

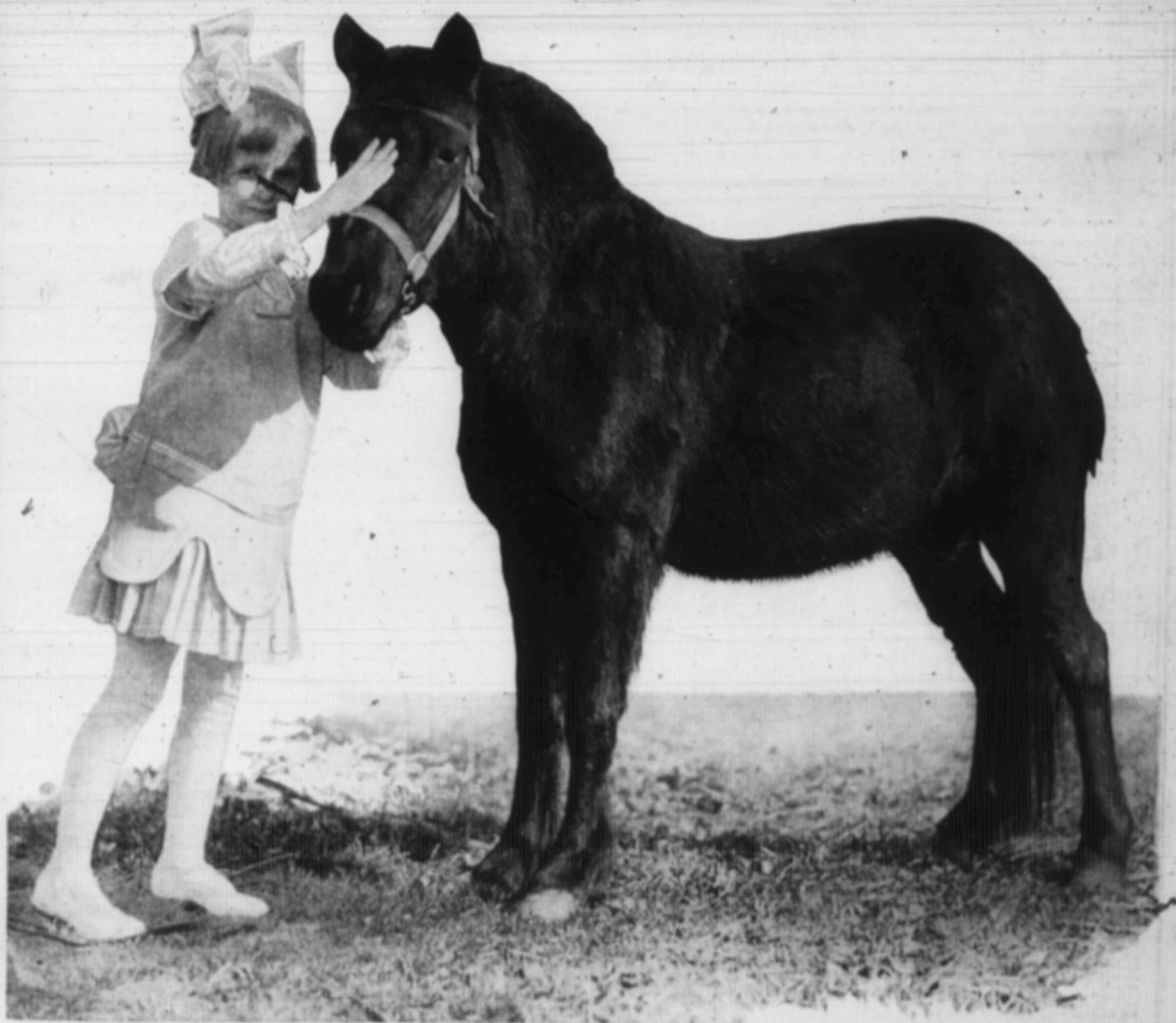
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

December 20, 1916

\$1.00 per Year



A HORSEWOMAN SOME DAY

AN ACRE OF GOLD

There is a Gold Mine on every Farm in the Prairie Provinces

Who will develop his Gold Mine and win the Reward?

WHEAT IS GOLD

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.

The Gold Dust

In the year 1913 Paul Gerlach, Allan Sank, won the sweepstakes world's prize for the best wheat at the International Dry Farming Congress held at Lethbridge. His world's prize winning wheat was grown from 15 pounds of Marquis which he secured from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. He grew this under the C.S.G.A. rules and produced a magnificent sample. The Guide has purchased Mr. Gerlach's registered Marquis wheat and is giving it away free. Seager Wheeler is a member of the C.S.G.A. and has been selecting wheat for twenty years and steadily improving the quality. He has won the world's prize four times. In the year 1913 he was hailed out and only one plant on his wheat was left standing. This was the start of his famous Kitchener wheat with which he won the world's sweepstakes prizes at the International Dry Farming Congress, El Paso, Texas, September, 1916. Mr. Wheeler was hailed out again this year or The Guide would otherwise have had his wheat also to distribute.

Prof. Bracken of the Saskatoon Agricultural College is carrying on the most remarkable and comprehensive experiments in field crops on the continent. He is one of the best authorities on grain in Canada. Prof. Bracken has no Marquis wheat to spare but The Guide has secured from him a quantity of his pure registered O.A.C. 21 barley and will distribute this free.

The balance of The Guide's pure registered seed has been secured from other growers who are less famous than those mentioned but who have been following Canadian seed growers' Association rules and have produced very fine seed. There is no wheat, oats and barley in Western Canada today that will grow into gold faster than that which The Guide will distribute free to its readers. There is no way to make money faster than by producing only the best and getting the top price for it.

The Guide would recommend that every person entering this competition should secure enough seed for one acre of whatever seed they choose. A smaller quantity may be chosen but the larger the plot the better the opportunity to select the prize winning sample.



SEAGER WHEELER'S GOLD MINE
This is one of Mr. Wheeler's 1911 seed plots from which he harvested 80 2-3 bushels of Registered Marquis Wheat per acre. Other growers of Registered Marquis Wheat can do just as well as Mr. Wheeler, by following C.S.G.A. Rules

Mining Rules

1. The Guide's **Pure Registered Seed** consists of Marquis and Fife wheat and Banner Oats put up in 20 lb. sacks and O.A.C. 21 barley in 24 lb. sacks. These are the quantities best suited to seeding one quarter acre.
2. Any person who will collect two subscriptions to The Guide (new or renewal) at \$1.50 each and forward the \$3.00 to The Guide office will be entitled to one sack of either variety of wheat, oats, or barley, described on this page free of charge.
3. No person may earn 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.
4. No person will be allowed to forward his own subscription and count the same towards earning a sack of grain.
5. The Guide will provide to each person who wins one or more sacks of the seed full instructions from the leading experts on the best methods for treating the seed, preparing the seed plot, cultivation, harvesting, threshing and cleaning.
6. The Guide will hold a seed fair in Winnipeg, in November, 1917, at which each person winning one or more sacks of **Pure Registered Seed** will be entitled to exhibit one half bushel of seed grown from The Guide's stock. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. is giving \$500 in prizes for the best exhibits.
7. All seed earned will be shipped in plenty of time even for the earliest seeding.
8. Every winner of one or more sacks of The Guide pure seed will be assisted to become a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and thus secure the advantage 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.

\$500 IN GOLD

To those who exhibit at our Seed Fair the best samples grown from The Guide's pure seed The Grain Growers' Grain Company has agreed to donate \$500 in cash prizes absolutely free and without any reservation, as shown in the table opposite.

The judges in this competition will be Geo. Seris, Chief Grain Inspector for the Dominion Government, of Winnipeg; Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., and Prof. T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, December 20, 1916

Gentlemen—Please reserve for me the number of sacks of the different varieties of pure seed as indicated below and send at once complete details of requirements and seed law and regulations necessary for taking subscriptions

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

In order to entitle me to this grain free and also to enter into the \$500 Prize Competition, I will send you the necessary subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each on or before February 5, 1917.

Name

P.O.

Profess.

Write Name and Address Plainly

NOTE—We can now supply Victory Oats.



THE GOLD RUSH IS ON

Whenever gold is reported in any corner of the world there is always a rush of gold seekers. Nearly all of them are disappointed—sometimes a few find gold—some die on the way—some starve to death—others return sadder, poorer and wiser, and often broken in health. In the rush for The Guide's Gold Mine there will be no disappointments, but every man will be a winner. 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, fill out the coupon on this page with the number of sacks you want, sign your name and mail it at once.

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 Marlon Beynon

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second class mail matter

VOL. IX. December 20 No. 51

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—20 cents per agate line.
Livestock Display—16 cents per agate 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.

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When You Think of
COOKIES
Think of Five Roses

Cookies are the children's never-
tiring delight. Even grownups find
they fill a vacant place most pleasantly
when nothing else will do. Between meals and after; before
retiring (to humour the tail-end of a drowsy appetite); the crisp,
crackling cookie is welcome. You can never bake too many.
For lasting crispness and aroma, use

Five Roses*
FLOUR for Breads-Cakes
Puddings-Pastries

Dipped in tea or milk, coffee or other favourite beverage, the
flavour of FIVE ROSES cookies and wafers blends deliciously
with the aroma of the liquid.

Due to the fineness and liveliness of this famous flour, your bake
things are much more melting. They retain much longer their
witching savour.

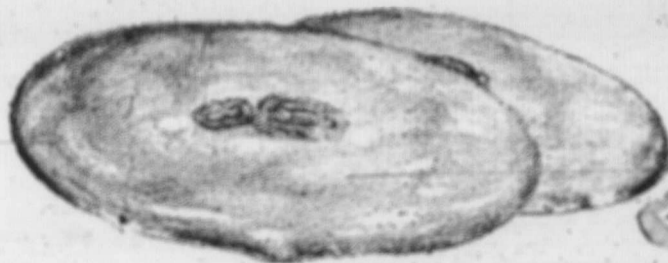
Thus you can make a lot of these dainty goodies at one baking in
the certainty of exceptional keeping qualities.

FIVE ROSES brings even more; the wonderful nutrition of
Manitoba's richest wheat, together with the amazing vitality and
strength that spell economy in baking.

Almost a million successful users of FIVE ROSES encourage YOU
to try it in all your baking. Your dealer will gladly supply you.

OVER 35 MAGIC COOKY RECIPES
Send to-day for the famous FIVE ROSES Cook Book.
Gives over 240 tested cake recipes, besides chapters on
bread, buns, rolls, pies, pastries, sandwiches, puddings,
etc. Invaluable directions contributed by over 2,000
Canadian housewives. So indispensable that directly
over 200,000 women have asked for their copy of this
144-page baking manual. Mailed on receipt of 10 cent
stamp. Address Dept. O, LAY OF THE
WOODS MILLING COMPANY, WINNIPEG.

*Graham and NOT BLEACHED—NOT BLENDED.



Ladies! Would you like to have a Lamp like this?



This handsomely decorated parlor or sitting-room coal oil lamp has been secured by us on special terms. The lamp is fitted with No. "B" Burner and Chimney and is supplied with a shade. Both shades and bowls are made of specially treated glass artistically decorated in a number of beautifully colored designs. The lamp which is twenty-one inches high is mounted on polished brass and presents a very handsome appearance. It sells regularly for \$3.50, and will be a handsome ornament as well as a useful piece of furniture in any home.

You would be surprised if you knew what a small service we require to enable you to secure this handsome present. We pack and ship the lamp to you and pay all charges of transportation—so it costs you nothing.

This beautiful prize will be given free to anyone who will devote only a couple of hours of spare time to some work for The Guide in your locality. You will not even have to pay cost of transportation, as we prepay all charges before shipping. Cut out the coupon below. Fill in your name and address plainly, and we will send you full particulars and instructions.

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

SALES DEPT. Dec. 20
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Please send me full particulars about your FREE PARLOR LAMP.

Name _____
Post Office _____
Province _____

Address your letter to
Sales Department
Grain
Growers'
Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

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 Neat 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.

Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, Dec. 20, 1916.
Please return 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 _____

SUCCESSFUL POTATO GROWERS

Very successful results in growing potatoes have been obtained by Pootmans Bros., Regina, Sask. This year they raised a crop of 6,000 bushels of potatoes of an exceedingly good quality. The varieties grown by them this year were Early Ohio, Bovee, Irish Cobblers and three Belgian varieties, namely, Belgian Giant, Belgian Wonder and Blue. Messrs. Pootmans are of Belgian nationality and on commencing to farm in Saskatchewan they introduced the Belgian varieties named. All the potatoes grown by them this year were of an exceptionally large size, a very large proportion of the tubers weighing from one to one and a half pounds each. The Belgian varieties are only a small potato as grown in Belgium, but have developed in the rich heavy loam of the Pootmans farm near Regina to four or five times the size of the original seed. The Belgian Giant and the Belgian Wonder are both white potatoes, the former being rectangular in shape, much longer than broad, while the Wonder is almost square and flat. The Blue variety is so named on account of its exceeding dark color. When taken up out of the ground the skin is a dark purple color which changes to almost black when dry. The flesh of the potato, however, is white. Of all the varieties tried by Messrs. Pootmans the Belgian Giant is the biggest yielder.

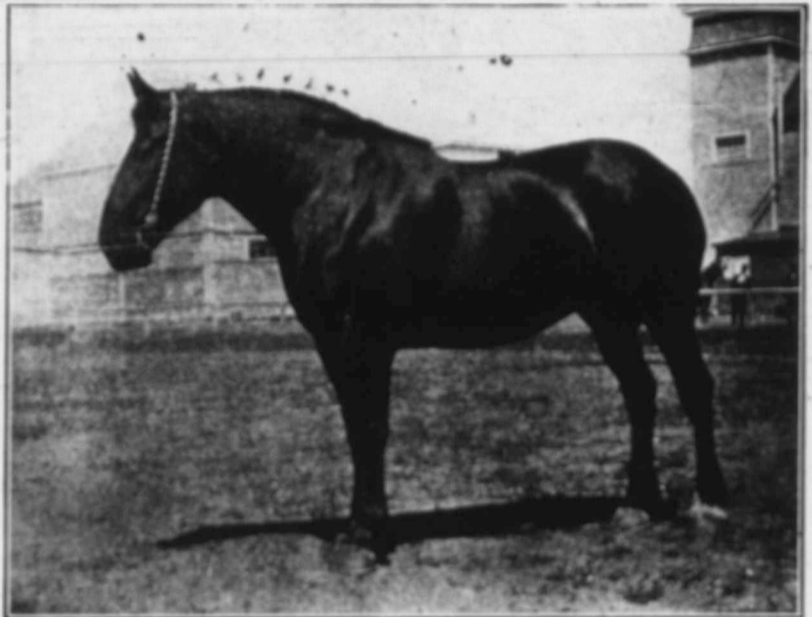
Messrs. Pootmans state that they do not favor the sowing of cut seed, but prefer to select the smaller potatoes, about the size of an egg or rather less, and plant whole. They have tried both methods and in three years have decided that the uncut seed produces the best results. For two years they tried cut

that the traffic is regulated, that drinking places are not so concerned with the amount of money spent therein, that drunkenness is not permitted and that the quality of liquor sold is assured. Hence it takes from the opponents of prohibition or regulation the stock cry that any interference with the liquor trade as at present conducted is an infringement of the personal liberty of the subject, it puts the liquor business on its good behavior and secures for the use of all the people the money now wasted by the large percentage of drinkers to be found in many communities.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN

A delegation from the local Council of Women, the Civic League and the Social Service Workers waited on Sir Robert Borden, in Winnipeg on Monday, December 18, and presented an informal petition protesting so far as Manitoba is concerned against the war widows scheme of the Salvation Army. Sir Robert pointed out that widows from the old country would have to conform to immigration regulations. He advised the delegation to send in their petition to the government in written form, when it would receive their attentive consideration.

Following this deputation, Mrs. Nellie McClung was granted a few minutes interview with the Premier. Mrs. McClung made the request that the franchise should be extended to the women of Canada, but urged that in view of present conditions it should be restricted to British and Canadian-born women. At the close of the interview Sir Robert remarked: "There is no



"Lily of Acme." First prize three-year-old Percheron Sire at Calgary Summer Exhibition Owned by E. A. Davenport, Acme, Alta.

seed. The first year the season was a wet one and much of the seed rotted. The second year was very dry, and where the seed did not produce plants the cut tubers bled so that there was not sufficient moisture to give the new plant a start. After early frosts, also, they state that the plants from uncut seed recover more quickly.

These growers favor hilling potatoes. They claim that in a wet season hills are drier than land left flat, and that the growth is quicker as the tuber gets the sun all round the root. Messrs. Pootmans were induced to start potato growing extensively owing to the large quantity of potatoes imported by Regina merchants. They state that last year one hundred carloads of potatoes were shipped into Regina from Eastern Canada. With the high prices prevailing this year Messrs. Pootmans figure that their potato crop will be the best revenue producing of all their farm operations.

QUEBEC LIQUOR REGULATIONS

The Quebec government has decided to banish the bars in the province. Although the form of legislation to accomplish this reform has not yet been definitely decided on it is understood that the Gothenberg system will be introduced. This permits of the dispensation of alcoholic drinks at cafes and other refreshment places, but the state shall receive the excess profits on the sale over 5 or 6 per cent. While the plan does not provide for total prohibition it has the advantage

doubt that the women of Canada have earned the right to every consideration."

MARKETING WHEAT

In bulletin No. 119, "North Dakota Wheat for 1916," Dr. E. F. Ladd, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, gives the milling tests on 1916 wheats. He shows what the wheat brings the farmer, what it is worth in Minneapolis, what the mill products are worth wholesale and retail. The per cent increase in value of the mill products over the cost of the wheat, October 14, varies from 21.4 on No. 1 Northern to 111.9 on Feed D wheat.

RED CROSS FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$1,912 50
Dismore Women Grain Growers, Dismore, Sask.	15 00
E. W. Meadows, Regina, Sask.	5 00
Total	\$1,932 50

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$8,155 79
E. W. Meadows, Regina, Sask.	5 00
George Harvey, Dufferin, Man.	10 00
J. H. Stanley, Carleton Place, Ont.	2 50
James Booth, Tullymore, Sask.	10 00
Collected by C. Bramish and A. Morris, Elbow, Sask.	67 25
Children of Dalton School, Rosneath, Man.	20 50
F. G. Kemp, Morthack, Sask.	5 00
C. N. Godwin, Morthack, Sask.	5 00
Total	\$8,290 04

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$753 00
E. W. Meadows, Regina, Sask.	5 00
Total	\$758 00

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 20th, 1916

LLOYD GEORGE LEADS BRITAIN

The reorganization of the British government with David Lloyd George as Premier and a war cabinet of five including Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Arthur Henderson, Labor Leader, and Andrew Bonar Law, Unionist Leader, indicates a radical change in public sentiment and a determination to prosecute the war more vigorously. Lloyd George has an unparalleled record in British politics, having held with outstanding success the portfolios of President of the Board of Trade, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Minister of Munitions and Secretary of War. In the administration of each of these departments he brought the energy, action and decision characteristic of the man and in an unprecedented degree he produced results. It was natural that in the crisis now faced by Britain, Lloyd George should be the one man selected for leadership, in fact, almost for dictatorship. Ex-Premier Asquith is a great statesman and Britain owes him a debt which it can never repay, but he is of the cautious, careful, deliberative type of British statesman, honored and revered for his integrity and his great ability, an ideal leader in times of peace. In the present crisis Britain needs more action and needs it quickly. The leader must be a man of burning energy, clear vision, sharp decisive action and untrammelled by red tape or precedent. When after the political upheaval the King called Lloyd George, the new premier made it clear that the only hope for success was a small war cabinet, practically amounting to a dictatorship. Two of his colleagues, Lord Curzon and Lord Milner, are the type of men who will permit no obstacle to bar the path to their ultimate goal. While not popular favorites like Lloyd George, they are powerful, resourceful, and possessed of relentless determination. The inclusion of Henderson was a concession to the Labor party and of Bonar Law a recognition of the Unionist party. It is the oddest cabinet in British history, but it possesses the elements which should mobilize the fighting resources of the island nation to the utmost limit of their efficiency. The British people have been slow to realize the full measure of their danger, but the recent government changes indicate that they are now thoroughly aroused and as one of the foremost German editors recently warned his readers "Britain will slumber again only in death." The Canadian people should demand a reorganization of their Ottawa government to bring about British efficiency.

PROTECTION ON BOOTS

If it were not for the tariff of 37½ per cent. on boots the Canadian farmer and the Canadian laborer could buy for \$3.00 a boot that now costs \$4.80. Here are comparative prices on two boots of equal quality, one "Made in Canada" with 37½ per cent. protection, the other made in the United States:—

	With Tariff	Without Tariff
Manufacturers' Price	2.72½	1.90
Price to Retailer	3.60	2.25
Price to Consumer	4.80	3.00

These are actual market figures and show exactly what the tariff on this class of boots costs the man who wears them. The American boot would be sold in Canada at the same price under Free Trade.

It is not only the manufacturers' extra price, but the added percentage which the wholesaler and retailer put on that helps to swell the price to the consumer. How do you like protection which costs you \$1.80 on a pair of boots worth \$3.00 at retail?

NEEDS OF THE RURAL CHURCH

What kind of a rural church is needed in Western Canada? This is a question many of the most earnest social workers of these provinces have been asking themselves for a long time. The problem of the West is a peculiar one in this regard and demands the best thought of not only the most active social workers, but the whole of Western Canada as a community. There are few places where complete liberty of opinion on all important questions is valued so highly as on these prairies. Also there are few places where the spirit of co-operation in business, in education and in social work has been more evident. But thru all the great evolution of political and social reforms the country church and the city church as well, has lagged behind. It has failed to keep pace with the spirit of mutual helpfulness, (which born in adversity) has been the keystone of the great social superstructure we have been erecting in the last few years. And that spirit of mutual helpfulness is the essential spirit of Christianity.

We have been trying to adapt to new conditions an old system with little or no modification. The great distances, the feverish rush of work and the cosmopolitan nature of our population have not been favorable to such adaptation. But there is evidence of an awakening of the church in the West. What does the church need? In this issue several views of the situation are expressed. There are many readers we believe who could make valuable contributions on this subject. There are many phases of it that might be taken up, the influences of unfavorable economic conditions on the farmer; social isolation due to distance; uncomfortable church buildings; city educated or poorly trained ministers; lack of music and proper organization; and over-duplication or lack of the co-operative spirit. Is the country minister paid enough? Is too much expected of his family? Is the country church represented as it ought to be at central gatherings like conferences, presbyteries, synods, etc? Does it receive justice at these meetings? Should the country church be more of a social center and be used for other than religious meetings? What equipment might be added to make it more useful? These and other phases of the country church problem can be discussed in The Guide this winter with great benefit we believe. Read the letters in this issue and then let us have your opinions on this matter.

THE PEOPLE WANT HONESTY

The defeat of Hon. J. A. Sheppard, speaker of the Saskatchewan legislature at the by-election in Moose Jaw county last week, indicates the growing feeling for cleaner politics. The Royal Commission appointed by the government to investigate campaign fund contributions from the liquor interests found Sheppard guilty of accepting these funds. He resigned his seat and asked for a by-election to vindicate himself before his constituents and his request was granted. Premier Martin wisely made a public declaration that it was not a party election, but a matter entirely between Mr. Sheppard and his constituents and that on this account no assistance would be rendered officially by the Liberal party or by members of the government. The by-election was fought out on this basis and Sheppard and his liquor campaign fund have been relegated to the political bone pile, by the high court of public opinion. This should be a warning to politicians. The public is sick and tired of dirty politics and crooked politicians. The political platform recently put out by the Canadian Council of Agriculture declares for:—

"Publicity of political campaign fund contributions and expenditures, both before and after elections."

This should be made law in every province in Canada as well as placed on the Federal Statute books. The heart of the people is sound. If they have any kind of a fair chance the majority of them will declare for public honesty and clean politics.

THE BOOMERANG

When the British Columbia Fruit Growers went down to Ottawa and succeeded by backstairs methods in getting the duty on apples jumped 50 cents a barrel in order that they could charge the farmers in the Prairie Provinces a higher price, they made a very serious error. This is well illustrated by the action of the United Farmers of Alberta Local Union at Carstairs. They were so antagonized by the action of the fruit growers that they decided to buy American apples and pay the duty into the public treasury. They, therefore, bought a car of apples from Oregon containing 650 boxes, each apple being wrapped in tissue paper. These apples, after paying the high duty of 30 cents per box, were laid down at Carstairs at \$1.70 per box. Later on a car of British Columbia apples were delivered at the same point at \$1.85 per box, not wrapped and not so good fruit in the opinion of those who sampled both shipments. These apples cost 85 cents a box in Oregon, the balance being freight and duty. In order to supply the demand for American apples for the Alberta farmers consequent upon the rise in duty, the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company placed an order for 30 cars of Oregon apples. These figures illustrate what will be the result if this selfish protective system is continued in Canada.

THE SACRIFICE OF LABOR

At the Trades and Labor Congress at Toronto recently, James Williams, of London, England, made a statement fraught with vast significance to labor. He said:

"It has been ascertained in England that 90 per cent. of the war's victims come from the working class. There are today five million men altogether enlisted in the British army. When the war is over, in addition to the immense number of men who will be thrown on the labor market, there will be a large percentage of the million women now engaged in making munitions or otherwise doing men's work, who will be replaced and must be cared for."

Even with ninety per cent. of the war's victims, laborers, the immediate sacrifices of labor, especially in the field of organization, are not duly appreciated. The Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, while Minister of Munitions, speaking in the British House of Commons recently said:

"For forty years organized labor has been endeavoring thru the trade union movement to win recognition for certain principles which are held to be necessary to secure a proper recompense and an equitable share in the control of industry. When the war broke out there were disputes in progress, and many grave industrial questions seemed likely to arrive in the near future. The declaration of war required that a truce should be declared, and from that moment, the time which might have been used as a period of preparation for a contest between capital and labor was consecrated to the services of the whole nation against the common enemy. The trade unions placed on one side the whole armor of trade union regulations upon which they had hitherto relied. For all the weapons slowly forged during long years of struggle, rules and customs relating to hours of labor, overtime, the right of entrance to trades, demarcation of industry, the regulation of boy labor, and the exclusion of women from certain classes of occupation; all these directly or indirectly might have tended to reduce output during the war. The government asked labor to put all these on one side. It was a great deal to ask. I doubt if any community has ever been asked for greater sacrifices; but with a loyalty and statesmanship

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which cannot be over-estimated, the request was readily granted. The trade unions required, and they were right to require, a scrupulous record and recognition of what they were conceding."

The finger of scorn that was pointed at much of the laboring class in the early stage of the war, should change to the hand of gratitude. Its sacrifices entitle labor not only to the gratitude of all the nation and Empire, but also to the greater share in the revision of the nation's affairs after the war.

THE LIVESTOCK FUTURE

Recent statistics show that the export of meats from United States has trebled since the beginning of the war. That of beef alone is ten times as much as before the war. The remittances to the country from the larger United States markets are of unprecedented size. Commission houses at Chicago have recently been sending between \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000 weekly back to the country. Other markets are paying in like proportion. These huge sums are not only due to the high prices, but to the tremendous volume of livestock constantly reaching these markets. The Chicago receipts alone in 1916 will exceed \$500,000,000. The war demands have created a maelstrom into which every animal that can be eliminated with profit is being sold. It is a great culling time. A much larger percentage of older stock and poorer grades have been sold off than would have been the case under normal conditions. Much of the sales also represent premature marketing of stock that would not have been sold for another year under ordinary conditions. The cleaning up of the former class has been a good thing. But a continuance of such rapid exportation and record prices will likely draw so much on younger stock as to cause serious depletion. There seems every likelihood of seeing the highest prices for cattle, sheep and hogs on the markets of Canada and United States in the spring of 1917 that we have ever seen.

Tho there is bound to be a fall in stock prices following the war it is very safe to say there will be no such decrease as in most lines of agricultural or perhaps manufactured products. The margin of profit should be as great as or greater than before the war. There will after the war of course be a steady increase in the numbers of stock, but such cannot be done in a day. The men who have taken stock back for feeding purposes this year stand chances of mighty good financial gains.

PREMIER NORRIS ON PENSIONS

Hon. T. C. Norris in a public address in Winnipeg recently discussed pensions that will be provided for returned soldiers and expressed his opinion that the soldiers that do the fighting should be entitled to a pension quite as large as the officers who have merely done the bossing. There is a great deal of merit in Mr. Norris's suggestion. In a citizen army such as Canada has raised and sent to the war there has been altogether too much discrimination in favor of the officers. This would not be so objectionable if the officers were all men of superior mettle and superior ability to the rank and file of the Canadian army. But without disparaging the officers in any way it may be stated that the average ability of the rank and file is quite equal to the average ability of the officers and the rank and file have to do the hardest work, run the greatest risks and pay the heaviest penalties. Some of the best brains of this country may be found in the uniform of a private soldier and it is not fair that when these men return again to Canada they should be discriminated against in whatever pensions may be paid. It should further not be overlooked that a very large proportion of officers are political appointments, and when they have reached the other side they have been found incompetent to perform the duties for which they were appointed.

Remember our Farmers' Business Number on January 24. We want reports from all co-operative associations whether incorporated or unincorporated for publication in that issue and we want these reports before January 10. Send us yours at the earliest possible date.

Those who are living in plenty should not forget that thousands of women and children are starving and many of them dying in Belgium. The whole civilized world is pouring out its money to save the lives of these stricken people. Any person who wishes to make a contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund on behalf of these suffering women and children may send it to The Grain Growers' Guide and it will be forwarded promptly to the proper source for transmission to Belgium. All contributions are welcome, no matter how small or how large. Make checks payable to The Grain Growers' Guide.

One way in which Premier Sir Robert Borden, Finance Minister White, R. B. Bennet and other prominent members of the Dominion Government could put their preaching on the need for greater economy into practice would be to fall in with the suggestion contained in the Farmers' National Political Platform that full provincial autonomy be granted in liquor legislation including manufacture, export, and import.

The co-operative movement in the United Kingdom has reached such gigantic proportions, that it conducted a business last year whose total turnover was very much larger than that of the United States Steel Corporation, the greatest industrial organization in the world.

The small A shaped colony house well supplied with straw and sheltered is a good place for wintering sows.



GERMANY PROPOSES PEACE

Farm Experiences

GROWING AND FEEDING TURNIPS

I have been growing roots for feeding to stock for thirty-five years, six of which were in this country, and it seems rather peculiar to me that more farmers have not taken up this valuable line of work. I have grown fall turnips, mangolds, swedes and sugar beets successfully. Fall turnips give more chance to kill weeds in the spring because they can be planted later. They are also the most suitable for sheep feeding on the land where they are grown. Sheep will eat them up, tops and all, in the fall. For storing, however, they are of absolutely no use. Mangolds are more satisfactory for milking cows since they do not taint the butter no matter what time they are fed and they are equally suitable for either cows or hogs. My best success, however, has been with swedes. They are very hardy and will stand a lot of frost, are easily planted and grown, are suitable for any class of stock and will keep up to April or May at which time the stock needs roots most. They are particularly useful for young stock in the spring.

I found it best not to grow swedes too far from the place I wished to store them. I like to manure the land one year ahead, but good land well prepared does well without manure. It should be plowed eight or nine inches deep early in the fall and then a cultivating after it has lain for a time. Do not cultivate when wet or it will spoil your job. If left rough in the fall it should be harrowed early in the spring both ways to kill weeds, in fact as soon as dry enough, if not before. I don't like deep cultivation in the spring, but the early harrowing gets some weeds and starts the others to grow. If the light harrowing does not remove the weeds, I use a cultivator or disc harrow. The whole secret in growing roots is to get a deep, well worked mould to hold moisture while the roots get a start, to kill the small weeds and save time and labor as much as possible. The land should be made firm while dry with harrows and packer because small seeds like turnips should not be sown in deep dry dust.

From May 24 to June 1 is a good time to plant. I put them in on the flat with the grain drill and a seeder adjustment, four or five pounds to the acre. About two feet six inches apart between rows is a good width. I stop up such holes in the drill as are not required and run the drill very light, just deep enough to reach the moisture, and then pack or harrow lengthwise of the drills and not crosswise. If they come up good and thick they can be harrowed again when you can see the rows well up, but if they are thin it is best to hand hoe just one stroke on each side of the drill. Later when they get a fair size they can be thinned out to about twelve inches apart by leaving about one single root or one or two if it saves pulling by hand. Turnips are the reverse to potatoes. They should have the earth pulled away from them. The most important thing is to kill small weeds in the spring before planting. It is most easily done at that time. I don't think it is much more work than in growing corn, but the land must be prepared well ahead. Turnips will grow without much more cultivation after they are once hoed and thinned out to one single root in a place.

Storing and Feeding

Take up turnips about October 20 so as to get them stored in October. I usually store swedes in the stock barn. They will stand a certain amount of frost. Mangolds should be lifted two weeks sooner than swedes, but they will not stand the frost like the turnips before lifting. They should be well covered with their own tops and lifted in time. They do not stand being knocked about and should be kept free from frost after being pulled. Fall turnips are not worth storing, but are good for sheep. The seed is cheap and it could be planted in the summer-fallow as late as July 1 if there is plenty of moisture in the ground. They make good feed that way for cattle also. It is hard to tell just what it costs to grow turnips, but I do not consider they cost but very little more than corn. I grow both side by side and also potatoes. They are certainly all three first class cleaning crops and there is good profit in the first two in particular for stock. The land is just right for sowing wheat the next year. Corn and root land often grows better and cleaner wheat than summer-fallow.

Men who have never fed roots cannot realize their

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; growing and marketing potatoes; taking care of machinery; work saved by the gas engine; producing eggs in winter; feeding dairy cows or any other of a dozen subjects. The only requisite of such contributions is that they be from practical experience.

value for stock. There is no other feed to my mind can take their place for either cattle or sheep. I feed them to my milking cows and even the swedes do not taint the butter if they are fed just after milking and after the milk has been taken out of the stable. There is nothing better for fattening steers. A few once or twice a day will make any class of feeding stock thrifty, particularly if chop is not too plentiful. Even for working horses, a few in the winter time is good. For feeding to pigs they are best pulped and put into tubs or tanks with just water enough to cover them. When left for a few days this way they will become quite soft and when mixed with chop or swill hogs will eat them much more readily than if fed whole or even freshly pulped. Mangolds can better be fed without pulping than turnips.

This year I had ten good wagon loads to the acre and I have had them frequently go fifteen without being a bumper crop at all. I consider them more valuable amongst a mixed stock of cattle, sheep and hogs than corn. I fed twenty-two large weaned calves and yearlings for two weeks with swede tops from a crop of three acres. They much improved with this feed and nothing else this fall. Just a few swede tops will greatly improve weaned lambs or grown sheep in the fall and sheep do mighty well when simply turned in on the land where they have been grown.—E. B., Man.

RESULTS OF LAMB FEEDING

The large percentage of Canadian lambs are marketed in the fall direct from the pastures. The selling of the most of our Canadian lambs during the fall months practically always causes a slump in price, due largely to lack of finish and lack of uniformity in them. Lambs not required for immediate consumption are held in cold storage to the profit of the wholesaler, usually at an increase of \$1.00 to \$3.00 per hundred pounds between the months of November and April.

Many farmers with abundance of roughage could well afford to finish from one to three carloads of lambs during the winter months, thereby making top market prices on the farm produce and a good margin of profit in addition.

In the six years' work of the Dominion Experimental Farm system, the profits on the winter finishing of lambs have ranged from 25 cents per head to \$2.10 per head over the cost of feed. In other words, the experimental farms and stations have purchased unfinished lambs on the open market or from drovers, and, after charging good prices for marketable farm

feeds and cost prices for other roughages, have made from 3 to 33 per cent. on the investment in the lambs, labor not included. Even allowing a fair margin for labor, this is as profitable a line of feeding work as can be carried on and shows a return on investment greater than is usual in the finishing of steers or shoats.

Usually the well-bred lamb showing plenty of constitution and thrift and weighing from 60 to 80 pounds is the best stocker lamb to put into winter quarters. Lambs weighing from 80 to 100 pounds, if thin, may be profitably put in the feed lot for a short finish and if good fall pastures are available this may be as profitable a line of work as any. The finished lamb weighing from 80 to 110 pounds should never be purchased for feeding purposes. The time when greatest profits can be made in purchasing lambs is usually between the months of August and November. However, the condition of the pastures and of the lambs themselves as well as the markets will regulate the time for purchase. The proper time to sell the lambs is when they are finished, whether this be November or April or any intervening month. This applies also to the selling of lambs off grass. Finished lambs will make small gains at a very high cost per pound, which cost will usually be far in excess of the market price at that season. In addition to this the markets are demanding a well-finished lamb, not overdone, and ranging from 85 to 105 pounds live weight, depending upon the breed and season of the year. This, of course, does not apply to the young lamb trade of the spring and early summer.

The following table shows the average profits over the cost of feed in the feeding of lambs on the experimental farms throughout Canada during the past six years:—

AVERAGE PROFITS IN WINTER LAMB FEEDING

Experimental Farm at	No. of Years	Weight of Lambs when put in Feed Lot, Lbs.	Buying Price per cwt.	Selling Price per cwt.	Spread between Buying and Selling Prices	Profit over Feed, per Lamb
Ottawa, Ont.	5	99	\$6.65	\$9.25	\$1.00	\$1.28
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	4	83	4.65	6.25	1.00	.70
Neppan, N.S.	4	84	5.80	7.52	1.03	.74
Lennoxville, Que.	5	90	5.00	6.00	1.00	1.53
Indian Head, Sask.	3	70	5.00	6.00	1.00	.34
Lethbridge, Alta.	3	60	5.00	7.07	1.01	1.23
Average	3	79	5.79	7.50	1.71	1.05

*Most of the lambs at this station finished on pasture.

This shows an average profit over feed in the feeding of many carloads of lambs of \$1.05 per lamb when the spread between buying and selling prices is approximately \$1.70. Since the spread between buying and selling prices has exceeded this amount during the past two years and promises a still further rise during the next two years, one is safe in anticipating a reasonable profit in lamb finishing, in spite of the very high price of lambs at the present time. If this applies to the purchasing of stocker lambs for winter feeding, it should apply more so to the farmer or shepherd with lambs of his own in an unfinished condition.

Feeds for Winter Finishing

A large number of feeds have been tried in this work and these may be briefly treated under the four headings—dry roughages, succulent roughages, grains and mill feeds.

Of the dry roughages, alfalfa hay is an easy leader, closely followed, however, by fine clover hays and fine mixed hays. Alfalfa hay alone or with meal is less profitable than when succulent roughages, such as roots (turnips and mangolds) or green oat sheaves, are also fed. What applies to the rich alfalfa hay also holds true with clover hays. Good quality clover hay is worth from 10 to 50 per cent. more in lamb feeding than timothy or similar grass hays. It was found also that good quality timothy hay plus mangolds gave from 15 to 20 per cent. more profitable gains than clover hay alone. A hay made from peas and oats, well cured, will produce satisfactory gains, but at about 10 per cent. less profit than alfalfa or clover or a mixture of these with oat sheaves. Coarse hays commonly found in marsh lands are about 50 per cent. less valuable in lamb finishing than good quality

Continued on Page 20



Pigs Feeding on Swedes in Alberta. They are very valuable in carrying pigs or any class of livestock over winter, particularly in the Spring when Feeds become Dry and Turtles

What the Country Church Needs

RURAL CHURCH

"What kind of a country church is needed in Western Canada, and what can the country church do toward building up a higher and nobler type of citizenship?"

1.—The needed rural church must be spiritual. It must set high standards for personal spiritual life and individual moral conduct. These standards must be positive as well as negative. One shows less Christian spirit by doing no evil than by doing good, especially by joining with others for the all-round uplift of the community. This is the work for which the needed rural church will enlist its members.

2.—The needed rural church has a world ideal and a community ideal. It sees the whole world, first and especially the rural parts, bathed in even-handed justice, harmonious peace and satisfactory happiness, and bends all her efforts to realize the ideal.

3.—The needed rural church has a ministry that live in the country with their people. They study the country's needs and do what they can to have them supplied. They speak the language of the country, and their illustrations have the "smell of the field which the Lord hath blessed." Their sermons are frequently brought back to the mind of the hearers by the things which they see. Their education specially fits them for their task.

4.—The needed rural church is a uniting one. Nearly everything tends to divide the country people. They need a uniting force. Most churches cultivate denominational loyalty by emphasizing the things in which they are peculiar. Such churches tend to further divide the people. The needed rural church will emphasize the Gospel of Salvation to Christlike



The church of the open country. There is little attractive about it and it is not put in nearly as many ways as it might be. This one is out of use now. Why?

service and Christlike character and make nothing else important.

5.—The needed rural church will inspire to and lead the way in all needed community efforts. As self-help is best, it may organize a social survey that the community may see its needs and adopt an appropriate program. It will help to organize the community in any and every way for its benefit, but especially to study its own needs. For this there must be frequent meetings to discuss community improvement and the needs of the country in general. Most of the people leave all their political thinking to their political party, just as some leave their thinking on religious matters to their church and do just as they are bidden. It is ever the effort of a faithful church to have the people do their own thinking. Yet the church cannot take either side in politics, not only because neither party might do her credit, but also because she would thereby lose her influence with the other side. But the church that is needed will encourage the discussion of political issues where no professional politician is present, so that the people may learn the facts and vote freely and intelligently.—W. J. Conoly.

THEY HAVE PRACTICAL CHURCH UNION

This opportunity to put forward some thoughts re the claim that people do not go to church as much as in days gone by should not be lost. One reason is that the rural churches do not live up to Christ's teaching. Whereas he rebuked his disciples when they asked him to restrain others from preaching in a different way to Christ, it is and has been in the past a policy on the part of the rural church, and one denomination is as guilty as the other, to see how many they could get to attend their particular church, no matter what other church they deprived. In places where one denomination predominates it is not uncommon for the people in that church to believe they have the right to impose their religious views on all the community, absolutely regardless of other people's thoughts. But the time has passed, I hope, when the masses are to be dictated to on the question as to which denomination is right. We must all recognize the fact that every individual in a community has a perfect right to his particular views on religion and to work out his salvation as he sees fit. For a person or a denomination to force their views, or their church

On this page are three letters giving the opinion of some of our readers as to how the true mission of the rural church can best be fulfilled. This is a critical time in the evolution of the country church and all who can contribute something of value to its evolution along right lines will be doing a real service. We want more letters and we want them practical, the results of your own observations and experiences. We don't want dissertations on creed or doctrine but practical ways and means by which the rural church can help mankind to live up to the ideals taught by Christ.

and minister, on a community because they happen to be in the position to do so, brings up the old question that "might is right," one of the very things Canadian boys in Flanders are evidencing their disbelief in at the sacrifice of their lives. The Western Canadian people will not willingly be stamped into another church against their will, and so they stay away.

Western Canada is thinly settled and the church is very often quite too far away for some to go. A mother with two or three small children finds it quite a task to keep her little ones cool in summer and warm enough in winter for a long drive. Then as help is hard to get in the West she oft times feels more in need of a quiet rest when Sunday comes and is hardly in the mood for further effort. In a very great number of cases it would also mean going to a church where the people were not in sympathy with her particular denomination and in most cases the husband stays home with his wife and family. Who shall say he is not right in doing so? The result is they gradually give up going to church and that is very easy to do.

Does our present rural church promote unity in the rural community? I do not think so. More parties and more splits are directly due to the rural church than thru any other one cause I know of, consequently quite a number of people just stay away from church to keep out of trouble. This all goes to show that there is not a very Christlike spirit working in our rural communities. In far too many cases two or three denominations are trying to establish their church in a community where there is only room for one (the overlapping committee try to prevent this, but they cannot stop the people where mean tricks are employed to bring their object about). Hence we see two or three stagnant, dying or dead churches and that has a tendency to cheapen the church where one good live church would quicken all the community and be a real community social centre. These are some of the reasons why people do not go to church.

Liberty of Thought Essential

What kind of a country church is needed in Western Canada. It is very difficult for any one person to point out a certain type of church and say that is the church for the rural West, because liberty of thought must be kept first. Where a community has six or seven different denominations residing in it and each thinks that particular denomination is just a little the best, then liberty of thought comes to be the vital point on which all church questions for that community must be settled, if it is to be done to the satisfaction of all who reside there or who take any interest in their community. For a body of men of any denomination, no matter how clever, to get together in say Toronto and pass resolutions dealing with questions that are of vital interest to John Farmer of a different denomination somewhere in Saskatchewan and to try to get John Farmer to comply with them even against his wish, is trying to put the clock of religion back about two hundred years. Such a policy will not work for very long in any rural community and so we must approach the rural church problem from another angle.

There are so many rocks in the way it will need a man with Solomon's wisdom to steer past them all and bring the ship of rural churchdom to the best port. I think the best system that has been tried up to now (I do not say it is the only one) is that which three churches are trying to put into practice at present. Union between Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches would to a great extent solve the Western rural church problem. It should only be a short step for other denominations to join such a union, particularly if in the basis of such union the thought of a large degree of liberty be kept well in front. If the question were left to the young of this generation I do not think it would take very long to bring it about. The fact that older people, set in their denominational observances of nearly a lifetime, are hard to move, however, must be considered and rightly so. But the young people's movements of today, International Sunday School Federation, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., etc., are all helping to break down the barriers of denominationalism for the coming generation, and I expect a time will come, tho I may not live to see it, when the people will have one rural church that will meet the needs of all the residents both socially and morally. They will then be inclined to indulge in a smile at the efforts put forth today to

keep up the old straight, proud, "my church," "split up community" rural system.

An Experiment in Union

Right here in this rural community we are trying to get away from the old "draw your coat tight about you" denomination, and have formed what is termed a union church. I believe the supporters of this church are honestly trying not to interfere in the particular belief that other people had in their home churches. We have six or seven different denominations represented and since we all recognize that a church for each is out of the question and that each one has an equal right to claim his own, we all join hands and approach our Maker thru one common channel where each one feels he is not an outsider. Our pastor can and does meet the spiritual needs of our community, composed of six or seven different denominations, by preaching the essential—the Gospel of Christ—and each member tries to realize that he or she is in duty bound to sacrifice his or her little non-essential denominational ceremonies so that the sharp points of it won't hurt his or her pew neighbors. Even from the peurile business point of view it is only reasonable. Does it work? It does. What would prevent it? "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you" will pay great dividends applied in our rural church communities.

From co-operation as farmers in Grain Growers' Associations, co-operative elevators, creameries, etc., it is only a small step to co-operative rural churches and social centres. But what a long time it takes to get some rural communities to go the first step and



There is little material difference in the various rural churches as far as preaching or educational work. The people attending them are practically alike. Why not more co-operation, more development of true community spirit?

co-operate to protect each other in their business life. Each one waits for the other to move and when he does move the question arises, "I wonder what he is going to get out of it?" But still it's an ill wind that does not blow somebody good, and if the rural communities did wake up, did co-operate in their business, did watch the making of the laws they have to abide by, did co-operate in rural church work, social reforms, etc., it would at once put hundreds of men who up to the present have lived on the fat of the land at the expense of our rural communities out of a job and they would have to work for a living. So if you think that all these non-producers are necessary to the well being of your rural community, just keep your nose on the grindstone of individualism in your community. Don't join the Grain Growers, the debating club, the church, the social reform centre and your rural community will poke along at a deadening pace till the end of time. "As a man soweth, so shall he also reap."—T. H. Scoffin, Fiske, Sask.

THE CHURCH SHOULD BROADEN OUT

When our country church is a failure it is often caused by teaching reformation without rather than transformation within. An unregenerate membership identical in character with the outside world has no true mission or message for it. The next reason for failure is the rural church's general neglect of sound and scriptural principles of co-operation and mutual development in the common service. Instead of being a great family where all are enlisted and actively employed in witnessing for and living the truth, the church is a preserve where a few professionals exercise a monopoly that denies a man's inherent right to discussion and reply, with the results one might expect.

Another harmful thing is that instead of dwelling on the possibilities of redeemed humanity, preachers talk about "The trivial round, the common task, that furnish all we ought to ask," etc., etc. The present war shows how our men respond to the call to face death and danger for duty and the right. Our people take little interest in playing a mute, inglorious subordinate part; they need to be fired with a passion for noble, Godly, fully-rounded lives.

The ordinary community is happy if it possesses enough Christian workers to carry on one set of church

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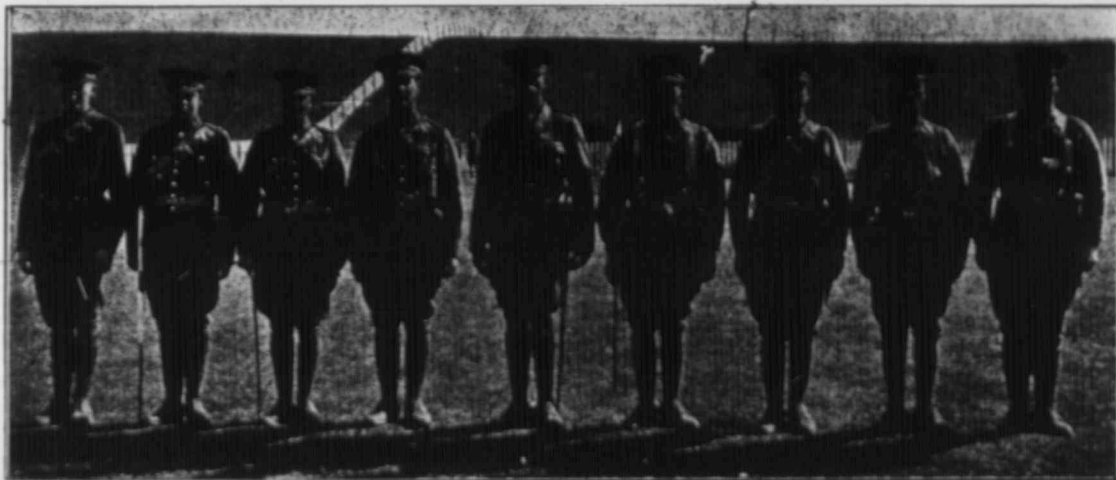
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A part of Fishburne's contribution to "A" Squadron, 13th Mounted Rifles, now in France. This country district, near Plover Creek, Alta., has sent a dozen men. Reading from left to right:



Corp. J. Frankish,
Herb. Jenkins, Corp.
W. Cresser, Sergt. C.
H. Harvey, Capt. H.
E. McLeiland, Sergt.
S. McLeiland, Corp. T.
Marshall, Major H.
H. Jenkins, V.S., G.
Marshall.



With the British forces in the near East. Landing a batch of British troops at Salsolka.



SIR ROBERT AND LADY BORDEN
The Premier is at present touring Western Canada in the interests of National Service



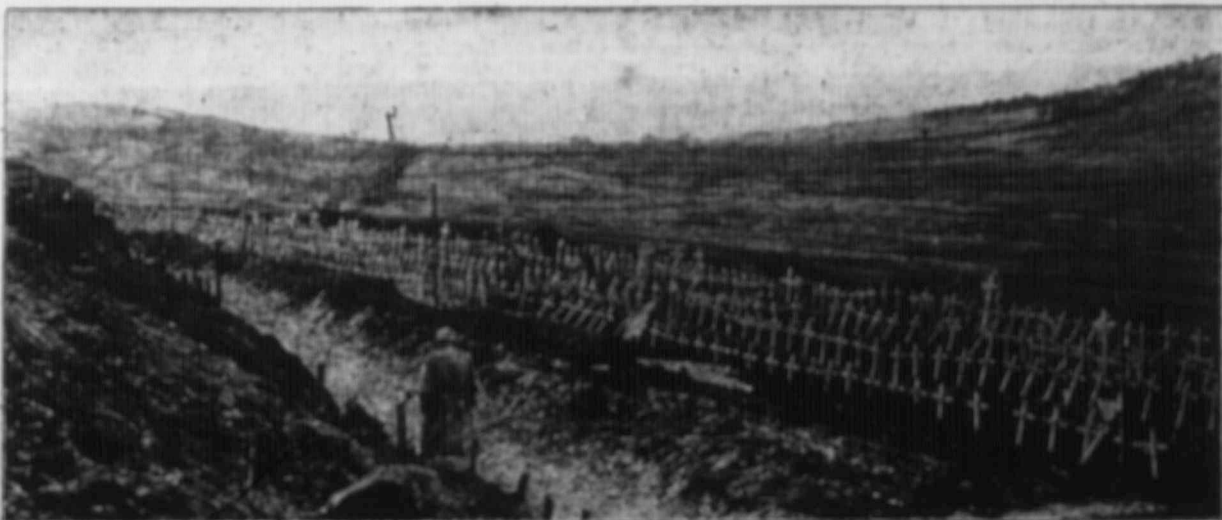
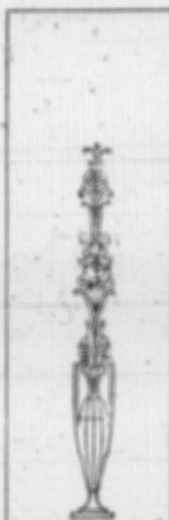
A French Cartoon Showing the Central Powers in the Grip of the Allies



Welsh Guards in a Reserve Trench at Gallipoli



Boxing up Shells for the British Guns on the Western Front



THE BATTLE FIELD CEMETERY AT VERDUN
In front of this, the routing place of countless French heroes, flows a stream nicknamed "Le Ruisseau Rouge" (The Red Creek), because it has been the scene of many bloody conflicts

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

OUT OF THE NORTH

Smooth snow-spume thru the thick pines drifting,
Why do men name thee symbol of death?
Rather rest of the heaven's own gifting,
Waft in the west wind, sleepily sifting,
Swirling in eddy of cloud, light-lifting,
Hither and thither, drifting and sifting,
Rest to the tired Earth, peace in thy breath!

Strong art thou, of the North strength-keeper,
Guarding all with thy shield of white;
Cloaking and covering, deeper and deeper,
Tendril of tenderest vine-root and creeper,
Softly and silently, deeper and deeper,
Till birds are silent and Earth is sleeping
Sure in the calm of thy careful keeping;
And wine-dark waves, all weary with weeping,
Sing the slumbering song of night.

Pure snow-plumes of the west wind's drifting,
Falling afresh from the gray cloud-rifting,
Rest is thy portion—peace is thy might!

By H. J. O'Brien, in *The Mother's Magazine*.

HUMANITY AND BUSINESS

It speaks eloquently of the new trend of the times that one of the leading life insurance companies had a booth at the recent social welfare congress from which it distributed beautifully printed and elaborately illustrated booklets telling how to prevent disease; in other words, how to keep well and live long. Obviously it is to the interest of this life insurance company that its policy holders should take care of their health and extend, as far as possible, their stay in this world, but it is in the interest of humanity also. The only person who stands to lose is the undertaker. Gradually, bit by bit, it is being recognized by business that whatever is good for humanity is good for it.

It was pointed out last week that business is finding that the adaptation of a man's work to his peculiar abilities is more economical than to discharge him from the employ of the company altogether, and engage a new person to take his place.

It has also been discovered recently that the uncertainty of being able to hold one's position, which used to be considered one of the greatest incentives to effective work, is a positive detriment to it. So definitely has this principle been accepted by some of the big employers of labor that they have an arrangement making it impossible for a man to be discharged except by one of the three highest executives in the company. They find that with anxiety as to the future removed the employees are able to settle down and give a loyal and disinterested service which was impossible when their minds were distracted by the fear of losing their positions.

Big business has been, of recent years, one of the greatest enemies of the liquor traffic by showing a rapidly growing preference for the services of total abstainers. In the matter of shorter hours business itself has often taken the initiative and always with profit to the employer. It was said some time ago that Henry Ford intended to introduce a minimum wage of six dollars a day (it is now five) and a six hour working day. Whether or not Henry Ford begins this practice, many of this generation will live to see a five or six hour working day the rule rather than the exception, and again with profit to the employer. Our technical schools have already demonstrated that those who pursue the usual subjects for half a day and work with their hands for half a day surpass in book scholarship those who spend the whole day upon the regular school subjects.

So it seems that temperance, freedom from fear of unemployment, short hours of labor and a living wage are all good business. To these will be added decade by decade all the things that make for the welfare and happiness of mankind.

CHARITIES AND TAXATION

The vexed question of a direct tax to cover all the necessary charities instead of the everlasting bazaar, jag day and silver tea came up for discussion inevitably at the social welfare congress and as usual met with opposition. But, sooner or later, this question will have to be faced in this country. By the time this war is over people will be so sick of giving that only cases of the greatest extremity will extract money from their pockets and then under protest.

Voluntary giving has always been attended by numerous evils, the greatest of all being its inefficiency. Help has been given to those who were not in need of assistance, while deserving cases have suffered without relief, because no kind-hearted person happened to take an interest in them. It is also a wasteful system. Much of the voluntary charity is badly managed, by

people without business experience. The time of thousands of women is spent, in the case of tag days, in producing something that is utterly useless. Anything involving such a waste of time and energy is economically unsound and will have to be relegated to the scrap heap of antiquated customs sooner or later. Why not sooner?

Paying for charity in a lump sum will bring home to people the cost of poverty, which ought to be prevented rather than poulticed, in any event.

A proper system of state managed relief should be run in conjunction with a comprehensive chain of employment bureaus with a registration of the unemployed and the reasons for their being out of work. An officer having what Kipling would describe as "infinite resource and sagacity" ought to be appointed to seek out those families whose bread-winner is unavoidably, thru accident or illness, laid aside and help them by finding temporary work for some other member of the family or with a loan from the government. This would be reaching out a practical helping hand to that great army of proud silent sufferers who, under the present voluntary system, are left to struggle thru periods of the most abject misery unassisted.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

BRITISH WOMEN FARM WORKERS

Like many other farming establishments in Great Britain, work on the Royal Estate at Sandringham



BRITISH WOMEN FARM WORKERS

is being taken over by women in order to release men for the army. The King's cattle at Sandringham are now being well cared for by three London ladies, whose picture appears on this page and whose names are, reading from left to right, Miss Phyllis Holton, Miss Hilda Hobson and Miss Marjorie Maxfield. Anxious to perform some useful service for their country these ladies took up farming eight or ten months ago. Their work on the Royal farms is of an arduous nature. Commencing at 6 a.m. they do not finish until dark each day, Sundays included. The cattle and their housings are models of cleanliness and the King, during a recent visit to Sandringham, took the opportunity of personally congratulating the ladies on their services.

RESOLUTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

Dear Miss Beynon:—The enclosed resolutions were passed unanimously by the Craigmyle U.F.W.A. and will be considered at the convention in Edmonton next February; but we would like to have if possible the endorsement of all the farmers' organizations thruout the Dominion.

The resolution re homesteading rights for women is self explanatory; but it may be interesting to some of your readers to know the standard for Canadian eggs, adopted by the third annual convention of the Canadian Produce Association, which is as follows:—
Specials—Eggs of uniform size weighing over twenty-four ounces to the dozen; absolutely clean, strong, sound in shell; air cell small, not over three-sixteenths of an inch in depth; white of egg to be firm, clear, yoke dimly visible, and free from blood clots.

Extras—Eggs of good size, weighing at least twenty-four ounces to the dozen; clean, sound in shell; air cell less than three-eighths of an inch in depth; white of egg firm and yoke slightly visible.

The other classes, namely, storage, cracked and dirties, need not be described here.

JEAN STEVENSON.

Craigmyle, Alta.

Whereas, since the outbreak of the European war, the export of poultry produce, especially eggs, from

Canada to the British market has so increased as to stimulate the industry in the Dominion. It is most desirable that this advantageous position in relation to the British market should be firmly maintained and improved following the conclusion of the war, and this is only possible by the improvement of the quality and the maintaining of regular and sufficient quantities to meet the demands of this market. It is the opinion of this meeting that this improvement in quality can only be assured by eggs and poultry being bought and sold on a quality basis, in conformity to set standards.

Be it resolved that the earnest attention of the Honorable, the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada be directed to this matter and that he be earnestly requested to secure the necessary legislation to enforce the buying and selling of eggs and poultry on the quality basis thruout the Dominion of Canada, and also the necessary machinery to enforce such legislation.

Inasmuch as the government annually spends vast sums of money fostering foreign immigration, eagerly conferring grants of the best farming land and the franchise upon the foreigners who come to Canada, while the Canadian woman, no matter how capable nor how loyal and patriotic she may be and who is taxed for the support of the government the same as the men, is not allowed either to vote or to homestead. Therefore be it resolved, that we ask the Dominion Parliament to first extend the franchise to women; second, that homesteading privileges be extended to women upon the same conditions as men.

THE BABY'S FURNITURE

Have a separate bureau or chest of drawers for the children's clothes. Do not have open shelves closed with a curtain. Sweeping days will make of this a dust-catcher.

Metal cribs or beds are more sanitary than wooden ones. Hair mattresses, rubber sheeting and washable blankets are necessities. A screen of washable scrim should protect the crib or bed from drafts.

An excellent modern nursery device is a cariole or coop on wheels—a bassinet, crib and carriage all in one, suitable for a baby of any age. It is a wooden frame on wheels, twenty-six inches wide, forty-two inches long and thirty inches deep, fitted with springs and a soft mattress. As it is screened on four sides, it is proof against flies, mosquitoes, insects and playful domestic animals. It can be moved from room to room or outdoors, and can be folded up.

Should you prefer a bassinet, be sure that it is unlined and undecorated. Dainty ribbons and ruffles collect dust. The bassinet can be of reed or wicker, with or without top and wheels. The Buster Brown basket is shaped rather like a market basket and is made of wicker.

A portable rubber bathtub with a faucet attached for water outlet is superior to a hard enamel tub, as it yields to the baby's body. Be sure to use the bath thermometer.

A baby basket is a necessary adjunct to have handy for the bath. Its contents should include a good-sized pin-cushion, with safety-pins of three sizes, a soap-box with Castile soap, baby's hair brush and fine comb, a pair of blunt-pointed scissors, fresh boric-acid solution, sterile gauze and cotton, wooden toothpicks, a tube of white vaseline, towels and an eider-down blanket.

A three-section clothes-dryer should be at hand for baby's dry, clean clothes.—From *The Delineator*.

LINCOLN AND THE MARBLES

A gentleman living in the city of Washington tells this story about Lincoln:—

"I was about ten years of age and given violently to the game of marbles. One cold March day my companions and I were playing on the sidewalk before my father's shop when I slipped on a piece of ice and fell, cutting my chin. The other boys seized as many of my marbles as they could and made off. Wild with anger I started after them, calling their names and threatening to annihilate them, and so on. Suddenly a hand on my collar stopped me, and a deep voice said:—

"We've got enough ill feeling going on in this country these days without you boys catching it." A big man swung me around and wiped my wounded chin, and then went on: "I saw what they did, son. Have you any agates left? Good! I'll put up three chiny-alloys and we'll see who'll win." He drew from his pocket three marbles. "I got them from my boy Tad," he explained, and then I knew who he was. There on the street I played marbles with the President for five minutes, and he let me win. Here are the marbles, a precious possession."

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NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

The convention will be held in the Presbyterian Church, 105th Street, just off Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, January 23, 24, 25, 26, 1917.

On January 23, the first day of the convention, the women's section will meet in the main auditorium with the men to receive the opening addresses and reports submitted by the various committees of the association of which they are a part.

Program (Subject to Change)

Tuesday morning, January 23.—At 8.30 a.m. the church will be open for the registration of delegates in the office. 10 a.m.—Official opening of the convention. Invocation. Addresses of welcome: His Honor Lieut-Governor Brett; Mayor of Edmonton; Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture.

Tuesday afternoon, 3 p.m.—Report on U.F.W.A. by Mrs. Parby. Address on behalf of the Military Branch, Y.M.C.A. Report of the board of directors. Resolution and discussion re rural hospital. Report of the secretary. Financial and auditor's report. Report of the legislative committee. Report of the livestock committee.

Tuesday evening, 8 p.m.—Informal reception at the University of Alberta. Wednesday, January 24, 9.30 a.m.—Report of the financial committee. Constitutional amendments. 11.30 a.m.—Business suspended for nominations for president. 12.30 p.m.—Adjournment.

Program of U.F.W.A. Tuesday, January 23.—Delegates will meet with the men in the morning and afternoon. In the evening will attend the reception at the University.

Alberta

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

10 a.m.—Greetings from local women's organizations. 10.30 a.m.—President's address. 11 a.m.—Address. 11.45 a.m.—Secretary's report. Wednesday afternoon, 2 p.m.—Directors' report. 3 p.m.—Address, T. E. Benson, "Co-operative Poultry Associations."

The Resolutions Following this paragraph is a summary of resolutions to be submitted to the convention. Your executive have decided to depart from the usual custom of printing and sending out to you all the resolutions in full, for a number of reasons, among which may be quoted the following: (1) Nearly one hundred resolutions have been sent in this year, or practically double the usual number.

The Central Office wishes you one and all a Merry Christmas and a Joyous and Prosperous New Year. We hope to see as many as possible at our Annual Convention in Edmonton, January 23, 24, 25, 26, 1917

them in full would run into hundreds of dollars. (3) A considerable number of them had much in common and composite resolutions drafted with proper care will undoubtedly meet the ideas of their authors.

The idea of sending out these resolutions is to give the unions a chance of considering them before the convention, and it is hardly likely that any union will be able to consider one hundred resolutions in the short time at their disposal, particularly if submitted in their original form.

The Revised Constitution Our constitution has been revised with a view to bringing it up to date. A large number of inquiries are received from time to time, particularly from new unions, asking for an interpretation of certain parts of the old constitution, and it is felt that the new constitution will eliminate a good deal of this uncertainty.

and some other new features of recent development or that are likely to develop in the near future.

Amendments to the Constitution 1.—Seven amendments to the constitution have been submitted by unions. Two are covered in the revised draft; two will be covered in the report of the finance committee; two ask for the election of our officers on the proportional representation system of voting.

Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company and The Grain Growers' Grain Company 2.—Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company and The Grain Growers' Grain Company. Two unions have submitted resolutions endorsing the principle of this movement.

Re C.N.R. Car Situation 3.—Three resolutions are to hand dealing with this situation. The central office is taking the matter up immediately in order to save time.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund 4.—Three unions have submitted resolutions condemning the present voluntary system of raising the Canadian Patriotic

Fund. The suggestions offered include taxation of land values, income tax and poll tax on all males over twenty-one years of age who are not property owners. Agricultural Credit 5.—Three resolutions have been submitted on the agricultural credit question. The directors will recommend the uniform plan for the three prairie provinces which has been worked out by the governments of these provinces in connection with representatives of the farmers' organizations.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company 6.—The directors will recommend a plan for the organization of a mutual fire insurance company in connection with our organization. Declaration of Principle 7.—Twelve resolutions have been submitted covering such principles as Free Trade, Nationalization of Railways, Direct Legislation, Proportional Representation, Abolition of the Patronage System, Abolition of Election Deposits, Competitive Examination for Civil Service and the Liquor Question, while two ask for a Farmers' Platform to which all candidates for political office will be pledged, and one asks for Independent Political Action.

The directors will draft a platform in accordance with the decision of the Canadian Council of Agriculture already given, embodying the principles laid down in the resolutions submitted, and will ask you to vote on same as a farmers' platform to which all candidates for political office will be asked to pledge themselves, irrespective of any party affiliation.

Speeches at Convention 8.—Two requests asking for more time for consideration of resolutions are to hand and the executive have endeavored

to meet the wishes of these unions in drawing up the program.

Rural Hospitals 9.—A basis for constructive work in regard to rural hospitals has already been forwarded you by our directors. A resolution will be introduced asking you to endorse this basis for future work.

Provincial Matters 10.—There are twenty-one resolutions dealing with provincial law of which the following are representative. (1) One advocates power under the Municipal Hail Insurance Act to assess at a higher rate in order to pay losses in full.

(2) Two unions advocate amendments to the Land Titles Act to remedy the existing injustice whereby a writ of execution against one party attaches against the property of all other individuals of the same name. (3) Asks an amendment to the Master and Servants' Act, claiming unsatisfactory conditions under the present law where a laborer fails to live up to his contract.

Resolutions Affecting Dominion Legislation 11.—There are twenty resolutions affecting Dominion legislation of which the following are representative: (1) Asks for more stringent regulations governing the sale of seed grain. (2) Asks for improved parcel post service in Canada which will give greater competition to the express companies and better service to the farmers.

Women's Resolutions The following resolutions have been sent in for submission to the convention by locals of the women's section first to be passed by the women's convention, and those adopted by that convention will then be passed on to the men's convention for their consideration.

The same remarks apply to these resolutions as apply to those of the men's unions, and a number of them are already covered: (1) Asks for the compulsory segregation of the feeble minded and mentally deficient. (2) Asks for rural medical inspection. (3) Asks for Dominion wide suffrage for women and that homesteads be thrown open to women on the same conditions as men.

BRANDON DISTRICT MEETING

The third annual convention of the Brandon District Grain Growers' Association will be held in the City Hall, Brandon, on Friday, December 22, at 2 o'clock. Each local association in the Brandon district is entitled to send delegates at the rate of one for every five paid-up members for 1916. A first-class program is being arranged. Particular emphasis will be laid on organization and each branch is requested to bring a report of their activities for the year 1916. Representatives from the Central Office in Winnipeg will be present to speak on several important subjects, and a number of the best workers in our district will lead in the discussion. We particularly urge that your local be well represented, and that you come and tell us of your methods, plans for the future, and difficulties, if any, encountered. Reduced rates may be had on all railroads. Return tickets for fare and one-third. Remember the date, December 22, at Brandon, and endeavor to make this our most successful district convention by sending a large delegation prepared to take part in the discussions.

D. C. MCKENZIE
Secretary Brandon District Grain
Growers' Association.

EMPIRE ASSOCIATION

The Empire branch of the Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting on December 5. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, H. Jackson; vice-president, G. Burgess; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Jackson. Of their 24 members for the present year 18 have paid in their dues for next year. At their meetings throughout the year they have had an average attendance of 11 at each meeting; this is a better showing than many of our branches can state. We hope to see a still larger membership for the coming year.

STRATHCLAIR ANNUAL MEETING

Secretary Fred Williamson reports their annual meeting as follows: The Strathclair Grain Growers' annual meeting was held on Saturday, December 9. The attendance was the largest yet and the enthusiasm shown made it the most satisfactory annual meeting we have ever held. Reports were given by the secretary and directors for the past year and by the delegates who had attended the Marquette District Convention at Shoal Lake. Officers were elected for next year, three ladies being added to the directorate. The meeting adjourned to assemble on Saturday, December 16, when the delegates to Brandon Convention will be appointed, a program for the winter arranged and "The Farmers' Platform" discussed.

MARQUETTE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Marquette District Grain Growers third annual convention was held in the Masonic hall, Shoal Lake, on Thursday, December 7, at 2 p.m., President C. S. Stevenson in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. On a roll call being taken the following associations were found to be represented: Hamiota, Empire, Arrow River, Lavinia, Newdale, Strathclair, Shoal Lake, King's School, Foxwarren, Binscarth, Vista, Angusville, Oakburn, Bethany, and Birtle. About 100 delegates were present. A resolution asking that Rural Telephones be reduced to \$18.00 per year was passed. Mr. Griffiths, of Binscarth, gave a fine address on the Place of Farmers in Public Business, followed by addresses by Messrs. Short, Dalgarno, Simpson, Henders and Malcolm, on the best methods of electing farmers to parliament, after which it was decided to endorse the platform and methods of the Canadian Council of Agriculture to attain this end. A resolution was passed opposing any action being taken in setting the prices of grain and other farm products as the cost of production is increasing as well. Frank Simpson gave an address on Public Abattoirs, but the question was held over until next meeting. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. Dalgarno (Newdale); vice-president, B. Griffiths (Binscarth); secretary, B. McLeod (Shoal Lake); directors, F. Simpson, of

Shoal Lake; and J. T. Davies, were nominated to be voted on at the Brandon convention. In response to an invitation from the council of Minnedosa Town it was decided to hold the next convention there, date to be set by the officials.

At the evening meeting R. C. Henders gave a rousing address on the work, aims and standing of the Grain Growers, showing that greater struggles than any yet encountered will have to be met, the greatest being the fight against the tariff and the substitution of direct for indirect taxation, favoring taxation of land values, income tax, and tax on corporations instead of the present system of raising revenue by duties on imports. He cited the fact that the stand taken for Free Trade by the Brandon Convention in their deliberations was in the opinion of Premier Asquith a valuable contribution to the cause of Free Trade in the old country, inasmuch as it gave them the view-point of the agriculturists in Western Canada along these lines. Rev.

Manitoba

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

SEED GRAIN RATES

A secretary of one of our local associations writes as follows: "I feel that this special seed grain rate should be a great help in Manitoba towards strengthening the membership of our branches, as it will mean the saving of thousands of dollars to those of us who were hard hit by rust and heat and hail. I find there are many farmers who do not know that we have the Central Association to thank for securing us this special seed grain rate."

SECRETARIES! TAKE NOTE

We wish to express our appreciation of the splendid work being done by a large number of our secretaries at local points. This work is seen in the returns now coming in and the enthusiastic manner in which some of them write concerning the interest felt in the different localities, concerning the magnitude and importance of our work. We are drawing near the close of another year. There are still quite a number of locals who have not sent in any re-

The Central Office wishes you one and all a Merry Christmas and a Joyous and Prosperous New Year. We hope to see a full representation of men and women delegates at our Annual Convention at Brandon, on January 10 to 12, 1917

Mr. Martin, of Strathclair, stated that his views were much the same as Mr. Henders, and he favored a system of taxation that would bring more land under cultivation, such as taxation of land values. After extending a vote of thanks to the speakers the meeting closed. (Contributed.)

ETHELBERT FARMERS MEET

A meeting of the farmers in the Ethelbert District was held on Monday, December 4, attended by 250 of the farmers living within a radius of fifteen miles surrounding Ethelbert. They organized and appointed their officers, and in the near future hope to have an elevator at that point. Altho speaking the Ruthenian language among themselves many of them are fair speakers in English. It is anticipated that they may have one of our largest branches at this point. They will be linked up with the Dauphin district work. Our best wishes are extended to this new branch.

LISGAR DISTRICT MEETINGS

District Director Wright and District Secretary Godkin send in the following announcement for meetings to be held in their territory:

Morden—Wednesday, December 20.
Thornhill—Thursday, December 21, afternoon.
Shadehand—Thursday, December 21, evening.
Darlingford—Friday, December 22.
Agar—Tuesday, December 26.
Crystal City—Wednesday, December 27.
Pilot Mound—Thursday, December 28.
Manitou—Friday, December 29.

The hour of holding the meeting to be fixed by the local secretary of each of these branches. Matters of very special interest will be up for discussion at these local meetings. Delegates to the Brandon Convention are to be appointed from each local. Let there be a special rally. Reports coming in from annual meetings are unusually encouraging and we are looking for a splendid closing up of our year's work.

ports or made returns of dues for 1916. We send out this intimation in the hope that it will be the means of calling attention to this fact, as our books in the Central Office will have to be closed not later than Saturday, December 30. This will necessitate that returns to appear in the financial statement for this year must be in the office prior to that date. Do not leave this matter over to the eleventh hour. Kindly get busy at once as it will relieve the pressure of work at Central Office by having reports in at the earliest possible date. We have only about one week to the Christmas holidays will be on. Let the Grain Growers of the Province endeavor to fix their program of work so that Convention week will be kept clear. We want to see the largest delegation at Brandon that has ever been at one of our Conventions. Matters that will be far reaching in their influence upon this Province will come under review and plans will be laid for active aggressive work. Get your resolutions ready as quickly as possible and send them up thru the regular constituted channels so that they will reach this office in time to give the Resolution Committee sufficient time to deal with them. The Convention Call and delegates' certificates are being mailed out to the local secretaries and will have reached some before this issue of the Guide appears. Should any secretary fail to receive supplies please notify this office at once.—R. C. H.

NEEPAWA DISTRICT CONVENTION

Neepawa District had the most successful convention in its history on December 7 in the town of Gladstone. While the attendance was not as fully representative as might have been desired the numbers were comparatively large and the program decidedly above the average. Hon. Dr. Armstrong's lucid address on rural credits was listened to with close attention and followed by interesting discussion. The frankness of the government in discussing with the people legislation proposed and in course of formulation evidently impressed the Grain Growers

favorably. Two brief practical addresses by J. W. Drysdale of Neepawa, were stimulating and helpful. The first dealt with school gardening and the second with the co-operation of rural and urban municipalities in the establishment and maintenance of rest rooms, to be utilized also as community centres. At the evening session Rev. A. C. Strachan, of Gladstone, gave a thoughtful and stimulating address on community organization. He was followed by John Kennedy, who spoke at length on Tariff and Free Trade, dealing with the glaring abuses of the tariff system and the principles and ideals of the recently organized Free Trade League. The reception accorded his remarks leaves no doubt as to where the majority of the Neepawa Grain Growers stand on the question. The high cost of living, the burden of the duties, especially upon implements of agriculture, the restricted market for farm produce and the indefensible tariff against the Mother Country have prepared them to give united and loyal support to the movement for relief from bondage.

The district provided itself with a brand new set of officials. A. J. M. Poole and S. Watson, two of the most aggressive of the younger members of the association, were elected president and vice-president respectively. J. H. Wright, of Wellwood, who has proved his worth in the local association, was made secretary-treasurer, and William Milne, the efficient president of the Keyes branch, was nominated as district representative. The district has done good work in the past, and with a staff of young and energetic men such as now hold office there is every reason to look forward to complete effectiveness and more perfect organization in the future. There may be a local association here and there in the district which is a little drowsy, but the movement is not dead by any means in the district, and there is good reason to expect a marked revival before many months have gone by. Local secretaries should take notice that district dues are payable as soon after their annual meetings as possible to the newly-elected secretary, J. H. Wright, at Wellwood.—W. R. W.

LAVINIA ANNUAL MEETING

The fourth annual meeting of the Lavinia local Grain Growers' Association, was held in their offices on December 8 at 1 p.m., President G. Smith in the chair. A splendid representation of the members were present. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. There being no further discussion the president called on the delegates who attended the District Convention held at Shoal Lake, on December 7. J. T. Arthur gave a splendid outline of the proceedings of the meeting, touching on the high cost of living, and the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Ed. W. McConnell spoke on reducing the rural telephone to \$18, a copy of same to be sent to the resolution committee at Brandon convention. There was a splendid discussion by the members on the platform outlined by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. After each and all of the planks had been fully taken separately, the president put the motion, and the meeting decided that they were in favor of same. The meeting adjourned for five minutes to give the members a chance to renew their membership fees. With business once more resumed the auditors for the general secretary reported a very satisfactory business for the year ending. The books showed a cash balance of \$116.02. J. W. Stewart, co-operative secretary for the last two years was urged to continue as same, but owing to pressure of business he declined and John Foxton, general secretary, accepted the position. Will Chappel will act as general secretary for the ensuing year. The delegates to the Brandon Convention were next appointed. The following are the executive for the ensuing year: R. W. Cochran, A. Skinner, W. Matheson, Arthur Kerr, Fred Wyatt, H. Thompson. In the near future a gathering of the local members and their wives will meet and it is fully expected that President Henders will address the meeting.

ED. W. MCCONNELL

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.

CONQUEST DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Annual Convention of District 16, took place at Conquest on December 5 and 6, and was on the whole, a considerable success. While the attendance of delegates was rather small there was a good number of visitors present. As a result of appeals on behalf of the life membership scheme ten fully paid life members were secured. R. T. Sibbald was appointed secretary of the convention and Messrs. Jones, Stewart and Mann were elected to constitute the resolution committee.

The convention then resolved itself into a kind of experience meeting, many of the delegates giving particulars of their membership and their efforts in regard to organization and trading. W. T. Hall, the district director, then addressed the delegates. He said there were 83 Locals in District 16, and that the co-operative work had increased from \$40,000 to \$80,000. The question of the warehousing of groceries by the central was held in abeyance at present, an arrangement having been entered into with a wholesale firm. He concluded with an appeal on behalf of the fighting fund. A general discussion followed on the question of dealing with the central.

Evening Session

Mr. Hall addressed the evening meeting on organization and co-operation, and made a strong plea for life membership with the result already stated. Mrs. Thompson, district director of the women's section, then addressed the delegates on the work of the Women Grain Growers, in which she made reference to the question of Municipal Hospitals, and also paid a tribute to the dent. A. G. Hawkes, vice-president of the Association gave an address in which he made reference to pre-grain Growers' Association days. He also referred to the elevator monopoly, and stated that the Grain Growers were to appear before the railway commission on December 11, to protect themselves against increased demurrage on cars being loaded. If demurrage was increased they were going to demand that it be reciprocal, and that the railway companies should pay a similar demurrage to the farmers on cars loaded and not taken out. The Co-operative Elevator Company were refused a line of credit because they were opening a commission Department in Winnipeg. They were conflicting with other interests. Referring to the trading department of the Association he said they organized originally to get a fair price for what they had to sell, they were now trying to get a fair deal on what they had to buy. He then referred to the sacrifice made by Mr. Dunning in going into politics. Mr. Hawkes gave some instances of how protection worked out. For 600 boxes of apples from Vernon, B.C., which were sold for \$990, the producer received \$90; cherries sold in Winnipeg at 40 cents per box netted the producer only 7 cents per box. He concluded by advocating that mortgages might be paid off after two years by paying a bonus of three months' interest and previous to that by paying a bonus of six months' interest.

Second Day—Resolutions

The Convention again assembled at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, December 6. The Resolution Committee having concluded its labors, the Convention immediately proceeded to discuss the resolutions following, all of which were carried:

1. Resolved that we the Grain Growers of District 16 in convention assembled place ourselves on record as being opposed to unnecessary Sunday labor such as seeding, cutting, threshing operations, etc., and that our Central use its efforts to have the Sabbath day laws strictly enforced.

2. Resolved: that non-ratepaying women living on homesteads, with their husbands and being co-partners by virtue of the dower law should have the right to vote in municipal and school elections.

3. Whereas a rate of 1 mill has been levied on all farm lands for patriotic purposes and whereas the Grand Secretary of the patriotic fund is sending out letters asking for funds on account of only a portion of this money being used for patriotic purposes; It is resolved that our Central investigate and

have the money placed where it was intended.

4. Resolved that we are in favor of paying out claims for Municipal Hail Insurance on a pro rata basis to capital on hand.

5. Resolved that we re-affirm our position as being opposed to any language other than the English language being taught in our lower grade-public schools.

6. Resolved: That as Macrorie and vicinity has no medical aid within 20 miles the Outlook doctor and hospital cannot answer to our needs, as the way is long, making trips very expensive; also the river is often impassable causing much inconvenience and suffering to some. We know our need of the available service of a Cottage Hospital in Macrorie with an experienced doctor in charge of same, hence we solicit the co-operation of all Grain Growers in our vicinity in the establishing of this hospital at as early a date as possible.

7. Resolved: That whereas one can see at nearly every cross roads corner four large square holes or pits obscured by a rank growth of weeds and grass so that they are real traps to the traveller, and cause much inconvenience and many mishaps to same, we, as a section of the Grain Growers of Macrorie, earnestly urge upon all the body to take necessary measures to bring this matter before proper authorities with request

just a beginner, last year being my first crop, and it sometimes keeps one busy to make ends meet on the start."

So runs a message just received at the Central Office. There is no need for comment, for "Actions speak louder than words."

Here is another example which shows the same splendid spirit.

"I have signed one of those Patriotic Acre forms, but have not been able to meet this promise, as I am a new farmer in Canada. But I will not forget my promise. As soon as I am able I will fulfil it, and more too."

New farmers! What this means there is no need to tell to the members of this association, for one and all have passed thru this period of stress, and privation, and struggle. Yet these are prepared to make a willing sacrifice for the cause of justice and freedom. Several thousands of our members have the satisfaction of knowing they had a share in the great train-load of flour which left Moose Jaw in August last. More than two thousand forms are still unredeemed, and the call for help grows more and more insistent with every passing day. If you have not redeemed your promise, will you do so now?—S.W.Y.

EVERY MEMBER A LIFE MEMBER

Are you a Life Member? If not, why not? One thing we are sure of; as a member of our association you want to see the association prosper, and it can

The Central Office wishes you one and all a Merry Christmas and a Joyous and Prosperous New Year. We hope to see as many of you as possible at our Annual Convention at Moose Jaw in February next.

or demand that these pit-falls be safeguarded for the public at an early date or before the coming of another season.

8. That whereas at present fully qualified medical men and veterinarians coming from other countries are compelled to pass or conform to certain regulations of the Province, be it therefore resolved that this convention go on record as being opposed to such regulations and affirm their demand that any such fully qualified man coming into this western country be permitted to practice.

The resolutions having been disposed of it was decided to hold next year's Convention at Rosetown, about December 5 or 7, after which W. T. Hall was re-elected as District Director, with Edwin Jones of Cleland Association as an alternative. On the suggestion of Mr. Hawkes, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Provincial Legislature to pass legislation next session to provide for Rural Credit. The following were then appointed district organizers:—Messrs. Buckingham, Stewart, McGuire, Whatley and Moston. The Convention gave a standing and unanimous vote in favor of Free Trade with the Mother Country on terms previously proposed. Resolutions were also passed in favor of Reciprocity with the United States, and Direct Legislation, and the meeting further refused to support any candidate who would not embody these in his platform. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Hawkes for attending the Convention, to the chairman, and to the people of Conquest for entertaining the visitors. The Convention was then brought to a close with the National Anthem.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

"I am enclosing the sum of ten dollars for my Patriotic Acre contribution. I am sorry I am so late in sending it in and also that it is not larger; but I am

prosper only if our members provide the ammunition, in the form of capital, with which to carry on the great drive. We want to see "Every Member a Life Member," and it is in your power to add one to the number. To the extent that you provide the association with capital, to that extent will prosperity attend our efforts to carry the farmers' own cause to success. Twelve dollars (\$12.00) will make you a member for life, and help at the same time to destroy the earthworks of those who oppose our progress. The "Great Drive" is now on; Get in and "Do your Bit." S.W.Y.

RE HAIL LOSSES

Central Secretary: As you are on the committee for trying to settle the hail damage I thought I would like to write you a few thoughts on the subject. In the first place I was totally halled out and also lost heavily on field roots and potatoes. The following points I don't think have been given enough consideration in any reports I have read of the hail meetings.

1. A good many of the men who are kicking about the failure of the scheme would not have had any insurance at all except for the municipal scheme.

2. Any scheme for borrowing money to pay losses in full ought also to take into account the men who lost their crops by rust. Lots of fields where I helped to thresh, after the threshing bill was paid did not have enough to pay for the seed let alone cost of twine and harvesting operations and again lots of fields were not cut. Now I for one would not want to tax those men to help to pay my loss by hail and not help them to pay theirs. Their loss was just as unpreventable as mine and in many cases the better tilled fields suffered most.

3. The scheme has not failed because

it was well known the commission could only pay out funds collected and if before this year the commission had tried to raise the rate what a storm of criticism would have arisen!

4. In former years when any private company failed to pay in full there was no outcry to tax people who had paid premiums in that company, so that all claims could be paid. Everyone who has suffered loss will get more out of the commission than they paid in.

5. There is no certainty that next year will not be as bad in hail losses as this year, and if you borrow for one year you must be prepared to borrow for all bad years.

6. I think that if instead of trying to borrow money to pay the hail losses all the thought and work was given to the getting of long term low interest rate of money for farmers it would be better spent and that would help all sufferers either from hail, rust, drought or frost.

I think the commission should pay out what they can and then close the account for this year. The only thing I blame them for is for not letting the farmers know the fine state of affairs as soon as they knew they could not pay in full. Then get the act amended on lines you have suggested, a flat rate of 4 cents per acre as at present and then so much per acre on crop land, any farmer having the right to keep his land out of the scheme but forfeiting all claims on the commission, and after a good surplus is collected the rate could be lessened, but commission only to pay out pro rata as at present if losses are larger than funds on hand. Also before claims are paid the farmers should, where their loss has been estimated at 25 per cent damage or over, be compelled to state amount of grain threshed and where an average crop as threshed in the district is threshed no claim should be paid, for this year I know of two cases where total loss was given and a fair crop threshed whilst two years ago a farmer got 90 per cent damage and threshed 15 bushels to the acre of wheat and a good average crop for that year.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR O. STRATTON,
Clearfield Station, 8-12-16.

GRAIN GROWERS' SUNDAY

Central Secretary:—When Mr. Sales was here he said the question of a Grain Growers' Sunday had been discussed by the executive. Might I suggest that the Sunday fixed by the Dominion as Labor Sunday be adopted by our Association as Grain Growers' Sunday too; the interests are identical. Wishing the movement every success,

SAMUEL SMITH,
Secy. Star City Local.

APPRECIATES SERVICE

Central Secretary:—Kindly accept my most sincere thanks for the kind and courteous treatment accorded to myself and this local by all employees of the Central Association during the past year.

CHARLES W. APPELOREN,
Secy. Theas. Pambrun Local.

HAIL INSURANCE ASSESSMENT

Central Secretary:—I have noted the difference in the assessment for Municipal Hail Insurance and now beg to offer a suggestion. How would it be to assess all losses after the hail season is over, and then levy a tax to cover said losses to come into force the following year, and so run all Hail taxes and remunerations for same one year under the other?

Should a farmer require money to carry him over, the Municipality could give a note on which I think any local would advance a loan at a moderate rate of interest. Certainly the farmer would have to pay the interest, but in my opinion it would be better than putting a high assessment on each and every one. A tax of 4 cents per acre could also be levied as well to help pay for any exceptional losses in any year which should not be touched until a good reserve fund has accumulated. Should a man sell his farm during the year the note for hail losses, if any, could go on the purchase price.

B. R. ACKLAND,
Vern, Sask.

of practical advice of Neepawa, helpful. The gardening and co-operation of municipalities in the maintenance of rest so as community session Rev. Ladstone, gave a address on n. He was fol- ly, who spoke at Free Trade, deal- uses of the tariff les and ideals of ed Free Trade n accorded his ht as to where Neepawa Grain question. The burden of the implements of ted market for er indefensible r Country have nited and loyal ent for relief

itself with a als. A. J. M. wo of the most r members of ected president ctively. J. H. who has proved association, was r, and William sident of the inated as dis- te district has past, and with getic men such is every rea- completer ef- fect organiza- ere may be a d there in the drowsy, but the any means in a good reason al before many Local secre- that district n after their sible to the J. H. Wright,

MEETING

eting of the owers' Assn- or offices on President G. pendil repre- were present. annual meet- ved. There on the presi- tes who at- sion held at 7. J. T. Ar- e of the pro- ouching on nd the plat- eil of Agri- ell spoke on ne to \$18, a o the resolu-) convention. sion by the outlined by Agriculture. planks had y, the presi- the meeting s favor of ned for five rs a chance fees. With d the audi- ry reported es for the owed a cash F. Stewart, he last two e as same. business' he neral secre- Will Chap- ary for the te to the next ap- the execu- l. W. Coch- son, Arthur upon. In of the local l meet and dent Hen- g. NNELL,



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SASKATCHEWAN LIVESTOCK CONVENTION At the Agricultural College Saskatoon, January 9-12, 1917 Annual meetings of the Saskatchewan Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.

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.

HOW TO GET BEST SEED

Editor, Guide:—In those parts of the West where the blight of heat or rust killed the grain before maturity there is a seed problem that is giving the farmer a good deal of study.

Good seed means not merely good germinating power, but a good supply of nutriment in the kernel to carry it on after germination till it gets to the stage when it can draw on the soil for its support.

In a warm favorable season of good growing conditions shrunk seed might give a good crop. Heat and moisture necessary to germination also starts up a fermentation in the reserve supply of plant food in the well developed kernel and which serves to carry the young

of their beaten track. Let us see if the situation can be met.

A. DRYDEN, St. Agathe, Man., Dec. 11.

MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—We are told we can only expect to receive 40 per cent. of the Municipal Hail Insurance. Of course we fully understand that it is stated on the form that in an exceptional year if the commission did not have the money they would not be bound to pay all claims.

MAP ILLUSTRATING THE WORLD AT WAR



This map shows how over three-fifths of the human race and about three-fifths of the earth's surface are involved in the struggle against the Central Powers—rightly called the world war.

plant on in spite of cold or other adverse conditions. The question then comes up, can the farmer afford to gamble on his chance of getting the weather that would suit his poor seed?

There are hundreds of cars going thru Winnipeg now to the water front that would make the best of seed if they could only be diverted to where they could be used as such. When a wheat train pulls in gangs of men immediately draw the samples and the train proceeds on its way and by the time the samples reach the broker the train is at the lake.

have worked equally as hard as our neighbors, to start afresh. This would be just a little example of what we call co-operation. This is an exceptional year and an exceptional measure should be decided on.

WALTER FURNEAUX, Swannell P.O., Sask.

UNFAIR TO FOREIGNERS

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of October 18 there is a letter by Geo. Thomson. He has not expressed what I think is fair to this country as a whole when he says the Austrians and Germans shall be not allowed homestead rights.

Farmers' Business Number

In 1917 we expect to publish two special farmers' business numbers, one on January 24, the other on April 11. We want from every co-operative association in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, an account of the work carried on during the past year.

A Record of Co-operative Growth in 1916

To do so we need a report of the business conducted by every local group, association or union of farmers in the three provinces. We would like to have the secretary or some other member of the association write us a short, interesting article telling us just what business the organization has been doing.

We want all the facts, figures, statistics, you can give us on your work. Associations that have already had their organization history, etc., published in The Guide should confine their letters more closely to immediate essentials.

Send All Photographs You Can

We would also like to have all the new photographs you can possibly send us illustrating phases of co-operative work. For all we can use we will pay from 50 cents to one dollar.

The letter may be written by any member of your organization, but it MUST REACH US BY JANUARY 10, 1917. We want a report from every association carrying on a co-operative business, no matter how small.

We Will Pay Cash Prizes of \$8, \$6, \$4 and \$2

for the four best and for the others at regular rates

The prizes will not necessarily go to the one doing the greatest volume of business, but will be given for facts, for completeness of detailed description, for the conduct of the association and the benefit to the community as well as for the best written letter.

Grain Growers' Guide WINNIPEG, MAN.

suffer for a few crazy opinions. I should like to hear more farmers' opinions in this matter.

AUGUST LARSON.

Starbuck, Man.

KEEP THE MONEY IN CANADA

The Editor, Guide.

Sir:—We are constantly hearing the appeal to keep our money in our own district, and every local paper urges its readers not to send away to big stores...

HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—The Saskatoon Star of a few days ago is responsible for the statement that those who sustained losses by hail and were awarded damages by the Inter-Municipal Commission will probably receive about 40 per cent. of their award.

N. D. TREE.

Ed. Note—Without the Municipal Hail Insurance system it must be remembered that a large number of the farmers would not have gotten even the 40 per cent. which the correspondent mentions...

ABOUT HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—I read your letter in the November 29 Guide on Municipal Hail Insurance. I live in Souris Municipality and we were in the first hail insurance and there was so much graft we voted out last year.

A FARMER

The Shadow of Death Hangs Over Belgium

3,000,000 People are Living Within A Few Days of Actual Starvation.

The situation in Belgium grows more critical with every passing week. The fate of women, children and old and wounded men, in steadily growing numbers, depends absolutely on the Belgian Relief Commission.

Compare this with Canada—with our huge crops and busy factories—an abundance of food and plenty of money! Think of the average Belgian family! The father is in the trenches—or dead.

So long as contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund keep up, each will get three slices of bread and a pint of soup a day. If givings fall off, some must go hungry, or starve!

You can save at least one from such a fate—\$1 a month—less than 4c. a day—will do it. \$2.50 a month, in the hands of the Belgian Relief Commission, will save an average family.

Whatever you feel you can give, send your subscription weekly, monthly, or in one lump sum to the Grain Growers' Guide or

Send Cheques Payable to Treasurer Belgian Relief Fund

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Farmers' Financial Directory

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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.

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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

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Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Assets Over Liabilities	\$793,330.00
Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1915	29,926
Amount of Insurance in Force	\$18,299,525.00

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THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

- FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insured.
- SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.
- THIRD—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.
- FOURTH—The cost of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.
- FIFTH—Insurance on livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
- SIXTH—That this is the largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

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HAIL INSURANCE LOSSES

That the abnormally high loss rates this year demands an increase in rates was the general opinion expressed at a meeting of hail insurance officials held in Calgary recently. An association will be formed to deal with ratings, agency commissions, etc. No definite decision as to rates will be arrived at until the new association is fully organized.

The state hail insurance commissioner of North Dakota pronounces a failure the state hail insurance plan in that state. The scheme has been in effect six years and has never been able to pay losses in full, tho the rates have been successively raised. Last year \$33,116 was collected, and \$33,125 paid out on a basis of only 38 per cent. of the losses sustained by the fund. The present scheme is one in which hail insurance is offered by the state to any farmers willing to apply for same and pay their premium cash with application. It is a purely voluntary system.

NATIONAL ECONOMY IMPERATIVE

That Canada will now have to come to national economy in food, dress and personal expenditures generally such as is being practiced in Great Britain, where it is to lead to meatless days and the issue of food tickets, is the opinion of Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, who returned recently from his visit to the old country. While there Sir Thomas, in a newspaper interview which was favorably commented on editorially by the British press, set forth his views as to national and imperial war organization.

Not only does the finance minister consider that Canadians will have greater personal sacrifices to make if the war is to be successfully concluded, but he also takes the view that it will be necessary, as England has done, to restrict imports other than the necessities of life or those required for war purposes and cease the home production of such articles as candies, jewelry, etc.

Suggested Policy

Briefly stated, the policy which Sir Thomas regards as now essential for Canada, as well as for the United Kingdom and the empire generally, is:

National organization which will provide the maximum man-power for the military forces and requisite labor for the vital industries engaged in the production of munitions, supplies, shipping, food and other necessities of military and civil life.

Increase in such production by greater effort and increased efficiency on the part of all engaged in these industries.

National economy in food, dress and personal expenditures generally. Imports other than necessities of life or required for war purposes should be discouraged in order that the exchanges may be maintained and the national wealth conserved for its estate.

Increased National Saving

Increased national saving which will provide funds to take up government securities issued from time to time to meet war expenditure.

Organization of the special, technical, financial and business ability of the empire to assist the several governments in the great administration departments principally concerned with the conduct of the war.

The minister also considers that there should be, as far as possible, co-ordination of effort among all the dominions and members of the empire and the United Kingdom to the end that the maximum of imperial power may be made available for the continued prosecution of the war.

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

Serbian relief work will now be conducted in Winnipeg, Man., thru an organization of which Lady Atkins has consented to become Patroness. A vigorous campaign to raise funds will be inaugurated and all war work organizations throughout the province will be asked to co-operate by sending either monthly donations or at least a contribution to help on this most worthy cause. Amidst the multiplicity of demands on our sympathy, the call of Serbia has been but faintly heard. Picture to yourself the Serbian people, ninety per cent. of whom were farmers who owned their little homes and loved them, driven from these homes at a few hours notice, many of them never to return and with only what they could carry between them and starvation. Another branch of the work carried on by

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XMAS 1916

At Christmas time—the time of family re-unions—the time to “set wrongs right”—what could be more appropriate than to arrange to set right that matter so closely affecting the family well-being—LIFE INSURANCE.

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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 statue que ces groupes soient représentés par des délégués aux assemblées de la compagnie.

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

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

the Serbian Relief Fund is in connection with the Serbian army. The gallant little army that has fought against such overwhelming odds and which is gradually driving the invaders back over the path over which they themselves were driven. Nearly all the medical and surgical equipment was lost during the retreat and these gallant heroes, who are doing so much to help on the cause of the Allies, had to suffer untold suffering and privation with very little medical aid. Contributions in aid of the Serbians sent to The Guide office, will be forwarded to the treasurer of the fund in Winnipeg.

FREE TRADE SUBSCRIPTIONS

The following subscriptions have been received by the Free Trade League— Previously acknowledged \$810 00

Table listing subscriptions from Alberta: C. Rice-Jones, Calgary 10 00; Women's Grain Growers' Association, Dinsmore 10 00; F. W. Godsal, Cowley 1 00; C. M. Elliott, Calgary 1 00; Mrs. F. Peck, Parsons 1 00; Mrs. C. Rice-Jones, Calgary 1 00; John Miller, Spitzire Lake 1 00; W. D. Sharpe, Vulcan 1 00; J. H. Menkner, Vulcan 1 00; David J. Miller, Crossfield 1 00; Rev. W. J. Conoly, Namao 1 00.

SASKATCHEWAN

Table listing subscriptions from Saskatchewan: Walter Simpson, Box 156, Brownlee 25 00; W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie 10 00; Theo. Pales, Langham 10 00; J. L. Williamson, Regina 2 00; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn 25 00; Ed. Henenahene, Carnduff 2 00; M. Spencer, Carnduff 2 00; W. R. Fan-her Govan 10 00; W. Lake, St. Asquith 2 00; John I. Smith, Ayvalde 2 00; Hugh E. Jones, New Osgoode 2 00; Philip Wood, Gurney 2 00; John Morrison, Yellow Grass 25 00; Sydney G. Lash, Creelman 1 00.

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Table listing subscriptions from Manitoba: Arthur Tooth, Ell 10 00; Mrs. Arthur Tooth, Ell 2 00; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake 2 00; D. S. McLeod, Goodlands 2 00; C. S. Watkins, Langvale 10 00; E. R. Sutherland, Wavybank 1 00; T. Rogers, Carberry 2 00; Fred McMillan, Miami 2 00; A. J. M. Poole, Springhurst 2 00; J. S. Wood, Oakville 5 00; W. W. Graham, Bent 2 00; M. G. Cartwright, Winnipeg 2 00; A. F. Stewart, Valleystream 2 00; J. E. Thomson, Goldenhire 2 00; F. McPherson, Binowarth 2 00; John A. Fortune, Gilbert Plains 2 00; Mabel C. Gillett, 580 Beresford St., Wpg. 1 00; W. J. Ford, Harlington 25 00; W. J. Powell, Winnipeg 10 00; Doekers Bros., Swan Lake 2 00; Geo. Scott, Desford 2 00; Andrew Cottier, Desford 2 00; P. McLeish, Oak Lake 25 00; C. J. Meadows, Rapid City 2 00; Alex. Rankin, Killarney 2 00; R. A. Storey, Franklin 2 00; F. S. Bryan, Lena 2 00; T. D. Taylor, Minnedoua 2 00; Chas. Longman, Deloraine 2 00; Mrs. Williamson, Winnipeg 1 00; M. T. McKittrick, Winnipeg 10 00; J. B. Reynolds, Winnipeg 25 00; J. S. Woodsworth, Winnipeg 25 00; John W. Ward, Winnipeg 10 00; Prof. W. F. Colburn, Winnipeg 10 00; M. Edulstein, Winnipeg 2 00; Robt. Cruise, Dauphin 10 00; N. F. Evans, McCreary 1 00; Jos. Smithson, Binowarth 5 00; J. M. Black, Strathclair 4 00.

Total \$1,219 00

The League solicits subscriptions from those who desire to aid the movement. Annual membership, \$2.00; sustaining membership, \$10.00; endowment membership, \$25.00. Send subscriptions or write for literature to The Free Trade League of Canada, 406 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM ENGINEERING COURSE

A two months winter short course in Farm Engineering will be held at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, commencing on January 15. Various phases of the work, such as steam and gas traction engineering, forge shop, farm mechanics, building construction, concrete construction, farm machinery, etc. will be covered. Further details will be published in a short time.

DEUTSCHLAND ARRIVES HOME

A despatch from Berlin dated December 10, reports the German commercial submarine Deutschland, completing a quick trip home from the United States, arrived at noon today off the mouth of the Weser.

The Illinois Experiment Station has fed moldy ensilage to horses. On the fourth day the horses showed symptoms of poisoning. On the fifth day one died. In three weeks three more horses died and the remaining horses will undoubtedly die too. Moldy ensilage should not be fed to any stock. Moldy ensilage is usually caused by the corn being put up too dry, by being poorly packed or by the silo not being air tight.

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The City Fish Market, Winnipeg ESTABLISHED SINCE 1889.

Canada Stands Prepared To Continue Full Assistance

BANK OF MONTREAL Annual Meeting marked by striking references to part played by Dominion and lays down policy for Country's guidance. Campaign of thrift strongly urged. Shareholders compliment Sir Vincent Meredith on honor conferred. Bank's record at the Front.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

MONTREAL.—Scarcely, if ever, has the meeting of any Bank in Canada evoked the enthusiasm manifested at the annual gathering of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal. The references made by Sir Vincent Meredith and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor to the part that the Dominion was playing in the great war were spontaneously approved by the many shareholders present and at times the gathering almost took on some of the aspects of a patriotic meeting.

The addresses submitted covered the more important features of the special conditions that prevail in Canada at the present time and laid particular stress on the care that should be taken to be prepared for any possible developments that might arise.

A very cordial demonstration was given by the shareholders when Mr. Yule, on their behalf, asked to be allowed to especially compliment Sir Vincent Meredith on the great honor which had been conferred upon him during the course of the past year in being created a Baronet. Mr. Yule pointed out that this was regarded by the shareholders not as an honor to Sir Vincent alone, but to the Bank as well and the honor conferred was alike popular with the shareholders and the public generally.

The vacancies on the Board of Directors were filled by the election of Captain Herbert Mohon, of Montreal, and Mr. Harold Kennedy, of Quebec.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, Sir Vincent Meredith was re-elected President and the appointment was made of Mr. C. B. Gordon, President of the Dominion Textile Co., to the office of Vice-President.

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., expressed a confidence in Canada's ability to solve her future problems that is most assuring. He said—

"Canada is bearing up magnificently under the strain of this world wide war and her sacrifices will be amply repaid by the engendering of a spirit of self-reliance and she will emerge a comparatively little known country to take her rightful position in the affairs of the nations.

"The future is beset with new problems and is not entirely free from financial anxieties, but by a young people possessing great national spirit, a territorial empire and unrivalled natural resources, the future can be looked forward to with hope and confidence.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, as a banker, took the view that it is well to be forewarned in order to be forearmed and touched on some of the situations that must be appreciated. He says—

"Canada as a whole will pay and is paying already in hard cash, reflected in a formidable national debt and in a great public debt per capita. We are also paying in that most precious of all treasures, the blood of the manhood of our country. So far the cost to us of the war is 14,000 lives plus 45,000 casualties, and in money \$354,000,000."

Regarding the Bank's contribution to the overseas cause, Sir Frederick said—

"As for the Bank of Montreal contingent with the Colors, I have no words sufficiently eloquent wherewith to fully express our pride in their achievements, our grief in their losses, 48% of our total male staff, or 67% of those of military age, have enlisted; 31 of our best have been killed and 107 are wounded, missing or prisoners of war. Several of our men have been decorated by the King for conspicuous valour and the whole contingent is illustrious."

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President, in referring to the principal developments of the year and the plans that should be laid to cope with them, said in part—

"I hoped when I last had the pleasure of addressing you that before this Annual Meeting the end of the cruel and devastating war which has convulsed Europe would be, if not reached, at least within measurable distance. In this expectation we have been disappointed. No one can yet fix the day of its termination, but I am sure I express your feelings when I say we hold an unshaken confidence of the ultimate victory of Britain and her Allies."

"Canada, inspired by a deep-rooted loyalty to the Empire, has given and is still prepared to give freely her gallant youth and monetary means to the great cause, upon the success of which her liberties and national existence so greatly depend."

"The year has again been one of considerable anxiety to all those engaged in financial affairs. Our profits have been curtailed by payments of Government taxes at home and abroad, while earnings on loans in Canada have been affected by reduced borrowings on the part of our customers. It is not, however, an unfavorable feature that the prosperity of large manufacturing industries and business in general has produced a curtailment of Bank loans and converted borrowers into depositors. The low rates of interest on that portion of our reserves carried in New York have also been a contributing factor to diminished earnings compared with those antecedent to the war. But despite these disabilities we have been able, after making what we believe to be full provision for bad and doubtful debts, to pay our usual dividends with the customary bonus and to carry a balance to credit of profit and loss account. I trust, therefore, that under the circumstances you will consider the results of the banking year satisfactory."

"As the result of the phenomenal crop of a year ago, coupled with vast expenditures by the Allied Governments in this country for munitions and by our own Government for requirements in connection with the war, high wages are being paid for all classes of labor and trade conditions at the moment in Canada are buoyant in nearly all lines of business. The few exceptions will, generally speaking, be found in industries concerned with the production and sale of luxuries."

"Owing to unusual adverse climatic conditions and decreased acreage, the yield of wheat this season will probably not exceed in quantity in the North-West one half of last year's bountiful crop and will fall somewhat below the average in the other provinces; but the farmers will be largely compensated by the diminished yield by the high prices being paid for grain and all other farm products. Estimates this season are, as is usual, conflicting, but those believed to be most reliable give a wheat crop for the three North-West Provinces of 160,000,000 to 175,000,000 bushels, and for all Canada, 185,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels, and it is not improbable it may exceed those figures. Were it not for the fact that our shipments of grain to Great Britain will probably be curtailed by a shortage of ocean tonnage, the results might be looked upon as not unfavorable on the whole."

"In this connection I may add that the past season has been very propitious for the dairy trade, the production of cheese and butter exceeding all previous records and marketed at unprecedentedly high prices."

SUCCESS OF DOMESTIC LOANS

"In a little more than a year Canada has issued two Domestic Loans amounting to \$200,000,000, and the Canadian Government has borrowed in New York \$95,000,000. The success of our internal loans is a matter of pride and congratulation. It is due largely to the spirit of loyalty of our people and a determination to all within them to bring the war to an early and successful conclusion."

"So far, a depletion of Bank deposits in consequence of these contributions has not taken place; in fact, they show month by month a gratifying increase. It must not be forgotten, however, that these increases are only partially due to the savings of our people. They may be accounted for to a very considerable extent by the hoarding of resources by our large corporations, a prudent and wise precaution in view of the uncertain conditions which now prevail and will continue to exist during the continuance of the war."

"The Minister of Finance, to whom the country owes much for his wise and far-seeing administration of our financial affairs, will doubtless keep in view these conditions when making further calls on our resources, which of necessity he must do from time to time."

"The net debt of Canada on October 31st last was \$696,000,000, an increase within the year of upwards of \$200,000,000. The war expenditure has now reached \$23,000,000 a month and is increasing. Ere long the public debt of Canada will reach a billion dollars and involve an interest charge of not less than \$45,000,000 annually. While it is true that through adventitious circumstances public revenue has increased during the last year or two, no dependence can be placed on the continuance of this buoyancy, so that we will have to face a heavy interest charge on account of public debt, and a resulting taxation."

"It is obvious, therefore, that if Canada is to escape the disability of being made a dear country to live in, the strictest economy in Government expenditures will have to be practiced and all demands for public aid involving new burdens be held severely in check."

Your Questions Answered

THRASHING BY THE HOUR

Q.—I, a thrasher with ten stock teams charges \$20 an hour to thresh. After a snow storm he commences thrashing with seven stock teams. Can he collect \$20 an hour for thrashing with seven teams?

A.—Thrasher charges \$20 an hour moving from granary to granary. If while moving the engine gets stuck in a wet place for an hour or so has farmer to pay the \$20 an hour during the time they are stuck?
H. E. Y., Sask.

A.—If the shortage of teams affected the quantity of grain that might

be threshed, then thrasher will not be able to collect full sum of \$20.00 per hour but must accept a reasonable price for the work done.

2. Loss of time thru being stuck in wet place would not be contemplated before thrashing so we are of opinion court would not allow thrasher for time so lost.

CHAIRMAN'S PRIVILEGES

Q.—Has the recess of the municipality or chairman of any business meeting the privilege of making or seconding motions?
A.—No presiding officer at a meet-

OUTLOOK FOR POST WAR PERIOD

"And now, as my remarks draw to a close, I am tempted, contrary to my usual practice and unrestrained by the old adage, 'Never prophesy unless you know,' to look into the future. The thoughts of many men are turned towards the problems that will confront us after the war. Government Commissioners are dealing with them; the press devotes much space to their discussion; international conferences have met, but our first, obvious and imperative duty is to WIN THE WAR."

"When that is done, new conditions will unquestionably supervene. It seems probable that for some months to come orders for munitions and war supplies will continue to keep our industrial plants actively employed."

"A temporary check in business generally may be looked for when peace is in sight, but I do not anticipate that any lengthened cessation of our commercial and industrial activities will immediately ensue. The period of reconstruction will probably not be accomplished for several months, and during this time Europe should provide a market for all we can produce, and new markets, perhaps, will be opened up as which we have never yet been able to reach."

"These countries, however, will be 'beating their swords into ploughshares,' straining their energies to the conversion of munition plants into factories for the production of goods for both home and foreign trade in the effort to regain their former markets, to liquidate foreign debts and to recover the gold of which by necessity they have been temporarily deprived."

"When this rehabilitation has been effected, we in Canada must be prepared to meet in our own markets the keen competition of foreign goods. To cope successfully with this competition, expenditures on capital account should be avoided as far as possible and resources conserved. Efficiency, efficiency, efficiency must be our watchword, conjoined with economy in all walks of life."

"Canada is bearing up magnificently under the strain of this world wide war, and her sacrifices will be amply repaid by the engendering of a spirit of self-reliance and she will emerge a comparatively little known country to take her rightful position in the affairs of the nations."

"The future, as I have said, is beset with new problems and is not entirely free from financial anxieties, but by a young people possessing great national spirit, a territorial Empire and unrivalled natural resources, the future can be looked forward to with hope and confidence."

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager, dwelt especially with the main features of the changes in the Bank's business during the course of the year and the manner in which Canada's adverse trade balance had disappeared as though by magic. Sir Frederick said in part—

"The outstanding business feature in Canada is an industrial condition more abnormal in character than ever before in the history of this Bank, or of this country."

"The same statement applies in a greater or lesser degree to several belligerent and neutral countries, but in Canada economic conditions as well are in an unnatural state. This is partly due to the war, also a result of suspended immigration and of a lengthy period of an extravagance of which we are now feeling the cumulative effect."

"Canada sold her record crop of last year at high prices, as in the years of the American Civil War, while this year we are disposing of a moderate crop at such steadily mounting prices that we again reap a golden harvest about equal in amount to that of 1915. The total value of last year's crop was \$798,000,000."

"Our much criticised adverse trade balance has disappeared as though by magic, and our exports are now vastly in excess of our imports."

	1914	1915	1916
Exports for year ended 31st October	\$450,300,000	\$550,500,000	\$1,172,700,000
Imports for year ended 31st October	514,600,000	421,700,000	716,900,000
Total trade for year ended 31st October	\$973,900,000	\$972,200,000	\$1,889,600,000

"Many of our great industries have converted big floating debts, a cause of anxiety, into cash surpluses. As a natural outcome, our stock markets are booming. Not only is unemployment unknown, but unskilled labor commands wages two and a half times greater than the pay of our volunteer citizen soldiers, who so splendidly risk their lives for their country, while men engaged in 'factory piece work' can earn as much as a college professor. It is, therefore, not surprising that the unanalytical minded, or those preoccupied with their own affairs, are those who have not contributed in flesh and blood to the cause, should complacently say, 'Times are good.'"

"Among those who do not join in this refrain are the men and women of the salaried class and those with small fixed incomes. These have been hard hit by war prices and are indeed finding it difficult to make both ends meet."

NOTE OF CAUTION SOUNDED

"The transient nature of our increased exports alone is a simple index to a situation that commands the attention of all thinking people."

"These views may not be acceptable to all, but they are common sense and based upon arithmetical facts. To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

"These are the main factors that have influenced and will influence the banking position—the movement in deposits and loans and the safety of both. Therefore, in my opinion, the business of this Bank should be conducted with such views plainly before us until the situation clears."

"There are two obvious means of lightening Canada's coming burden, viz., thrift and immigration. The two are closely allied, for only by practicing national and personal economy or thrift can we reduce our high cost of living—that most effective barrier to immigration. Upon immigration we mainly depend for the fuller development of our unsurpassed natural resources."

"Thrift is overdue, but can be started forthwith; immigration must wait, but should follow in natural sequence. I have no words at my command with which to adequately urge the necessity of an organized and an individual effort to promote thrift."

"The timely and eloquent 'Call to Action' of our Minister of Trade and Commerce commands attention. I am not sure that it should not be preceded by a 'Call to Reason,' in order that the importance of the problems of the situation be impressed upon those who are living in, let us say, the paradise of the unwise."

"Some optimism and self-confidence are admirable national qualities and should be the order of the day. There is a point where optimism loses its value and the danger of over-confidence begins. That is the point for nations to avoid."

BANK HELPING LONDON MARKET

Sir Frederick drew attention to the important position occupied by the Bank now in the London market. In this connection he said—

"It is not out of place to mention here that this Bank is among the important and appreciated lenders of short money in the London market, and though it is not for us to take praise for this, yet the fact is not to be lost sight of when weighing Canada's assistance to the Empire in this war."

"In this connection I may say that as a borrowing centre London remains closed to the Dominion except for such loans as our Government effect from the Imperial Government for war purposes. On the other hand, some of our Provincial Governments and several municipalities have re-purchased largely their outstanding long-dated London loans and refocused them in New York, thus helping the sterling exchange situation. The obligator also has profited through reduction in capital debt."

"The help that can in this way be rendered to Great Britain in maintaining the value of the pound sterling is in itself sufficient reason why all our public bodies with loans afloat in London should give this matter their loyal and early attention."

Sir Frederick in conclusion laid before the meeting a summary of the Bank's conditions that prevailed in the various provinces of the Dominion.

ing is entitled to make or second motions. His duty is merely to conduct the business of the meeting in proper order but not to take any part in the transaction of the business.

DEFACING NOTE

Q.—A gave note to B for \$100 due November 1 at the rate of 7 per cent. interest until paid. This note was not paid until November 2. When A received his note B had written on the note "and ten per cent. per annum after maturity until paid." A has another man to prove that there was no such thing written on the

note when A signed it, and C also claims that when he signed as a witness there were no such words on it. Has B made himself liable or committed himself by transcribing with this note after A signed and left?—J. A. C., Man.

A.—If change was made in note with intent to fraud it amounts to forgery, but in any event it would render the note void so that it could not be transferred or sued upon. This fact would not affect the right to recover its amount, however, as money owing if a debt really existed between the parties.

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POISONING COYOTES

The method of poisoning coyotes described below has been followed out successfully by Frank Antill, O'Malley, Sask., who states that he accounted for over twenty in this manner during 1915, and on no occasion has injury to any domestic animal resulted.

Re poisoning coyotes. I take the head of a beast and put in a place where the coyotes usually run. They soon get the habit of coming to it every night, then I prepare my bait of four pieces of meat about one inch square. While the meat is warm I put in one grain of strychnine, then I dip the baits in blood and put them in the places where the coyotes are eating at the head. In this way they freeze to it and don't get lost. I never set more than four baits at a time. In this way I can account for those that have not been eaten, and there is no danger of losing them. I have never yet set out bait without getting coyotes. There is no danger of poisoning any beneficial wild game, as birds would not go near a regular feeding place of the coyotes, and there is no other fur bearing animal around in the winter time. I tell my neighbors when I intend to set out bait, and they are only too glad to keep their dogs, etc., at home meanwhile.

Owing to the prevalence of rabies among the coyotes of Eastern Oregon their destruction has recently become an urgent problem in that state. Supervisor Bingham, of the Oregon State Forest Department, describes a method by which he killed thirty-two coyotes in a month, devoting only half his time to the work. The poison used was in capsule form prepared commercially for the use of trappers and others. The capsules were rolled in butter, placed in a clean jar and frozen, being used as required. The bait—a freshly killed carcass preferred—was placed on the top of a knoll or hill and a number of the capsules placed upon it. Supervisor Bingham states: "A poison should be selected that will lose its effectiveness in a short time after being placed, so that in case it is not picked up by a coyote it will do no damage. The butter and capsules should not be touched with the hands or with metal. Use a wooden butter paddle and wooden pincers. In placing the bait, do so from horse back and do not dismount within half a mile of the place selected. Firearms should not be carried. One might occasionally be able to shoot a coyote if he has his gun along, but in doing so would do more harm than good. Never leave anything about the bait that could possibly carry a human scent."

One of the chief difficulties in the use of poison bait is the danger to domestic animals and the greatest care should be exercised in its use on this account.

DEMAND FOR FUR

Fur dealers report an unusually good demand and high prices. One large fur house reports: "American dyers are making preparations to increase their capacity for the dyeing of 'Hudson Seal,' which is simply the common muskrat colored to represent seal, the Hudson Seal coat being very popular. Millions of muskrat will be required to satisfy the American consumption. Coyotes, foxes, fisher and white weasel are in good demand, while beaver is selling fairly well at current prices. Mink is the only fur inactive with prices 20 per cent. lower than last year."

AULD—DEPUTY MINISTER

When the late Major A. F. Mantle enlisted to go to the front, F. H. Auld was appointed Acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan until Major Mantle would return. Major Mantle, like many others of our brave soldiers, is never to return. He made the supreme sacrifice. Mr. Auld has now been appointed Deputy Minister.

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND

The Deputy Minister of Education for Saskatchewan is in receipt of the sum of \$6.25, being the proceeds of a concert given by the pupils of Taft S.D., No. 2,483, Dilke, Sask., under the direction of their teacher, Miss Esther Aileen O'Rielly, in aid of the Belgian Children's Relief Fund. Between October 30 and December 8 the Department has received the sum of \$37,283.88 on behalf of this fund.

Each fly that finds a refuge indoors this winter may have about two billion descendants next year.

Fur and Hide Directory

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Our Specialty
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 Write for our Price List and Market Reports which quote the very highest possible honest market prices. It's FREE—Write Now!
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 the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, whose you will always receive an American and Liberal Assurances, the Highest Market Prices and the most "Ship to Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.
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 Mink, Beaver, Skunk, Weasel, Coon, Lynx, Muskrat, Fox or Wolf—Biggest money is made by shipping to us. We pay all express charges, and refund postage on small shipments. Write for our fur market report and price list, sent FREE.
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 DEPT. 21, 149 King St. East, TORONTO

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 We Pay Highest Values
 Write for Price List and Shipping Tags
Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.
 We Also Buy HIDES and SKINS

Ontario Fruits in 1916

Attacked by prolonged wet in blossom season and still more prolonged drought during the growing time suffered severely in quantity and grade, but

The Quality was Still There



Hundreds of cars found their way to the Western consumer despite the drawbacks with which the growers contended; weather-conditions, increased cost of spray supplies and labor, and most important of all, the absence at the front of the best of the farmers' sons. These boys were not forgotten. Ontario shipped out 40 carloads of her best apples and 6 carloads of her peaches and berries, in cans, as her gift to cheer up the boys from all parts of Canada who have done their bit and are now being cared for in the hospitals of Britain and France.

Ontario Fruits in 1917

Following the short crop in 1916, the crop of next year should be plentiful, and with better weather conditions, again of normal grades and prices. Ontario growers hope to then supply their Western customers with Ontario quality fruit at reasonable rates.

Look for the Fruit with the Flavor

Winter Egg Production

By Nels Linden, Wetaskawin, Alta.

I have four buildings for winter use. One is 14 ft. x 24 ft., dug in the side of a hill with a granary on top provided with shutes for running the different grains down to the birds. Another is 14 ft. x 24 ft. log. Another is frame, 14 ft. x 16 ft., with lumber for floors and is the coldest I have. The last is 12 ft. x 30 ft. frame, provided with a 31 inch box stove and can be converted to a brooder house in season. All windows are of check rail, provided with one inch wire netting and loose section with muslin. All buildings face south with 7 1/2 foot studs at the front and 4 1/2 at the rear, except the one with the granary on top, it is 6 1/2 stud on a 6 inch concrete foundation. The check rail windows are of advantage when cleaning is done as the damp litter can be thrown out thru the windows on a sleigh or wagon and fresh dry straw thrown in. It is necessary to have the runs in sections close to the house so they can be removed for the passage of a team when cleaning is done. The greatest secret of raising good chickens is to keep them clean.

Egg Laying Competitions

Someone asked me recently about trap-nesting, but I do not trap-nest for records. What trap-nesting is done is for size, color and shape of eggs. This can be done at a time when a farmer can afford to spend time on it.

I sent two pens to the provincial competition, one Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and one Single Comb Brown Leghorns. The Rose Comb Brown Leghorn pen won out with 20 eggs ahead of the next best pen and the Single Comb Brown won third with 13 eggs behind the second prize pen. I have a pen of White Leghorns at the competition at present that won out last winter for best pen of the light weight during the coldest month I know of, January 15 to February 14, 1916, and also won out the hottest month, June 15 to July 14, 1916, with 6 eggs ahead of the next pen. There were 23 pens competing. During the month ended August 14 that pen won out with 23 eggs ahead of the next best, or 137 eggs for 6 hens during one month.

At the International Contest at Victoria for the month ending July 21 the best pen of 40 pens in competition was 142. I select my best layers on their individual merit. I do not believe in private records. In an egg laying competition all have the same care. As a farmer I have no time for trap-nesting, and attending trap-nesting is no child's work. One person needs to give his time to it.

Getting Laying Pullets

While I would not wish to take undue credit in the production of winter layers, my winnings at the Alberta provincial egg laying competition give me some right perhaps to speak on this subject. The March and first part of April hatched pullets will not as a rule turn out to be winter layers. They mature and commence to lay in August and September. I had a pullet last year that laid her first egg on July 24 and went to moult in October, just like an old hen of the Leghorn variety. The winter layers should come from the last of April or early May hatches. They will mature after the cold weather sets in, usually in the middle of November, and lay all winter. If October is fine a lot of the pullets hatched earlier will commence to lay and drop back when cold weather sets in, in November.

Some Practical Feeding Helps

If winter layers are wanted no meat should be fed at the time of maturing in fall. Heavy feeding on meat in fall for pullets hastens their maturity for egg production. The result will be smaller chickens and more tender and more subject to fall catarrh. In feeding for winter laying I do not like to see them mature too fast. Let them have all the range possible and withhold the meat. Some pullets that are wanted for showing may be put by themselves and fed on a little meat to develop a bigger comb, but the winter layers and coming breeders should grow all the muscle and bone they possibly can. Oats and wheat are the only feeds, and the latter very sparingly.

Feeding Cabbage

I used to grow a lot of cabbage. The big outside leaf is fed while the cabbage grows. The other part is hung up in the cellar for winter use; cut in two or four

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body

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

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HORSES FOR SALE FARMERS, it will pay you to buy your horses for Spring work soon while they are cheap. We can fill orders for carriages, and tips. Please send full particulars on application. Reference: Royal Bank, Brantford, Ont. Write at Once.
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Did you ever think the debtor and creditor laws were unfair to the farmer? Clarus Agor in "The Farmer and The Interest" makes it clear not only that they are unfair, but he tells you just how and why they are unfair—and then he tells you how to make them fair. 75c post paid.
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Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Limited
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pieces and hung in the coops so they can have all the cabbage they want. Care should be taken if too cold over night, and if it freezes all day the cabbage should be taken away. They are liable to scour from frozen cabbage. Such days it is wise to run the cabbage thru a food cutter and mix with bran, shorts and milk, one part shorts, two parts bran, two parts cut cabbage, warm milk to soften a little. It will not be warm when mixed, but chilled. Feed all they will eat in 15 minutes one hour before sunset. If eggs are wanted add some green cut bone or beef scrap. Do not give too much green cut bone at once. Here I wish to say that I take it for granted that they are provided with all the grit and oyster shell they want. All my drinking cups are of galvanized tin and the first thing in the morning I go around with a pail of hot water, melt all ice and fill up with chilled water. Oats are fed in due course in the litter, also wheat and lastly mash.

DISCUSS RURAL CREDITS BILL
 On Tuesday, December 5, the Manitoba government called a conference of representatives of the Grain Growers' Association, the Union of Municipalities and the mortgage lenders of Winnipeg to discuss the new Rural Credits Bill now being prepared under the direction of Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer. The meeting was well attended and altho the Bill has not yet been prepared, a memorandum has been distributed covering the general principles of the proposed legislation. The mortgage interests, thru their spokesman, A. M. Nanton, said they had no fault to find whatever with the principle of the government entering into the mortgage business. All they asked was that whatever benefits thru legislation might be given to the government system, the same should also be extended to the private loan companies. They understood the government did not intend to do all the mortgage business of the province and for that reason if special advantage were given to the government system it would discriminate against other farmers who naturally could not get such low rates of interest from the mortgage companies if it was more costly for the mortgage companies to do their business than for the government. The mortgage companies, Mr. Nanton pointed out, had no objection to competing with the government and thought they could do so and that this would be to the very material advantage of all the farmers, by having unfair legislation now on the statute books removed or amended, such as those relating to noxious weeds, seed grain liens, foreclosure costs and a number of other points.


Hon. Edward Brown explained that it was intended to place the mortgage companies on exactly the same basis as the government system and that the details would be carefully worked out with this in view.

Fair Field; No Favors
 R. C. Henders, speaking for the Grain Growers, said they were heartily in favor of the general principle of the government going into the mortgage business. He did not consider, however, that it would be of general advantage to the province for the government to grant any special favors to the farmers thru the government system that was not also extended to the private companies. The farmers were not looking for any special favors; all they wanted was mortgage money at the lowest possible rate and on the most satisfactory terms, and they wanted the private companies to have a fair field and no favors.

Premier Norris said the Rural Credits Bill would be distributed to all interested parties before the legislature met, and another conference would be called in order to have the Bill made as near perfect as possible so that it would be a source of pride to everyone. This announcement is something new in connection with legislative matters in Manitoba and was extremely gratifying to everyone present.

UNIFYING LEGISLATION
 Hon. C. R. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer for Alberta was in Winnipeg last week in conference with the Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer for Manitoba. Later the Hon. C. A. Dunnington will be consulted with a view to putting uniform Rural Credit legislation into effect thruout the three Prairie Provinces.

The loss of humus is usually the most potent fact in the so-called exhaustion of soils.



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 This is your opportunity to improve yourself along these lines.

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January 15th to March 16th, 1917

You will learn Steam and Gas Traction Engineering, Blacksmithing, Handling Separators, Babbitting, Soldering, Pipe Fitting, Belt Lacing, Harness Repairing, Concrete Work, Wood Work, Saw Filing, Cutting Rafters, Framing, Adjustments of Farm Implements, and many other things the up-to-date farmer should know.

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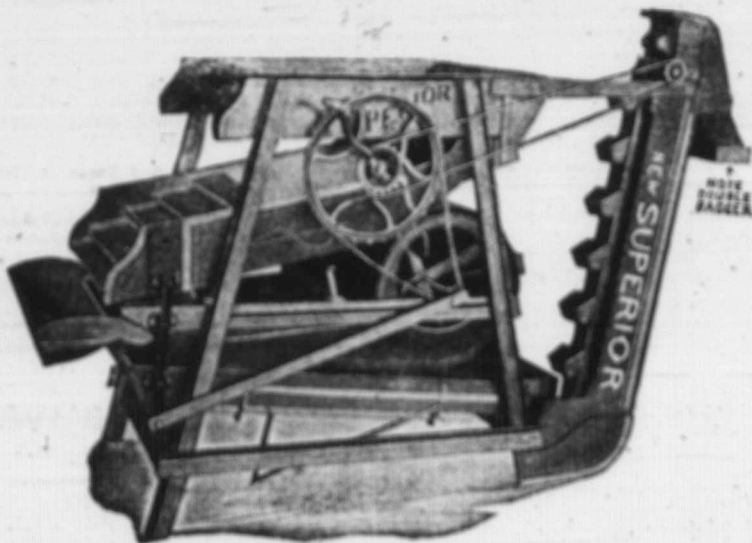
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FARMER-LENDER CONFERENCE

There was considerable discussion on the question of permitting farmers to pay off their mortgages before the full term of the contract had expired, at a meeting of the joint committee of commerce and agriculture held in the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, on December 1 and 2. It was pointed out by representatives of the organized farmers present that in the past two years a considerable number of farmers, on account of big crops and high prices, were in a position to pay off their mortgages in full, particularly was this the case in Southern Alberta. Many of the mortgage companies were declining to accept prepayment until the mortgage had run the full five years. It transpired in the discussion that a number of the mortgage companies have already adopted the policy of allowing a farmer to pay off his mortgage at any time with a bonus of six months interest if it is paid inside of two years and three months interest if paid at any time after two years. It was suggested by some of the mortgage men that the joint committee recommend legislation to this effect in all three prairie provinces, but after discussion it was decided not to request such legislation at the present time, but to send a recommendation to the Mortgage Loans Associations in each of the three provinces that they bring this matter up for consideration at their meeting and see if it would not be possible to make this the general policy of all companies doing mortgage loan business in the West.

Foreclosing Mortgages

A long and animated discussion occurred on the new Alberta legislation compelling loan companies in the case of foreclosure to realize upon the security first before being permitted to sue upon the personal covenant. The representatives of the loan companies contended that if the security were confined only to the value of the property covered by the mortgage and the personal covenant were eliminated it would destroy the value of such mortgage. The farmers' representatives maintained that the lenders should lend their money only upon the basis that in the case of foreclosure they should first realize upon the property and after that should take action against the borrower for the difference if the entire amount of the loan was not realized from the property and that they should not become preferred creditors. This question was finally referred back to the Alberta committee for further consideration.

There was a unanimous agreement that the Alberta government should be requested to amend the Volunteer and Reservists Relief Act so that the protection would apply only to bona fide volunteers and sailors enlisted in overseas forces and should not apply to what is called the "home guard," in which those who enlist are not going for overseas service.

There was also unanimous agreement that the governments of the three prairie provinces be requested to enact that no executions, judgments or seed grain liens should be registered unless the occupation and residence in addition to the names of the persons adjudicated against are mentioned in the registration and also that notice be sent to the persons against whom any of these instruments are registered.

Collection of Taxes

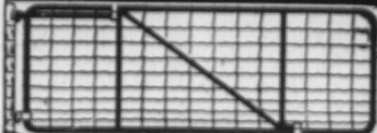
It was agreed that the municipalities should be obliged to collect taxes upon farms promptly and not allow them to continue to pile up against the land and thus reduce the security of the mortgage on the farm land. There was no difference of opinion on this question between the farmers and the mortgage representatives as it was felt to be in the best interests of the whole country.

There was a very animated discussion on the question of the amount of money that noxious weeds inspectors should be permitted to spend on vacant land. In Saskatchewan the law provides that \$25.00 may be expended without notice and \$200 after notice is given to the owner, while there is no restriction in the other prairie provinces. The Alberta and Manitoba committees were asked to consider this matter further and report at the March meeting.

Livestock Liens

The amendment to the Bank Act permitting banks to loan on livestock and take security in the form of a chattel mortgage was one of the most important subjects discussed. The bankers present

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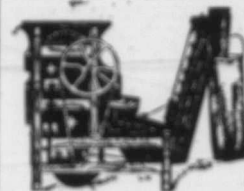
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PUBLIC WORKS

Steam Engineers

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a regular examination of applicants for license as steam engineers under "The Steam Boiler Act" for the Province of Manitoba, will be held in the Legislative Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, and at the Court House, Brandon, on Friday, December 22nd, 1916, commencing at nine (9) o'clock a.m.

PERSONS REQUIRING LICENSES are those in charge of any steam boiler carrying over twenty pounds steam pressure, unless such boiler is used on a farm for farming purposes only, such as threshing outfits, in which case no license is required.

Full information and application forms furnished on request.

RENEWALS

Under "The Steam Boiler Act," all engineers' certificates expire on December 31st of each year and should be renewed for the following year on or before that date. Those who have not renewed for 1917 on or before January 31st next, will be charged \$1.00 in addition to the regular fee.

Make all money orders and cheques payable to

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SASKATCHEWAN SALES

Of purebred cattle and horses, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle and Horse Breeders Associations will be held next spring as follows:—

Auction Sales of Cattle, Regina, March 14; Saskatoon, March 21.
Auction Sales of Horses, Regina, March 15; Saskatoon, March 22.

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE FEB. 20th, 1917

For entry forms and regulations address:
P. F. BREDT,
Secretary, Saskatchewan Livestock Associations,
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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.

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Our Prices:
Bridge Work, per tooth... \$ 5.00
Gold Crowns (22K)..... 8.00
Whitening Vaseline 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
McGreery Bldg. Postage Ave.
WINNIPEG
Over G. T. P. Ry. Office

said that farmers quite generally did not borrow money on their livestock where it meant giving a chattel mortgage because when a chattel mortgage was registered it had a stigma attached to it as it generally meant that the farmer was in bad shape financially. Again, the cost of preparing a chattel mortgage was too high. There was general agreement that the security should be given in the form of a lien on the livestock, prepared in the simplest form and at the lowest cost for registration. Saskatchewan farmers' representatives made it clear that they did not want these liens to nullify the provisions of the Exemptions Act, passed at the last session of the Saskatchewan legislature. The farmers also expressed the opinion that the lien given to the bank for money advanced for the purchase of livestock should cover only the livestock purchased with such money and not any other livestock or other chattels owned by the borrower. One of the big financial men present expressed the opinion that the chartered banks were not the right medium thru which to loan money for the purchase of livestock, but that it should be loaned thru livestock loan companies, organized on a co-operative basis specially for such purpose. Another member explained the system in the United States where immense sums of money are loaned by livestock loan companies to farmers, largely thru the co-operation of livestock commission firms in the stockyards. The bankers' representatives stated, however, that the banks could handle this business more cheaply and satisfactorily than a livestock loan company and that the banks had ample money for such purposes. Finally the matter was referred to a joint conference to be called between the bankers and the farmers of the three provinces and a report to be given at the March meeting.

A resolution was adopted asking the three provincial governments as far as possible to secure uniformity of laws governing instruments of credit in general, land administration and taxation as there are now different practices in the different provinces.

A resolution permitting merchants to take chattel mortgages on growing crops in security for their bills was discussed somewhat and was referred back to the Manitoba committee for consideration as was another resolution dealing with hawkers, peddlers and transient traders.

Owing to the fact that the farmers' delegates present had not received the program of the meeting until a short time before the meeting opened it was not possible to complete the subjects brought up for discussion and it was generally understood that another meeting would be held in Regina somewhere about the first week in March for which a comprehensive program would be prepared and submitted to all the delegates well in advance.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of Calgary, was chairman of the meeting and there was a good representation present from the United Farmers of Alberta, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Ontario and the business interests of Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Lethbridge and Calgary.

RESTRICT USE OF MEAT

The Board of Trade, under the Defence of the Realm Act, has issued an order to the effect that after December 18, no meal exceeding three courses, between 6 p.m. and 9.30 p.m., and two courses at any other time, may be served in any hotel, restaurant or public place in Great Britain. The announcement adds that it is proposed to issue another order at an early date, forbidding both in public places and private houses the consumption on certain days of meat, poultry and game.

SOME MONEY IN WHEAT

What is assumed to be Canada's record car of wheat was sold a few days since by the Atlas Elevator Company, Ltd., Winnipeg. This N.P. car No. 14962, shipped from Young, Sask., contained 1,771.10 bushels of wheat; the gross value being \$3,464.84.

Up to date this is believed to be the most valuable car of wheat yet recorded in Canadian history, the previous record being N.P. car No. 12006, containing 1,955 bushels, the value of which was approximately \$3,400.

WINNIPEG POULTRY SHOW

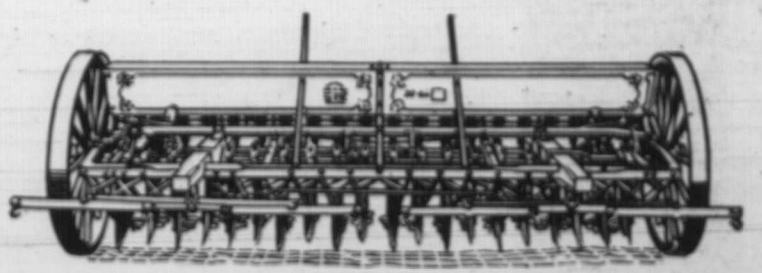
The annual show of the Winnipeg Poultry Association will be held February 13-17 inclusive in Winnipeg.

Purchases of your Implements for early Spring use are far better made now than in March.

Your Crops Largely Depend on How You Sow Your Seed

You can be sure of a good seed-bed if you use a

G.G.G. Seed Drill



Buy the G.G.G. Imperial Seed Drill because of its great durability, its ease of operation, its light draft and its long life. The horse-lift device lessens the driver's work and many other points make it an easy machine to handle. Twelve styles and sizes to choose from. The choice depends on the nature of your soil and the size of your farm.

Ship us your grain and your livestock. Order your lumber, building supplies, coal, flour, wire fencing, etc. from us. Our interests are your interests.

- Shoe Drills, 16-shoe with combination 3 and 4 horse hitch, 18, 20, 22 shoe, all with wood wheels, 3 in. tire. \$90.25, \$99.75, \$109.00 and \$117.00
- Single Disc Drills, 16, 18, 20 and 22 discs. Same specifications as above. \$96.00, \$106.00, \$116.00 and \$12.50
- Double Disc Drills, 16, 18, 20 and 22 double discs. Same specifications as above. \$103.75, \$115.00, \$126.00 and \$135.25

Note: All drills are equipped with full length foot-board, two poles, two neckyokes and one spreader.

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Turns Easier. Makes More Wind. Cleans Better and retains the same sturdy construction that has made the Chatham famous

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"Heaps" More Comfort in Having a Warm Cosy House



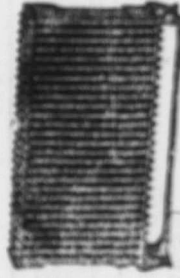
YOU really aren't ahead any in the long run by "freezing it out" winters with the old-fashioned heating apparatuses. Please your wife, make home so comfortable your boy or girl won't want to leave it, get more solid joy yourself these long winter nights by installing

Imperial Hot Water Boiler and Hydro-Thermic (Steel) Radiation

Imperial Boilers have all the advantages of the old boilers plus many new features, such as the **Overhanging Arched Fire Pot**, the improved fuel-saving **Clinker Door**, the single-cast, heavy, rigid **Ash Pit**, etc. **Hydro-Thermic (Steel) Radiators** combine the strength, rigidity and ease of adjustment of the old-fashioned cast-iron radiators and in addition are light in weight, small in size. They are pressed from special rust-resisting steel alloy, have none of the twists and nipples found in the cast-iron radiators, therefore give **Free Waterways** and not only allow freer water circulation but require the use of two-thirds less water per square foot as compared with cast iron radiators.

Hydro-Thermic (Steel) Radiation therefore saves fuel bills and responds to damper regulation more promptly.

Owing to their extreme lightness these modern radiators save extra freight charges, costs for loading and handling, costs for placing, and can be suspended from the wall, allowing a clear floor for cleaning. Write today for booklet describing this modern, economical way of heating your home.



THE Famous "Hecla" Warm Air Furnace "Saves One Ton of Coal in Seven"

A furnace built on strictly scientific principles to give the most heat with the least waste and necessary attention.

Carefully note these points of superiority:

- 1. Steel Ribbed Fire Pot**, gives three times more radiating surface than any other fire pot of same diameter, hence distributes more heat.
- 2. Patent Fused Radiator Joints**, of iron and steel welded in one piece instead of "joined," thereby preventing gas and dust leakage through loosened joints.
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- 5. Cast Iron Combustion Chamber**. Cannot burn through. Built in two pieces to insure against cracking.
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- 7. Burns Coal or Wood**. Extra grate supplied free.
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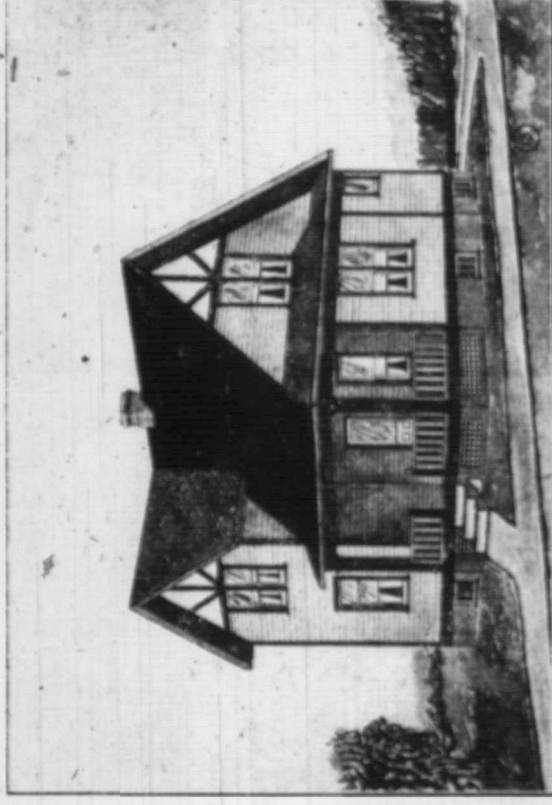
Send a postal Today for booklet giving particulars of this famous "Hecla" Warm Air Furnace.

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Manufacturers of Heating Plants of Every
Description for all kinds of Buildings

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA



An Economical Farm House

Comfort and Beauty Combined with Economy of Space

An entirely new design for a farm house is this one with the back door entering into the stair hall. Bearing in mind that both family and friends generally enter the house by the back way it is believed that this arrangement will be found unusually convenient for a small house. (Guests can be taken upstairs to remove their wraps and shown to the living room without entering the kitchen, and the hired help can come in and go upstairs without passing thru the room where company is being entertained.)

The entrance to the cellar, being in this back hall also, it is possible to put the roots away for the winter without taking them thru the kitchen, and to carry the ashes from the furnace out without cluttering up the whole place.

Guide House No. 13 is very remarkable in that it has no lumpy proportioned rooms. The living rooms, twelve by sixteen feet in size, with three windows and a glazed door is capable of being made into a delightful place to spend the long winter evenings, the dining room is sufficiently roomy for its purpose; there is a good sized kitchen and three fair sized bedrooms. Every inch of room has been turned to account in floor or closet space.

Suggestions for Decorating

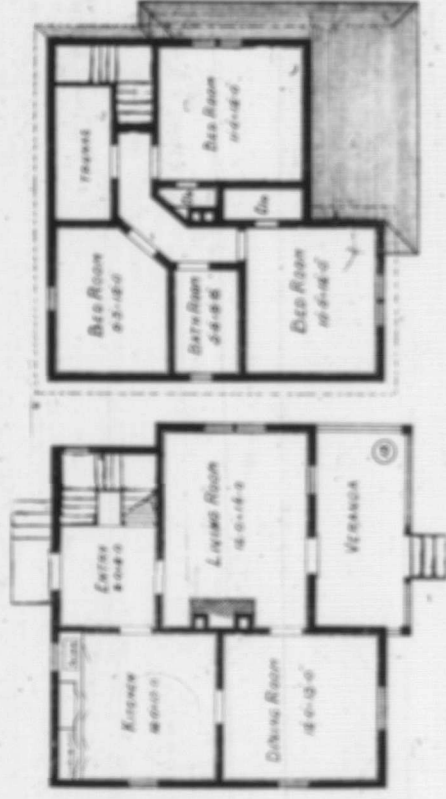
It is perhaps a good idea to leave the walls white for a few months until the plaster gets thoroughly dry, especially if the building is finished late in the fall, but it will be impossible to give it a furnished appearance until it is decorated. Tinting, flat paint or plain papers will be

2 x 6 sills, 1st floor joists 2 x 10, 2nd floor joists 2 x 8, all framing 2 x 4. The rear wall at side of entry and stairs is 9 feet. There is a gable at the rear of the house the same as on the front. These walls are 16 feet high. Provision has been made to cover the outside of the building with one ply shiplap, one ply heavy paper and finish with 3/4 x 6 cedar level siding up to the gable framing. The portion between the framing is finished with cement stucco. Expanded metal lath is provided for all stucco work, which would look best in rough pebble finish, this, however, could be varied to harmonize with the colors used for the outside decoration. Shiplap has been allowed to cover the entire roof and finish with one ply of tar paper and .XXX cedar shingles laid 5 inches to weather.

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

Estimate of Cost

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



found to give the greatest satisfaction, as a plain wall makes a much more beautiful background for pictures and draperies.

Whatever method is chosen the color selected should be very quiet and neutral in tone. Bright greens, blues and pinks are intolerable in large quantities and yellow is scarcely less so.

Points of Construction

The outside of this house is 28 x 30, basement walls are composed of cement concrete, but either brick or field stone can be used if more convenient to obtain. Basement ceiling is 7 feet high, first and second floor ceilings are 8 feet 6 inches. Venetians is 8 feet by 16 feet.

The bill of materials for this house provides for 6 x 6 basement posts, 6 x 8 beams,

40 cent freight rate and remaining materials Co. b. Winnipeg.

Lumber, Mouldings, Lath, Shingles, 24,000 Bd. Ft., Co. b., 40 cent rate \$ 600.00
Millwork, Co. b. Winnipeg, 200.00
Cement, Lime and Plaster, Co. b., Winnipeg 175.00

Hardware, Paper and Nails, Co. b. Winnipeg 135.00
Metal Goods 30.00
Paint 42.00

Total \$1272.00

Complete working drawings as well as a bill of materials for Guide House No. 13 can be obtained for \$1.50 from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The Co-operative Community

The Home and the Community

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

An intensive study of conditions in the farm home made by the Extension Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College shows that much less attention has been paid to the home than to the farm. Labor-saving devices, for example, are purchased by the man for the farm almost regardless of cost. Within the home, however, the women drudge away without any of the modern devices, which could be secured at small outlay, but which would greatly lighten their work. Home-making, in fact, has hardly been recognized as an avocation requiring considerable skill and ability. The private home is the most wretchedly supported social institution we have, altho it is universally agreed that it is the most important. It is surely about time that we ceased declaiming about "the hand that rocks the cradle" and saw to it that the owner of the hand was given a fair deal and perhaps that the hand was a little less chapped and crippled. Our questionnaires brought out several items of interest affecting the home.



J. S. WOODSWORTH

by speculators. Of 68 districts in Alberta, only 18 had resident doctors, and only 15 resident nurses. In the remaining districts the doctor was on an average 15 miles from the school. Outside of the cities there are few hospitals, and medical inspection of the schools is rare. Little wonder that the campaign in Alberta, for free municipal hospitals, for free municipal hospitals, for free municipal hospitals is meeting with a ready response and that a similar agitation has commenced in the other

prairie provinces. Out of the 125 districts in Saskatchewan only 5 have a resident doctor and only 7 a resident nurse. One man states that there was one trained nurse and he married her! There are a few hospitals, some of them supported by missionary effort. Two districts report that eyes are inspected in the schools, one that there is general inspection. In Manitoba there are few resident doctors or nurses. The distance from the school to the doctor runs at about 10 miles; in the Slavic districts 14 miles. There is no medical inspection of schools unless an epidemic breaks out. This condition is now being improved, as the newly organized Provincial Board of Health has several nurses in the field.

Sanitation

Contrary to the usual opinion, sanitary conditions in rural districts are far from ideal. In one district a typhoid fever epidemic was brought about by contaminated water, in another the country is full of sloughs and marshy ground in which breed innumerable mosquitoes, flies, etc. In a mixed community of 200 English families, 250 Ruthenians, 15 Poles, 20 French and 5 German families "the foreign people have little idea of sanitation and their homes are not clean." In a similar district the note is "mostly slough; much stagnant water and barnyard manure in sloughs; typhoid common." In a number of the foreign settlements tuberculosis is very prevalent.

The little towns are worse; in many respects, than the open country. One is reminded of the saying attributed to Elbert Hubbard, "God made the country, man made the city, but the devil made the small town." The following notes about different villages are suggestive:—"Sanitary conditions crude, trying thru Board of Trade to improve matters." "Very poor water supply." "No sewers or drains." "General clean-up once in six months." "Stable manure, ash heaps, etc., left for a long time." "Things are as circumstances shape them."

Poverty Rare

Poverty as known in the city is rare in the country. It is true that there are many districts like the one which reports "everyone is poor in this homesteading country" but the situation is usually better described "new settlement; hence no poor," or "friendly community spirit prevents cases of extreme want." Relief giving is unorganized. The neighbors, the churches, various societies and occasionally the municipality "helps out" in particularly needy cases.

The neglected and subnormal children are more numerous than the secretaries' reports indicate. Our Children's Aid Societies receive many of their worst cases from the backward rural districts. The teachers, too, report a number of deaf and dumb and blind children, and many more with defective eyesight, mental defectives, epileptics and children crippled, it is said, as a result of meningitis and infantile paralysis.

Extreme individualism and the fear of "making bad friends in the neighborhood," or, in plain words, selfishness and cowardice, have often permitted little children to suffer for years unnoticed and unhelped. The claim of "the least of these my brethren" cannot be ignored; besides under modern conditions we are learning that no one can do his duty by his own home without taking an interest in other people's homes. In this interdependent age, it is impossible to tell just when the home ends and the community begins.

Music in the Home

There are comparatively few homes where there are no newspapers, tho many of them are small local papers. In the older settled districts there are many musical instruments. Indeed, pianos and organs are often purchased before there is anyone able to play on them. Violins and phonographs are found, even in the homes of newly arrived immigrants. There are few good pictures, either in the newer or older settlements. Enlarged portraits or photographs and calendars decorate the homes of the English-speaking people and religious pictures the homes of the European immigrants of the Roman or Greek Catholic churches. There appears to be little education or appreciation along this line. A beginning is being made, however, in the schools. In one country town there was in the school an art exhibition of reproductions of the masterpieces.

In the open country there are few places of amusement. In the villages there is, as a rule, a skating rink and two pool rooms. One minister remarks, "pool rooms are a curse, but no other distraction offers." Less than half of the little "towns" have moving picture houses and in many of these, shows are given only once or twice a week. A few villages have athletic grounds, others tennis courts and curling rinks. Occasionally an itinerant company gives a concert or theatrical performance.

The church choirs and a few bands and orchestras do good work. One district has two bands, but complaint is made "that no lively tunes must be played, as these are the devil's music." According to the teachers, only about one-half of the districts have athletic clubs. Baseball seems to be the favorite summer sport, football, tennis, basket-ball and lacrosse are also played. The winter sports are skating, curling and hockey. Dancing is the prevalent indoor amusement. Musical clubs and card games are also frequently noted. In a number of communities the boys are organized as scouts. Little effort is made to meet the athletic needs of the girls. This probably accounts for the fact noted by Principal Reynolds that the farm girls who come to college are, as compared with farm boys, poorly developed physically.

Medical Services

Every home ought to be able to secure medical services. The reports from the secretaries of the farmers' and women's organizations show that this is far from being the case. Sometimes this is due simply to indifference. One district reports that almost everyone owns a Ford car; yet for more than four years no doctor or health officer has inspected the school children. More frequently the lack of medical help represents part of the price which is being paid by pioneer settlers, a price that would not be necessary if large areas of land were not held



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"Factory to Home" Twenty Branch Stores

We have been building Mason & Risch Pianos for nearly fifty years. Today this instrument stands as the ultimate result of almost a half century of conscientious endeavor.

The purchaser of a Mason & Risch Piano secures an instrument of lifelong durability, at a cost, which, when spread over years of service, is insignificant.

The Mason & Risch Piano grows old gracefully, retaining all its original charm, because it is built right in the first place, by men whose sole aim is to make the BEST Piano possible, regardless of cost.

We extend to you the privilege of securing a Mason & Risch Made Piano or Player Piano from any of our Branch Stores at the Manufacturer's price, thus eliminating all Middleman's, Dealer's or Agent's profits or commissions. If you will but compare our FACTORY TO HOME prices with the prices asked for inferior instruments, you will be surprised at the substantial amount we can save you on your Piano purchase.

Write at once to our nearest Branch Store for our Special Holiday Offer. The Mason & Risch plan of payment will assist you in securing your Piano in time for the Holiday Season.

Exchange Department

We are constantly receiving good standard makes of Pianos and Player Pianos in exchange for Mason & Risch instruments. We thoroughly repair and renew these in our workshop, and offer them at bargain prices and on easy terms. A post card addressed to Dept. G will bring you promptly, complete list with description and prices of used Pianos, Player Pianos and Organs.

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Specially Assorted Lots

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

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Herring and Flounders

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fish, Silver Herring, Jacks and Finnan Haddie

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Sea Herring, Salt Codfish and Jacks

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

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

BOY AND GIRL FARMERS

Splendid results have been obtained in boys' and girls' club work in Manitoba. At Virden, where the boys and girls showed forty-four pigs, one little girl exhibiting a pair found at the end of the transaction, that after paying for them in the spring and also paying for all the feed they had eaten, she had, upon selling them on fair day, a net profit of \$25, with which she promptly opened a bank account. Besides this, she also has her prize money. Almost, if not quite as good results were achieved by others. At Dauphin, where there also were forty-four pigs shown, a Russian boy won first prize and made a net profit of \$24.74, his two Yorkshire pigs at the age of six months and six days together weighing 481 pounds, a record in pig growth that very few of the experienced farmers of Manitoba will be able to match. His pigs sold on the fair ground for \$48.10. The winner of the first prize at Virden was Walter Tapp, a twelve year old boy. At six months and five days, his pair of Berkshire-Tamworth pigs weighed 455 pounds and showed a net profit of \$22.67, plus a prize of \$7.50. It is to be observed further, in connection with the pig feeding contests that at some places it awakened more interest in the possibilities of pig rearing and brought out more pig exhibits than ever were experienced in connection with a regular agricultural society show. At Dauphin, a new set of pig pens was built especially for the occasion, and never in years has anything like the number of pigs been shown. Mr. McCaul, the bank manager there who financed the boys and girls in their pig enterprise, states that in addition to all the boys and girls who fed pigs, there were fifty others who wished to do so, but it was impossible last spring to buy the young pigs for them. It is noteworthy that every one of the bank managers in Manitoba who took up this work last spring, financing the boys and girls in pig raising, is enthusiastic as to the results and ready to finance the young farmers next season.

Splendid Morden Fair

But the enthusiasm is not all with bank managers. It is being shared by parents and school teachers. A sample letter expressing this enthusiasm comes from W. J. Cram, principal of the Morden school. At the school fair there over seventy-five per cent. of the 246 Boys' and Girls' Club members of the neighborhood exhibited something. In the poultry contest 120 entries were received from the boys and girls to whom 216 dozen eggs had been distributed, there being such an exhibit of chickens as took Mr. Bergey of the Agricultural College, five hours to judge. Mr. Cram writes:—

"Such an exhibit of poultry, both in quantity and quality, was never displayed in Morden on any previous occasion. The same is true of the potato exhibit. The potato exhibit at the Horticultural Society Exhibition in Morden, three weeks in advance, has been declared but as a sideshow to that of the boys' and girls' display. Some of the corn grown by the children was over twelve feet high; the average was somewhat less.

"The banner prizes (first and second) were well distributed over the respective clubs; (about ten clubs showed at this centre) each local club being prominent in some one contest, only to be defeated in some other contest. The parents were out in force. Many of them had abandoned their plowing, some their threshing, and some their marketing, something that many of them said they would not think of doing to take in their own exhibition; but to compare the work of their own boys and girls with that of others was reason enough to suspend farming operations for one entire day."

Here and there in the contests interesting and unexpected facts came to the surface. For instance, at Dauphin, the girls won the three highest prizes for potatoes, and out of a total of nine prizes, left the boys only three. In some cases the girls also scored up strongly in the pig raising contests, while here and there the boys put up first class exhibits in cooking. If one looks for the secrets of the remarkable success of the school fairs of Manitoba this year, they may perhaps be found in the following facts:— First—Attention was concentrated on a few practical things. Second—A definite and well organized plan was laid out at the commencement of the season, and supported by well sustained action throughout. Third—Boys and girls are naturally enthusiastic.

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erna Stocking, Delisle, 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.

TEACHING LIFE'S TRUTHS

A delightful report has come from Mrs. Augustin of the Gettysburg Association. She tells of an interesting meeting held at the home of their president, Mrs. Graham, at which their hostess read a paper on "Teaching Life's Truths." It was suggested that mothers must educate themselves so as to be able to impart this knowledge to their children in a simple and an intelligent manner and to be sure that they are the first to tell the child before it is told by someone else with the taint of evil suggestion. It will be interesting to other associations who are at a loss to know how to best open their meetings, to know that the members of Gettysburg opened with Scripture reading by Mrs. F. Barr, which was followed by the repeating of the Lord's Prayer.

It was decided by the members that they hold a home cooking sale in Handel and that they have an apron bazaar about the first of December, and upon the arrival of the association's new dishes to hold a social gathering for the Women Grain Growers and their husbands.

E. A. S.

HELD FINE SHOW

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—You will be surprised no doubt to hear from me, but I thought you would like to know about a fair which we held in Cayley on September 6, which was really started for the young people, but to make the fair a success the members of the U.F.W.A. took part; of course the fair was held under the auspices of our union. We had exhibits in all kinds of vegetables and field roots, grains, grasses, flowers (both cut and pressed), all kinds of fancy work and Domestic Science. The exhibitors ranging in age from five to twenty were awarded prizes in money, but all over that age were awarded ribbons for the best exhibits.

Miss Hayward, Domestic Science Teacher of Claresholm Agricultural School, was the judge on all classes of fancy work, embroidery and crochet, cut flowers, hanging baskets, plants and Domestic Science. Mr. Steven, principal of Claresholm College, was to have judged all other exhibits, but was called away to Edmonton so we had to have two local judges in his place.

I am sure each one had a fine time, and I am sure we had had the day before and lots of rain previous to that, the exhibits were very good. By consent of the exhibitors we forwarded all the exhibits to the Veterans' Home, Ogden.

We have forty-six full paid members so far and hope to exceed that number before the close of 1916. I hope this letter to you will enable you to see that we are still progressing slowly and we hope firmly.

Believe me to be

Yours fraternally,
(MISS) ALICE STIRLING.

MAY HELP BUILD HALL

Dear Miss Stocking:—The members of the Sunny South W.S.G.G.A. held our last separate meeting for the year this afternoon and we are all sorry. We would like to keep them up all winter, but it is impossible as our members live too far apart to meet without the men. Our membership numbers thirty-eight now and we expect several new members when we start our meetings in the spring. We have such good times.

At our October meeting, we had what was supposed to be a ten cent tea for the Red Cross. I am afraid most of the ladies (and men in the kitchen) gave more than ten cents, as our collection amounted to six dollars and twenty-five cents. This has been turned over to the Local Chapter of the I.O.D.E. On October 28 we held a sale of fancy work and cooking in the town. A ten cent tea was served and we cleared seventy dollars. It has not been definitely settled what to do with it, altho it may go to swell the fund for our Grain Growers' Hall. Didn't we do well?

We are holding a shower of Christmas comforts next Tuesday evening for the soldiers who are at the front from this

district. Some things are brought beforehand and everyone brings a contribution. A shower was sent last year, but there are many more boys to send things to this year. A committee has been appointed consisting of members from both parts of the local to make out a program for the winter's entertainments, which will include socials, lectures, dances, etc.

I am enclosing a paper on Home Nursing which was read by Mrs. Robert Kerr, at one of our recent meetings.

MARY BROOKS,
Secretary Sunny South W.S.G.G.A.

Such a report as the one from Sunny South should prove an incentive for greater effort among other associations. Their large membership is probably accounted for by the fact that their meetings prove so very interesting. It takes real co-operation to make a success of work that the association has been undertaking, and we are glad to see that such a spirit exists in the Sunny South district. The comfort shower is a matter that might be imitated by other women's sections. An association is doing one of the most helpful things possible to the community when the members plan a series of winter entertainments. The provincial secretary will be glad to send suggestions along this line if a letter is sent to the following address:—Miss Erna Stocking, Delisle, Sask.

A CRITICISM OF HAGAR

Dear Miss Stocking:—The October meeting of the women's section of the Idaleen local was well attended, and at the close a well-earned vote of thanks was given the hostess—Mrs. Wickett. The committee appointed to purchase pictures for the school reported that one, "The Monarch of the Glen" had been ordered. The article on "Twilight Sleep" was read and discussed at some length. Preparations for the Xmas entertainment were suggested.

During the summer the members of the club have been reading "Hagar" written by Mary Johnson, and this meeting had been set apart on the program for criticism of the book. The majority did not find the entire book interesting, and no one found in "Hagar" her ideal "New Woman." Many descriptions of places and incidents were considered well written—other parts seemed disconnected and vague. To quote one member, "The chief value of the book to me lay, not in the characters, but in the thoughts scattered thru it." The author of the book is known to be a writer of deep convictions and she makes these convictions clear. I think the present position of women is well expressed in the sentence, "If we can't grow, we won't grow, and you needn't fash yourselves. On the other hand, if we can, we will—and that's all there is about it."

And for us club women, trying to learn the difficult business of working together, there is a message in this—"We've got to feel, 'If you are struck, I am struck; if you wear stripes, I wear stripes.' When one woman feels the suffering of all women, we shall all stand together."

And in this—"We are all too bound together for one not to be ready to listen and give weight to what the others think."

But in all the book the most living character and incident to me is the story of Rachel Bolt, and the story of her married life. It is a simple and ordinary story of the worst tragedy that can happen to a woman. And the sentence, which out of all the book, really struck me is this—"I couldn't let the children grow up having that kind of mother—the kind that would stand it. For so long it has been the ill-used wife's cry 'I bore it for my children's sake.' I hope that before long she will learn to say—"I will not bear it for my children's sake."

Just before the serving of lunch the meeting was favored by music on the mandolin by Mrs. McGregor; solo by Miss White, also one by Mrs. Wickett, with Mrs. Hutchinson, accompanist.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. HENDERSHOT,
Secretary.

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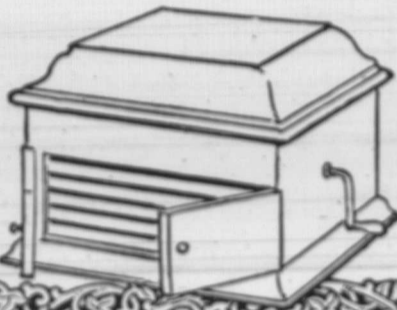


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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

MORE PRIZES TO COME

One of the best story contests we ever had was a fairy story contest, so we are going to have another, but this is to be a special kind. Its to be a winter fairy story. You ought to be able to find some very beautiful fairies in the frost and snow, and we want you to tell us their stories.

For the three best fairy tales prizes of three splendid books will be given, story books of course, and any boy or girl under seventeen years of age, has a chance of winning one of them.

But you must be very sure that you have made up every word of the story yourselves and you must get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that you have done so, and also that you have given your correct age.

All stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper, and they must be mailed so as to reach The Guide office not later than January 31.

If those who have never written to the club before remember to enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope they will be sent one of the pretty maple leaf membership pins of The Young Canada Club. DIXIE PATTON.

OUR COYOTE

Once, when my father had just bought a new quarter of land, and he was walking over it, there were many coyote holes. One was just where there was a little bank, and some hard-woods were growing there. My father heard a murmur and he knew it came from the young coyotes. So he went right home and told it. Then my brother hitched the horse to the buggy and we drove

where my father said the hole was. When we came there the sun was setting and my brother said, "If the old coyote should be there we will have a hard time for it is getting dark." Then my father sent him after a cherry stick. He got it and poked it in the hole; when he pulled it out there were hair on the tip of it, so he was sure they were there. It did not take us long to dig them out. There were only three coyotes in the hole, we killed two of them and left one for my pet. When he got a little bigger, we fed him with raw-meat and he got ravenously wild.

Then we tied him in a different place and did not give him any meat at all, but then he caught all the little chickens that came near him. So we changed his place again, but there he could not get any chickens. He was quite a little fellow when my brother nipped his four big teeth off.

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JOHANNA KUSTUCH.
Bruno, Sask.

THE HEN'S QUEER FAMILY

Once I was at my neighbor's after my dog. He was in the stable, so I went and got him. I saw a hen setting on the nest in the hay. Just as soon as I went near it got off the nest. There were four little kittens. When she called them they would come running after her. If the hen got off the kittens came too.

LAWRENCE SCOTT.
Argyle Station, Man. Age 12.

We left out the part about the man who shot the owl, for we don't much like that kind of man. The owl was a good friend of his.—D. P.

THE FRIGHTENED CHICKENS

Last Saturday, October 21, my step-father cleaned the chicken house. He had to chase the chickens out because they bothered him. When he was finished he threw some lime on the floor. This was to dry the floor.

Now everything went well until evening. When they had to go to bed they would not go into the chicken house. They climbed everywhere in the barn. Some sat in the manger and some on some planks that go across the roof of the barn where the upstairs should have been; some sat in a corner and everywhere did they sit. We had an awful trouble to get them in to the chicken house. How they cackled! Oh how they cackled! I am sure I never heard such a noise as then, but at last they settled themselves, but they won't go into the chicken house yet.

EMILIE MARTINSEN,
Age 11.

THE THIEF

This fall we began to miss some of our chickens. We did not know where they were going, but one day papa saw a wolf going across the field with a chicken in its mouth.

Papa got the gun and ran outside, but when the wolf saw papa with the gun it dropped the chicken and ran into the woods as fast as it could. It does not steal any of our chickens now.

OLIVE R. MacKESSOCK,
Wroxton, Sask. Age 11.

THE BIRDS

This spring two kinds of birds built their nests in our stable. One was the robin, and the other was a little grey bird, which I had never seen before. When the nests were made, and the eggs laid, and they had set, a hawk came and stole some of the eggs in the robin's nest. Then he went away for a while, but he came back again when they had started to hatch.



AN OUTDOOR BATH

The hawk stole the eggs that were left and killed the little ones that were hatched in the grey bird's nest. The little birds were sorry for the loss of their eggs and young ones. After awhile they built another nest, and when it was made and ready to set, the hawk came again, but this time my brother shot him, so he got no more there, and the little birds got along all right after all. This is the end of my story.

ESTHER NELSON.
Camrose, Alta. Age 9.

ANOTHER CASE OF ADOPTION

Once we had a turkey hen who began to lay eggs early in the spring. She had a nest in a pile of straw near the stable. She laid about sixteen eggs, and then began to set. Mother now gave her some eggs to sit on. When she had been sitting on the eggs about six weeks, she got off one day and ate a lot of grain and drank a lot of water. This is a sign that young turkeys are coming out. Next day there was some little turkeys out. The eggs did not come out very well, for out of sixteen eggs there were only four turkeys. Mother took her off the nest the same day, but the turkeys were so weak that they all died.

The old turkey was very lonesome and soon she adopted two chickens whose mother had left them. The old turkey took them out to hunt for worms and grasshoppers and when night came she took them to roost on some poles where she always sat. When "killing time" came the two chickens were killed among the rest of the chickens and they weighed as much as the earliest of the chickens. The old turkey hen now joined the other flock of turkeys and now we cannot tell her from the rest of them. I am sending an envelope for a pin.

HELEN BREMNER.
Tilston, Man. Age 12.

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Club

Christmas Confections

Most of us have a "sweet tooth," in fact when we visit our cities and observe the number of candy shops and the crowds of purchasers we are led to believe that many people have more than one "sweet tooth." In this cold country one craves sugar more in winter than in summer.

Successful candy making is an art and one acquired only by experience. But keep at it and some day you may become as expert as the Rodgers of Vancouver. Their recipes are veritable gold mines and their candies wonderful.

There are a few points that go a long way toward making home-made candies attractive—coloring, shaping and combining flavors. Vegetable colorings are best to use in coloring candies, a three or four ounce bottle costs ten or fifteen cents and lasts for years.

Last week we considered the making of fondant, and its uses are innumerable, both for candies and as icing. I am going to give another recipe for fondant for those who missed last week's.

Put into a smooth granite-ware kettle, stir, then put on range and bring to the boiling point. Boil rapidly without stirring, until when tried in cold water a jelly like ball may be formed.

Melt a small quantity of fondant in a double boiler, flavor with vanilla and work in as much shredded cocoanut as possible. Shape into small balls and let stand over night. Melt a large quantity of fondant in a double boiler, flavor with vanilla, and with a two tined fork dip the bonbons one at a time in the fondant, when they are well covered lift out on paraffin paper and make a sort of "pig's tail" with the fondant on the top of the bonbon, this shows that they are hand dipped.

Candies with nut centres are much in demand and very expensive to buy. If the fondant is ready the dipping is a small matter. Take shelled Brazil or walnut meats. If the Brazil nuts are used remove the brown skin with a sharp knife. Dip in the melted fondant as the cocoanut bonbons are dipped.

Cream mints add the finishing touch to a dinner, they are wholesome and children usually like them. Melt the fondant over hot water, flavor with a few drops of oil of peppermint or a larger quantity of the essence. (In using the oil of peppermint be careful not to use too large a quantity, it is very strong). Drop on an oiled paper from the tip of a spoon. For rose mints color a pale pink and flavor with rose water. To make chocolate mints dip the peppermints in melted chocolate.

Boil all the ingredients except the last three to the hard ball stage. Add the peanuts and boil to the hard crack stage, add the butter and when this is dissolved

remove from the fire and add the soda dissolved in a tablespoon of water, and stir vigorously. When the mixture begins to rise pour on a platter and spread thin. Be sure and use raw peanuts.

There are endless ways to stuff dates. Remove the stones and fill with fondant. Or the cavity may be filled with walnut or pecan meats and the dates rolled in sugar. Peanuts make a very good filling.

Popcorn balls make very good Christmas tree decorations, the outside may be colored pink with a little vegetable coloring matter added to the sugar. Pop the corn and keep only the perfect grains. Boil the sugar, water and butter over the fire until the syrup forms a hard ball when dropped into cold water. Pour this over the popcorn, slowly stirring all the while. Press into balls and set aside to cool.

Put the butter in a saucepan and when melted add the molasses, the cream of tartar and the water. Bring to the boiling point and let boil, stirring as little as possible until mixture will form a firm ball when tried in cold water.

Put the butter in a saucepan and when melted add the molasses, the cream of tartar and the water. Bring to the boiling point and let boil, stirring as little as possible until mixture will form a firm ball when tried in cold water. Shape on a slightly floured board, having strip wide enough to enclose a piece of fondant one inch in diameter. Pull candy into a long strip and cut in small pieces. Each one will consist of fondant encircled with molasses candy. The candy must not be cooked too long as it should be rather soft than brittle.

These are very easy to make and, if one can get good confectioners' sugar, very good. Heat the milk, add the melted butter and gradually the sugar, sifted, until mixture is of the consistency to mould. Add flavoring and shape into small balls, press halves of pecan or walnut meats on top.

Fudge is a fine thing for beginners in the candy business to practice on. Boil two and one-half minutes and add two teaspoons cocoa. Boil five minutes longer, then take from stove and add one teaspoon vanilla. Beat until creamy, pour in buttered pans and mark in squares.

Put all except the chocolate into a saucepan and boil until it will form a soft ball in cold water. Add the chocolate and as soon as it is melted remove from fire, flavor with vanilla, beat well and pour into greased tins. When partly cool mark in squares.

Maple cream is a very popular candy and pretty sure to turn out well. Cook without stirring until it will form a soft ball in cold water. Remove from fire, beat until creamy. Put in shallow pan and mark in cubes. This is very delicious if walnuts are added.

Boil together until brittle when tried in cold water. When done turn into a well buttered pan.

The young folk enjoy making cream candy because it can be pulled. Boil all but the flavoring until it snaps when tested in cold water. Add flavoring, pour on greased platter and when cool enough to handle pull until white. Cut in small pieces.



ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

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

50c BUTTER Makes Imperative the Use of an Improved DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

WITH the certainty of the highest prices ever known for butter this winter, no producer of cream can afford to run another month without a modern De Laval Cream Separator.

This is true whether you have no separator, or an inferior make of machine, or even an old model De Laval machine.

The waste of butter-fat is relatively greatest in winter, either with gravity skimming or a poor separator.



At present cream and butter prices, a new De Laval machine will almost surely save its cost within three months, and go on doing so thereafter.

There can surely be no good reason to delay the purchase another week, and if it may not be convenient to pay cash it may be purchased on such terms that the machine will easily pay for itself.

See your De Laval agent immediately, or, if you don't know him, address the nearest De Laval main office as below for any desired particulars.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and A plus Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request. MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER 50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

A Coal and Wood Range With a HIGH OVEN

LIGHTER DAY HIGH OVEN RANGE



Every Woman Should Know of this Labor-Saving Range

Built to standing height—saves back-breaking stooping—easy to sweep under. Glass door on scientifically plated oven—watch food baking without stooping. A wonderful range, replete with labor-saving devices which are fully described and illustrated (from life) in the interesting little booklet "A Lighter Day in the Kitchen." Your copy is ready. Write now.

Clare Bros. Western Ltd.

Makers of "Hecla" Furnaces WINNIPEG Dept. E MAN.

Clare Bros. Western Limited, Dept. E, 1100 Broadway, Winnipeg, Man. Send for your free copy of the booklet "A Lighter Day in the Kitchen." This booklet is yours for the asking.

The Country Cook.

well until even- to bed they chicken house. in the barn. l some on some oof of the barn d have been; verywhere did ful trouble to house. How they cackled' uch a noise as nd themselves, chicken house

ENSEN, Age 11.

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KESSOCK, Age 11.

f birds built heir nests in urstable One as the robin, nd the other as a little rey bird, hich I had ever seen be- re. When he nests were ade, and the eggs laid, and ey had set, a awk came nd stole some e eggs in e robin's st. Then he nt away for while, but he me back a- ain when ey had start- to hatch. that were ones that nest. The loss of their awhile they it was made came again, t him, so he little birds This is the

ELSON, Age 9.

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MNER, Age 12.

The greatest values and biggest assortments in quality harness ever offered are contained in

BORBRIDGE'S COMPLETE HARNESS

Catalog—Send for your copy today

We save you from \$10 to \$25 on each set of harness. We now sell our entire factory output of harness and supplies direct to the farmer at wholesale factory prices.

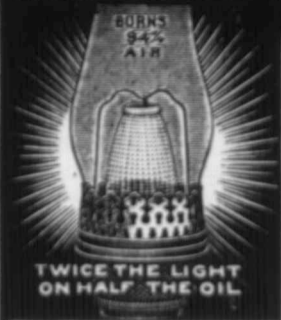
Prompt Delivery

In spite of our recent fire we can fill all orders immediately from our large reserve stock in Brandon. Address all communications to Winnipeg.

THE BORBRIDGE CO. LIMITED
Established 1791. Factory at Brandon

New GOAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern white light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like an oil lamp. Tests by Government and 34 leading Universities show that it

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon

common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. **Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition.** Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed. \$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free. **Yours FREE**

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 511 Aladdin Building, WINNIPEG
Largest Coal Oil (Kerosene) Mantle Lamp House in the World

Men With Rigs Make \$100 to \$300 Per Mo. Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never used anything in his life before writes: "I used it the first week. I said, 'This is the best thing I ever saw.' I have never seen an article that sells so well." Another says: "I have never seen a lamp that burns so long." Phillips says: "Every customer becomes a friend and helper." Remittance sent. No money back necessary. Details sent. Thousands who are sending money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly. **NO MONEY REQUIRED.** We furnish stock to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to secure an appointment and make big money in unoccupied territory. State occupation, age, whether you have rig or auto, whether you work away from or nearby, when you start, how much money you have, etc.

Rubber Actually Drops In Price While Everything Else Goes Up

How British Government's Foresight Saves Canadians Millions of Dollars. Wearing Rubbers, Overshoes and Rubber Boots to Save Leather is Certainly Sensible Economy.

Despite the war tax, and increases of from 50% to 100% in the cost of the cottons and chemicals used in its manufacture, there has been practically no advance in the prices of rubber footwear, thanks to the surprising fact that the rubber itself actually costs less than before the war.

Up till about 1908, the rubber forests of South America and Africa, producing about 60,000 tons a year, easily supplied the demand, and raw rubber sold at \$1.00 to \$1.30 a pound. But when motor cars began to multiply, and the use of rubber belting, hose, footwear and a hundred other things kept on increasing, the consumption of rubber grew phenomenally, quickly exceeding the supply. By 1910 raw rubber had gone up to \$3.00 a pound and rubber goods of all kinds kept pace. Probably you remember paying excessive prices for rubbers for a year or two.

In this alarming situation relief came—not as the World expected, from synthetic rubber invented by German chemists—but from plantation rubber grown in Ceylon, Sumatra and the Malay States, with the encouragement and aid of an Empire-building British Government. These plantations, begun several years earlier, came into the market in 1910 with 8,200 tons—11% of the World's supply. By 1914, when the war broke out, they were producing 60% of the total—and controlled the situation.

Then, with a practical monopoly of raw rubber and absolute control of the seas, Great Britain was in a position to supply the enormous war requirements of the Allies and to cut the Tuetsons off completely. This, of course, she has done, but, instead of charging the rest of the world high prices, the British Government actually lowered the price to less than 70 cents a pound—a figure below that asked before the war.

This means a substantial saving to every man, woman and family in Canada—a saving doubly important on account of the 80% advance in the cost of shoe leather. It means that a pair of rubbers, costing from 75 cents to \$1.25, will practically double the life of a pair of shoes costing several times as much—that an inexpensive pair of overshoes will add months of wear and comfort to old shoes that would be useless without them—that rubber farm boots will cost far less than leather for the winter and spring, while they will keep the feet dryer.

Besides the saving of money and the invaluable protection to health, wearing rubbers helps to win the war. The soldiers MUST have leather in vast quantities for shoes and equipment—and it is getting scarcer all the time. So every pair of boots we save releases leather for military use and is but a fair return to the British Government, whose foresight and fairness have made our rubber footwear so cheap.

Save The Leather For The Soldiers— Help Win The War!

Farm Experiences

Continued from page 7

timothy hay and not within 60 to 75 per cent. as valuable as clover or alfalfa hay. A limited amount of straw may be fed satisfactorily in finishing lambs, but this should only be as a supplement to clover hay and roots. Generally speaking, the richer the hay and the better it is cured, the more profits will be made in feeding it to lambs.

Good succulent roughages, such as turnips, mangols, sugar beets, corn ensilage, pea and oat ensilage, or the like, make the dry roughages and grains more palatable and more digestible. Where corn ensilage may be raised for \$2.00 per ton, it is the cheapest and best succulent roughage for lamb finishing. When fed with clover hay and grain it will produce 5 per cent. greater profits than a mixture of turnips, clover hay and grain. A mixture of turnips and ensilage with hay and grain usually gives the greatest profits. The turnip is the safest root to feed in finishing lambs, particularly where wether or even ram lambs may be found in the pens. Mangols, particularly, may have a dangerous influence on the kidneys of wethers and rams.

The grains which may be most profitably fed vary, of course, with the market values of those grains commonly found in Canada. Oats, barley and feed wheat are all excellent grains for lamb finishing and may be fed whole or crushed, but never ground fine. A mixture of these three will usually give much better results than any one grain singly. Elevator screenings also are very valuable in lamb finishing. Where there is a high percentage of broken kernels of wheat and barley and oats, screenings may have a food value almost equal to a mixture of barley, oats and wheat. Screenings with dirt and black-seeds screened out give the greatest gains and profits. A mixture of whole screenings with barley and oats has given from 10 to 40 per cent. greater profits than the screenings alone, the variation being due to the varying quality of the screenings. Black-seeds alone are most unpalatable and are dangerous to feed, in that a large proportion of the feed will pass thru the lambs in an undigested condition and will again germinate on the land. Black-seeds fed alone are unprofitable and the lambs will make small gains if compelled to depend on this feed for their sustenance. Bran can be used sometimes with profit, particularly when succulent feeds are scarce. These cases are rare, however. Generally speaking, it will not pay to exceed one pound and a quarter of grain per lamb at the finish, nor will it be profitable to feed more than five pounds of succulent roughage and three to five pounds of dry roughage per head per day at any time during the finishing period.

Cost of Equipment

The cost of equipment for the finishing of lambs is very light. Warm quarters are not necessary for sheep of any class. Sheltered sleeping quarters, free from drafts and having a dry floor, a good, tight, single-board shed with doors opening to the south, or a straw shelter, or even the protection of the bush or the straw stacks, would usually furnish ample protection for this purpose. Cheap, convenient racks and troughs or a combination rack and trough will cost little per carload of lambs fed and, if made portable, may be used for both summer and winter feeding.

What the Country Church Needs

Continued from Page 8

activities. Very often those who do not belong to the local church have the ideas and initiative the majority lacks. Common sense would keep at least one department of the work unsectarianism. This would be the barest justice. The majority would really be in control, while the lion's share of any good done would go to the locally organized body. It would be better business for a church than destroying societies that it may not have the brains to replace.

There is a good sprinkling of men in the West even yet whose chief interest is to render yeomen service for the love of the cause. They read and write and study and quicken long hours of monotonous work by taking thought. They need fellowship, not direction; opportunity for expression and growth on their own account, not the benumbing influence of listening to years of sermonizing that chiefly goes in one ear and out of the other. May their number greatly increase, for in them is the hope of the future.—Bert Talmay, Prosperity, Sask.

FARMERS' WEEKS AT SASKATOON

The first two weeks in January will be farmers' weeks in Saskatoon. During the first week, January 3 to 5, the Saskatchewan Agricultural Society's Convention will be held in that city, and the following week, January 9 to 12, has been chosen for the Provincial Livestock Convention. The meetings are to be held at the Agricultural College. In connection with the Livestock Convention, the annual meetings of the Saskatchewan Livestock Associations, including the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders', Cattle Breeders' and Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, will be held. In addition to the business meetings there will be lectures on livestock subjects together with discussions and demonstrations. Among the speakers who have consented to address the convention are the following:—Dr. F. Torrance, Dominion Veterinary General; John Bright, Dominion Livestock Commissioner; Dr. M. P. Ravenal, University of Missouri; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture; Dean Rutherford of the University of Saskatchewan; W. F. Stevens, Livestock Commissioner for Alberta; J. W. Leedy, Ex-Governor, Kansas, U.S.A.

Reduced fares have been arranged with the railroads. Visitors buy a single first class ticket and secure a standard certificate from their local railway agent. Altho there will be no spring shows this year in Regina and Saskatoon, the sales of purebred cattle and horses under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' and Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Associations, will be held on the following dates:—Auction sales of cattle; Regina, March 14; Saskatoon, March 21; Auction sales of horses; Regina, March 15; Saskatoon, March 22. Entries for cattle and horses for these sales close February 20.

GET GOOD SEED

There is no doubt that the majority of farmers do not pay sufficient attention to the selection of seeds, to the purchase of new and imported varieties and to the cleaning and grading of their seed grain. The loss to themselves and to the country from this cause alone is very large. There are many farmers throughout the prairie provinces whose sole aim and ambition is to get in a large acreage of crops every year, losing sight of the importance of increasing the yield per acre thru better cultivation and the selection of suitable varieties.

Another point to which special attention may be drawn is the cleaning and grading of seed grains. Results of experiments made with selected large, heavy seed, medium size, and with small seed, show that with oats, the large, heavy seed gives a yield of fifteen bushels per acre more than the small seed. There is also a similar difference in the yields per acre of wheat, barley and peas, in favor of selection and thorough grading of the seed. There is a noticeable difference as well in the growth of straw, which appears to be stronger and of better quality when the large, heavy seed is sown. The Guide offers an opportunity to every farmer to get the best seed that Western Canada produces. For little labor and no money farmers can secure for themselves the best registered grain procurable.

FLAVELLE TALKS STRAIGHT

J. W. Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, who returned from England some days ago, met on Tuesday, December 12, two hundred leading munition manufacturers from all over Ontario. Mr. Flavelle, who said he was fresh from the heart of a nation which was sweating blood to win the war, bluntly told the manufacturers that Canada had failed to make good her promises to Britain in the matter of delivery of munitions. He stated that in the inspection houses in Britain he had seen Canadian shells which were faulty. Good shells meant victory, but defective shells were deadly to our own gunners.

"Profits!" he said. "Send profits to the hell where they belong! If you fail in your promises it may mean disaster."

ALBERTA SEED FAIR

The Provincial Seed Fair for Alberta will be held in Calgary from January 30 to February 2 inclusive. Those wishing copies of the prize list should write the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

Give the "Kiddies" All They Want of CROWN BRAND CORN PURE SYRUP



It is one of the delicious "good things" that has a real food value. A slice of your good homemade bread, spread with "Crown Brand", forms a perfectly balanced food, that is practically all nourishment.

So—let them have it on biscuits and pancakes, and on their porridge if they want it.

You'll like it, too, on Griddle Cakes—on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples. And you'll find it the most economical sweetener you can use, for Cakes, Cookies, Gingerbread and Pies.

Have your husband get a tin, the next time he is in town—a 5, 10 or 20 pound tin.



THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM. Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Borden's Corn Starch—and "Silver Glaze" Laundry Starch.

Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies", will show you how to make a lot of really delicious dishes with "Crown Brand". Write for a copy to our Montreal Office.

Advertisement for Michigan State Auto School. Includes text: 'Come to Detroit The Automobile Center and LEARN THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS'. 'Earn \$75 to \$300 a Month'. 'We teach you to handle any auto proposition. You graduate in from ten to twelve weeks. Our equipment is complete. Students actually build cars from start to finish, getting factory training in assembling, block-testing, road-testing, everything. Special complete course in Oxy-acetylene brazing, welding and cutting, separate from regular course. All leading types of starting, lighting and ignition systems in operation. Learn to tune motors, adjust carburetors, magnetos, valves and bearings quickly and accurately. Six-cylinder Lozier and 8-cylinder King are used for road instruction. We have a new Chalmers "6-26" chassis with 2400-r.p.m. motor, the latest thing out, also a 1917 Detroiter-6, and an Overland. Just added Deutz system as used in Buick, Hudson and Packard Twin "6." We have also installed a 1917 Willys-Knight complete chassis in the shop for students to work on.'

Advertisement for Michigan State Auto School. Includes text: 'Detroit is the Place to Learn—Start Any Time'. 'There are 44 auto factories in Detroit, and 140 accessory and parts factories. Our students have the privilege of going thru any or all of them. We now operate Westinghouse, Auto-Life and Bijur Service Stations. After careful consideration the Westinghouse Electrical & Mfg. Company, the Auto-Life Company and the Bijur Co. decided that our school was the best place in Detroit to handle their service stations. This has added thousands of dollars' worth of equipment and makes our electrical department unequalled. Students get actual experience and training in handling all kinds of electrical auto equipment and taking care of trouble. We have just installed a Sprague Electric dynamometer for block-testing purposes for students' use. Auto factories need Dynamometer men constantly. We have a greater demand for our graduates than we can meet. Factories and garages are paying big salaries to men who know how to handle electrical equipment quickly and properly. Detroit is the automobile centre. You get practical instruction. Come to our school and learn the auto business right. School opens all the year. Enter classes any time, any day. Three classes daily: morning, afternoon, evening. You can work in the factory in daytime and take course at night. There is a great demand for Michigan State Auto School students. Garages throughout the country write us for men. Auto factories write and phone for men constantly to fill permanent places. Why not fit yourself for one of these good-paying positions? Follow the Crowd to the Michigan State Auto School. Come to Detroit. THIS IS ONE OF THE 1916 CLASSES. Factory Co-operation. Additional Building and Equipment. SEND THIS COUPON TODAY. Michigan State Auto School, 1432 Auto Building, 11-19 Soliden Ave., 887-89-91 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. Remember you can enter classes any time, any day. The price, of course, is based on giving full value. Therefore we cannot give another course free. Graduates in the complete auto course are competent to handle farm tractors. Act quickly—now. We have no branches. Write or come direct to this school. Michigan State Auto School, 1432 Auto Building—887-89-91 Woodward Avenue—11-19 Soliden Avenue. The Old Reliable School. A. G. Zeller, President. DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR SYSTEM

Port Arthur, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver

Interior Elevators—Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary

There is every indication that all the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur will soon be filled to overflowing. We understand that the C.P.R. alone has eight thousand cars of grain loaded West of Winnipeg, consigned to the head of the Lake. This will nearly, if not quite, fill all the elevators at Fort William. There is every likelihood that an absolute embargo will be placed by the C.P.R. against shipments to Fort William. If this is done, the only proper place to ship your grain is to one of the Interior Government Elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon or Calgary. Against these points there is no restriction as to loading.

All-Rail Shipments

At the present time the railways are not accepting any shipments from Fort William all-rail East, but there is every likelihood that shipments will be accepted from Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary. For these shipments the railway stop-over at the above-named points is only a quarter of a cent per bushel, instead of one cent per hundred pounds. This puts the Interior Government Elevators on exactly the same basis as Fort William for all-rail shipment East. It is our judgment, and the general opinion of the trade, that it will be much easier to get cars for shipment East all-rail from these ports than from Fort William.

Winter Storage

It is evident that a very large portion of grain now in Fort William will have to be carried there in storage until Spring. On this grain you will have to pay a cent per bushel per month, but if you ship your grain to Moose Jaw, Saskatoon or Calgary, the storage is only half a cent per bushel per month. At the present time, however, grain is actually worth more in Moose Jaw, Saskatoon or Calgary, if you intend to hold it until Spring, than at Fort William or Port Arthur. We have nearly ten million bushels of space at the above elevators.

Bidding for Shipment Moose Jaw, Saskatoon

Some firms are already bidding half a cent more for grain to be shipped to Moose Jaw, Saskatoon than for shipment to Fort William. In our judgment this premium is likely to increase. We believe you surely stand a better chance of getting a premium for grain in the above elevators than if it is shipped to Fort William.

Seed Grain

The Interior Government Elevators are the only places where you can get your seed inspected by a Government Seed Inspector. If your grain is suitable for seed, ship to these houses and you will stand a chance of getting a good premium over the regular prices.

Grain Carrying Heavy Dockage

If your grain has six per cent dockage or more, these Interior Elevators can save you money by cleaning your grain, thus saving the freight on the dockage to Fort William.

Tough, Damp or Wet Grain

Grain of this character can be more promptly and carefully dried at the Interior Elevators than at the head of the Lakes, and the drying charges are less. Our advice is to ship damp, tough and wet grain to one of the Government Elevators, either at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon or Calgary. The Canadian Government Elevator at Port Arthur, with a storage capacity of three and a half million, is always ready to handle your shipments. We endeavor to give prompt, reliable service, and solicit all shipments you can see your way clear to give us.

Canadian Government Elevators

FORT WILLIAM MOOSE JAW SASKATOON
CALGARY VANCOUVER

For Particular Information Address C. N. AUSTIN, General Manager, Fort William, Ont.

TO CONTROL FOREST FIRES

A campaign has been waged in the Province of Manitoba for some time past under the inspiration of the Canadian Forestry Association to have the Provincial Legislature adopt means to stop the great timber waste in the northern sections of the Province caused by forest fires. Most of these fires originated on settlers' lands where clearing operations are carelessly conducted and very frequently result in dangerous conflagrations. The catastrophe in Ontario last summer was due entirely to settlers' fires.

It has been discovered that Manitoba already has committed itself to the principle of issuing permits for the setting out of fires in the northern forested districts. This is contained in the Fires Prevention Act of 1913 but the scope of the Act is wholly municipal and it has no application to the districts where fire prevention is most needed, namely the unorganized municipalities. The Manitoba Government is now being asked to make the Act apply to unorganized municipalities and it is suggested that the issuing of permits and the supervision of the fires, so as to prevent them doing damage, might be entrusted to the rangers of the Dominion Forestry Branch, thus relieving the Province of the administration costs. The Dominion Government is willing to undertake the additional duties.

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC COUP

On December 12 some details of a note addressed to neutrals suggesting the possibility of a discussion between the warring nations relative to terms of peace was issued from Berlin. Reports are many and conflicting and so far no really reliable statement has been made, but the general understanding is that Germany proposes to return to the status quo before the commencement of hostilities with the exception of Poland and Lithuania, being recognized as independent kingdoms; that Germany restore Belgium and Northern France and that the fate of the Balkan states be settled in a great peace conference. An expression of opinion is eagerly awaited from Lloyd George as spokesman for the Allies but general newspaper comment is unanimously adverse to accepting any terms that would not force Germany and her allies to acknowledge complete defeat.

NATIONAL SERVICE CAMPAIGN

The campaign organized with the object of acquainting the people of Canada with the government proposals relative to National Service was launched in the West in Winnipeg on Monday, December 18. Two large audiences were addressed by Premier Borden, Premier Norris and R. B. Bennett, director of National Service. All the speeches were received with great enthusiasm. Premier Borden outlined the tremendous need that existed for the complete organization of all Canada's resources in order to adequately assist in bringing the war to a successful conclusion as early a date as possible. R. B. Bennett explained in detail the National Service scheme. He said that some can fight, some can work and some can give and pay, but all must serve. The first week in January will be National Service week and it is hoped that every man will fill out the cards containing questions issued by the National Service Board and return them promptly so that definite information as to the resources in man power and natural wealth will be available on which definite action can be taken.

ABOLISH LIQUOR STORES

By an overwhelming majority, in fact the vote might almost be said to have been unanimous, the men and women of Saskatchewan declared on Monday, December 11, that the provincial liquor stores system should be abolished. The remaining twenty government liquor dispensaries will be closed on December 30.

It is said that after the war pure bred cattle and horses will be more in demand than ever before. Now is the time to "stock up."

When you plan the crop rotation remember that a short rotation helps to control wild oats and other weeds.

Daily Market

FOR BEEF, STOCKER AND DAIRY CATTLE

Hogs and Sheep

Modern facilities
Direct railway connections
Inquiries solicited

Edmonton Stock Yards

LIMITED

Edmonton, Alberta

LICENSED AND BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND TRACK BUYERS

Merchants Grain Co. Ltd.

Fort William, Ont.

Our location at the terminals enables us to give close attention to Grades, etc. Highest Prices and Prompt Returns.

"ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE"

Live Hens Wanted

Notice Watch our prices in January and February issues. We are going to give extra prices for these two months.

Hens 12½c
Fat Hens (5 lbs. up) 14c
Ducks 15c
Turkeys 20c
Young Roosters (in good shape) 15c
Geese 15c

These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

We are also buying Dressed Poultry.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
97 Aikens Street Winnipeg

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 14k solid gold case and bracelet, \$20.00.

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

Farmers' Letter File

SAVES TIME AND MONEY

Shanty-like farmers out of every hundred lose money at some time because they have not kept copies of their business letters or have lost the receipts for bills they have paid. When you ship grain, produce or livestock or order supplies of any kind by letter, it is important that you keep an EXACT copy of the letter you write. Every secretary of a farmers' association, school board or any business organization should have a FARMERS' LETTER FILE and keep his correspondence in proper shape. It will save several times the cost in every farmer's year. The Farmers' Letter File contains methods for all the letters of the alphabet. Letters you receive and copies of letters you send, as well as your receipts, can thus be filed systematically and be found in an instant whenever you want them. This file is 111 inches by 24 inches, and will accommodate letters of any size up to 24 inches by 11 inches. When closed the file is 14 inches thick and opens like an accordion so that it will hold 1,000 letters. Will last twenty years. Will cost \$10.00 in all amounts of letters with pen or pencil; also six "Mastered" Press, made especially for writing letters of which carbon copies are to be taken. All Complete with instructions for use \$1.00 mailed postpaid for

Book Dept.,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a page number or index reference.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 18, 1916
Wheat—The outstanding feature of last week's grain markets was the influence of the German peace proposals...

WINNIPEG FUTURES and MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES tables showing prices for various wheat and oat grades from Dec 12 to Dec 18, 1916.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Summary table of market prices for livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep) and country produce (butter, eggs, potatoes) across various locations like Winnipeg, Toronto, and Chicago.

Cash Prices Ft. William and Port Arthur from December 12 to December 18 inclusive

Detailed table of cash prices for wheat, oats, barley, and flax in Ft. William and Port Arthur, listing prices for different grades and quantities.

Table showing No. 1 flax prices for 100 bu. to arrive and other flax grades.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, December 13, was as follows—

Table showing grain movement in interior terminal elevators, including receipt and shipment data for various grain types.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, December 15, 1916—

Table showing 1916 Wheat stocks in terminals, comparing this year and last year's figures.

Table showing 1916 Oats stocks in terminals, comparing this year and last year's figures.

Table showing 1916 Barley stocks in terminals, comparing this year and last year's figures.

Table showing 1916 Flax stocks in terminals, comparing this year and last year's figures.

Table showing 1916 Mixed Grain stocks in terminals, comparing this year and last year's figures.

Table showing 1916 Canadian Visible Supply, including wheat, oats, and barley.

Table showing 1916 Liverpool Wheat Market prices for various wheat grades.

Table showing 1916 Liverpool (Cargoes) prices for various cargo types.

Table showing 1916 Liverpool (Cargoes) prices for various cargo types.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, Dec. 15, were—

Table comparing Winnipeg and Minneapolis prices for various grain types like No. 1 Nor. wheat, No. 2 Nor. wheat, etc.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Top prices here are cattle at \$12.50, hogs \$10.30, lambs \$13.25 and sheep at \$10.00. They are some high figures.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Dec. 16.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for the past week as follows: Cattle, 3,500; calves, 160; sheep and lambs, 200; hogs, 6,500.

CALGARY

Calgary, Dec. 15.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 750; cattle, 2,544; hogs, 2,656; sheep, 119; and this week a year ago: Horses, 241; cattle, 1,267; hogs, 1,394; sheep, 433.

TORONTO

Toronto, Dec. 14.—A few choice animals brought \$9.00 to \$9.75, while a couple of sales of fancy baby steers were made at \$11.00.

Country Produce

Note—Prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated. There is little or no change in produce prices from last week.

There was a tendency towards higher prices for winter. A number of sales were known to have been made at \$11.00 and watered, and at least one was made over that figure.



BLACK STOVE
KNIGHT POLISH

BLACK KNIGHT FOR A BRIGHT DAY

A PASTE
NO WASTE
F.F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA,
LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONT.
NO DUST
NO RUST

PERCHERON BREEDERS MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Percheron Society was held December 4 at Chicago. About 350 members were represented in the roll call, approximately 4,000 more by proxy, and a great many others present came in after the roll was taken. President White in his opening address laid stress on the fact that the elimination of importations had led American breeders to give better care to weanlings, yearlings, and two-year-olds, and that dealers, purchasing Percherons in this country at earlier ages than had been the custom, had themselves been surprised at the splendid outcome of their American bred colts, when given the same care and attention they had formerly given imported horses.

Secretary Dismore in his annual report stated that 9044 registrations had been made during the year, an increase of six and one half per cent. over the preceding year. One hundred and forty imported horses were recorded, but only 59 of these were brought over this year. Of the total registrations 2014 were registered from Illinois and 1772 from Iowa, so that these two states contributed 41.8% of the grand total. Ohio came third with 747 registrations, Kansas fourth with 653 and Nebraska fifth, with 466 registrations. Eight hundred and forty-seven new members were added during the year and the membership is now in excess of 8,000 breeders. Transfer certificates issued during the year totalled 9,467, an increase of 38% over the preceding year. Illinois and Iowa lead in number of Percherons purchased and most of the horses bought in these two states were bought within their own borders. Montana, at the other extreme, purchased 65% of her Percherons from other states.

ROUGHING CATTLE THRU WINTER

With the present high price of all concentrate feeds few farmers are talking about grain feeding cattle thru the coming winter. Many, however, are interested in wintering a bunch of cattle on rough feeds in the best manner possible.

"Roughing cattle" may mean either one of two methods of handling them. First it may mean carrying cattle thru the winter without shelter and allowing them to gain their livelihood from straw stacks and what grass can be found on the neighbors' farms; or it may mean simply caring for cattle in a practical, economical and profitable manner without the use of grain. Where cattle are roughed thru the winter by the first method there will usually be some loss of life and the cattle will come out in the spring weighing less than they did in the fall and it will take them half the summer to get in a good, healthy, thrifty condition again. This method of roughing cattle thru the winter never has proved successful and never will. The second method implies the use of cheap shelter, which may be either a straw shed or a board shed open on one end, also the use of suitable rough feeds, such as corn fodder, corn silage, millet hay, prairie hay, clover or alfalfa hay, oat hay or oat straw. In most localities this winter there is an abundance of rough feed of one or more of the above varieties.

For roughing cattle thru the winter

the best possible combination of feeds is corn silage and alfalfa hay. The difficulty is that as yet comparatively few farmers have learned this fact and there are very few farms where corn silage and alfalfa hay both are to be found in sufficient quantity to winter any large number of cattle. Given a fairly roomy shed that is kept well bedded with straw, a water tank with a heater in it with which to remove the ice and take the chill off the water, an abundance of alfalfa hay and corn silage makes an ideal method of wintering a bunch of yearling or two-year-old steers or heifers or a bunch of breeding beef cows. On farms where the silo has not yet been built and the alfalfa field has not been started, the corn can be used as fodder and prairie hay can be used along with it and very good results secured with these feeds.

In order that a beef herd may prove profitable it is necessary that all the young cattle shall gain a little in winter and come out in the spring in a good thrifty condition to that they will begin to gain at once when put on pasture. To accomplish this and get the desired result the young cattle especially must have suitable shelter tho it need not be expensive and they must be regularly and carefully watered and regularly fed an abundance of feed

even tho the feed need not be of the best quality.—W. H. Peters. N.D. Exp. Stn.

Cows will stand more quietly and the milking can be done more comfortably if the cows are not trying to eat while they are being milked. Feeding at milking time may also add dust and other impurities to the milk.

THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL

The greatest international ever staged has come and gone. There had been no show since 1912 due to the terrible scourge of foot and mouth disease that swept over the entire country during 1914-15. The great show was again threatened this year but fortunately the disease did not prove to be foot and mouth. Attendance records were broken. Special trains of farmers, boys' clubs and college delegations helped to swell the gate receipts. There were many visitors from Western Canada, particularly government representatives.

Fifteen teams competed in the famous students judging contest, Indiana State College being the winner. Only one Canadian College, Ontario, competed this year. Steady student competition at this show with a reasonably good standing cannot be expected in Western Canada for a good while as student bodies are small, terms short, good stock for training few in numbers and distances great for traveling to them and the general training of all the students of more importance where staffs are small than the special training of a half dozen or so men.

The displays of breeding cattle were the

greatest ever seen. Shorthorns put up simply a marvellous show, no words could possibly depict. There were never so many top animals. The judging was done in this as in the fat classes by Argentine Judges. United States breeders are trying to build up a healthy pure bred trade with South America. They sent three judges this year to the great Argentine show and by this form of reciprocity they are learning the type, the demands, the market peculiarities of each country and creating a trade foundation of good-will. Canadian breeders had a worthy representative in the great white bull Burudrae Sultan, champion at our western shows this year and owned by A. F. and G. Auld. He was senior champion at Chicago but lost the grand championship to Village Supreme, of the famous Bellows herd and a bull of faultless lines and excellent loins. The display of Herefords was the strongest in the history of the show. There have been larger but none of greater uniform excellence. Aberdeen Angus were both better in quality and greater in number than ever before. The general winnings of this breed in steer classes, car lots and carcass competition, was stronger, as usual, than that of any other breed. J. D. McGregor, Brandon, had one entry, Edward of Glencairnock and won first for junior bull calves. There was a choice exhibit of milking Shorthorns.

The Steer Champions

At the International they allow the State Colleges to compete and they have usually been very successful in fat classes. This year the University of California carried off the Grand Championship of the show with a Hereford Shorthorn cross, California Favorite. This steer was 13 months old and weighed 1,130 pounds. The same college had the reserve grand champion, a black Angus steer. These steers are always sold at public auction and the grand champion brought \$1.75 per pound or \$1,980 all told. Perhaps the most interesting part of the show was the car load lots. The grand championship in this was won by a car of 15 head of black yearlings that sold for 28 cents per pound by auction. They were selected from 119 calves in different herds in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. The Hereford fat steers were not as good as usual owing to the excessive demand for Hereford bulls that made breeders hesitate at castrating calves even for this great competition. The grand champion carload of lambs brought \$21.25 per cwt. or \$10 higher than at the last big show. The grand champion carload which was one of Berkshire hogs brought \$11.75 per cwt., a new record for swine.

The Hogg Show

There never was an international at which the four great draft breeds were brought out to show in such great perfection as this year. There was no show in 1914 and 1915. The war shut off foreign importations very largely and no one knew just what this year's show would be like. But it surpassed all expectations. There have been some stronger classes at other times but never such a great all round show and particularly of American bred stock. One Percheron stallion came to Western Canada at \$5,000. The show was so good this year that henceforth it is proposed to bar unsound horses entirely. Sales were very extensive and breeders who brought anything worth while sold it. This year was the greatest year for yearlings and foals in Percheron classes the show has ever seen. Belgians made a great show and no other breed has made a more rapid or decided improvement in the United States in the last ten years. The younger classes of Clydesdales were the best ever shown here.

The sheep show was a phenomenal one. Canadian breeders carried off a very large number of the best prizes especially in Southdowns and Oxfords and these were from Ontario.

A Boys' and Girls' Baby Beef Feeding Competition was a very interesting part of the show. There were 23 entries and some very strenuous competition.

Hereford Breeding Cattle showed them all the top figures in the sale ring. 50 head averaged \$1,489, a record average. One bull sold for \$15,100. Shorthorns averaged \$958.65 for 56 head of breeding stock and 53 head of Angus averaged \$681.15. Even at these figures a good many breeders maintained they had been offered bigger money at home.



Russian soldiers on the Western front, standing by to repel with bombs and bayonets a German attack which was prevented by gas

POULTRY AND EGGS

AI STOCK-BARRED, BUFF, WHITE ROCKS, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Combs, White Leghorns, eggs, Chicks, breeding stock. Finest cockerels ready to ship. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write, United Poultry Farms, Winnipeg, Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS-2000 cockerels for sale at \$4.00 apiece, big husky ones, bred from my Brandon and Saskatoon winners. Thomas Bradwell, Markinch, Sask.

FOR SALE-25 VERY CHOICE SINGLE-COMB White Leghorn Cockerels. 1/2 bell, 284 Lin. any St., Winnipeg 49-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS FOR SALE Illustrated mating list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler Man. 49-12

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, Melara, Man. 47-8

CHEAP FOR QUICK SALE-WHITE WYANDOTTIE cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. A. Wright, Stranraer, Sask. 50-2

FOR SALE-LARGE PURE BRED TOULOUSE geese. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 50-2

FOR SALE-A LIMITED NUMBER OF SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, good ones, \$1.50 each while they last. Apply Gordon F. Windsor, Crystal City, Man. 50-2

CHOICE, HARDY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 50-2

PARTIDGE WYANDOTTIE COCKERELS, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Tom Clark, Willows, Sask.

FOR SALE-LARGE DARK RED, PURE BRED Rose Comb and Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels. Farm raised, \$2.00 each. Geo. B. Fessenden, Loverna, Sask.

50 PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Ferris & Fisher strains, choice birds at \$2.00 each for full sale. A few selected early hatched White Wyandotte cockerels left at \$3.00 each. No pullets. Willow Poultry Farm, Willows, Sask. 51-2

SUPERIOR MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS and hens, eight and five dollars. Dr. Baughman, Duval, Sask. 51-2

DUCKS FOR SALE-THOROUGHBRED Rouen ducks and drakes, \$1.50 each. Must make room. Reinhard Steger, Cambridge, Sask.

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES-FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 714

LONG IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR sale, also some early spring Holstein bulls and White Rock cocks. Chas. W. Weaver, Delorsine, Man. 4714

POLAND CHINA HOGS, BIG TYPE-25 BOARS for sale from imported stock, all ages, prices from \$15 to \$50. Satisfaction or money returned. Regal Farm, Box 1305, Winnipeg 4241

DUROC JERSEYS, THREE MONTHS AND over, both sexes. Write W. C. Heron, Hanston, Sask. 47-5

DUROC-JERSEY REGISTERED PIGS for sale, fine type of quick growers and light feeders. Lennox H. Lindsay, Irricana, Alberta. 49-4

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE, REGISTERED, males and females, fat skin; also bred sows, from our prize stock. Will give you better returns for your grain. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 49-3

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS-SPRING AND SUMMER litters, from imported sires and dams. The big type, easy feeders, early maturing, very prolific Duroc. For a real herd leader, or unrelated pairs and trios, write us. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 49-4

ONLY REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR FOR sale, about 500 lbs., 19 months old, price \$30. F.A.B., C.N.H. or G.T.P. Jared E. Brown, Cummings, Alta.

FOR SALE-REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY hogs, six to seven months old, \$25.00. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 51-2

FOR SALE-FOUR DUROC-JERSEY MALES, ten and twelve months old. Peter Butler, Manitow, Man. 51-2

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

TWO PURE BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS FOR sale. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 50-2

DOGS

HOUNDS FOR SALE-ONE 2 YEAR GREY Hound, fast, female, pure trained, \$20; one 2-year Grey and Doer, female, untrained, fast, \$20; one 1 1/2 year Grey Hound, female, untrained, \$15. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask.

HIDES AND FURS

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

RAW FURS-WILL PAY FOR NO. 1 WOLF \$3 to \$5, No. 1 Fox \$4 to \$10, No. 1 Hare 10 cents to 40 cents; No. 1 Skunk \$1 to \$2. Ship all your furs and get highest market prices. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springdale, Sask.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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

DENTISTS

DR. DIXON, DENTAL SPECIALIST, 133 Eighth Ave. East, Calgary. 49-2

PATENTS AND LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask. 48-13

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICITORS-104 Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 714

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

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES IN CAR LOAD lots at wholesale prices. Send list of what you want and we will quote prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta. 49-11

CATTLE

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

FOR SALE-CHOICE GALLOWAY BULL calves. C. E. Gabrielson, Rosethorn, Sask. 50-3

FOUR YOUNG PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS for sale. Apply John Cosar, Westmore P.O., Sask. 50-3

A Merry Christmas

The Guide wishes the hundreds of readers who use our classified advertising columns A Merry Christmas, and trusts that the mutual satisfaction which has characterized our business relationships will long continue.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM LANDS

FRUIT LANDS-BRITISH COLUMBIA. SOME choice fruit land, a mile from railway station; splendid shipping point. From 4 acres up; \$1500 an acre, easy terms. J. B. Martin, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 4641

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

FARM FOR SALE, OR WILL TRADE FOR money, good horses, not more than seven years; cows, barns and good wagon. Homestead adjoining. Stephen Butler, Bruce, Alta.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

100 REGISTERED SHORTHORN HEIFERS all cows, 1 year in Manitoba and Ontario. 1 year bred and 1 year dry from a number of good d. herd. City calves and orks free. Popular price. J. Ross & Co., Prop., Macleod, Man. 501

FOR SALE-LONG BACON TYPE BERKSHIRE pigs, both sexes. Spring pigs from large litters. Also Shorthorn bull calves, milking strain. D. W. Warner & Sons, Box 136, Tofield, Alta.

FOR SALE-TWENTY BERKSHIRES, TEN Shorthorn, both sexes. W.N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 50-2

SHEEP

FOR SALE-8 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE Rams-1 registered Suffolk, 5 yrs. old. Hawke, Park, Sask.

"It Pays to Advertise"

During the past few weeks a play with the above title has been touring the principal towns and cities of Western Canada, playing in the leading theatres. You have often heard the remark, when the success of some person or business concern has been under discussion, that "It pays to advertise." The play with this title brings out in a striking manner, the effect on the average person's mind of reading some advertised statement over and over again. Nine out of ten people after a time will accept the statement as a fact, and will even uphold it by arguments of their own if questioned. Such is the power of the advertised word. The power of advertising to sell goods is the secret of success at the bottom of most of the outstanding commercial enterprises of the day.

The farmer and stock raiser cannot afford to neglect so important a force as advertising in the conduct of his business. The leading stockmen of the country are good advertisers.

Does It Pay To Advertise Hogs?

R. P. Ross, Millet, Alta. writes: "I must say that my ad. in The Grain Growers' Guide was the means of selling quite a few pigs, and that it pays to advertise." P. J. Jorgensen, Pandrum, Sask., breeder of Poland China Swine: "I must say I am well satisfied with the results obtained." John R. Home, Souris, Man., breeder of Berkshire Hogs: "I may say that the ad. has given splendid satisfaction. I have made some splendid sales thru it and will use your paper again."

THE GUIDE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU

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

The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg, Man.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

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

FOR SALE-ABOUT 14,000 BUSHEL OF No. 1 Marquis seed wheat; also some first class seed oats. Apply Alfred Belley, Cluny, Alberta.

800 BUSHEL BANNER OATS, GROWN FROM registered seed, germination 97%, free from noxious weeds, 80 cents per bushel f.o.b. Viking, Alta. This price is good to December 23. W. G. Merta, Prague P.O. 49-3

WANTED-PURE MARQUIS WHEAT, PURE seed oats, clean feed oats, in car lots. Guernsey Co-operative Association, Guernsey, Sask. 51-3

EXCELLENT FLAX SEED-WILT RESISTANT, \$3.00, bags extra. Buy early or get left. Dr. Baughman, Duval, Sask. 51-2

SEED OATS FOR SALE-WHITE FOR PARTICULARS. A. A. Hillson, Lloydminster, Sask. 51-2

FOR SALE-NO. 1 MARQUIS WHEAT and Victory oats, both grown from registered seed, free from noxious weeds, price \$2.30 and 85 cents respectively, bags extra. Sample sent on request. E. A. W. Darnbrough, Maple Holme, Laura P.O., Sask. 9

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER & SONS' CARNEGIE, MAN., 1 year olds of Clydesdales, Maros and Filled for sale. 23-41

McOPA FARM-PERCHERON STUD COLTS for sale. W. H. Harker, Delorsine, Man. 40-5

FOR SALE-DRAFT AND GENERAL PURPOSE horses, will sell by team or carload lot. Farmers co-operate and save money by buying direct from farm. C. O. Holstein, Wauschope, Sask. 50-5

FOR SALE-PURE BRED PERCHERON STALLIONS, Maros in foal. Also choice Shorthorn cows. Wm. Ledingham, Brandon, R.H. No. 5. 49-5

FOR SALE-ONE REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, seven years old, weight 1700, sure foal getter. Apply Box 65, Lamhadi, Sask. 50-2

FOR SALE-THREE CLYDE STALLIONS, TEN Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire boars and Plymouth Rock cockerels. High class stuff at right prices. Carman and Roland stations. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 5114

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR sale, imported and Canadian bred, first class prize winners, all of choicest breeding, any age, price reasonable. Apply G. Nachtegaal, North Battleford, Box F. 28, Sask., Sec. 2-45-16. 51-3

MISCELLANEOUS

NEEDLES, REPAIRS FOR ALL MAKER Machines. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 80 Lombard Street, Winnipeg. 4611

WANTED BY PACIFIC CARTAGE CO., Calgary, Alta., 100 tons first class upland hay. Quote prices f.o.b. cars at shipping point.

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

WANTED FARMER AGENTS TO HANDLE cream separators, good proposition. Dominion Held Cream Separator Co., 80 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man. 5114

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

FARM SUPPLIES-SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES when in want of lumber, cedar fence posts, cement, salt or sugar in carload lots. Also fence wire. Bottom prices. Highest grades. The first here to sell direct from mills to farmers. McCullum Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 51-2

FARMERS PRIVATE SECRETARY FREE!

Make all the money you can out of your farm by doing your business right. Have copies of all your letters and keep them in a file where you can get your hand on them instantly. You can then keep your business in just as good shape as any business man in the city. The Farmers' Private Secretary is prepared especially for farmers. Consists of one Letter File, like the previous, 11 1/2 by 19 inches, with a pocket for each letter of the alphabet. This file when closed is only 1 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 Green Giant Writing Tablets, each containing 50 sheets of ruled paper, to fit the file, with buttons. One Hundred White Envelopes, Six Sheets "Manifold" Carbon Paper, for taking copies of your letters. Big "Manifold" Pencils specially made for making carbon copies of letters. Plus full of instructions. The Farmers' Private Secretary will be mailed free and all charges fully prepaid to anyone who will enclose only two yearly subscriptions (new or renewed) to The Guide at \$1.00, and send the money, with the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. Your own subscription will not be counted on this offer. Both subscriptions must be satisfied from others. Send your subscriptions to-REGISTRATION DEPT. GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.



Thomas A. Edison.

Success for Mr. Edison

Life-Like Music At Last!

For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the music of the phonograph true to life. At last he has been crowned with success. Just as he was the first to invent the phonograph, so is he the only one who has made phonograph music life-like. And now we make this great, rock-bottom offer on the genuine New Edison, the phonograph invented by Thomas A. Edison. Now that you can get the best on this wonderful offer, you need no longer be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's great instrument. Just read below how easily you may have the genuine New Edison in your home.



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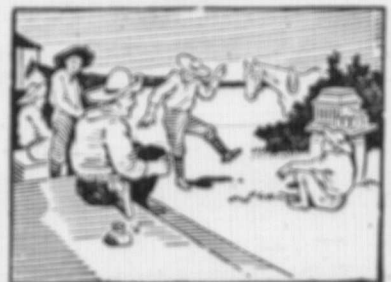
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A Happy Home

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or lawn around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. A real home is the place that provides for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and amusement, more than an hour of amusement, yes, it will mean a genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment as it enriches the mind and broadens the soul. It will mean the family unit—a new home.



Entertain Your Friends

Get the New Edison in your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until your sides ache at the funniest of funny vaudeville shows. Hear the grand old church hymns. Hear the crackling brick logs, the coffee, the tobacco, the wine, the dice and quinine. You will sit a new edition of the wonderful grand opera as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Va a your choice of any kind of entertainment. All on free trial. Then, after the trial, send the outfit back at our expense if you choose. Or keep it on our great rock-bottom offer. Send the coupon today.

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