75c postpaid.—Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Table with market prices for various commodities including Wheat, Flour, and other goods. Columns include item names and prices.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 29, 1916)

Wheat—As usual during the holiday season there has been little doing in the wheat markets. On Tuesday and Wednesday this week prices showed considerable strength on reports of some export business worked and some prospective relief in regard to ocean tonnage. Thursday and Friday have brought very dull markets and prices have worked a little lower. The cash market has been equally dull. Buyers prefer to wait until after the New Year holiday, when the December futures will be out of the way and prices will be based on May futures. The railroads are badly congested and have been obliged to restrict shipping.

The coarse grain markets have also been dull and lacking in any special feature.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Dec.	May	July
December 26	174 1/2	176 1/2	
December 27	176	178	
December 28	175 1/2	178 1/2	
December 29	173 1/2	176 1/2	
December 30	173 1/2	179 1/2	
January 1	New Year's Day—Holiday		
Week ago	Xmas Day—Holiday		
Year ago	116 1/2	120 1/2	121

Oats—	Dec.	May	July
December 26	49 1/2	53 1/2	
December 27	55 1/2	58 1/2	
December 28	54 1/2	57 1/2	
December 29	53 1/2	57 1/2	
December 30	58 1/2	58 1/2	
January 1	New Year's Day—Holiday		
Week ago	Xmas Day—Holiday		
Year ago	41 1/2	45 1/2	

No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.72
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.67 1/2
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.76
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.74
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.71
No. 4 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.58
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.47
Clover, 3 sacks	15.25
Millet, 1 car	1.90
Timothy, 1 car	4.40
Timothy, 1 car, arrix	4.40
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.43 1/2
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.22
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.32 1/2
No. 2 durum wheat, mixed, 1 car	1.00
Sample grade durum wheat, 1 car	1.10
Sample grade durum wheat, 1 car	1.15
No. 2 durum wheat, mixed, 1 car	1.72
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.37 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.51
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.56
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.66
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.69
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.67
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.68
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Kan.	1.82
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	87
No. 3 mixed corn, 2 cars	87
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	87
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	49
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	48
Standard white oats, 1 car	50
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	49 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	49 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	49 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	95
Sample barley, 1 car	98
Sample barley, 2 cars	93
No. 5 barley, 1 car	95

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Dec. 28)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.82
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.81
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.78
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.80
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.75
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, W.P.	1.59
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.70
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.65

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	Dec. 30	Year Ago	Dec. 29	Dec. 16	Dec. 28	Dec. 28
Cattle						
Choice steers	7.75-8.50	6.25-6.50	8.75-9.25	6.00-7.25	\$11.80	8.00-9.00
Best butcher steers	7.25-7.75	5.50-6.25	8.10-8.60	6.00-7.25	9.50-10.00	8.00-9.00
Fair to good butcher steers	6.50-7.00	5.00-5.75	7.75-8.00	5.00-6.00	7.50-10.00	6.75-7.75
Good to choice fat cows	6.00-6.50	4.00-4.75	6.75-7.25	4.00-4.75	3.85-5.00	5.50-6.00
Medium to good cows	4.75-5.75	3.00-3.75	5.00-5.50	4.00-4.75	3.85-5.00	5.50-6.00
Common cows	4.00-4.50	3.00-3.75	4.00-4.80	3.00-3.00	3.75-4.00	4.75-5.00
Canners	3.00-3.75	2.50-3.00	3.00-3.00	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00	3.00-3.00
Good to choice heifers	6.75-7.25	5.50-5.75	7.50-8.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-7.00	4.00-5.50
Best cows	6.00-6.50	4.75-5.00	7.00-7.50	4.00-5.00	4.00-5.00	4.00-5.00
Best butcher heifers	5.75-6.25	4.75-5.00	7.00-7.50	4.00-5.00	4.00-5.00	4.00-5.00
Common toologna heifers	3.25-3.25	2.50-3.00	4.85-5.20	3.50-4.00	4.65-6.35	4.75-5.50
Fair to good feeder steers	3.50-4.00	2.50-3.00	6.20-6.75	6.25-6.75	6.75-8.15	6.50-7.25
Fair to good stoker steers	3.50-4.25	2.25-3.50	5.50-6.00	6.50-6.75	5.20-7.25	5.50-6.50
Best milkers and specklers (each)	\$65-\$85	\$65-\$80	\$80-\$100	\$95-\$100		\$50-\$100
Fair milkers and specklers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75		\$45-\$60
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$11.40	\$9.00	\$12.25	\$11.25	9.80-10.75	9.80-9.95
Light hogs	8.00-9.00		\$11.25		9.75-10.50	9.50-9.80
Heavy hogs	\$8.00	6.25-7.00	\$7.75		9.20-9.90	8.00-8.25
Stags	\$5.50	\$4.50				
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	1.75-12.25	\$8.75	12.25-13.00	\$10.50	11.25-13.50	10.50-12.50
Best killing sheep	1.50-9.25	6.50-7.00	8.75-9.50	8.50-10.00	9.10-10.25	8.00-9.50

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Regina	Saskatoon
	Dec. 30	Year Ago	Dec. 29	Dec. 28	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	35c	24c-26c	47c-48c	40c-44c	45c	35c
Eggs (per doz.)						
New laid	30c	40c-45c	65c-70c	60c	60c	60c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new	80c	50c	1.80-1.80	65c	75c-90c	55c
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	50c	50c				
Cream for butter-making	43c	35c				
Dressed Poultry						
Spring chickens	18c	17c	19c-21c	20c-22c	18c-20c	
Fowl	14c	13c-14c	15c-17c	17c-18c	15c	
Ducks	17c	15c	21c-23c	18c-18c	20c	
Geese	16c	15c	20c-21c	18c-18c	18c	
Turkeys	23c	19c	27c-31c	25c-28c	25c	
Hay (per ton)						
No. 2 Upland	\$12	\$14				
No. 2 Timothy	\$12	\$16	\$10-\$15	\$14	\$5	\$10
No. 2 Midland	\$12	\$17				

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from December 26th to January 1st inclusive

Date	WHEAT					Feed	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5		2CW	3CW	4	1Pd	2Pd	3Pd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Ref.
Dec. 30	174 1/2	171 1/2	166 1/2	160 1/2	152 1/2	90	54 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2			95	93	72	72	25 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	
27	176	173	168	162	154	90	55 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2			95	93	70	70	25 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	
28	175 1/2	172 1/2	167 1/2	161 1/2	153 1/2	85	54 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2			95	93	70	70	25 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	
29	173 1/2	170 1/2	165 1/2	159 1/2	151 1/2	85	53 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	97	95	70	66	25 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	
30	172 1/2	169 1/2	164 1/2	158 1/2	150 1/2	85	53 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	97	95	70	66	25 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	
Jan. 1	NEW YEAR DAY HOLIDAY																			
Week ago	CHRISTMAS DAY HOLIDAY																			
Year ago	115 1/2	112 1/2	108 1/2	104 1/2	95 1/2	75 1/2	40	27	27	25	24					180	180			

No. 5 barley, 1 car	1.03
No. 6 barley, 1 car	.78
No. 6 barley, 1 car	.90
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.87 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.87 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.80 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.85 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.88 1/2

FLOUR AND FEED

Five Roses, sack 98 lbs.	\$4.70
Lakewood	4.57 1/2
Harvest Queen	4.35
Medora	4.05
XXXX	3.00
Western Canada Flour Mills	
Purity, 98 lb. sack	4.70
Melalion	4.57 1/2
Three Stars	4.45
Maitland	4.15
Ogilvie Flour Mills	
Royal Household, 98 lb. sack	4.70
Glenboro	4.50
Manitoba	4.20
Graham	4.45
Whole wheat	4.45
XXXX	3.40
Rolled oats 80 lb. sack	3.00

Coarse Grains and Feed (Millers' Prices)

Bar, sacked, per ton	\$28.00
Shorts	30.00
Oats, crushed	\$36.00-37.00
Barley and oats, crushed	37.00

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, Dec. 29—Market firm.

Baril	Close	Prev.
No. 1 Nor., Duluth	\$2.45 1/2	\$2.44
No. 1 Nor., Manitoba (old)	2.51 1/2	2.50 1/2
No. 3 Nor., Manitoba (new)	2.41	2.42 1/2
No. 3 Nor., Manitoba (old)	2.51 1/2	

Liverpool Cargoes

No. 3 Nor., Manitoba (old)	2.23	2.22 1/2
No. 2 hard winter (soft)	2.26 1/2	2.25 1/2

Note—These prices are approximately the value of wheat at the rate of exchange of \$4.70 for spots and \$4.74 for cargoes. Rate of exchange is not furnished by Broomhall—Manitoba Free Press.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in the Saskatoon interior terminal elevator during the week ending Wednesday, December 27, was as follows: Received in store—Wheat, 115,713.40 bushels; oats, 19,721.20 bushels; barley, 1,525.20 bushels; and flax, 813.37 bushels. Shipped during week—Wheat, 9,806 bushels; oats, 1,927.12 bushels. Now in store—Wheat, 381,024 bushels; oats, 151,433.18 bushels; barley, 4,155.29 bushels; and flax, 3,461.11 bushels.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

Owing to Monday, January 1, being New Year's Day, a holiday, The Guide goes to press on Saturday this week. Consequently prices on this page are corrected up to and including Saturday, December 30.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, Dec. 28—Hogs rose in price today owing to receipts being much less plentiful than expected. Most of the cattle offered were of a plain or medium quality. Sheep and lambs continued scarce.

SOUTH ST. PAUL

South St. Paul, Dec. 28—Estimated receipts at the Union Stock Yards today: Cattle 1,000; calves, 100; hogs 2,500; sheep, 400; pigs, 84. All kinds of killing cattle had strong, active clearance. It was another case of more too much cattle to go around, and at times buyers were climbing fences to get in. They wanted everything with flesh on and paid higher money than last week where necessary to get the stuff. 1,000 cattle here was mostly butcher stuff. Nine markets reported 27,000 cattle and 3,500 calves, making the week a total so far 92,309 cattle and 9,000 calves, compared to 201,500 cattle and 25,000 calves the first four days last week. The \$5 to \$9 money took over the best of the beef offerings. Packers were good buyers of the half fat steers worth \$7 to \$7.75. Bulk of steers above the runner grade went at \$5.50 to \$7. All grades of butcher cows and heifers cashed on a strong basis, though packers tried to take a little of the week's bloom from this kind. A lot of the stuff brought \$5.50 to \$6.50. Cattle sold mostly at \$1.75 to \$5, though a few went at \$5.25. Canners sold up to \$1.75. Veal calves were a quarter higher, putting the top at \$11.25. A good strong market prevailed for weighty bulls. Many cashed at \$6 to \$6.50, with the best ones up to \$7. Light bulls sold around \$5.50 and down. Stocker and feeder trade was light as offerings were few.

Another light run of hogs featured trading in this division today and a steady strong market was in effect for the 3,500 which were shipped in. Small orders were being filled out for outside buyers, and the trade was brisk. In a few instances heavyweight hogs looked 10 cents higher, \$10.10 being paid early for a few such lots. There were not enough such deals, however, to warrant quelling the market up that much. Bulk of the stock cashed between \$9.50 and \$9.95, with few going below the former figure. Pigs were cashed at the same level most of them going between \$5

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, Dec. 28, were—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.75 1/2	\$1.81 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	1.72 1/2	1.76 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	1.67 1/2	1.72 1/2
2 white oats	50 1/2	49 1/2
Barley	70-97	77-110
Flax, No. 1	2.58	2.87
Futures—		
Dec. wheat	1.74 1/2	1.75 1/2
May wheat	1.76 1/2	1.78 1/2

and \$8.25. Nine markets cashed approximately 100,500 hogs today. The three day total this week has been 287,000 compared with last week's four day total of 594,100. The market here has drawn about 10,800 compared with 64,817 the same time a week ago.

Not enough deals to create a market had been made in the sheep and lamb section up to the noon hour. The run was estimated at 400, but nowhere near that number had arrived during the morning. Prospects were that a steady market would be in effect for the few sheep and lambs that would be offered. Top lambs are quoted to \$12.50 with seconds between \$10.50 and \$11 mostly. Ewes have cashed regularly up to \$8.50 and here and there an occasional bunch earned up to \$8.75. Wethers top at \$9.50. Business in this section has been light all week, and it is not expected to pick up until after the first of the new year. The run thus far has been 1,700, compared with 12,288 last week. Nine markets had \$1,500 today. The week's total is approximately 119,130, compared with 177,700 last week.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Dec. 30—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. reports as follows:—Receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards, St. Boniface, for the past week were as follows: Cattle, 500; calves, 15; sheep and lambs, 90; hogs, 800.

Cattle—On account of the holiday season cattle receipts have been light and while practically no change in market conditions a heavier cattle run at this time would probably have made the trade a little slow. Killers are well supplied with beef, but we think by next week there will be the usual demand. We sold ten choice heavy steers today, but the bulk of butcher cattle are quotable from \$7.00 to \$7.75. There is little change on cows or heifers and bulls and even remain the same. The stocker and feeder trade is somewhat slow and on a lower basis, only choice kind bringing over \$6.00. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.5



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On Your Farm
Low Price

Burns Kerosene

Great Combination Sale of

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

By Public Auction at
Saskatoon, Sask.

ON
FRIDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1917
(Sale to begin at 11 A.M.)

At the time of the Breeders' Meetings.

The Clydesdales will be offered by Hon. W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatoon, and the Shorthorns by Hon. Duncan Marshall, of Olds, Alberta, and Yule & Bowes, of Carstairs, Alberta.

80 Shorthorns Bulls and Females **20 Clydesdales** Fillies and Stallions

A splendid lot of horses and cattle will be sold.

H. C. Teller,
Farmington, Minn., Auctioneer.

Hon. W. C. Sutherland
Hon. Duncan Marshall
Messrs. Yule & Bowes

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

DAIRY PROGRESS IN MANITOBA

The year 1916 has been a very satisfactory one in Manitoba dairying. The crop report of the Department of Agriculture shows the total value of dairy products marketed within the province during the year to have been almost four and one half million dollars, the value being placed at \$4,482,288. This shows an increase over last year of more than 16 1/2 per cent. Part of this increase in value arises from the higher level of prices and part of it from the greater amount of dairy products produced. The growth in creamery production is particularly gratifying, the 1916 creamery butter make totalling 6,574,510 pounds, showing a growth in quantity of almost 13 per cent. as well as two cents higher selling price. The price quoted this year is 31 cents, which is worked out on the known figures for several representative creameries at country points, and does not consider the city retail figures at which much of the butter of the centralized creameries is sold. It is felt, therefore, that the figures quoted are very conservative.

Growth in dairy butter production, while welcomed as an indication of increased dairy enterprise, is always checked by the fact that when dairy interest develops in any district up to the point where a creamery can operate, the establishment of a factory is encouraged. Dairy butter this year has found an unusually active market, and the quoted average price of 25.2 cents to producers finds its corroboration from various sources. Cheese making shows an increase in volume of over 21 per cent. with 20 per cent. of a boost in price.

POTATO GROWING IN MANITOBA

According to the official December crop report of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, the potato crop of Manitoba is steadily increasing in acreage. Between 1909, with 28,265 acres, and 1915, with 67,343 acres, the yearly advance was unbroken. This year showed an acreage slightly smaller than last year, but with a larger yield per acre, and a total crop of 9,080,602 bushels as compared with an average total for the ten previous years of 6,661,947 bushels. Altho the yield per acre is below the average of 165.9 which prevailed for the previous ten years Manitoba has this year been an active exporter of potatoes at good prices.

SALE AT SASKATOON

On Friday, January 12, during the Saskatchewan Livestock Conventions at Saskatoon, Sask., a combination sale of Shorthorns and Clydesdales will be held. The Shorthorns are being contributed by the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds, Alta., and Yule & Bowes, Carstairs, Alta., and the Clydesdales by the Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, Sask. There will be 80 head of Shorthorn bulls and females and 20 head of Clydesdales, stallions and fillies. H. O. Teller, Farmington, Minn., who conducted the recent \$50,000 combination sale of Shorthorns and Clydesdales at Calgary, will be the auctioneer.

SMALL STUDS SUCCESSFUL

It is a common complaint at fairs that it is next to impossible for the "small" breeder, the man who shows one or two animals, to successfully compete against the "big man," or the professional breeder who makes it his business, part of his advertising campaign, to exhibit at all the important fairs. Fair managements have always been confronted with this difficulty and many now are adopting ways to overcome it with a greater or less measure of success. There would seem, however, to be no sound grounds for complaint, at least so far as Percheron breeders are concerned, in view of the following facts just published by Wayne Dinmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America. In part he says nearly all the Percherons in the United States are being bred by men who have small studs ranging from two to ten mares.

Success of Small Studs

The success of these small breeders is particularly interesting. At the Iowa State Fair the first prize two-year-old stallion headed a ring of more than twenty, all high class two-year-olds. This horse was bred by a small breeder near Lewistown, Ill., who has four or five mares and who, in his desire to breed high class draft horses went to the expense of purchasing a stallion for his own use. The first prize yearling stallion, also winner of the

futurity class, at the Iowa State Fair, in a ring of twenty-two stallions, was bred by a small farmer near Amboy, Ill., who only owns ten or twelve mares. The first prize yearling filly at the Iowa State Fair, also winner of the futurity stake, was bred by a small breeder near Morning Sun, Iowa, who owns but a small band of mares, and who, furthermore, was making his first exhibit at the Iowa State Fair.

Ohio Fair Winners

At the Ohio State Fair the first prize two-year-old stallion was bred by a farmer near Homerville, Ohio, who has only 12 or 15 mares, but who was sufficiently determined to have a good stallion to go out and buy a stallion for his own use. The first prize yearling stallion was bred by another farmer near Polk, Ohio, who has only eight or ten mares. The first prize yearling filly was also bred by a small breeder near Tappan, Ohio.

The yearling stallion and yearling filly just referred to were winners of the Eastern Percheron Breeders' futurity, so that six out of a possible eight first prize winners in the two-year-old and yearling classes at these two great state fairs were bred by small breeders who owned only enough mares to do their farm work, and in all instances the Percheron mares which produced these winners were mares who did their full share of work on the farms where they are kept.

The fact that these colts, bred by small breeders who keep Percheron mares for strictly utility purposes, were able to win over the best colts sent forward by the larger breeding establishments, has especial significance. It shows that numbers are not necessary to success, and shows that the small breeder who is a good judge of horses can, by exercising care in the selection of his foundation stock, and by breeding to sires of approved type, achieve marked success in Percheron breeding. It goes without saying that these colts, all of them, received the best of feed and care, for while none of them were fat, they were all well grown in frame and muscle and showed ample evidence of having received plenty of food from birth. A high class brood mare is a splendid investment on any farm. Bred to a suitable, pure-bred stallion she will pay good dividends over and above the value of farm work she does. It will pay handsomely to spend some of the grain money on a good brood mare or two.

PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE

Speaking at the meeting of the Union of Municipalities for Manitoba in Brandon recently, Prof. S. A. Bedford, chairman of the Provincial Weeds Commission, had the following to say regarding perennial sow thistle:

It is a great mistake to suppose that this weed will not thrive outside of the rich soil belt; we found it just as persistent in the rolling prairies of centre and western Manitoba as it is in the neighborhood of Winnipeg, and unless we get full control of it, the western part of the province will become just as badly overrun as the eastern portion. I fear that very few Western farmers realize what it will mean to them if the perennial sow thistle become generally distributed throughout the West. It will necessitate that all fields be summerfallowed every third year at least, and these fallows will have to be kept perfectly black all summer and fall. Not a single leaf of the thistle must be permitted to appear above the ground, and even harvesting and threshing operations may have to be suspended to allow the men and teams to work at the fallows. It may mean that in a wet season it will be found impossible to keep these weeds destroyed. Careless farmers, particularly those on rented farms, will allow their land to become breeding places for these weeds, and the seeds will spread from these centres into every portion of the West. At the present time some of the municipalities have only a few patches of these sow thistles and now is the time to eradicate this pest before it gets a firm hold. Once firmly established in patches of scrub or bush, along the shores of ponds or streams, nothing you can do will drive them out, and the light downy seed will fly everywhere. Every fully matured seed will germinate. During an unfavorable season your grain may not germinate above fifty per cent., but every ripe sow thistle seed will grow.

POULTRY

AI STOCK—BARRED.
White Wyandottes, B. Single Rocks, White breeding stock. Fine satisfaction guaranteed. Farms, Winnipeg, M.

GOOD SICILIAN BUT
\$1.50 up. Margaret Man.

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Red cockerels a light, each. Box 83, Kross.

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Cockerels for sale. Single Comb Buff O. Geo. Somerville, Medc.

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\$2.00 to \$3.00. M. Sack.

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\$3.00 each; well mated stock and good lay. Macleod, Alberta.

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\$5.00 pair; \$3.00 each mere Farm, Wapella.

IMPROVED YORKS
winning and imported. A. D. McD. Stock Farm, Napinka.

BRED SOWS—DURO
Also males and fine winning stock. Write for particulars. Wetsakwin, Alta.

ONE REGISTERED
sow, about 500 lbs. f.o.b., C.N.R. or Cummings, Alta.

FOR SALE—A CHO
white spring pigs of choicest breeding. Alta.

DUROC-JERSEY B
months old, register. Sack.

IMPROVED YORKS
in pen of 4, Regina. Boyce, Doune Loch.

HORSES

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McOPA FARM—FE
for sale. W. R. Ba.

FOR SALE—DRAFT
horses, will sell by co-operate and sell from farm. C. O.

TO EXCHANGE—
rising three years young work horses.

REGISTERED BE
sow, imported, prize winners, all price reasonable. C. Ford, Sask.

FOR SALE—RED
stallion, four years. Man.

HIDES

RAW FURS—WIL
\$3 to \$5, No. 1 to 40 cents; No. 1 your furs and get 1. Davis, Box 161, S.

HIDES ARE HI
market prices for elkskins, sheepskin, hair. Write us for J. E. Love, 403 41.

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farmers or men and not afraid of grade farm seeds. Write April first a reliable man. Give all correspondence Box 1, Grain Grow.

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cially for the Hardy raspberries, muskato, winiflow Valley River Nun.

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WANTED IMMED
my 8.11.1917, salary \$100.00 per mo.-Trout, Wap.

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AI STOCK—BARRED, BUFF, WHITE ROCKS, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Rocks, White Leghorn eggs, Chickens, breeding stock. Finest cockerels ready to ship. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write, United Poultry Farms, Winnipeg, Man.

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

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels a high strain winter layers, \$2.00 each. Box 83, Krouau, Sask.

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

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

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

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

BRED SOWS—DUROC-JERSEY, REGISTERED. Also males and females, unrelated, from prize winning stock. Will give you better returns. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

ONE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR FOR sale, about 500 lbs., 19 months old, price \$50, L.S.B., C.N.R. or G.T.P. Jared E. Brown, Cummings, Alta.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT OF CHESTER white spring pigs of both sex, unrelated and of choicest breeding. J. H. George, Cayley, Alta. 51-3

DUROC-JERSEY BOAR FOR SALE, EIGHT months old, registered. T. R. Wilton, Saltcoats, Sask. 52-2

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

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER & SONS' CARNEGIE, MAN., breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 23-1f

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HIDES AND FURS

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

HIDES ARE HIGH—WE PAY HIGHEST market prices for green and dry beef hides, salted, sheepskins, wool, horsehides, horsehair. Write us for price list and shipping tags. J. E. Love, 403 4th St. E., Calgary.

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WANTED—PRACTICAL PROGRESSIVE farmers or men with a knowledge of farming and not afraid of hard work to sell strictly high grade farm seeds direct to farmers from now until April first or longer. Good opening for reliable man. Give full particulars in first letter. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address Box 1, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 51-3

EXCHANGE FOR LIVESTOCK N.E. 26-27-28, R. R. Danard, Mintoona, Man. 52-3

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

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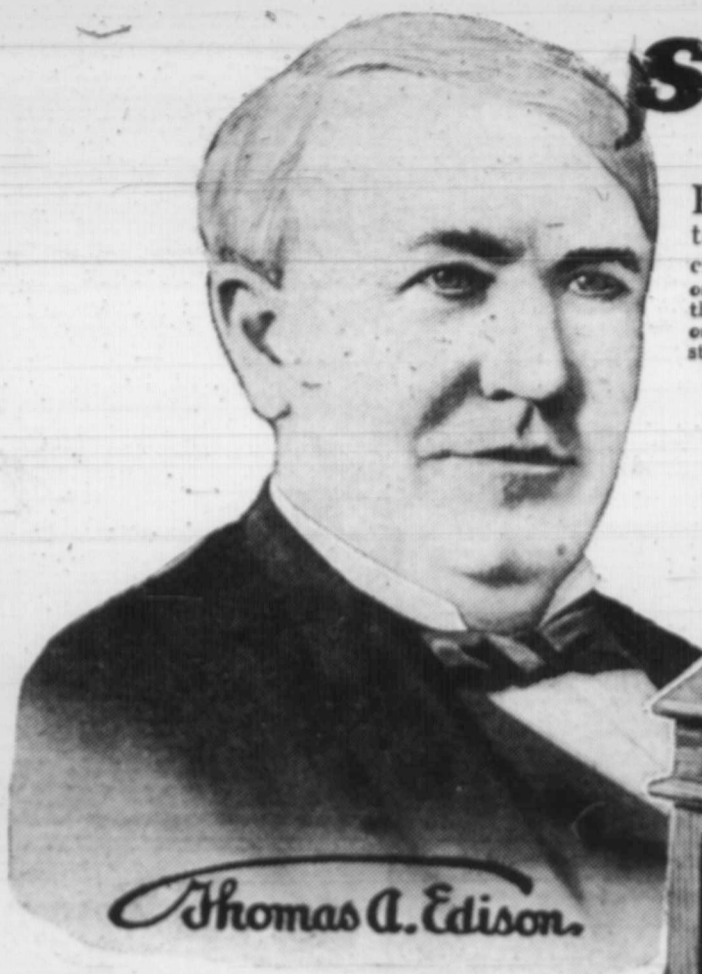
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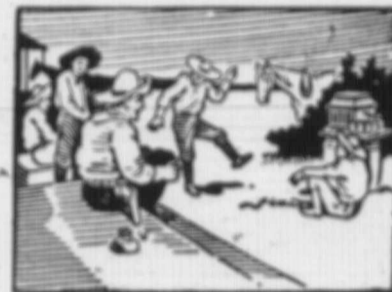
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