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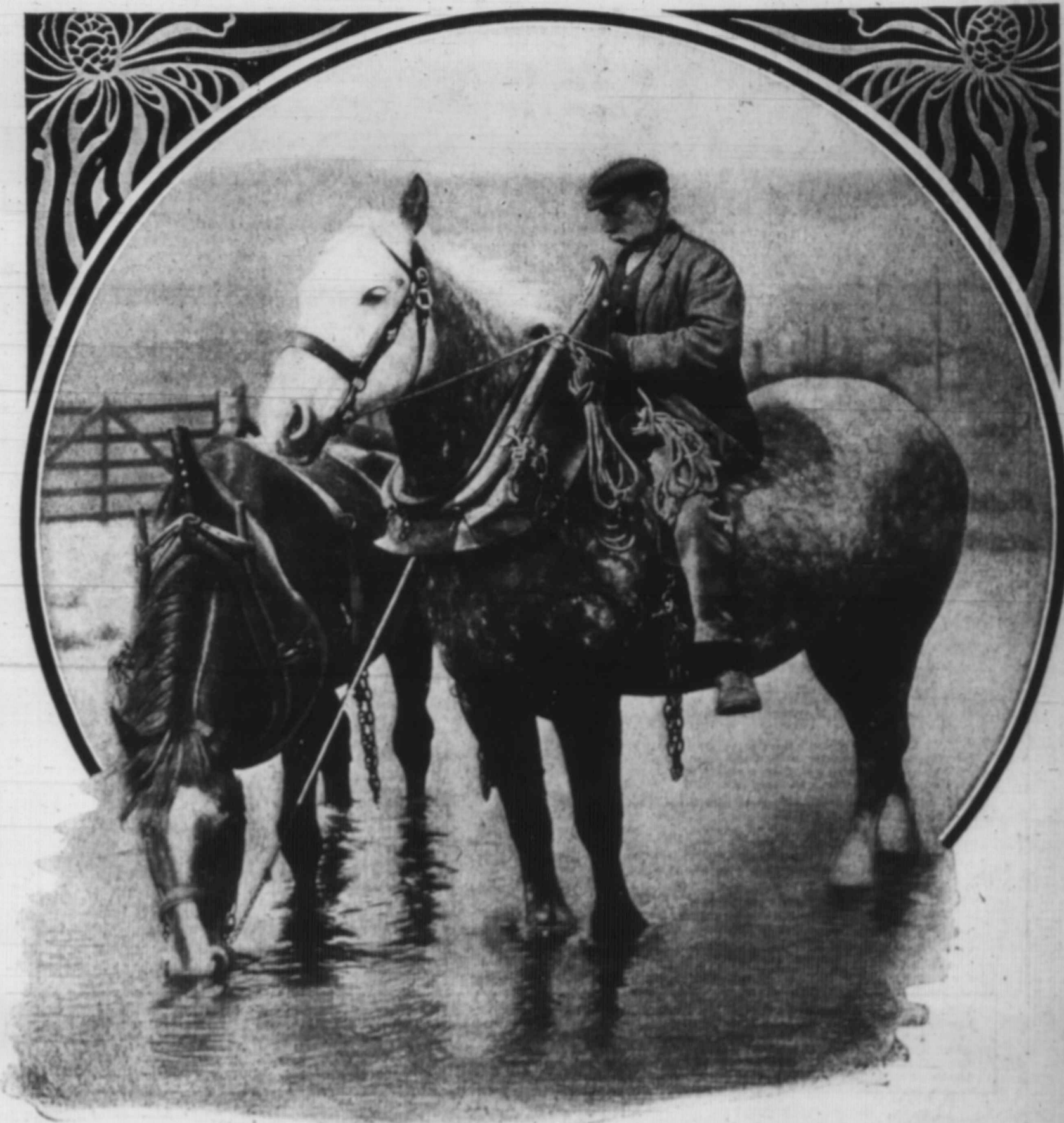
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

February 14, 1917

\$1.00 per Year

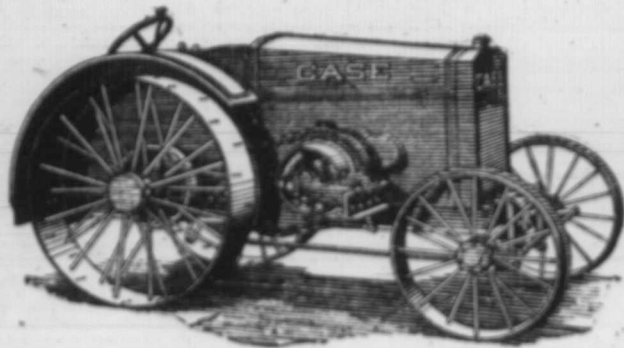


ON THE WAY HOME

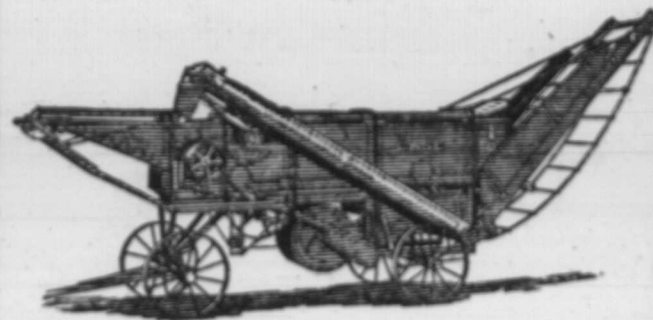
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Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta



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

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

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February 14

No. 10

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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"Oh, What Fun" THEY SAID

"Oh, What Fun" CRIED THE OLD MAN

AND THE CHILDREN CLAPPED THEIR HANDS

I HEARD the noise and clatter, the laughter and applause away down the road as I was approaching the old homestead. It was toward dark, just after supper, and, as I neared the house, I saw a big party gathered on the porch and lawn listening to minstrel dialogues, band music—every conceivable kind of vocal and instrumental airs.

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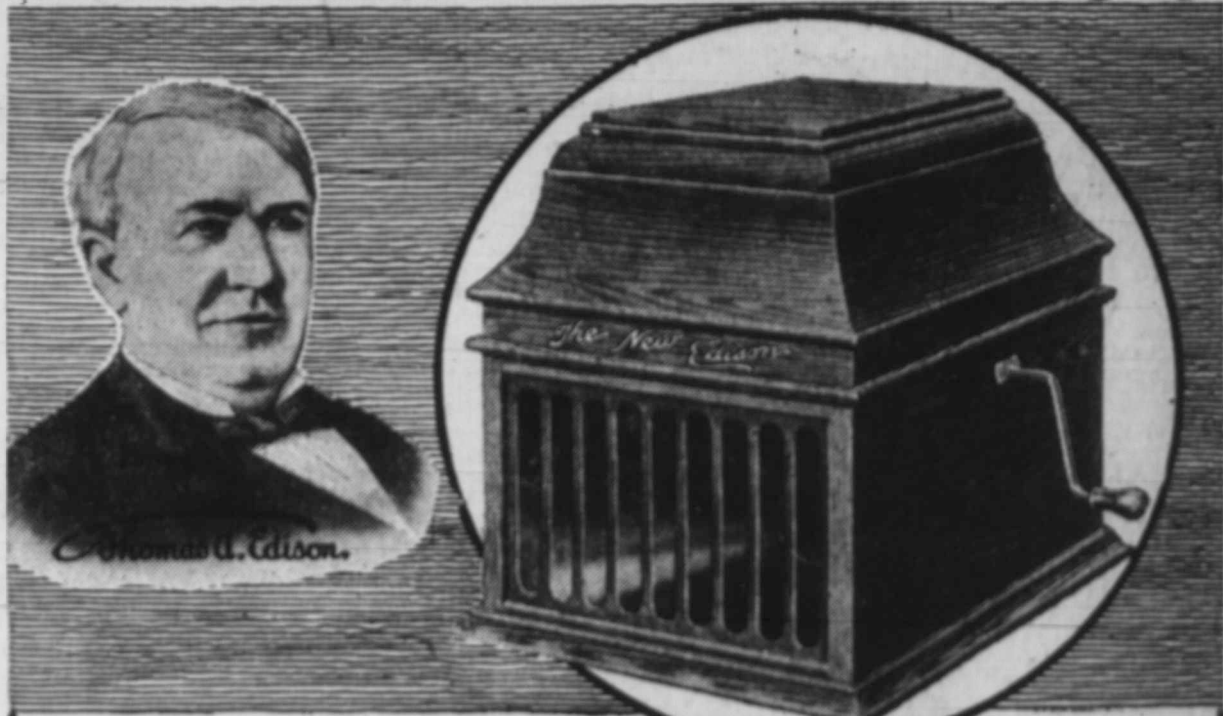
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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 14th, 1917

PATRIOTISM OF U.F.A. QUESTIONED

In a long editorial article in the issue of February 7, the Winnipeg Free Press calmly and dispassionately dissects the United Farmers of Alberta as an organization, both collectively and individually and finds it lacking in responsibility towards the war and interested chiefly in making more money for its individual members. The article in question is based upon the conduct of the President and the members of the U.F.A. at the Annual Convention held in Edmonton a couple of weeks ago. President Wood is described as a fine type of American, but it is claimed that according to his annual address he "was more concerned with the rights and interests of the farmers of Alberta than he was with how our freedom was to be preserved." It is assumed that the Canadian and British born members of the U.F.A. have gone away to fight for their country and that their places have been filled by American immigrants and foreign speaking settlers, tho there is no good ground for the assumption.

The article also takes it for granted that the U.F.A. members have contributed nothing to Patriotic, Belgian Relief or Red Cross funds, while as a matter of fact all these funds and others have been contributed to very largely by U.F.A. members. Another criticism is that the United Farmers of Alberta did not adopt the Patriotic Acre scheme nor endorse the National Service plan. The whole burden the article is a criticism of the Convention of because it failed to pass patriotic resolutions and make patriotic demonstrations, such as the Free Press considered would be fitting, and the conclusion arrived at is "there is every need of missionary work to stir this great organization to a sense of its responsibility as representing the organized farmers of a great Province of a Nation at war."

If noise, flag flapping and resolutions are the true measure of loyalty, patriotism and Canadian sentiment, the U.F.A. Convention was somewhat lacking on this score. But we have yet to learn that this is the true measure. The Province of Alberta leads Canada in the proportion of soldiers it has given to the war and the number of soldiers from the farm homes of that Province is very large. Many Convention delegates had sons or brothers on the firing line. A very large number of local units of the United Farmers of Alberta are carrying on patriotic work of various kinds and contributing freely to patriotic funds. A considerable number of these contributions come thru their own central office, others thru The Guide office and others thru local organizations. While there is a large percentage of British and Canadian born members in the U.F.A., it is also quite true that there are a large number of American born and a smaller number who were born in other foreign countries. That there are no better citizens in this country than farmers who have come over from the United States is a matter absolutely beyond dispute. This country could ask for nothing better than a steady increase of the same type of immigrants.

Altho in noise and flag flapping and demonstrating and resolving the Convention did not excel along patriotic lines, yet the program itself was patriotic in the first degree. Free rural municipal hospitals, satisfactory rural credit, municipal hail insurance, development of the livestock industry, medical inspection for public schools, segregation of the feeble minded and many other similar subjects dealt with may be of a material nature, but they are nevertheless of the highest type of patriotism and public spirit and are in accord with the Golden Rule.

The United Farmers of Alberta is one of the largest and most progressive and withal

one of the most desirable organizations in Canada. It is doing its work well not only as an organization, but as individuals. While it does not make as much noise as some other organization and some other individuals we believe that the responsibility due to the war is by no means overlooked by its members and its officers. We can only further regret that in this time of stress, when passion runs high and mutual distrust is common, that a great journal like the Winnipeg Free Press should question the patriotism and sentiment of one of the greatest organizations in the land. There certainly was no occasion for it and there certainly can be no good come from it.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SUB. BLOCADÉ

The past few weeks have been momentous ones in the prosecution of the war. They have clearly revealed conditions and tendencies which mark the approach of the conflagration to a definite crisis. The two outstanding new features have been the floating of the British "Victory" war loan and the launching of Germany's campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare with its many complications. The first, the British financial campaign, is one, if not the greatest mark of supreme confidence and power and unflinching determination to see the war thru to peace and victory. It is by far the greatest loan that any nation ever floated and it is domestic; i.e., it is coming from the pocket-books of the British people themselves. The second event, the German campaign, in contrast is one of desperation. It is the last terrible resort of a nation led by desperate men to save itself from impending defeat. Germany and her allies with every advantage in the beginning of the conflict have found that advantage gradually fading away until it is replaced by an elusive spectre that goads them to deeds and to a disregard of world opinion that only madmen could contemplate. The break of diplomatic relations by United States is but an evidence of how all neutral public opinion regards the so-called submarine blockade, tho all the little nations of Europe cannot be expected at present to follow such a course. They hate to contemplate the horrors of Belgium and no one can blame them. Even the Pope has told Germany that this resort to frightfulness must place the Central Powers beyond the pale of all neutral sympathy and would justify the most extreme reprisals. Thus while making a last stand for so-called victory the Central Powers have already lost the war. Victory is absolutely beyond hope of achievement with them. No matter what might be the success of the submarine campaign in so far as sinking ships and isolating Britain is concerned, any success achieved by such a violation of every code of the moral law could be but transitory. The world will see the fight proceed and see Germany beaten to the ground so long as she makes "Mittel-Europa" or a united Central Europe dominated by Prussia her dream and denies the sovereignty of weak nations and States rights. Europe will never turn back the course of her history and again be slave to a single power. Right will triumph over might tho might will stop at nothing the human brain can conceive. The world is small. The effects of modern war extends in a measure to all nations and makes of them a family which cannot tolerate an outlaw in it. It makes of the world something more nearly approaching a community and a community in which it is to the interest of all to see that no one disturbs the peace while all have a maximum of freedom.

The previous brutalities have revealed Germany as capable of any extreme measures, immediate considerations appear to have

goaded her to this desperate step. The spectre of starvation and the dangers of internal dissension seem to have been great. The attitude of Austria is no less significant. The new Emperor afraid of the Entente in case of defeat and certain of becoming a vassal of Germany with a standing equivalent to a king of one of the German States in case of victory, appears to have been taking an attitude not at all what Berlin might wish. He has been deposing ministers avowedly in favor of German ascendancy in Austria and has been replacing them by men with more essentially Austrian ideals. It is even said that Austria has been trying to open conversation with Britain and France to discover a possible basis for peace and that the initiative in the recent so-called peace move came from her.

But even admitting the destructiveness and the danger of the so-called submarine blockade, it can not achieve its purpose. England is prepared against it and tho the first few days are showing great loss of tonnage, much of it is neutral and it not proceeding at a rate that could starve England out in anything less than several years. All remember the tremor of excitement when the first submarine blockade of almost two years ago was announced. Tho considerable, the losses in two years have not been serious. The menace was met when Britain was less prepared to meet it. Nevertheless it may become necessary for Britain to curtail food and to withdraw much tonnage engaged in neutral shipping to her own use. It may even become necessary to convoy fleets of merchantmen with destroyers. Then, and this is facing the thing squarely, the shortest haul with least exposure must result in the greatest transport of supplies. That must be from America. Hence the absolute necessity of making supreme efforts at the maximum food production in Canada this year. There ought to be an immediate co-ordination of the Federal and Provincial governments and the press to secure outside labor and to utilize city labor, much of which would gladly go out on farms for a while at least and to spare no effort to see that every possible acre of ground in Canada is seeded and seeded as well as possible. We are probably approaching a point when our food supplies will be of greater relative value to Britain than ever before. Let us have action.

SUCCESSION DUTIES

In the National Political Platform prepared by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and endorsed by the Manitoba and Alberta Conventions of the organized farmers, one plank proposes that Federal revenue be augmented by a sharply graduated inheritance tax upon large estates. This tax is usually called Succession Duties or Death Duties. In order to secure information upon this The Guide gathered the Succession Duties Acts from each of the nine provinces and a summary of the provision of these Acts is published elsewhere in this issue together with the amount of revenue now coming to the provinces from this source. The most lasting impression gathered from a study of these Acts is that they were prepared by lawyers, and were designed, almost if not fully, as much to provide revenue for lawyers as for the governments. There is an entire lack of uniformity and the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer would be taxed to his utmost to understand them. It is quite apparent that altho a considerable revenue is raised from this source that very large estates get off comparatively easy. One of the chief menaces to democratic development in Canada is the accumulation of large fortunes and it is highly desirable that they be curbed as much as possible. If these Acts

throughout the various provinces could be made uniform there is still an opportunity for a considerable revenue to be derived, particularly from very large estates. Year by year the estates are growing in size in Canada and the revenue to be derived from Succession Duties would increase in the same ratio. The Finance Minister has here an opportunity to do some good work by having these laws made uniform and then adding on additional duties on the larger estates for the benefit of the Federal Treasury.

FREE TRADERS' OPPORTUNITY

Some months ago we offered a prize of \$25.00 for the best article of 2,000 words on the subject, "How the Protective Tariff Benefits the Farmers of the Prairie Provinces." We received fourteen of these articles and judged two of them to be of equal merit and divided the first prize accordingly. Both these prize-winning articles are published in this issue. We are not publishing any answers, but have decided to leave this to our readers. We should like to receive from our readers replies to these protectionist articles. There are thousands of our readers who can show the fallacies of the arguments submitted by Walter Carter and by "Fergus." We will pay \$12.50 for the best answer we receive to Walter Carter's article and the same amount to the best answer to the article written by "Fergus." We will further pay \$12.50 for the best article submitted on the subject, "How the Protective Tariff Hardships the Farmers of the Prairie Provinces."

Here are three opportunities for our readers to supply us with Free Trade articles and there will be three prizes of \$12.50 paid for the best articles received. The only stipulation is that none of the articles are to be more than 2,000 words in length and that they must be received in The Guide office not later than the first day of April, 1917.

NATIONAL SENTIMENT GROWING

The Parliament of Canada adjourned last week until the middle of April in order to afford an opportunity to Premier Borden to attend the Imperial Conference in London, called by the British Premier, Lloyd George. At this conference in London, Imperial matters rising out of the war and the relation of the overseas Dominion to Great Britain are to be subjects of discussion. It will be pleasing to the people of Canada to learn that arrangements have been made by which Premier Borden can attend the conference without the necessity of holding a general election. It would have been more gratifying, however, if he had gone to England as the head of a National Government instead of the head of a Party Government. As the head of a National Government he could speak for the people of Canada as a whole, which it is impossible for him to do under the present circumstances. The people of Canada are not anxious to have a general election, but they are anxious, as indicated by the ever growing sentiment, to have a national and business administration of Canadian public affairs, especially during the prosecution of the war. The life of the present parliament expires in September this year, and if no provision is made for extension a general election will be held. As war usually makes governments unpopular it is altogether probable that the government would be defeated at the general election, and in its place we would have another Party government in power. It is to be hoped that when Premier Borden returns that the men in charge of the two parties at Ottawa will be big enough to form a National Government and save the country from the dissension of a general election until the conclusion of the war.

In China they have a very drastic method of dealing with grafters. A little while ago

one who was caught was backed up against a wall and shot. In Canada we are more lenient. Very frequently our grafters get into high positions and sometimes get a title.

We have two types of patriots in Canada today—one is the man who is bleeding for his country and the other is the man who is bleeding his country.

You can procure now new War Savings Certificates at every bank and money order post office in Canada. They afford opportunity for another patriotic investment. Ask about them.

We have received some very interesting contributions on the seriousness of the labor problem confronting Western farmers in 1917. We would like to hear from others regarding conditions in their districts and any suggestions they have to offer.

Experience has proved that it pays handsomely to use the best possible seed grain obtainable. The Guide has made arrangements to distribute pure registered seed grain for use next spring. Details of The Guide's plan appear on Page 21.

Four-fifths of the voters of Canada want a National Government now. They realize that is the only kind of government that is worthy of the support of the whole people on national lines of work during the present crisis.

The electoral system of proportional representation was put to a practical test at the U.P.A. Convention. It worked admirably. Only one ballot out of 616 was spoiled. No extra inconvenience was experienced and a vote more truly representative than would have been possible under the old system was secured. It ought to be applied to other elections.



RUNNING AMUCK—A MURDERER AT LARGE

Factors Affecting Wheat Yields

Yield and Profit results of tillage experiments with prairie sod, stubble land and fallow at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon

By John Bracken, Professor of Field Husbandry

The wheat crop of Saskatchewan is over twice as valuable as the total of all other crops grown in the province. Over one-half the total wealth now being produced annually in Saskatchewan comes from her soil in the form of wheat. In 1898 our wheat crop was grown on 276,000 acres—in 1915 it occupied 7,000,000 acres. Eighteen years ago the production of wheat in the province was about 5,000,000 bushels—last year it was 175,000,000 bushels. In 1898 the total value of the wheat crop to the farmer was less than \$3,500,000—in 1915 it was \$145,000,000. The development of this industry here has been attended with many soil, climatic and economic difficulties. Some of these have been lessened and some overcome, but many yet remain unsolved. This article is to add to the experience of the wheat grower the experimental evidence gathered during the last few years from the investigation work undertaken and carried on by the Department of Field Husbandry of the University of Saskatchewan.

Farming is a business. To be successful it must be profitable. To be profitable the cost of production must be less than the selling price of the product. The price is largely beyond the influence

Professor Bracken has one of if not the most extensive series of field husbandry experiments under way at Saskatoon to be found anywhere in America. He is doing a tremendous work, valuable not only to Saskatchewan but to every farmer in the three Prairie Provinces. This article gives the results of some of his tillage experiments with wheat. Prof. Bracken's annual report will contain these and other results in greater detail, and ought to be studied by every western farmer.

each of these phases of tillage operations as carried out on a heavy loam soil in Saskatoon district.

Time of Breaking Prairie Sod

Time of breaking	Two year aver. yield	Acres value at 70c per bush.	Acres profit at 70c per bush.	Rel. acre profit on cost
June 10	36 bus. 45 lbs.	25.72	8.44	23.4 .61
July 10	33 bus. 57 lbs.	23.78	6.39	17.7 .66
Aug. 10	28 bus. 40 lbs.	20.07	3.81	10.6 .74
Sept. 10	23 bus. 22 lbs.	16.38	1.09	3.0 .87
Follow. spring	21 bus. 27 lbs.	15.71	1.59	4.4 .86

The relative acre cost is easily secured by subtracting the figures for acre profit from those giving acre value. There should be no difficulty in interpreting this table. It indicates that delay in time of breaking after June 10 decreases the yield of wheat at the rate of 4 1/2 bushels per acre per month, and decreases the acre profit at the rate of \$2.45 per acre per month. In other

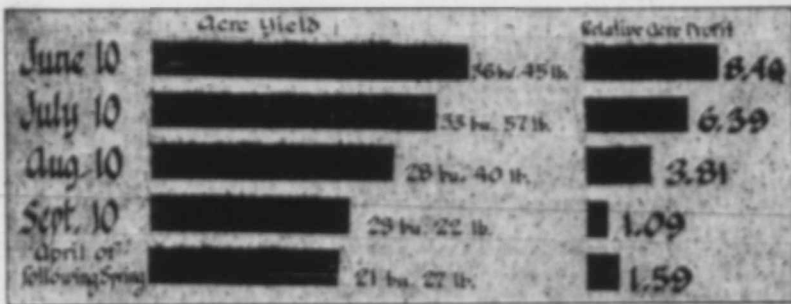


Fig. 1—Showing the influence of time of breaking on the yield and profit of the wheat crop

of the wheat grower; the cost of production is largely but not wholly within the power of the farmer to control. The causes of failures are due to (1) poor crops, or (2) poor management, either by the individual or by the state. It is not our purpose here to refer to the subject of farm management or the economic questions arising out of the production and distribution of farm crops, but rather to discuss the means of controlling the yield of crops and the relative profits from different methods of production.

The conditions that must be provided by nature or by man before crops will grow are six in number: (1) The seed; (2) Plant food; (3) Moisture; (4) Heat; (5) Light; (6) Air. All causes of low yields trace back to an insufficient or poorly balanced supply of one or more of these things. The means at the disposal of western farmers for influencing these conditions and thereby controlling in some degree the causes of poor crops of wheat are: (1) The choice, selection and breeding of crops; (2) Suitable crop management practices; (3) Suitable methods of managing the soil. The first of these includes: (a) The choice of suitable varieties, and (b) Selection and breeding. Crop management includes: (a) The care and treatment of the seed; (b) The time, amount and depth to sow; (c) The time and method of harvesting and curing. Soil management includes: (a) The time, method and amount of tillage—(1) for prairie sod, (2) for stubble land, (3) for summer-fallow; (b) The rotation of crops; (c) The use of manures and fertilizers; (d) Irrigation and drainage; (e) Inoculation with nitrogen fixing bacteria.

In the following only those experiments relating to soil management are discussed.

Soil Management for Wheat

The three chief means of controlling soil conditions that are available to western farmers are: Tillage, the practice of a suitable crop rotation, and the use of fertilizers. The tables that follow and the observations made give the results of some of the tillage experiments carried on at Saskatoon by the Department of Field Husbandry.

Our tillage problems fall naturally into three groups: (1) The tillage of prairie sod; (2) The tillage of stubble land; (3) The tillage of the fallow. In each of these, the things that are important to know for each different set of soil and climatic conditions are the type of tillage machine to use, the time to use it and the amount to use it. The experiments discussed below throw some light on

words, one month's delay in breaking means a loss of more than the net profit derived by the average Saskatchewan wheat grower.

Part of the increased cost of the early breaking is necessarily due to more tillage, and the remainder to the cost of handling the greater crop that it produced. It is interesting to note that in the fall preceding the 1915 crop the June 10 breaking contained in the upper acre six and two-third inches of soil, 182 tons of water; the July breaking, 139 tons; the August breaking, 100 tons, and the September-breaking, 92 tons.

Deep Versus Shallow Breaking

Our experiments in 1915 and 1916 show that backsetting does not increase the yield when the native vegetation, grasses, etc., is completely killed by once plowing followed by surface cultivation. Backsetting seems to be useless under such dry conditions as obtained in the summer and fall of 1914. The sod did not rot and backsetting that year of shallow broken land decreased the yield in 1915 almost seven bushels per acre in comparison with deep breaking that was surface cultivated as seeded. There was practically no difference in yield, however, under the same treatment in 1916. It is, however, on the second crop after breaking that the advantage of more than one plowing becomes apparent. Land unplowed even the well dized if it be full of grass will only give yields far below that rendered fairly free of grass by backsetting. On such a crop of wheat in 1913 we secured a yield of over 14 bushels per acre, whereas land broken deep, i.e., only plowed once and wholly surface cultivated gave only 4 1-6 bushels. These latter tests were on land containing considerable quack grass, whereas the former were conducted on less grassy land in a very dry season.

Various Effects of Surface Cultivation

The effects of different kinds and amounts of surface cultivation on the yields of Marquis wheat from land broken and later backset is shown. The breaking and backsetting were both done in the same season and the yields are from the first crop in each case.

Broken and Backset Same Season—First Crop

	1915 Crop	1916 Crop
Double disced, packed and harrowed	34 bus. 10 lbs.	36 bus. 36 lbs.
Double disced and harrowed	33 bus. 13 lbs.	36 bus. 27 lbs.
Harrowed only	28 bus. 12 lbs.	35 bus. 17 lbs.

In 1914 backsetting left the soil very rough, dry and lumpy and the more surface cultivation it was given the higher the yield. Both double discing and packing proved very profitable. In 1915, however, backsetting in itself left the soil in perfect tilth and the extra work increased the yield hardly enough to pay for the extra cost. When the soil is mellow and in fine tilth after backsetting, as is generally the case where the sod is well rotted, packing and double harrowing seem to be all the tillage necessary. Only when the soil is lumpy and rough or grassy does discing seem well warranted.

Yields of approximately two bushels more per acre from land packed immediately after breaking and before backsetting were obtained over land which was not packed down before backsetting. In both cases the land was well harrowed before seeding. Firming the breaking as soon as possible after breaking facilitates the rotting of the sod by forcing it against the more moist sub-soil. Such packing pays on all soils not infested with creeping rooted plants. On such soils it is sometimes wise to leave the furrow slice unpacked so that it may dry out and thus aid in killing such creeping rooted weeds.

Summary Results on Breaking Prairie Sod

Our chief observations and experiments on breaking prairie sod may be summarized as follows: The chief functions of tilling prairie sod in semi-arid climates are (1) To kill the native vegetation; (2) To store moisture in the soil and conserve it there, and (3) To prepare a suitable seed bed or home for the plant. The best means of achieving these functions seem to be: (1) Break early during the rainy season; (2) Plow all the land and turn the furrow over flat; (3) Pack after breaking; (4) Disc deep breaking as soon as possible after it can be done without turning up sods; (5) Cultivate sufficiently during the season to control the growth of native weeds and grasses, and to prevent baking; (6) If once plowing does not kill the grass and small shrubs, backset after the sod has decayed; (7) Don't backset if sod is not rotted; (8) Land intended to be backset should be broken shallow; that not to be backset deeper; (9) Backsetting should be made firm and then harrowed; (10) Cropping spring break-

Tillage Method	Yield (bus. lbs.)	Relative Acre Profit
No cultivation (Prairie sod)	9 bus. 50 lbs.	4.4
No cultivation (Clean stubble)	17 bus. 59 lbs.	4.55
Surface Cult.	22 bus. 25 lbs.	5.80
Furrow Surface Cult.	22 bus. 49 lbs.	5.83
Deep Fall Plowing	22 bus. 55 lbs.	5.36
Shallow Spring Plowing	25 bus. 17 lbs.	4.24
Deep Spring Plowing	25 bus. 16 lbs.	5.05
Shallow Fall Plowing	25 bus. 37 lbs.	4.48

Fig. 2—Showing the influence of different methods of tilling stubble on the yield of wheat and the relative acre profit. Experiment described on next page.

ing except to corn is undesirable in dry areas; (11) Scrub land should be plowed deeply, as much of the vegetation as possible turned under, and the land packed and surface cultivated but not backset; (12) The more humid the district the later the plowing may be done.

The Tillage of Stubble Land

An interesting series of experiments showing the yields from stubble land under different systems

of cultivation has been run over three years. The stubble was free from grass and weeds and the soil was in good tilth. The results indicate that for these years fall discing and harrowing resulted in 2½ bushels larger yield than spring discing and harrowing, and that spring discing and harrowing gave almost three bushels (2 bus. 53 lbs.) more than stubble ground that had received no cultivation.

In the dry autumn preceding the 1914 crop, early fall discing increased the yield 1 bus. 10 lbs. over late fall discing, but in the average yield of the next two seasons, which were preceded by most autumns, early fall discing yielded 1 bus. 20 lbs. less than late fall discing. The early fall cultivation produced a considerable growth of volunteer plants, while the later work caused no growth. The decrease we believe was due to the loss of moisture thru the volunteer plants the cultivation started into growth. Such results do suggest however the advisability of early fall discing to control weeds.

Time and Depth of Plowing Stubble on Wheat Yield

Wheat and flax stubble, pea ground, potato ground and corn ground were plowed three inches deep in the fall and spring and six inches deep fall and spring, making twenty-four plots in all on this experiment. The soil was brown clay loam, and over the years 1914, 1915 and 1916 there was little difference from the fall or spring or deep or shallow plowing. The corn, potato and pea ground of course gave much higher yields than the other stubble. The comparative average from all stubbles was for shallow fall plowing, 41 bus. 18 lbs.; for shallow spring plowing, 40 bus. 45 lbs.; for deep fall plowing, 40 bus. 28 lbs.; and for deep spring plowing, 37 bus. 11 lbs. The land was not grassy nor did it have a hard-pan subsoil. Under either of these conditions the deep plowing would probably have given the better results. The spring plowing, however, was always done in April, or it would have given lower returns. We have conducted no tests that show it, but our observations suggest that the chief objection to spring plowing in Saskatchewan is that it can seldom be done early enough for best results with wheat. The lowest average yields over all these different stubble lands was obtained from the deep spring plowing. The explanation for this lower yield is probably to be found in the fact that it was done early in the spring when the lower layers of plowed soil were rather too wet to be in the best condition for plowing. In these stubble tillage tests the only spring cultivation the autumn tilled plots received was double harrowing. In some cases this was not sufficient to prepare a good seed bed. This was perhaps not fair to the fall cultivation. In future a good seed bed will be prepared in the spring and the cost even on the fall tilled land will be charged to the plot.

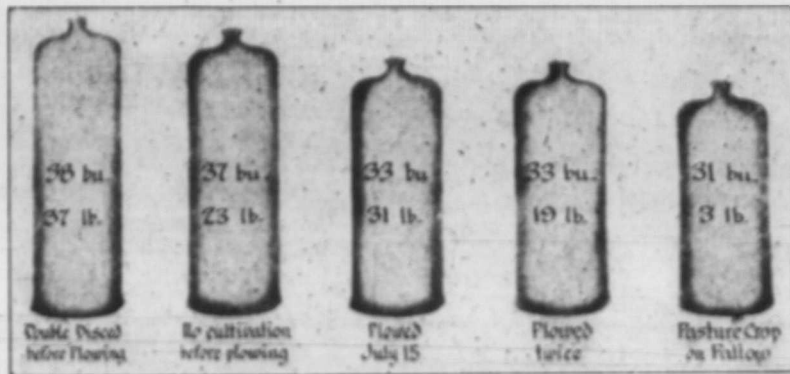
Different Kinds of Tillage for Stubble Land

Experiments covering the effect of different kinds and amounts of spring tillage of wheat and flax stubble, pea stubble, potato ground and corn ground on the yield of wheat were run. All this land was plowed shallow early in the fall. The average yields on the different stubbles when disced, packed and harrowed was 36½ bus. 45 lbs.; when disced and harrowed was 34 bus. 16 lbs., and when no spring tillage was given was 32 bus. 15 lbs. The averages covered three years on the wheat and flax stubble, two years on potato ground and one year on corn ground. The results show that the more of the tillage mentioned that was given fall plowed land the greater the yield. Harrowing increased the yield 2 bushels per acre, and discing and harrowing nearly 4 bushels per acre, while dising, packing and harrowing increased it slightly over 4½ bushels per acre. In this test harrowing, the cheapest operation, paid best and discing the next best, while packing hardly more than paid its way. We now regret that we did not have a test for packing and harrowing. We think this on grass free soil in good tilth would give us nearly as large an increase and a considerably more profitable one than did discing and harrowing. We are now using packing and harrowing as a standard preparation on all grass-free land that plows up in good condition, and in future we shall add it to this test.

Tillage Practices on Various Stubbles

One series of experiments was conducted to find the influence of various tillage practices on wheat and flax stubble (five years), on pea stubble (two years), on potato ground (two years), and on corn ground (two years). The different treatments given each class of ground mentioned was (1) No cultivation (grassy stubble), this particular treatment only applied on wheat and flax stubble; (2) No cultivation (clean stubble); (3) Surface cultivation of clean stubble; (4) Burning over, followed by surface cultivation of clean stubble; (5) Deep spring plowing; (6) Deep fall plowing; (7) Shallow spring plowing, and (8) Shallow fall plowing.

A careful study of the results of these experiments, together with the notes and observations for the different years the work has been under way, indicates that one of the chief causes of poor crops on stubble fields is the presence of grass. All our work shows that when grass is present only plowing will control it. When grass is not present plowing may not be necessary. The problem then becomes one of saving moisture, handling the stubble, preparing a seed bed and keeping down the cost. Neither deep nor shallow plowing, nor fall nor spring plowing, where done well and in the proper time have shown much difference on the average yield after wheat and flax—alho shallow spring plowing has in these tests proven superior to the others on pea, potato and corn ground. Plowing generally results in larger yields than surface cul-



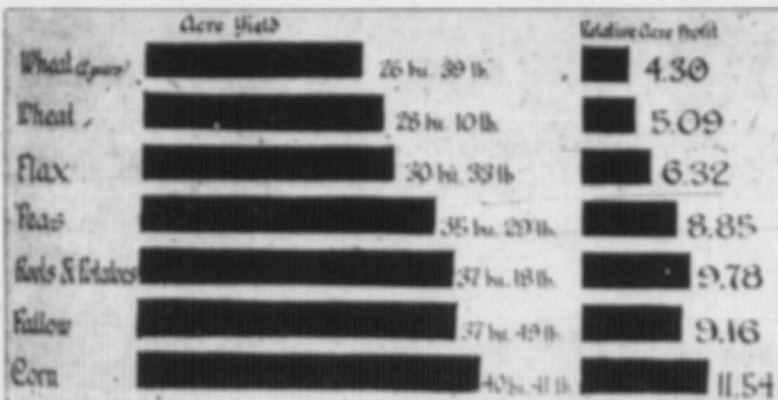
No. 3—Showing influence of different methods of tilling summer-fallow on the yield of wheat. Where not otherwise stated the land was surface cultivated before plowing, plowed June 15, and later cultivated enough to control weed growth.

tivation, and both leave the land in better shape for the second crop after. But on summer-fallow stubble, on a soil that does not bake in the spring and that is free from grass, it has not paid as large net returns as surface cultivation.

Relative Profits from Various Tillage Methods

The following table gives the relative acre profit under the different methods of cultivation just mentioned under the preceding heading. These figures are from the different methods on wheat and flax stubble alone. These figures show that yield is not a true measure of profit. The following table gives in detail the results from this experiment, while the lower illustration on page seven gives part of the same results in more graphic form.

Treatment	Yield (15 years) Bus. Lbs.	Acre yield at 70c	Net profit on 100% profit	Rel. profit per acre
No cultivation, (grass)	9 50	\$6.88	\$0.44	1.2
No cultivation, (clean)	17 59	12.60	4.53	12.5



No. 4—Showing the influence of the preceding crop on the acre yield of March wheat.

Treatment	Yield (15 years) Bus. Lbs.	Acre yield at 70c	Net profit on 100% profit	Rel. profit per acre
Surface cultivation	22 25½	15.70	5.80	16.1
Burned and surface cultivation	22 49	15.97	5.83	16.2
Deep fall plowing	22 53½	16.02	2.36	9.3
Shallow spring "	23 17½	16.30	4.24	11.7
Deep spring plow.	23 18	16.31	3.65	10.1
Shallow fall "	23 37	16.53	4.48	12.4
Average...	20 46	14.52	4.03	11.2

The relative acre cost for each method of cultivation can be secured by simply subtracting the acre profit from the value of the crop in each case. If one wishes to find what the relative acre cost including interest at seven per cent. on an investment of \$36 per acre is, \$2.52 should be added to the acre cost in each case. That again, of course,

will render the relative acre profit just that much less. We have not included this in figuring relative acre profit and it does not figure in the profit on investment column.

Why Plowed Plots Yielded Low

Here we notice that clean stubble that received no cultivation yielded only 17 bushels 59 pounds per acre, but gave a net profit of 12.5 per cent., whereas deep fall plowing which gave a yield of 22 bushels 53 pounds per acre rendered a net profit of only 9.3 per cent. A little explanation may be given that will perhaps account to some extent for the fact that the profit is relatively low from all plots that were plowed. The previous crop to that from which these figures were taken was grown on summer-fallowed land, and there is no doubt but that the influence of the fallowing was felt by the crops from which these figures were obtained. The favorable influence of the fallow is relatively greater upon a crop grown on fallow stubble that receives no cultivation than it is upon the crop grown on fallow stubble that has been plowed before sowing. Each plot was in a condition of fairly good tilth before the second crop was sown, and the additional tillage (especially plowing), did not increase the yield sufficiently to pay the extra cost of the cultivation. The only case where this does not apply is in that of "No cultivation of grassy stubble." This plot really required plowing to eradicate the grass and would probably have responded to plowing by giving an increased yield worth much more than the cost of the additional tillage. In fact this result was secured in 1914, when grassy stubble that was plowed yielded 13 bushels 30 pounds, while disced stubble that was grassy yielded only 5 bushels per acre.

Up to the present time no means have been found of accurately estimating the influence of a fallow upon the second crop or how much of the cost of fallowing should be charged to the first and how much to the second crop. In the absence of such figures we can only state that we believe that the fallow has considerable beneficial influence upon the second-crop, and providing the fallowing is done thoroughly and no grass is present in the land after the first crop, greater relative profits can often be obtained from the second crop if the land is merely surface cultivated than if it is plowed before the second crop is sown. If this land had been grassy, plowing would in all probability have shown much higher profits than any of the other treatments.

As mentioned, the above table only covers the returns from wheat and flax stubble. Other figures covering the relative returns from different methods of tilling flax, pea, corn and potato stubble over two years give very similar results. Again we find that the profit from plowed land is relatively low in most cases, and the same reason as that given above accounts for this to some extent. The plentiful rainfall during the summer of 1916 had a greater relative influence upon the plots that received no cultivation than upon those that were plowed. In a dry season it is probable that the uncultivated plots would have suffered more than the plowed plots and less difference show in the profit column. Alho the average profit from the four plots that received no cultivation, i.e., on flax, pea, potato and corn ground, is 39.4 per cent., while that from those that were plowed deep in the fall is only 28.5 per cent., it does not necessarily follow that it is better not to cultivate land than to practice fall plowing. The method to be practiced depends upon the condition of the land after the first crop is taken off, and while plowing does pay its way where it is necessary, it will not always pay the greatest profit where it is not necessary. This point is further brought out by the fact that the highest profit of all was obtained from uncultivated corn stubble. The corn had been frequently intertilled during the previous year and the land was in good tilth after harvest, and deep fall plowing for the wheat crop only increased the yield 42 pounds per acre over the uncultivated plot and decreased the profit of 10.7 per cent.

These results agree with the accepted practice of the older agricultural countries, viz., that surface cultivation after intertilled crops is on more soils a more profitable procedure than plowing. Of course if the intertilled crop is not kept clean these results cannot be expected. Nor are they likely to be secured on soils that bake in the spring. An interesting observation was that the greatest average profit was from wheat on corn ground, the next greatest from potato ground, the next from peas

Farm Experiences

ACTUAL VALUE OF DRAFT CROSSES

In discussing the war trade in horses recently, H. McNair, of Ellsworth and McNair, Chicago, large horse dealers of that market, estimated that the average prices for the different classes of horses actually accruing to farmers, or, in other words, the prices which the farmers realized for the horses on the farm, last year were substantially as follows: Cavalry horses, \$115 per head; French artillery horses, \$140 per head; British artillery horses, \$165 per head; draft horses weighing over 1,650 pounds, about \$215 to \$240 per head. In other words, light weight horses ranging around 1,000 to 1,100 pounds have brought farmers \$115 each, but one cross of draft horse blood on the same mare that was used to produce this light cavalry horse would have produced a horse ranging from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds in weight, depending upon the conditions under which said half-blood drafter came to maturity. Those that were not well fed out would naturally be lighter in weight at maturity, while those that received an abundance of food, permitting of full development, would range from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds, so that the first cross of draft blood raised the value from \$115 to \$140 or \$165 per head. The selection of half-draft blood mares, weighing from 1,350 to 1,500 pounds, for breeding to good draft stallion of first class type and conformation will result, as long experience has abundantly shown, in horses of good draft type and conformation weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds at maturity if they are allowed plenty of food for full development, and these horses have brought prices ranging in excess of \$200 on the farms. In other words, one cross of good draft blood increases the value of the progeny from light weight mares from \$35 to \$50, and a second cross on the half-blood mares will increase the value from \$35 to \$50 more, so that the first two crosses of draft sires on ordinary light weight mares will increase the value of the progeny resulting from \$70 to \$100 per head. This is not theory, but has been proved over and over again in the sales of horses occurring during the past two years.

The farmer who has been obliged to sell his horses at \$115 per head, while his neighbors using the same kind of mares, but who bred to stallions of draft type and good quality, have sold their surplus at prices ranging from \$140, \$165 up to \$225 per head, sees in a financial way the direct contrast in the value of light horses as compared with the value of horses carrying one-half or three-quarters of draft blood. This is doing more to increase the demand for good stallions of weight with good conformation than anything that has occurred in the past fifteen years.

FEEDING 227 STEERS OUTDOORS

One of the most consistent feeders of beef cattle in Western Canada has been Colonel H. A. Mullins, who commenced feeding indoors in Manitoba on his stock farm at Binscarth about 25 years ago, and has fed cattle every year since. This year there are 227 steers feeding on his farm on Portage road 30 miles west of Winnipeg. Last year he fed 100 steers, putting 211 lbs. on each, and turning them off during winter at 1411 lbs. each. For the last twenty years he has been feeding steers outdoors, and has found it more profitable than feeding inside if the cattle are properly handled. The system followed by Col. Mullins is to purchase well grown, strong, thrifty steers in good condition during the month of October, put them on his farm for a while on late green pasture and then put them in the winter feed lot. Practically every year during the month of October there is a break in prices on the Winnipeg Stock Yards of quite a serious nature. The Colonel has usually been astute enough buyer to get in on this break and has thereby been able to increase his profits considerably.

He usually has his cattle deborned before the weather becomes too cold. After cold weather sets in he feeds lightly on the start with oats and barley

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

Extension Bulletin No. 10, of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, entitled, "Boys' and Girls' Clubs," just issued, outlines the work proposed for the Manitoba Boys' and Girls' Clubs for 1917. The membership of these clubs has now reached almost to the 12,000 mark. Twelve contests for the young folks are proposed in 1917 as follows: 1. Manual Training; 2. Grain Growing (boys 15 to 20 years only); 3. Pig, Calf or Colt Raising; 4. The Farm and Home Garden; 5. Poultry Raising; 6. Cookery; 7. Garment Making; 8. Canning and Preserving; 9. Noxious Weeds; 10. Dairy Contest; 11. Flower Growing; 12. Essay Writing. Copies of the bulletin may be had by writing the Extension Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

crushed as a grain ration and with plenty of hay in the feeding racks. If hay is not available, good oat straw will go very far to taking its place, and there have been many good steers wintered over in Western Canada with nothing but oat straw. The grain ration, which is usually started with about three pounds per head per day, is raised gradually so that during the last month of feeding the amount will be about ten pounds daily of crushed oats and barley, equal portions.

Good straw sheds to break the wind and a straw roof to protect the cattle from snow falling on their backs is very necessary, but beyond this accommodation no other buildings are needed. The shed should be bedded with straw each day. The lumps may easily be removed with a stoneboat when the straw shed is well bedded. It does not take a very large shed to hold 35 to 40 steers when deborned. The cold does not hurt them, as nature provides a good heavy coat of hair, and when given meal it seems to warm them up so that after a short time of grain feeding they will commence to lick themselves. The average gain should be from 2 to 2½ or up to 3 pounds per day.

As stated, the price in October is usually lower than any other time during the year. By buying steers in good condition at that time a ready market has usually been found some time during January. Of course, if cattle are not in good condition by that time it would pay better to carry them on somewhat later. As a matter of fact most men do. Col. Mullins fully believes the good markets we are now experiencing will be strong enough during the next five years to warrant a good margin of profit



Part of a herd of 227 steers being wintered in the open on the farm of Col. H. A. Mullins, Binscarth, Man. Col. Mullins has been feeding cattle outside in Manitoba for twenty years, and finds it more profitable than feeding inside if the cattle are properly handled. Read his experience.

on steer feeding operations. He believes in buying in sufficient numbers that a farmer can ship his cattle in himself when they are ready and not find it necessary to sell to a drover who will take away a very large margin of the profit. It is well to ship to a good, reliable commission salesman, one who is a good judge of beef cattle and who knows sufficient to realize the value of what he has to sell.

Last fall good steers could be bought on the Winnipeg market for 5½ to 7 cents a pound, and if they were bought then in good condition they could be turned off now at from 9 to 10 cents. Colonel Mullins believes that cattle feeding, which has made the farmers to the south wealthy, can be carried on

just as well or better in this country, because there is less dampness and a smaller investment required in buildings. Oats and barley have proved to be equally as satisfactory feeds as corn, and the growing of barley he finds has also helped to keep his land very much cleaner.

GROWING PEAS IN SASKATCHEWAN

In your department of Farm Experiences I have not as yet noticed any article on pea growing. I have experimented with peas for the last six years, and find that even with the least scientific cultural methods I have been very successful. The variety that I have used in my experiments has been the Blue Belle. They may be classed as a small pea, light blue in color and considered a standard variety, tho principally grown for table use in the Fraser Valley, B.C., and the Puget Sound country, Washington. I brought a small quantity with me when moving here from the latter state. My first year's results were a failure from the fact that I seeded them too late, about May 15. They froze so badly in the latter part of August that only about 30 per cent. germinated the next year. My neighbors gave me the horse-laugh for attempting such an impossibility. I answered that my laugh would be in order eventually.

The next year I decided to seed them earlier and did so on May 5, with the encouraging result that what germinated made a good yield and ripened early enough to permit me to get them harvested before the frost. The following year I seeded on May 1, and made a record crop of 40 bushels. Ever since I have made it a point to seed them as early as the wheat. Seeded at the same time they mature from a week to ten days earlier than wheat. In later years I have experienced no anxiety in respect to early frost catching them before ripening.

The cultural methods employed were about the same as for wheat, with one exception. I prefer to plant them deeper, about two and a half inches on fall plowing, using two and a half bushels of seed. I have been repeatedly asked what kind of land would I prefer to seed them on. Well, here is where the greatest advantages of growing peas come in. The function of restoring fertility to the land is a great one with them. I aim to sow them on the oldest cultivated land I have. I consider the pea-ground just as good for wheat as summer-fallow. A few hints re harvesting might be in order. Since locating here I have been unable to secure a pea-harvesting attachment to the mower similar to what we used on the coast. I have now

ordered one from there in time for next harvest, after spending all summer trying to have the local dealers secure one for me. I have heretofore contented myself with the mower and two men to pitch them to the side. This method is both expensive and wasteful. Stacking them is proceeded with after one to three days, providing a machine is not secured to thresh them. I have experienced a great deal of difficulty in getting them threshed without splitting them. However, this year I got them thrashed very satisfactory after a little parleying with the thresherman as to the proper method.—M. P. H.—Spalding, Sask.

TO TEST YOUR OWN SEED

Anyone can test seed for himself by putting one hundred seeds taken "just as they come" but representative of what he is going to sow from the grain he wishes to test, in soil in a plate, box or other convenient receptacle, and keeping it moistened, but not wet, in some place where it will not be too warm in the daytime, and where it will be cooler, but will not freeze, at night. The alternation of temperature favors germination. By noticing the number of plants produced, whether they come up quickly and are strong or weak, one can determine the suitability of the grain for seeding purposes more accurately than from the results of

Continued on Page 18

How Protection Handicaps Farmers

By R. McKenzie, Secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture

The organized farmers have been for years, thru their conventions, passing resolutions demanding relief from oppressive burdens imposed on the agricultural industry by legislation enacted in the interest of privileged classes. Resolutions have regularly been presented to the governments at Ottawa demanding redress, but up to the present time comparatively small measure of relief has been secured; on the contrary the burdensome legislation farmers have complained of has not only been maintained, but of recent years made more oppressive. It is becoming more apparent each year that our parliament is becoming more and more under the direct influence of industrial, financial and transportation interests represented by men of wealth in financial and industrial centres, and if the rural population and the consuming public is to have their viewpoint represented in parliament, a different system of nominating and electing representatives must be adopted.

Since the inception of the Grain Growers' movement, the organization has devoted a large amount of energy to training men in the duties of citizenship, inducing farmers to assume the responsibility of citizenship, and fitting them to become the mouthpiece of their fellows in the making and administering of laws. As a matter of fact, the Grain Growers' movement has developed into a school of thought, having for its aim the training of farmers to do clear thinking on financial and economic questions.

Ignorant on Economics

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, at a recent dinner in Chicago, speaking of the people of the United States, said, "We are a country of economic illiterates. I know of no illiteracy more dangerous to the welfare of a commonwealth." If that be true of the United States, it is doubly so of Canada. The history of legislation dealing with economics in Canada for the last quarter of a century is an outstanding illustration of how far those responsible for the commercial legislation of a nation may wander away from that which is in the best interest of the country.

However fertile the soil of a country may be, and however frugal and industrious its people, it will remain poor and backward and its people will be lacking in the highest comforts of life if its trade laws and its financial arrangements are unsound. The abandoned and unused fertile fields of the western prairies, and the degeneracy of agriculture in the rich Province of Ontario, abundantly testify to the truth of this natural law.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture at its session the first week in December, 1916, deliberated upon these matters very carefully. At the meetings were the presidents and executive officers of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Alberta, and the United Farmers of Ontario, representing 60,000 farmers affiliated with these organizations.

Agriculture Not Represented

One outstanding fact that was impressed on the minds of the delegates present was the anomaly that while agriculture is the basic industry of Canada, and the rural population represent half the population, representatives to parliament are almost exclusively from the urban population; men whose environment and training is urban, causing them to view all questions affecting production, trade, finance and economics from the viewpoint of the city. Notwithstanding how well disposed they may be towards the needs of agriculture, and how unselfishly they may approach legislation, it must necessarily be one-sided. The Council regarded this situation as being very undesirable. In order to have legislation that would be equitable to all, the different interests must be represented in the making of such legislation, and until such time as the rural population is represented in parliament adequately by men having the practical training, knowledge and viewpoint of agriculture, we need not expect to get legislation that would be equitable to our basic industry.

It was also urged at the meeting that the people had lost the true conception of representative gov-

This article by Mr. McKenzie appears in the same issue with the prize winning articles in favor of a protective tariff, it was not prepared as an answer to those articles. In fact, Mr. McKenzie has not even yet seen the articles on protection. His article is prepared to accompany the Farmers' Platform drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and endorsed by the Manitoba and Alberta annual conventions. The information contained in Mr. McKenzie's article will assist farmers very much in arriving at a more complete understanding of the provisions of the platform drafted by their inter-provincial organization.

ernment. The constitution divides the country into certain fixed divisions, such divisions being accorded the right of selecting a representative to be their spokesman and to represent their views in parliament in the making and administering of laws. Our method of election has degenerated into a situation, the effect of which is that it is not the electors of the constituency, but the parties that select and elect a man to represent the constituency. Very few electors in the rural constituency regard such a man as their mouthpiece, but rather regard him as being the mouthpiece of a political party. They are induced to cast their vote for him not as their representative, but as the representative of a party. To such an extent has this idea taken hold of the average man that he regards his franchise not as an inalienable and sacred right, but as a commodity to be bartered for some consideration in support of a party.

The delegates at the Council meeting having regard to this situation as they see it, decided that the time has arrived for them to direct the farmers in a course of political action which is clearly necessary to bring the electors to a clear sense of their responsibility as citizens, and give them a lead as to how to act unitedly as never before. To this end, the Council adopted a platform designed, when given effect to by legislation, to place the country on a safe, economic, political and social position that would be in the interest not only of farmers, but the citizens of Canada generally. The platform adopted by the Council is one which will be just as beneficial to the people of the cities and towns and organized laborers as the people on the farms, and they hope for the support of all good

begin to protest. You would complain that your municipal officers are extravagant. Your average tariff tax is now about thirty per cent., that is at least ten times as much as your municipal tax. Think of it! You grumble at one and support the other. If your municipal tax was raised one per cent., you think it is a burden, but somehow you have the idea that a tax ten times greater is for the good of the country, and so the tariff is a tax ranging from 20 per cent. to 42 1/2 per cent. It is levied not upon some goods, but upon practically everything that the farmer has to buy. Thus the Canadian people hope to enrich themselves by the most elaborate, detailed and burdensome system of taxation. How such a hope should have got possession of the brain of an enlightened people is beyond human comprehension. Other people have fought and died to prevent taxation—we support it. Other people have declared it "life's greatest burden"—we regard it as being a benefit to the country.

How Does the Tariff Work?

The tax levied by the government on imported goods is paid by the merchant who brings them over, or who imports them, and by him it is collected from the people when they buy the goods, but it is not paid as a separate item. It is a secret, hidden and invisible mode of taxation. The merchant adds the cost of the tariff to the cost of the goods, fixing a price that includes both. The increase of price is wholly unknown to the consumer. He pays for the tariff when he pays for the goods. The tariff works by increasing the price of the goods. A farmer's wife comes home from town after a day's shopping and says, "these goods" (including an assortment of clothing, dress goods, buttons, knives, forks, etc.) "which I bought this morning cost just \$42.00." That is not the cost of the goods, it is a good deal more. It represents the combined cost of both goods and tariff. If the goods are imported, the portion collected by the custom officer goes to the government. If the goods are made in Canada, the manufacturer collects the increase due to the tariff.

Who Pays the Tariff?

Suppose a merchant imports \$50,000 worth of goods. Before he can get possession of the goods at the port of landing he has got to pay the government \$20,000 duty. He draws his check to the custom house officer for that sum. He pays the tariff himself; no question of that. He pays it directly out of his own pocket. He had to do it in order to get his goods. When the merchant gets to his store, he will sit down and figure up the total cost. To the \$50,000, the price of the goods, he adds the \$20,000, the price of the tariff, also the cost of transportation and other incidentals, and figures his profit on the total, and all being put together he will distribute it among the separate articles at so much per yard or so much per pound. When the consumer comes in front of the counter, he pays the price the merchant asks. In so doing he is paying not only the tariff but also a percentage of profit on that tariff, so the merchant gets back in the increased price of goods what the government took from him.

Thus the tariff is paid by the common people throuthout the land. No cabin is so humble, no tenement so poor but it feels the heavy hand of the tariff tax. It is found in the dresses of the newborn babe and in every item of the shroud in which the dead are laid to rest. There is no one else from whom the merchant could collect; it must come from us. We, the ultimate consumers, must pay all previous bills.

From the merchants and other importers of foreign goods our government collect every year something over a hundred million dollars. These merchants add this hundred million dollars to the cost of the goods; no question about that. To this they add their profit, then they pass the whole bill along to us. We not only pay their hundred million dollars tariff tax in addition to paying for the necessaries of life on which it was levied; we do more—we pay a profit on that colossal sum. But when we come to purchase these goods and products we do not get an itemized account—so much for



THE CANADIAN FORESTRY BATTALION AT WORK IN DEVON, ENGLAND
Loading out timber into wagons by the use of the casting hook.

citizens in having their platform enacted into legislation.

The Tariff Defined

The tariff, or custom duty, is a tax levied by our government upon foreign goods and products brought into this country. At all ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the Great Lakes there are custom houses and custom house officers. No manufactured goods can be brought into this country in the way of wealth (unless smuggled thru), without bearing a tariff tax.

We are perfectly willing to let people come thru without charge. They are on the free list. But we are not willing to let them bring any wealth with them, particularly anything a Canadian might want to buy. You can see for yourselves that that would be a bad thing for the Canadians. They might get it too cheap.

How Much Is the Tariff?

Your municipal tax runs only so many mills on the dollar for each different item. If it got to three cents on the dollar, or three per cent., you

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

CHINA AND THE OPIUM TRAFFIC

It has been a weakness of our race that we have always assumed, without stopping to ask why, that the Anglo-Saxon was superior to all other people. It was a little shock to this innate sense of superiority when Russia, early in the war, wiped out vodka, while Great Britain clung tenaciously to her beer. It was only a little shock, however, for Russia is an autocracy. It was more of a shock when democratic France, as a war measure, gave up absinthe. But the greatest achievement of this kind belongs to a nation which constitutes a large part of that vague and mysterious thing generally described as "the yellow peril."

Nathaniel Pfeffer, an American journalist, recently returned from a study of commercial problems in the Far East, tells in the Independent, of January 22, the remarkable story of the abolition of the opium trade in China, not as a war measure but as a matter of national decency. Mr. Pfeffer says:

"The last wisps of smoke are curling from the opium pipes of China. On March 31 the last ounce of the poppy will be sold, on June 30 the last pipe will be lit, and China will be free of opium. In ten years it will have thrown off the most terrible bondage that has ever enslaved a nation and at the same time will have consummated one of the finest achievements in the history of any people.

"The last effort to prolong the life of the drug has been frustrated under circumstances that provide a fitting climax to the sweeping surge of idealism that has characterized the fight of a decade. For the last three years all China has been closed to the traffic in opium except the three provinces in which, ironically enough, the foreign interests have dominated; Kiangsu, in which is Shanghai; Kuantung, in which is Canton, and Kiangsi, in which is Kiukiang. While the Chinese themselves have sacrificed whatever property interests they had in the traffic, the British importers who make up the Shanghai opium combine, forced an agreement three years ago allowing them to sell the drug in those three provinces until they disposed of their accumulated stocks. The expiration of that agreement was fixed at March 31, 1917, the date originally set by the Chinese government for the end of the evil thruout the country.

"A few months ago the combine, finding it could not dispose of its stock by that time, asked the government for an extension of that agreement until January 1, 1918, offering \$16,000,000 for the privilege. That offer the government has refused. In financial straits as it is, its treasury depleted by revolution, forced even for a time to suspend specie payments, and negotiating—almost begging—for \$5,000,000 loans in America, it has refused. Strong political pressure has been brought to bear; the combine has even threatened to withhold \$5,000,000 of the duty on its last months of operation. Still it has stood firm, a magnificent stand for a principle. Backward, material China! How many of the "civilized" powers, similarly situated, would have done the same? How many governments, hanging by so tenuous a thread, would have balked at so small a compromise for so large a stake? For remember, chiefly on its ability to raise money will the new republican government of Li Yuan-Hung stand or fall.

"It has been with just that splendid disregard for the pressure of the pocket nerve that the whole war on the drug has been carried on. To realize what this has meant, financially at least, to China, you must compare it with the effect on the United States if the government were suddenly to forbid the cultivation of wheat and corn. Then imagine the people of those states not only submitting, but burning with elaborate ceremonies all agricultural implements.

"Opium has been for nearly a century the largest vested interest in China, an interest in which thousands had their entire wealth and from which millions drew their living. There were provinces in which there was virtually no other crop, for opium always commanded a much higher price than any other product. In addition, the customs revenue on the poppy imported from India and the internal tax on the native product have represented a large proportion of the entire revenue of the country, more than \$30,000,000. And on the personal side at least half the 400,000,000 people of the country have been addicted to the drug."

It is characteristic of the western type of mind that there was general incredulity concerning the sincerity of China's determination to rid herself of this curse in the brief space of ten years. We

are at once so reluctant ourselves to sacrifice any vested interest to moral well-being and so sure of being more highly civilized than the eastern nations that it did not seem possible that China really meant it. The writer goes on to say:

"Is it any wonder then that when, in 1906, the Empress Dowager promulgated her decree ordering the suppression of the drug within ten years, the world looked for the tongue in her cheek? Or that when the Chinese asked Great Britain to stop the opium imports from India and urged the opium merchants in China to curtail their sales, a British official publicly said: 'It is impossible not to be skeptical of the intentions of the Chinese government with regard to this matter.'

"It was not possible to be skeptical long. Two months after the Empress' decree the government council had framed a definite program for its execution—the immediate closing of the dens for smoking and the reduction of the area under poppy cultivation by one-tenth each year. With savage, relentless strokes, without any regard for financial loss, that program was carried out. In six months the closing of the dens had begun. After three years American consuls reported that the production of the poppy had been reduced fifty per cent.

UNSPOKEN

On all the evenings when the moon was full,
Out toward the mountain turned our aimless steps—
Aimless for all our wandering held in view,
But filled with the purpose of my love for you.

Where are you turning now, when shine the stars
Out of a sky a thousand leagues from home?
When all the lesser things of day are thru,
Does such another love come seeking you?

How shall you wait for one who never spoke?
Whose tongue was hesitant with fearful love
That stayed the words because the dream was true,
And speaking might have robbed the world of you.

Come back; come back: Here in the silver night
The constant mountain waits beneath the stars:
Oh, let me mock this silent, palling moon
With all the vows I feared to speak too soon!

—D. G. A., in the Delineator

and that two million dens had been shut. In 1912 five of the eighteen provinces had been closed to the traffic and in 1913 five more. By 1914 fifteen were free from the drug.

"The amazing feature of the whole fight has been its overwhelming popular support. Seldom have there been such spectacles as the public burning of huge quantities of opium worth thousands of dollars, rich furnishings of dens, pipes and all the paraphernalia of smoking. These have been held from time to time in various parts of the country with official and religious ceremonies."

One imagines that the work of the Christian missionaries to China must have been greatly complicated by the cheerful willingness of the Chinese to abandon this terrible vice with its enormous vested interests, while its passing was opposed to the last ditch by Christian foreigners who found their pocket books pinched thereby. Apparently the contrast aroused comment, since Mr. Pfeffer concludes:

"The one ugly fact has been the part played by foreigners, as it has been thru the whole history of opium in China. Forcing it originally on the Chinese at the point of guns, they have resisted to the last its passing. Officially China has been given co-operation, the not ungrudgingly, in its efforts to free itself from the curse.

"But the attitude of the foreigners living in China who have had an interest in the traffic has been an ugly commentary on western morals. So far from making any sacrifice, they have made capital out of the suppression of the drug. In cities like Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, where the foreigners have concessions or the privilege of extra-territoriality, opium dens have been open years after they were closed in the adjoining districts under native jurisdiction.

The only places in the country where a Chinese can get the drug that has been the curse of his people are those ruled by the civilized white man. And even to the last the opium merchants have made their abortive effort, by bribe and threat, to

prolong the life of those shops. But it has been abortive, and before the snow falls again China will have won its liberty from the sinister tyranny that bound it to decay."

SHOULD KEEP OPEN MIND

Dear Miss Beynon:—I wish to congratulate you on your letter on "Toleration," in The Guide of January 17. It is the most sensible letter I have read on this question for many a day. Unfortunately the standpatters are exceedingly numerous, and especially is this true on religious questions. Unflinching belief being taught as the first of duties, and all doubt being usually stigmatized as criminal or damnable, a state of mind is formed to which we find no parallel in other fields. Many men, and most women, the completely ignorant of Biblical criticism, historical research or scientific discoveries, tho they have never read a single page, or understood a single proposition, of the writings of those whom they condemn and have absolutely no rational knowledge either of the arguments by which their faith is defended or by those by which it has been impugned—will nevertheless adjudicate with the utmost confidence upon every polemical question; assume, as a matter beyond the faintest possibility of doubt, that the opinions they have received without enquiry must be true, and the opinions which others have arrived at by enquiry must be false, and make it a main object of their lives to assail what they call heresy in every way in their power, except by examining the ground on which it rests. They think they can by mere assertion overthrow results arrived at by the life-long inquiries of the ablest student, while they have not given a day's serious or impartial study to them. They fancy that even the ignorant, if only they be what is called orthodox, are justified in strong denunciation of men quite as truthful and often incomparably more able than themselves. Such people whose minds have become stereotyped in foregone conclusions are simply incapable of grasping new truths and are of all others the most hopeless to deal with. Moreover, they form a very large proportion of the population. Let us hope that the time is soon coming when our children shall be taught that the search for truth is a virtue and not a crime, and when religious dogmas known to be false by educated people shall not be taught as truth to innocent children who are unable to judge for themselves and are thereby at the mercy of their teachers.—A. E. RANDALL.

UNDERMINING THE CHILD'S COURAGE

This is begun by the mother when she tells him the great big bow-wow will get him if he cries, and if it should happen to thunder at the time of one of those little domestic storms, and she exclaims, "There! what did I tell you?—Now will you be a good boy?" the result is, the child is afraid of dogs and afraid of thunder.

Then she keeps him in constant fear of death by, disease, or mishap of some sort; if he gets his feet wet, he will get sick and die; if he climbs a tree, he will fall and get killed; and so it goes on and on, until one wonders if she has a single pleasant thing left to say to the unfortunate child. To make a child fear death is wicked; he does not understand it, and the fear of it is horrible.

To make remarks, such as these, in the presence of a child has a lasting effect on that child's courage: "I hate this gloomy old house, it is positively spooky!" "I don't dare go out after dark alone!" "I am afraid to go thru the woods, I have a horrible fear of wild beasts!" "Don't go near that cow; she'll hook you with those great big horns."

Instead of helping the child to be strong and brave, she makes him afraid of everything. He cannot go upstairs alone after dark, or go to sleep without a light, and if left alone in a dark room, is convulsed with fear and sees things in every corner.

I have heard parents complain because their children appeared dull, basifful, and hung back when other children went about fearlessly and seemed bright and smart. The difference was of their own making, they had undermined their child's courage and soon made a hopeless coward of him.—By Anne H. Quill, in The Mother's Magazine.

JUST AS GOOD

Max, a primary student, was given instructions to write a sentence containing the word "chicken." Not being quite sure of the way to spell the word, he wrote the following:

"A jiken is a small hen (I can spell hen)."

—Nellie Clark.

DISTRICT No. 10 MEETS AT HUMBOLDT

The district convention held at Humboldt was called to order by the district director, J. L. Rooke, at 5 p.m. As the trains both from the east and west were very late, no delegates were there before that time. F. I. Houser, Tom Ervin and A. Campbell were appointed as the resolution committee, and J. H. Riesen as the secretary. As it was too late to have any addresses, the hour before supper was taken up in discussing subjects on which resolutions might be brought in. We spent a very enjoyable and profitable time. At about 6 o'clock, F. I. Houser moved and M. Herman seconded, that we adjourn to meet again at 7.30.

For the evening session about thirty delegates and a few visitors met in the Auditorium to listen to addresses and to discuss resolutions. J. L. Rooke, district director, read his fourth annual address. The address was very interesting and very instructive, and was followed very closely by all who had the pleasure of hearing it. Then followed an address by Mrs. J. L. Rooke, lady director for this district. This address was intended for the women, but the men listened very attentively and all derived benefit from it.

At the close of this address the resolution committee brought in their resolutions, fourteen in all, which were adopted. They were all or nearly all very important resolutions. Most of the delegates took part in the discussion, No. 4 on municipal hall insurance, provoking probably as much discussion as any.

The last item for the evening was a very interesting address by the president of W.G.G.A., Mrs. McNaughtan. Her address was as usual very interesting and instructive. She strongly advised the women to make proper use of the franchise granted to them in the coming election and in all future elections. She related how she used to go to political meetings in her old home—New Zealand—where the women had the franchise long ago. Mrs. McNaughtan also spoke on educational work of the organization. This closed the first day's work, and adjournment being then made until 9 a.m. the following morning.

The Second Day

The address by Director A. G. Hawkes was the first thing in the morning. Mr. Hawkes spoke on municipal hall insurance, and many things were explained that were not understood before. He also explained very fully the National Political Platform as adopted by the Canadian Council in session at Winnipeg last week.

The mayor of Humboldt gave a very nice talk, after which the following resolution was carried unanimously: We, the delegates of District No. 10, assembled in convention in the town hall of Humboldt, wish to record our gratitude for the generosity of the mayor and council of the town of Humboldt in providing us with free use of the town hall for our convention.

J. L. Rooke was re-elected as district director, with F. I. Houser as a second choice. It was decided that the next convention be held in Humboldt. The following resolution was then carried unanimously, viz: That a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. McNaughtan, Mr. Hawkes and Mr. and Mrs. Rooke for their addresses.

Other resolutions introduced and adopted were as follows: 1. Resolved, that the grain doors be put at all sidings, close to the shipping platform, in charge of the section foreman.

2. Resolved, that this convention is not in favor of raising any further sums to enable the Hall Commission to pay the deficit of 1916.

3. Resolved, that this association is in favor of continuing the Municipal Hall Insurance, but revising it so that premium paid be in proportion to the risk carried, commencing with a flat rate of four per cent. per acre on all lands as provided for by the present Act, and increasing the premium in proportion to the acreage under crop.

4. Resolved, that this association make a request to the Central Association to send delegates to the next convention of the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association and induce them to agree to

Saskatchewan

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

take off the 50 cent. duty put on a barrel of apples.

5. Resolved, that any qualified medical doctor coming to this country be granted a license without passing examination as at present required under the Medical Act.

6. Resolved, that we ask the Dominion government to prohibit the sale or manufacture of snuff in the Dominion of Canada.

Endorse Equal Pensions

7. Whereas Canada is a democratic country, believing and practicing the theory of equal justice and equal opportunity; and whereas the Canadian Expeditionary Force is a volunteer and temporary army in the truest sense of the word, in which officers and men alike have left civilian occupations to answer the call of duty in fighting for justice and equality; and whereas it cannot be pleaded, as in military countries, that officers have been subject to an expensive equipment, stiff competitive examination, a life's training or heavy financial demands due to their rank; and whereas it is desirable that officers and privates alike would return to civilian occupations after the return of peace, forgetting all distinctions of military rank; and whereas many officers and soldiers will return to Canada in varying degrees of human wreckage, disabled in the service of the Empire and humanity; and whereas their devotion to duty, their loyalty, their sacrifice, their well-merited distinction and their contribution to the cause of humanity at large is equal, whether officer or private. Be it therefore resolved by this convention of Grain Growers of District No. 10 that we place on record our firm belief in equality of compensation, one standard of reward—that we may not deny our gallant soldiers at home what they fought for abroad; and to this end that we use all means in our power to urge upon the government the justice of equal pensions for officers and private soldiers.

8. Whereas, the condition of car shortage on the C.N.R. main lines and its branches east of Warman has become so serious that the movement of grain is practically at a standstill, elevators at most points being full to the roof, temporary bins being built in the towns, and farmers having either to haul their loads back to the farm or to some farm adjacent to town and store it until room is found in the elevator, we, as delegates of the eighty Grain Growers' local associations of District No. 10, assembled here in convention at Humboldt on December 8, demand that the Railway Commission take this matter up with the C.N.R. immediately and stipulate that we get instant relief.

9. Whereas, there is a lack of intelligent understanding of most matters of urgent importance amongst our members and locals; therefore, be it resolved that this meeting endorse the work of the Special Study Committee appointed by the Central Executive and advocates the promoting of debates and discussion of public questions in each local this coming winter.

10. Resolved, that the fire insurance policy, as introduced by O. Newmann, be referred to the Central Executive for its consideration.

11. Resolved, that the executive of the Central do all in its power to get the provincial government to bring a Rural Credits Bill at their next session of the legislature.

12. Resolved, that the calling of convention for the district to be left with the director, and that it be his business to notify each local and that the notice be sent out at least by October 15 in each year.

13. Resolved, that this district convention assembled at Humboldt endorse the platform as adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture at Winnipeg on December 2, 1916.

J. H. RIESIN,
Secretary of Convention

DISTRICT No. 7 AT BALCARRES

The annual meeting of District No. 7 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association convened at 11:30 a.m., December 13, 1916, at Balcarres, A. G. Hawkes in the chair. It was moved by Mr. Fleming and seconded by Mrs. Steuck, that secretary of Balcarres local act as secretary of district meeting. The following were appointed as a resolution committee with instructions to meet at 1 p.m.: Mrs. John Burton, and Messrs. Fleming and W. Penny. Moved and carried that meeting adjourn to meet at 2 p.m.

On reassembling for the afternoon session, it was moved by W. Penny and seconded by Mr. Steuck, that visitors be allowed to take part in all discussions but not allowed to vote. Carried.

The following resolutions were then submitted for discussion:

1. That grain doors should be supplied at all railway sidings close to the platform and in charge of section foremen.

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

3. That the Dominion government be asked to make provision for supplying seed grain to farmers who have suffered from hail and rust, and that applications for such be brought before each municipal council to be ratified, before acceptance, and that payments for same may be extended to two years.

4. That any qualified medical doctor, dentist or veterinary coming to this country be granted a license without passing an examination as at present required under the Medical Act. Carried.

5. That we favor the paying of 1916 hail losses in full. Carried.

6. That we adopt the report of the Hail Insurance Committee on its recommendation to put the Municipal Hail Insurance on a more firm basis.

7. That the notice calling the district convention for each district be sent out by the district director not later than October 15 in each year. Carried.

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

9. That we ask the government to present a true Direct Legislation bill, and that it become law on a majority vote.

10. Whereas, the gasoline, fuel oil and kerosene sold in this vicinity is very unsatisfactory, and whereas the general public has no knowledge of the grade or test of the above commodity, therefore be it resolved that the government be asked to enact legislation to inspect gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil, and that its efficiency or test be registered on each barrel sold, and that these inspectors be given power to enforce the giving of correct weight when the commodities are sold by the gallon. Carried.

11. Whereas, there is a lack of intelligent understanding of most matters of urgent public importance amongst our members and locals. Therefore, be it resolved, that this meeting endorse the work of the special study committee appointed by the Central secretary, and advocate the promoting of debates and discussions of public questions in each local this coming winter. Carried.

12. Resolved, that this district meeting express its appreciation of the manly way in which the Hon. Chas. A. Dunning resigned from the executive of the Co-operative Elevator Company of Saskatchewan, and are glad that we have in him a member of the government from the ranks of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Want Rural Credits Bill

13. Resolved, that the Central executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association should do all in its

power to get the provincial government to bring in a Rural Credits Bill at the next session of the legislature. Carried.

14. Resolved, that this convention make a request to Central to send a delegate to the next convention of the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association and induce them to ask the government to agree to take off the duty on apples. Carried.

15. Resolved, that arrangements should be made so that incorporated locals may be given the protection of a discount on their trade with the Central, to give them a working margin below the price they must sell at. Carried.

16. Resolved, that this district meeting is of the opinion that sufficient supervision is not given by Central in regard to goods supplied to locals, particularly apples, and in future nothing of this class should be supplied unless government inspected. Carried.

17. Whereas, there is a great scarcity of farm labor at the present time because of the war. Therefore, be it resolved by this district meeting, that the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan ask the Central to take up the question of mobilization of farm labor, in order that as much crop may be seeded in 1917 as possible. Carried.

18. This meeting heartily endorses Dominion-wide prohibition. Carried.

19. That the educational and co-operative department of the association be separate. Lost.

20. Resolved, that in the opinion of the district meeting the banks in Saskatchewan should pay their managers sufficient salaries to enable them to live, without being compelled to take up side lines such as insurance, to make a living. Carried.

21. Whereas, Canada is a democratic country, believing and practicing the theory of equal justice and equal opportunity; and, whereas the Canadian Expeditionary Force is a volunteer and temporary army in the truest sense of the word, in which officers and men alike have left civilian occupations to answer the call of duty in fighting for justice and equality; and, whereas it cannot be pleaded, as in military countries, that officers have been subjected to an expensive equipment, stiff competitive examinations, a life's training, or heavy financial demands due to their rank; and, whereas many officers and soldiers will return to Canada in varying degrees of human wreckage, disabled in the service of the Empire and humanity; and, whereas their devotion to duty, their loyalty, their sacrifice, their well-merited distinction and their contribution to the cause of humanity at large is equal, whether officer or private; therefore, be it resolved by this convention of Grain Growers of District No. 7, that we place on record our firm belief in equality of compensation and one standard of reward. That we may not deny our gallant soldiers at home what they fought for abroad, and to this end that we may use all means in our power to urge upon the government the justice of equal pensions for officers and private soldiers, and that copies of this resolution be sent to: The Hon. Minister of Militia, to the Hon. Minister of Public Works, and to the Hon. Solicitor-General. Carried.

Farmers' Platform Endorsed

Meeting adjourned on motion of Mr. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Fike, to meet at 7.30 p.m. The meeting reopened at 7.40. Nominations for district director were then asked for. Moved by Mr. Brunwell, and seconded by J. Humphries, that H. C. Fleming be appointed. Carried. Moved by Mr. Fleming and seconded by Mr. Fike, that the following be appointed as sub-organizers for 1917: Messrs. Brunwell, Smith, Hunter and W. Penny. Carried. Moved by W. Penny and seconded by W. C. Northgraves, that we hold 1917 district meeting at Balcarres. Carried. An amendment to hold the meeting at Nokomis was lost. A. G. Hawkes spoke at some length on the platform adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. This was endorsed by the meeting.

Mr. Hawkes also made a strong appeal for life members, pointing out the need of capital for co-operative trading.

HANNA LOCAL RE-ORGANIZED

A very representative meeting was held by the farmers of the Hanna district last month, at which the re-organization of the Hanna Local Union, No. 536, was effected. The meeting was called to order by Roy German, president of Red Rose local. Mr. Sutherland was elected president and O. E. Payne, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Ryan was elected vice-president. The executive committee was composed of George Packman, Fred Whayley, Chas. Hock, E. J. Johnson and Chas. Glover. Fred Whayley was appointed delegate to the U.F.A. convention, to be held at Edmonton, January 23-26. The union was organized with seventeen members as a start. The regular meetings will be held on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 2 o'clock. A short address was delivered by Roy German, also Mr. Summerby, of the Red Rose Union, who very generously gave their time and assistance to organizing the union. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. German and Mr. Summerby for their assistance.

FORCED TO BRING IN GOODS

R. M. Johnston, secretary of Kirkpatrick Local, No. 651, reports: We held our annual meeting on Saturday, December 23, 1916. It was a very cold day and we did not have a very big crowd, but we went ahead with the meeting and elected our officers for the coming year. They were as follows: President, H. Fenner; vice-president, A. A. Farr; secretary-treasurer, R. M. Johnston; also a board of directors composed of six members. We are going to hold our meetings every two weeks during the winter. We bought groceries, hinder twine, axle grease, plow shares, machine oil, coal oil, fence posts, and made a big saving to the members on all these lines. We keep coal oil on hand for members only, the year round. Some of our members have moved away, but we will have to rustle all the harder for more members, because the more the stronger. The people who realize that we have a union and union is strength, are the merchants in the town. At the station in Coronation almost any day you can see tons of coal which has been shipped in for farmers, and that certainly looks good to me, as the farmers are getting wise enough to help themselves to save the dollars.

We have a farmers' elevator in Coronation now, which means a lot to the farmer in cereals of all kinds, as he can always do better at the elevator than at the stores. We are trying now to scare up enough orders for a car of cedar fence posts, and are also getting prices on barbed wire.

ONOWAY VERY PROGRESSIVE

A. A. Brown, secretary of Onoway Union, No. 131, reports: We ship livestock every second Wednesday in the month, a car averaging \$1,500 to \$2,000 worth of stock. We pay expenses and have made a profit of about \$125 this year. We have successfully driven out of the district private buyers of butcher stock and have shipped the last two cars to the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company at Edmonton with very satisfactory results, and will continue to favor Mr. Hutchison with our business, and so hope to put out of business private buyers of stockers and feeders also. By prices received lately from Mr. Hutchison we do not doubt that we shall achieve this. We accept stock from all U.F.A. members, irrespective of what union they belong to, and give them exactly the same treatment as our own members. Of course Onoway Union retains the small profit. Non-Union farmers are charged a straight tax of \$1.00 per shipment, but are paid the same prices as the rest. We have also shipped one car of wheat and two cars of potatoes, the latter being all passed thru a screen and the smaller ones rejected.

We buy twine for the district, but as yet have not found a satisfactory method of sale, but are working it out and will doubtless find a satisfactory solution. We have collected and distributed for war charities \$250 and over this year, and act as a collecting agency for the local hospital. This increase of business has of necessity enor-

mously enlarged our operating expenses, and we have raised the annual subscription to a minimum of \$1.50 and so far subscriptions for 1917 are exceeding that figure, in some cases double.

Our meetings are not just as our constitution says, being mainly business. We meet once a month for the same reason that you go to the office every day. While we have an annual picnic and dance, we find it difficult to get time for farming discussions, and entertainment at our regular meetings, and owing to the long distances to be travelled by some of our members, hesitate at holding more than one monthly meeting. That our union is a success there is no doubt. In five years during which our late President, Jas. Priestly has been Chairman our annual turnover has increased from \$43.00 to \$3,000. We have black sheep of course, more than we ought, but to our President, Mr. Jas. Priestly, and our shipping committee Messrs. L. LaVoi, C. Armistead, Ablett, Bennett and Turnbull, a considerable meed of praise is due and behind them there is the big asset of our Central Office, whose influence one is sometimes apt to forget. I have been secretary since this Union was formed, and I have sometimes despaired of any result, but "Who goes slow, goes sure, who goes sure, goes far."

LETHBRIDGE COMMUNITY SPIRIT

The following paragraph taken from the Lethbridge Daily Herald, has been forwarded to us by W. A. Hamilton, the President of the East Lethbridge Local: "Farmers of East Lethbridge set a new pace yesterday, December 29, when they held the annual meeting of the East Lethbridge Local U.F.A. in the leading club of the city. It is safe to say that this is the first time a U.F.A. Local in this province has held a meeting in a city club. President Hamilton, told the Herald he thought it went to show how well the people of the city and district appreciated the interdependence of city and farm. The principal business of yesterday's meeting at the Chinook Club was the election of officers for the coming year. The old officers were re-elected as follows:—President, W. A. Hamilton; Vice-President, Ex-Alderman David King; Secretary-Treasurer, Leo Coyne; Directors, Chas. Hyslop, W. J. Lloyd, C. Parry, Ed. McKenzie and Chas. Glaspey. President Hamilton gave a resume of the work which had been accomplished by the local since its organization last June. In one particular the local has made money for the members. That was in connection with the potato crop. While offers were being made them of \$16.00 per ton, the local got prices from Eastern firms with the result that local dealers raised their price to \$20.00 per ton, and as the Association has sold over twenty cars the additional money paid the members amount to about \$2,000. The delegate appointed to the U.F.A. convention in Edmonton was President Hamilton, with D. King and Chas. Hyslop as alternates. Prior to the meeting yesterday, the members held a luncheon in the club. The idea was so popular that during the winter all monthly meetings will be held there with luncheons as a feature."

ROSEVIEW MEMBERSHIP

Alex. S. Ritchie, secretary of Roseview Local, No. 63, has forwarded us the following report of the special meeting of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company and U.F.A. held on January 10, 1917, in that district.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman, L. B. Hart, who outlined the purpose of the meeting, and introduced the speakers, Messrs. Carswell and Buckingham. Mr. Carswell representing the Elevator Company, presented the case in such favorable light, giving a statement of the financial standing of the two companies (The Grain Growers' Grain Company and The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company)

that when the motion for amalgamation was put to the meeting it was passed unanimously. Mr. Buckingham, U.F.A. Director for Red Deer Constituency, also addressed the meeting and presented the aims and objects of the U.F.A. He mentioned that without it the Elevator Company would not have been in existence today. He also showed that the U.F.A. was not a business concern alone, but was working along educational and social lines, the Elevator Company being purely a business concern, could not correct our economic conditions. He so impressed the influence the U.F.A. has had in our province and the country at large, helping the condition of every farmer whether a member of our organization or not, urging every man if not already a member to lose no time in enrolling his name, to such good effect that before leaving the hall every man present was a member of our U.F.A. We certainly appreciated Mr. Buckingham's address, and feel that were we favored more frequently by a visit from such men that there would be no danger of our U.F.A. not continuing to remain a powerful influence for good in our community.

BUILDING BARN AT SCHOOL

J. C. Bridges, secretary of Caladonian Local, No. 235, reports: We had a good meeting on January 4, also on the 8th, and all the old officers were re-elected with the exception of Treasurer, that passing to myself. Those present pledged themselves to attend the meetings more regularly. We are building a barn at the school now. The school trustees are putting up \$75 and the U.F.A. members a like sum and doing the work themselves, the U.F.A. money being loaned by members to be refunded when funds permit. This barn will be a great addition enabling us to have socials with greater success. In the past we have been rather behind in these gatherings. We have arranged a social and dance for Friday next and it promises well. Our President, Mr. Barty, being just the man for entertainments.

BOND SECRETARY

The annual meeting of the Wetaskiwin District Association of the U.F.A. was held in the Bijou Theatre on December 15, 1916. President Schmidt occupied the chair and opened the meeting with a few remarks on the work of the association. The secretary-treasurer was called on to give his report on the financial standing of the association, which was adopted. President Schmidt was re-elected by acclamation, Thos. Toreson was elected vice-president, and A. B. Everts was elected secretary-treasurer. A discussion arose as to whether the secretary-treasurer should be bonded. The majority being in favor of this, a motion was made by Thos. Toreson, seconded by A. Genz, that the secretary-treasurer be bonded to the amount of \$1,000. Mr. Toreson read an article on co-operative stock shipping, but the matter was left over till next meeting. Mr. Schmidt gave an address thanking the members for their support in the past, and expressed a hope that they would not have cause to regret their choice of a president. It was moved and seconded that a committee be appointed by the president to meet with the city council to ask them for the use of the city hall in which to hold the regular meetings of the association, also to prepare a watering place for the farmers' horses. H. J. Montgomery, M.P.P., gave an interesting address on the value of co-operation in view of the relationship existing between the U.F.A. and the government, reviewing the works of the different departments of the government. Mr. Montgomery expressed himself as being always ready to do all he could for the farmers of his constituency. A vote of thanks was given Mr. Montgomery for his address.

FIRST YEAR SUCCESSFUL

The annual meeting of the Waterhole Local Union, No. 383, was held in the Agricultural Hall at Waterhole on December 16, 1916. The meeting was called to order by the president. About ten members were present when the meeting opened. The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting and also the financial statement for the year. Same were adopted as read. The secretary read the official communication re the convention, but the union felt unable owing to the bad season to send a delegate, but on motion of Mr. Sheehan, seconded by Mr. Caspar, the president and secretary were authorized to appoint any one of the members as delegate in the event of his having business in Edmonton about the time of the convention. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, B. A. Bailey; vice-president, P. J. Moore; secretary-treasurer, D. M. Kennedy. The question of forming a livestock shipping association was raised, and the secretary was asked to prepare an address on same for the next meeting. It was decided that the union would meet again in the hall on January 15, 1917. The new secretary, Mr. Kennedy, states that the first year of the local has been a successful one, altho they have not met as regularly as they might have done. The little they have done in co-operative buying has proved a big saving, and he feels sure has planted the seeds for bigger and better things in the future. They have a good many difficulties to contend with, viz.: frozen crops, distance from the railroad, etc., but having felt their way so far, they hope to do better this coming year.

SUCCESSFUL BOX SOCIAL

Mrs. J. P. Ransom, secretary of Sun Prairie F.F.W.A., reports that this club is very interested in the rural hospital question. The members held a box social and dance in order to raise money for Red Cross, Belgian Relief and other patriotic funds. A couple of ladies donated a beautiful linen hand-made table centre and a cushion, and the members also made a quilt and sold numbers on same at twenty-five cents each. By these means a sum amounting to a little over \$200 was raised, after all expenses had been paid. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. H. H. Montgomery; vice-president, Mrs. C. E. Sears; secretary, Mrs. J. P. Ransom, treasurer, Mrs. T. K. Robinson. The club hopes to be able to show even better results at the end of the present year. Jas. Weir, of Parkland, attended the box social and gave a short address, which was much appreciated.

U.F.A. WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$3,336.15
Mrs. A. E. Wright, Carbon	18.00
Namas Local, No. 15	6.00
High River U.F.W.A.	5.00
Custer Local, No. 526	7.00
Rangeview Local No. 273	10.00
	\$3,387.15

Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$3,065.25
Rangeview Local, No. 273	10.00
Cheshill Local, No. 165	5.50
	\$3,081.75

U.F.A. PATRIOTIC FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$2,019.20
Kitscoty Local, No. 436	20.00
Edson Local, No. 712	6.35
University Local, No. 684	36.00
	\$2,081.55

Canadian Patriotic Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$1,484.10

Polish Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$129.50
Rangeview Local, No. 273	5.00
O. T. Smiley, Lavour	10.00
University Local, No. 684	6.35
	\$144.50

Armenian Relief Fund	
Rangeview Local, No. 273	\$5.00

AVONLEA GRAIN GROWERS

On December 30, a new branch of the Grain Growers' Association was formed at Shawanaw, to be known as the Avonlea Grain Growers' Association, with a membership of fourteen, and the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, Chas. Sweeney; vice-president, Edmund Jenkins; secretary-treasurer, W. M. Dryden; directors, Thos. Dalling and Wm. G. Kemp, for Avonlea; Wm. Bowers and Otto Swenson, for Union Point; Blaine Roberts and Alfred Manness, for Osborne. On account of the unfavorable weather the attendance was small, but a spirit of optimism prevails and no doubt the attendance and membership will be greatly increased before the year closes.—May every success attend them.

CARBERRY'S CONTRIBUTION

President W. R. Falis of the Carberry Grain Growers' Association has sent in another contribution of \$113.00 to be distributed among the Belgian, Patriot and Red Cross Funds. These are all orhy funds for the relief of sufferers from war and we are pleased that the Carberry Branch has again remembered them.

MOUNTAIN SIDE REPORTS

Our local met in the School House last Tuesday, January 23. A report of the Brandon Convention was given by one of the delegates. Also a paper on the "Waste of our Natural Resources," by S. Rawson created considerable discussion. The program finished up with a Spelling Match which and on the whole an enjoyable and profitable evening was spent. At our next meeting, February 6, three papers or addresses are to be given on "Sheep," "Alfalfa," and "Manitoba in the next Century."

F. RAMSON.

CHANGE OF DISTRICT SECRETARY

F. Howell, secretary of the Royallen Branch of the Grain Growers' Association has been appointed secretary of the Souris District Association. All local secretaries in the Souris District will do well to get into immediate communication with him and take full advantage of the benefits secured thru keeping in close touch with this organization. His P.O. address is Boissevain, Man. The former secretary, Wm. Alison has taken up the work of organizer and will give most of his time to the establishment of new branches in unorganized districts.

NEW BRANCH AT VERONA

Twenty-five below zero weather held no terrors for the farmers in the vicinity of the Verona School District who turned out in full force on January 30 and organized a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

With Mr. H. Thompson in the Chair and a full house of men, women and children the election of officers was harmoniously and speedily proceeded with. E. H. Hooper has the honor of being the first president with J. E. Colquhoun as secretary-treasurer with six men and two women directors on the Board. Mr. R. Chapman, of Nings, addressed them on the duties of their several offices explaining the aims and objects of the work and the benefits derived from co-operation, both materially and socially. Before closing their meeting arrangements were made and orders taken for their first shipment.

FARMERS BUYING SEED GRAIN

J. P. Morrison the purchasing agent of the Deloraine Association left again to purchase another consignment of seed wheat. He expects to secure about ten cars of Marquis wheat for Deloraine and adjacent branches in the Monitor, Alberta District.

BRANCH AT ARTHUR SCHOOL

With a view of creating a better community spirit and to overcome the inconvenience and sometimes discomfort of an eight mile drive to the nearest Grain Growers, the farmers in the district around the Arthur School met at the School on January 31, and organized a new branch with the help and advice

Manitoba

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

of the President of the Souris District Association. This new branch made a splendid start and expects that instead of weakening the Waskada branch of which quite a few were members, that it should be a source of strength and by co-operating together they would be in a position to render better service to both districts. An attempt will be made to cultivate a better social atmosphere and develop the local talent that it may be fitted to take its place in public affairs when occasion arises. F. C. Ramsay, the president and H. Miller, the secretary are both wide awake young men and with a board of directors (both men and women) no fear may be entertained as to the usefulness and future of this new association.

MARQUETTE DISTRICT

A meeting of the Marquette District Association is being held in Minnedosa on February 8 in the afternoon. They have arranged for some good speakers and expect to make plans for an energetic campaign in their district between now and spring.

SELKIRK DISTRICT MEETING

The district of Selkirk is holding a meeting in the offices of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Chambers of Commerce, on February 13 when they expect to have a representative present from each of the local branches in their district, and some effective work mapped out for the balance of the winter. F. H. Wieneke is the director for this district and M. J. Stanbridge the secretary of the district association.

MOUNTAINSIDE REPORTS

Our Local met in the School House on January 23. A report of the Brandon Convention was given by one of the delegates. A paper on "Our Natural Resources," by S. Rawson created some considerable discussion. The program finished up with an old-time spelling match. At our next meeting three papers and addresses are to be given.—Reported by F. Ranson.

OSPREY HEARS GOOD REPORTS

In spite of a 32 degrees below zero temperature Osprey Grain Growers from a year and a half to sixty were out in large numbers to hear the reports of their delegates to the Brandon Convention on the evening of Wednesday, January 31. The recently elected president, E. H. Drayson, Esq., occupied the chair. Enlivening music by the Chisholm trio added much to the enjoyment of the evening. After disposing of the few business matters the president called upon Mr. D. C. Strohman who presented a careful and detailed report, showing that he had followed with appreciative intelligence the discussions and addresses of the several sessions. He was followed by Mr. Arthur Playter who took up in some fuller detail three or four matters dealt with in a manner which showed that he too had fully recognize his duty as a delegate, in seeking to bring home to his association the cream of the good things of the program.

Following this, W. R. Wood, M.P.P., formerly secretary of the Neepawa District Association addressed the meeting on Grain Growers' work. As an old school teacher he outlined his remarks on the blackboard as follows:—1st. The Grain Growers' Association and the Empire—loyalty and service; 2nd. The Grain Growers' Association and the Nation—a National Platform; 3rd. The Grain Growers' Association and the Province—good legislation; 4th. The Grain Growers' Association and the Community—working together for the common good. His address received a good hearing, and the reception of his references to the loyal patriotism of the movement made it abundantly clear that the Osprey community is ready to do its bit. A specially encouraging fea-

ture of the gathering was the large proportion of young people present. A community that manages to interest its young people in progressive community and national interests may be trusted to take its true place in the years to come in the furthering of public interests generally.—Well done, Osprey.—(Contributed.)

GOODLANDS MEETING

The local Grain Growers met in the Hall on Saturday afternoon last to hear the reports of Messrs. Meggison and Wallace, the delegates sent to the Brandon Convention. While the attendance was small it was a splendid meeting as all who were fortunate enough to be present will testify. Wm. Alison, of Deloraine was present and added to the delegates report.

BRANCHES CONTRIBUTING DUES

The following branches have recently contributed dues to the Central Office: Oakville, Asheville, Woodmore, Harrow, Carman, Bethany, Springhill, Gladstone, Binsearth and Winchester.

INVITING EVERY FARMER TO JOIN

A very successful meeting was held in the Winchester School on January 29. Mr. A. J. Poole, President of the Neepawa District Association was present and gave an interesting address on "The Farmer and the Interests," which was much appreciated by all present. A pleasing feature of the evening was the number of ladies present who very kindly served refreshments and a pleasant social time was enjoyed. Mr. Albert McGregor gave a report on the Brandon Convention and this will be continued at the next meeting on February 16.

The Winchester branch have adopted a new plan this year which appears to be very successful. Each director is given a list of names in his vicinity and in this way they hope to reach and invite all the farmers, their wives and daughters to unite with the Association. They expect to strengthen and increase the community spirit among their members. Up to date Mr. Peter McGhie has the honor of securing the largest response.

SANE IDEALISM

Contributed by W. R. Wood, M.P.P.

No feature of the Grain Growers' movement is more satisfying to the thinking mind than the fact that it has never been ultra-enthusiastic, hysterical or spasmodic. Its membership have not been unduly elated in moments when the sun of popularity shone brightly upon their efforts, nor have they been unduly cast down in those periods when clouds of prejudice, criticism and distrust chilled temporarily the atmosphere about them. Confident in the rightfulness of their demands, in the purity of their motives and in the broad humanitarianism of their ideals they have steadfastly continued their course from small beginnings to that large sphere which today they occupy in Canadian life.

More than one promising movement has failed, more than one enthusiastic reformer has given up in despair, because it has been their delusion that the ideal might be reached at a bound. Feeling sure in the joy of their own inner vision that all men will welcome with gladness that which they see, and that all men will joyfully aspire as they aspire, they have often underestimated the strength of opposing forces and the persistence of established conditions. Rushing ecstatically to the accomplishment of the great tasks to which they felt themselves called they have neglected to do "the first works." In glowing contemplation of the superb superstructure, they have forgotten the necessity for the patient clearing of the proposed site, the removing of the obstructions and the laying deeply and

securely of the foundation courses by which alone it can be rendered safe and durable. Rejoicing in the inspiring view of ideal social conditions, they have failed to appreciate the necessity for making due provision for realizing it thru the intelligent appreciation, sympathy and co-operation of the people at large. And thus too often it has come to pass that the airy towers of their vision have never come to be other than "castles in the air."

The Grain Growers' have their vision. They, too, follow a "gleam." But they are not so engrossed with the glory of the distant ideal as to make them forget that it is to be reached only thru patient steps of laborious, gradual and often necessarily slow advance. They are true to the sane democratic ideal in recognizing that the better things of tomorrow and the best of the third day must necessarily be preceded by the basis of the good laid in the precious hours of today as they pass. They recognize that real and permanent progress can only come as the people are ready in intelligent co-operative sympathy to take the steps.

And we who seek to serve the movement in these days ought to recognize that the progress which has been made by patient, toilsome, courageous service, often rendered amid discouraging circumstances by those who pioneered the cause in earlier years. Gradually in this household and in that, into the heart of a father here and a son there and a brother yonder, a glint of the vision, a flash of the "gleam" was sent. Here and there a candle flame of aspiration toward better community life was lighted. To one and another the conception of life as an opportunity for service began to dawn. The electric thrill of social consciousness and social conscience was imparted. A vital energy was infused which gave promise that by and by all the bonds of ignorance and prejudice and foolish exclusiveness will be broken, and men will go forth to new life in the "glorious liberty of the children of God."

And emulating the great-heartedness of the pioneers, patiently, faithfully laborious must our work still be. Glorious and worthy is the temple of humanity the vision of which gleams before us, and for our inspiration often should our contemplation turn thither, but, if we would not have it fade into nothingness like the desert mirage, we must remember that we have still much humble excavating to do, and many an hour of patient and obscure drudgery in placing strongly and securely its foundation stones. Very elementary may seem our tasks, very trifling the services that are required of us. Arranging a debate here, planning an evening's program there. Encouraging a diffident lad to discuss a topic, persuading a thoughtless girl to recite a poem. Conciliating a fellow-member who has become disgruntled, encouraging one who has become despondent or inclined to give up. Patiently answering an objector or a critic, magnanimously ignoring the slanderer and the traducer. Taking the admission fee at a local concert, reporting a branch meeting in the local press. Planning for the purchase of a carload of apples, seeing to the distribution of twine for the harvest. Canvassing for members of the association, taking subscriptions for the organ of the movement. Driving a speaker over to the meeting of a neighboring branch, reading a paper at the district meeting. Commonplace enough, trifling enough; if viewed by upon to do, but seen in the light of the themselves, are the things we are called ideals they help to realize the great movement for righteousness and for humanity they are designed to subserve, they acquire the greatness which belongs to all worthy service, and the worth of a life which has so faithfully devoted itself is to be judged not by transitory and imperfect conditions, but in the light of the great ideal in the realization of which it was, however humbly a genuine factor.—And so to every loyal grain grower, doing what he can for the bringing in of the better time there may be spoken with no irreverence the great words: Be not weary in well-doing, for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE CANADIAN LAWYER

will help farmers to keep out of law suits and protect their rights. It will not make a lawyer out of a farmer, but it will protect him against the sharp practice of agents or anyone else who would like to get him into a tight corner. This book gives the most important provisions of the laws of Canada, and especially of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The information is given in simple, everyday language, so that farmers will be able to do a great deal if their own business strictly in accordance with the law without engaging the services of a lawyer and paying him from \$5 to \$10 each time for a little bit of ordinary advice. Every farmer loses a lot of time, and more or less money, during the course of his career, because he is usually unacquainted with his legal rights and the proper method of redress. Half of the law suits before the courts are brought about because some person was ignorant of a simple fact of law which he should have known. In addition to this most valuable information on the various laws, this book also gives definite information and simple but correct forms for the preparation of all kinds of legal documents that a farmer would have occasion to use. Chattel mortgages and bills of sale are explained fully, how to make them and the law in regard to them. Similar information is given on checks, bank notes, land mortgages, promissory notes, receipts and wills. This book also instructs farmers on examples from seizure of debts; the law in regard to line fences; the law in regard to nature of partnership; how to have inventions patented and protected; the use and form of powers of attorney; the law in regard to the succession duties; how to prepare land transfers under the Torrens system, which is used in Western Canada; the law in regard to trust and trustees, and practically everything else that a farmer would require. \$2.00 to study. Five, postpaid.

Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 9

a test which he does not see. If seed that is known to be of strong vitality can be planted under exactly the same conditions as the seed whose vitality is being determined, the test will be more valuable. Cleaning grain over a good fanning mill to remove from one-third to one-half of the bulk including all the light, shrunken and immature seeds, will greatly improve its quality as seed.

WHEN MOVING WEST

For the past few years emigration from the north-western part of the United States and from our eastern provinces to the west has been phenomenal. Vast acreage has been thrown open for settlement, and, to many eastern farmers, the opportunity to gain a home of one's own by merely homesteading has been an alluring reward for the inconvenience incurred. To the prospective settler nothing is more important than a visit to the place to which he purposes to move. The west, like every other known land, has its advantages and drawbacks. A booster is a being found in the west who raves about boundless opportunities, balmy climate and care-free life. Every tenderfoot to him is a dear, dear brother or sister.

The usual emigrant car consists of household goods, farm machinery, treasured relics and livestock. Long and careful thought is devoted as to how the car shall be loaded, and how the horses and cattle placed. Often the shipper forgets that he should leave an alleyway in the middle of his car, so as he can gain access to either door. Many a tired, worn-out emigrant has delivered sulphuric orations when compelled to move, piece by piece, a wagon, a mowing machine, two stoves and a binder to another part of the car, so his stock could be unloaded on a certain side of the car into the yards.

A good method is to pile a row of baled hay in one end and wire each bale to the side of the car. This forms a cushion for the contents of this part of the car. The baled hay will come in handy at the destination. In the other end of the car build mangers and racks, wrapping each piece of exposed wood with burlap. Also have a row of baled hay secured to this end of the car. A thousand feet of lumber can be laid on the floor. Tie burlap around the root of the horses' tails to prevent rubbing; pull the shoes and take plenty of feed along.

If the station agent assures the emigrant that five days will see him at his destination he would better take along enough feed for ten. There are always unlooked-for delays. For horses and cows a feed of bran every other day will often prevent sickness, and one must be careful not to feed too much. It is often advantageous to have a veterinarian prepare for stock a bottle of colic medicine, and in shipping several valuable young horses it is economy to have them immunized against influenza or shipping fever, which greatly resembles distemper or lung fever. Have a big barrel of water in the car; arrange a comfortable cot for the caretaker and keep the car under the maximum weight, usually 20,000 pounds. Do not load up with a lot of useless junk or machinery, for many appliances used in the east are impractical in the west and one can purchase articles just as they are needed. Of course they are more expensive, but experience will guide one to make more useful selections.—E. T. Baker in Breeder's Gazette.

In looking over the reports of State Granges we find that the idea of cooperative fire insurance is growing rapidly among the membership. Maine has four Grange companies, carrying about \$23,000,000 of insurance, and figured out at the prevailing rates it was estimated at the last meeting that these companies were saving the members of the state that were using them about \$175,000.

Some prosperous farmers are better bookkeepers today than are some merchants; that is one reason why they are prosperous.

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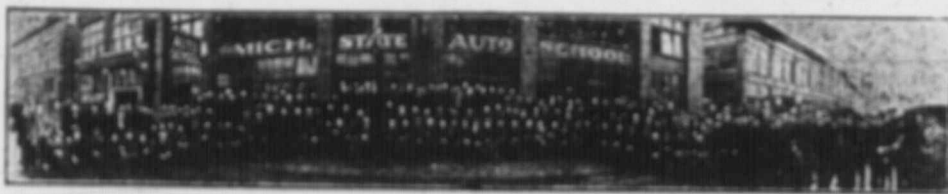
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There are 44 auto factories in Detroit, and 140 accessory and parts factories. Our students have the privilege of going thru any or all of them. We now operate Westinghouse, Auto-Lite and Bijur Service Stations. After careful consideration the Westinghouse Electrical & Mfg. Company, the Auto-Lite 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 open all the year. Enter classes any time, any day. Three classes daily: morning, afternoon, evening. 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?

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first place? Is it not that Canada offers inducements greater than such a law holds for them, and they can safely be trusted to look after No. 1?

As regards the magnanimity of the U.S. in giving their foreigners equal rights with her native born, we may all agree, but as regards to the wisdom of it, well—time will show. Meanwhile, despite her progress and institutions, I think she would sleep sounder o' nights if she had not given unto herself so many masters.

Therefore, let us in Canada not expect too much of human nature. The millennium not having dawned yet, any abortive, well meaning attempt to make the lion and the lamb lie down together can only end disastrously for the lamb.

MORE GINGER.

THE ISLE OF PINES

Editor, Guide:—I shall deem it a favor to be allowed a few lines in your paper in reply to the two letters appearing in your issue of January 3, from Messrs. Conboy and Emslie, re the above. These men know practically nothing about the island having been there only for about three weeks and whilst there were guarded lest they came in touch with the failures. As I know every part of the island I ought to know something of the conditions obtaining there. I will give the names and addresses of ten men who have absolutely failed for every one that they aver has been successful, and I will give twenty names whose bank account has been reduced almost to vanishing point for every one they can give who have increased. The advertisements of the company on the island are unscrupulously misrepresented, exaggerated and misleading. The figures given of the man who took \$2,160 off 5 1/2 acres is only half the truth and is grossly misleading as the writer does not give the cost of production, the cost of which on a low estimate is not less than \$2,285 or a loss of some \$125 on the transaction. I am prepared to substantiate my every statement that the island is an absolute failure, except to the land agents and I am willing to meet those two gentlemen or any men that know the conditions of the island with anybody of press or business men to discuss the matter anywhere and at any time.

G. M. PHILLIPS.

Uxson, Mass.

Note.—Mr. Phillips claims the right to make a brief reply to letters which he considers questions his veracity. We are therefore publishing this brief statement and are not opening up the matter for general discussion.—Editor.

DISCUSSION RE FREIGHT RATES

On February 3 representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Canadian Council of Agriculture, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Western Canada Livestock Union met in the office of W. H. Lannigan, general traffic manager of the C.P.R. and J. Donegan, general agriculturist of the C.P.R.

The representatives of agriculture asked for a number of concessions in freight rates. The C.P.R. favored a special rate for return to the country of the better class of screenings from terminals, tho it could not agree to a special rate on grain alone for feeding purposes. Two stop-over privileges for the distribution of carloads of grade breeding stock, the same as now applies to the distribution of carloads of pure bred stock, it was agreed by all, would encourage farmers in establishing small herds of stock. Present return transportation for attendants delivering carloads of stock enables them only to second class privileges where shippers who desired to do so should have the privilege of riding first class. While agreeing to the reasonableness of this request the C.P.R. felt it could only be granted on payment in cash of the difference between first and second class fares on the return trip.

It was felt considerable improved mutual understanding resulted from the meeting.

Sleigh Prices Next Year will be Very High

Get Yours Now at the Present Prices and be Sure



From present indications, by the time sleighing comes again, you will be paying from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a set more for sleighs than this year. If you know you are going to need a new set next year don't hesitate to buy now.

With another six weeks of good sleighing ahead and only a limited number of one style and size left, you will do well to get in touch with us at once.

Sleighs ship as second class freight.

Prices:	G.G.G. Sloop Sleighs, 2 1/2" steel shoes, Weight 515 lbs	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
		\$29.00	\$30.50	\$32.00

Use the coupon. We can ship the sleighs the same day we receive your order.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Read what a Secretary of a U.F.A. Local says under date of February 5, 1917:

"All sloop sleighs have arrived in good order. Thanks for prompt shipment. All members who have used them are satisfied. They are built on correct lines and ought to last a life-time. Good value for the money and much better than others shipped here."

It's none too early to talk Drills, etc.

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I enclose \$ (which includes freight charges to my station). Send me a set of your Sloop Sleighs as advertised in The Guide, February 14, 1917.

Name

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Factors Affecting Wheat Yields

Continued from Page 8

and the least from flax. These were obtained in the two most favorable seasons we have ever had, hence the relatively high yields and profits.

Summary on Stubble Tillage

The causes of low yields on stubble fields are usually few in number. The most common ones are:—(1) The low moisture content of the soil; (2) The presence of grass, shrubs and weeds; (3) A poor seed bed; (4) Insufficient "soluble" plant food; (5) The stubble itself.

The best means of controlling these conditions are as follows: (1) Plow "Grassy" fields; (2) Cultivate as early in fall as possible; (3) Don't work tight clay soil when too wet; (4) Harrow plowed land as soon as possible after plowing; (5) Place the furrow slice firmly against the furrow bottom; (6) Burning stubble is often immediately profitable but it is permanently wasteful of soil fertility; (7) Surface cultivation is sometimes preferable to plowing; (8) Harrow the growing crop when there is cause for so doing; (9) sow the seed into the moisture—not just to it; (10) The best time to plow, whether in fall or spring, and the best depth to plow, whether deep or shallow, varies considerably under different conditions. The depth at which the best job can be done, and which leaves the soil in the best tilth is generally the most satisfactory for stubble plowing.

The Tillage of Summerfallow

The chief purpose of the summerfallow is to store and conserve moisture. If the heavy rains of June "run off" the surface of the soil, such portions at least can neither be stored nor conserved. If weeds and volunteer plants pump moisture out of the land before plowing, the amount they so use is lost.

Early plowing of the fallow opens up the soil to receive the heavy June and early July rains, and what is more important, it prevents the wastage of moisture by weeds and volunteer plants in the early summer.

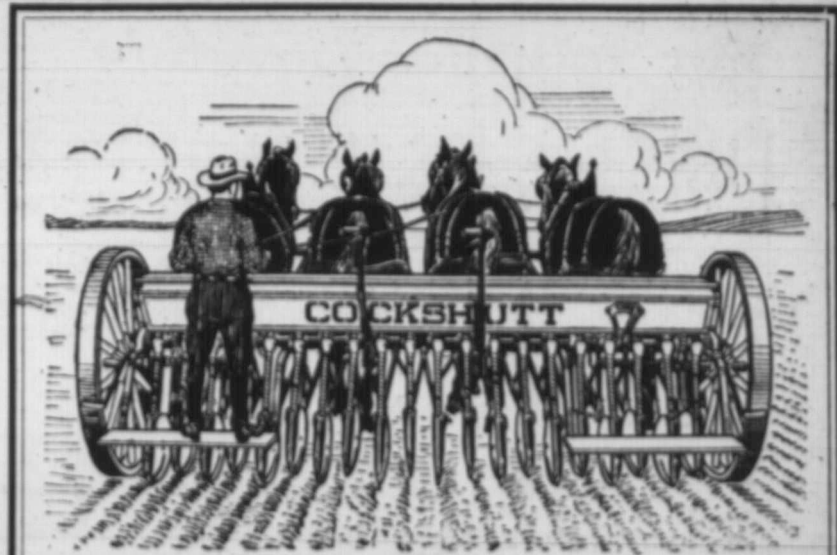
An early fallow may require considerably more surface cultivation in the more humid parts in wet years and if so, the cost of the fallowing is increased. It then becomes the business of the crop grower to find out for himself whether under his conditions it pays to plow quite so early. Drifting soil is also sometimes worse on early and well worked fallows.

But even in the face of these arguments in favor of early fallowing, dirty land should not be plowed until the weed seeds on the surface can be made to germinate, otherwise they will be turned under only to grow and give trouble in a later crop.

Depth of Plowing on Yield

We conducted tests over 1914, 1915 and 1916 to find the effect of the depth of plowing and of subsoiling on the acre yield of wheat. The land was plowed three inches deep, six inches deep, nine inches deep and six inches deep with subsoiling. The average results for three inch plowing was 36 bushels, 21 pounds; for six inch plowing, 36 bushels, 55 pounds; and for nine inch plowing 35 bushels, 62 pounds. It will be seen that six inch plowing of the fallow has given the largest yield tho the difference is very small and a three inch depth has given more than nine inches deep. There was no "hard pan" in this soil, the land was new and in good physical condition and two of the years were very "wet" ones. There is little that is conclusive about these figures for these conditions. We regard six inch to seven inch as the best depth for fallowing. Deeper plowing than this on shallow soils is likely to bring up rather too much subsoil and place the fertile surface soil too deep for best results, altho this objection to deeper plowing would not hold on "deep" soils nor even on normal ones where grass and shrubs are serious pests.

Subsoiling for wheat gave rather different and unsteady results, one year decreasing the yield 7 1/2 bushels and the next increasing it nearly 6 bushels. Un-



All You Do is Drive

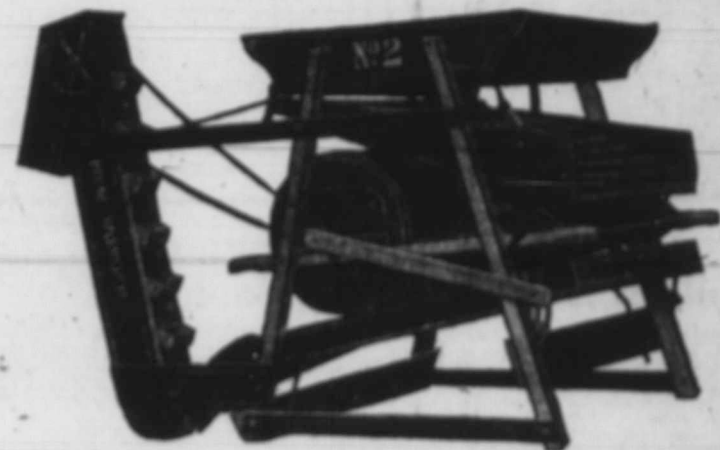
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less there is a "hard pan" or other semi-impervious strata at the bottom of the furrow slice it seems extremely doubtful that subsoiling can be made a profitable practice in wheat growing in absence of grass, a dense plow "sole" and an impervious subsoil.

Effect of Plowing Fallow Twice

When much grass is present in the field to be fallowed, twice plowing has proven a good practice. In some areas where weeds are very troublesome particularly in wet years, twice plowing may be forced upon one. In some other places where soil "drifting" is common, the volunteer plants are let grow for a time for the double purpose of holding the soil and adding organic matter when plowed under. At the expense of moisture this plan lessens the risk of summer drifting and increases the organic matter of the soil. But on normal soils free from grass once plowing has with us yielded 3 1/4 bushels more wheat per acre than twice plowing and at a smaller acre cost. Here are our figures on the two plowings.

	1914	1915	1916	Aver.
	bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.
Once plowed	30 15	36 11	44 8	36 55
Twice plowed	25 32	30 26	44 20	33 19

Growing Pasture Crop on Fallow

Pasturing the fallow lightly is a desirable practice in moist regions on some heavy soils, on drifting soils and in areas where fall frosts are feared. In these places it aids in producing an earlier and therefore a safer crop, and of course it lessens blowing. But on soils that do not blow in the drier parts of the province, pasturing the fallow lessens the moisture content of the soil and lessens the yield. In the dry season of 1914 the decrease was as much as 14 bushels, but in the good year following it was only 2 1/4 bushels with oats and clover and 6 1-3 bushels with rape pasture. Even though the pasturage removed was not a heavy crop, the yields were decreased more than where a corn crop was grown. A portion of this decrease was probably due to our inability to get a perfect seedbed in the fall after the pasture crop. This table gives our results from using light pasture crops on the summer-fallow.

	1914	1915	1916	Aver.
	bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.
Rape, in rows	22 15	29 51	34 53	29 00
Oats and Clover	22 15	29 51	34 53	29 00
Sown thinly	18 55	33 56	46 31	33 07
None	30 15	36 11	44 18	36 55

The Best Fallow Practices

The fallow practices that have resulted in the highest yields and those that have given the largest net returns are interesting. On good soil that is free from grass and weeds, discing before plowing increased the yield but decreased the profit. Under other conditions we think it would be different. Late plowing decreased both yield and profit considerably. Twice plowing did not differ in yield from late plowing, but returned a lower profit on this grass free land. The pastured fallow produced the lowest yield, but, when credited with the pasture, produced more profit than late or twice plowing but less than June 15 plowing. The following chart summarizes some of the results above and adds the valuation basis:

Cultivation	Area yield lbs. lbs.	Area value at 10c per lb.	Area profit	Profit on investment per cent. per year	Bushelet cost.
Surface before fallowing	38 37	\$27.03	\$9.12	12.66	\$0.59.43
None before fallowing	37 23	26.17	9.50	13.19	58.07
Plowed June 15	33 31	23.46	5.69	7.90	68.05
Plowed twice	33 19	23.32	5.07	7.04	69.90
Modified by sowing this pasture crop on fallow	31 03	21.73	6.21	8.62	66.21

The figures for bushel cost include interest for two years. The relative acre cost can be got by subtracting the acre profit from the acre value. Interest for two years is not included in this, but in each case would be \$5.04, so to find actual profit that could be deducted from the figures for acre profit. Illustration No. 3 gives in more graphic form the results explained in the above table.

Summary of Observations and Experiments on Tillage of Fallow

The purpose of the fallow is: (1) To store and conserve in the soil a portion of one year's moisture for the use of the next year's crop. (2) To develop available plant food. (3) To aid in the control of weeds, and (4) To permit under our present system of farming a more economical distribution of the power necessary to prepare the land for a crop.

The chief means by which these ends can be attained by tillage on the average farm are as follows: (1) Land to be summer-fallowed should, if possible, be cultivated in the previous fall or in the spring some time before plowing. (2) The fallow should be plowed in the rainy season. (3) It should be plowed to a fair depth. (4) The plowing should be harrowed immediately after it is done. (5) The germination of weed seeds should be encouraged, but the growth of weeds after germination should be prevented. (6) The evaporation of moisture should be lessened by maintaining a soil mulch. (7) The fallow on most normal soils is ready to sow after harrowing in the spring. (8) Objections to summer-fallowing.

When properly carried out the fallow conserves water, develops available plant food and aids in controlling weeds; but it does this at the expense of the most valuable constituents of the soil, viz., organic matter and nitrogen, which are both dissipated in the process. The fallow is immediately profitable, but it would seem that we must find a substitute for it or pay the cost in the wastage of permanent fertility.

Practices That Promote Early Maturity

The fallow crop is usually the latest to mature. It is therefore fitting that reference should be made here to some of the practices that promote earlier maturity.

Among the more common practices that promote earlier maturity or lessen the danger from fall frosts are: (1) Thick seeding. (2) Paeking. (3) Early seeding. (4) Shallow seeding with a press drill. (5) Less frequent fallowing. (6) Pasturing the fallow. (7) Late plowing of the fallow. Late breaking. Shallow plowing of the fallow. (8) Surface drainage of uneven land. (9) The use of intertilled crops or hay crops where possible and profitable. (10) The use of the early classes and early varieties of grain. (11) The use of frost resistant crops.

"THE GRANGE" IN THE U.S.A.

Connecticut has 18,000 members of The Grange. This is a strong manufacturing state, as all the New England states, but those who live on the farms of these states evidently believe in the value of organization.

About a year ago Vermont Grangers started a co-operative fire insurance company. In this time the new company carried about \$400,000 of insurance, and the total losses were about \$100.

The Grange Fire, Lighting and Tornado Association of Kansas carries almost \$27,000,000 of risks among the patrons of that state.

Ohio led the nation in the percentage of new members added within the last

two years, adding 31 per cent to her Grange population in that time.

Two of the many results of good roads are: increased number of automobile registrations, and better school attendance.

Colorado has a fine Grange Mutual Insurance company. Risks written in 1916 up to October were \$1,479,468.

FREE REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT FREE

Cash \$500 Prizes

In the history of Western Canada there never was a keener demand for high class wheat, oats and barley than there is today. Farmers are realizing that the very best seed is the cheapest and most profitable to sow. Under normal conditions the difference between the best seed and ordinary seed means an increasing yield of from three to five bushels per acre on wheat, six to eight on barley and twelve to fifteen on oats. Not only is the yield greater, the sample is superior, the grade better and the price higher. Another advantage is that the man who sows choice seed will cultivate more carefully. High class seed is a money making proposition.

The Grain Growers' Guide has searched the Prairie Provinces and purchased the best Marquis wheat, Fife wheat, Banner oats, Victory oats and O.A.C. 21 barley that is grown in this country. All of it has been grown under the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. There is no better seed. We have enough of this seed to sow 1,000 acres and we are giving it away to our readers. In addition, The Grain Growers' Grain Company is donating \$500 in cash prizes to those who produce the best half bushel from the seed which The Guide supplies.

Pure Registered Seed \$500 in Prizes Terms of Competition

Comparatively few farmers realize what registered seed means. The only institution in Canada which can register seed is the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, with head office at Ottawa. The Association was organized by Dr. J. W. Robertson, the famous agricultural expert, and its Board of Directors comprises leading agricultural experts and farmers all over Canada. It is not a government institution, but is controlled entirely by its members, and its sole object is to produce high class seed.

It costs absolutely nothing for any farmer to join the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Under the rules and regulations of this Association the growing crops of the members are inspected after threshing, the seed is cleaned and re-cleaned and is again inspected as it is being put into the sacks. If it passes this final inspection the sacks are then sealed by the Association inspector and cannot be opened until they are used for seed.

Registered seed means that the seed is absolutely pure in variety and contains no admixtures of any other grain whatever. It is absolutely free from seeds of every noxious weed. It is plump, free from frost, and must germinate 95 per cent., altho most of it germinates 100 per cent. There is no better seed in the world.

This is the kind of seed The Guide has purchased for distribution and any Guide reader can secure this seed and enter the competition.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg is assisting The Grain Growers' Guide in this campaign for the production of pure seed by donating \$500 in cash to be given as prizes absolutely free and without any reservation to those who produce the best results from the seed distributed by The Grain Growers' Guide. The following are the cash prizes:

	For Wheat.	For Oats.	For Barley.
1st Prize	\$100	\$40	\$25
2nd "	50	20	15
3rd "	25	12	10
4th "	20	8	7
5th "	15	5	5
6th "	12	4	4
7th "	10	3	3
8th "	10	2	2
9th "	10	2	2
10th "	5	2	2
11th "	5	2	2
12th "	5	2	2
13th "	5	—	—
14th "	5	—	—
15th "	5	—	—
16th "	5	—	—
17th "	5	—	—
18th "	4	—	—
19th "	3	—	—
20th "	3	—	—
Total	\$215	\$105	\$80

The Grain Growers' Guide will hold a Seed Fair in Winnipeg, in November, 1917, at which every person who earns one or more sacks of The Guide's pure seed will be entitled to enter the competition for the \$500 in cash prizes. Each competitor must send one-half bushel, either of wheat, oats or barley, grown from The Guide's pure seed and a small sheaf of the same grain. We expect to have at least 1,000 entries, which will make it by far the largest seed fair ever held in Western Canada.

The Guide has been very fortunate in securing as judges George Serris, Chief Grain Inspector for the Dominion Government, Winnipeg; Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., and Prof. T. J. Harrison, of Manitoba Agricultural College. The men who win the first prizes at The Grain Growers' Guide Seed Fair in November, 1917, will stand pretty close to Seager Wheeler as producers of the world's best seed and will be able to get a higher price for their seed grain than ordinary producers.

The pure registered seed which The Grain Growers' Guide is distributing is put up in sacks containing a quantity suitable to seed one-quarter of an acre. The wheat and oats are put up in 20 lb. sacks and the barley in 24 lb. sacks. Formerly we restricted this distribution to four sacks to any one person. We have decided, however, to throw it open and allow any person to earn as many sacks as they wish while the supply of seed lasts. The terms of the competition are as follows:

- 1—Any person who will collect two subscriptions to The Guide, new or renewal, at \$1.50 each, and forward the \$3.00 to The Guide office, will receive free of charge one sack of either variety of wheat, oats or barley described on this page.
- 2—Any person may earn as many sacks of these grains as they desire. For every three sacks that are earned The Guide will donate a fourth sack without charge.
- 3—Any number of members of the same family may enter and earn this grain on equal terms, but every person who enters must be a paid-in-advance subscriber to The Guide or a member of a family where there is a paid-in-advance subscriber.
- 4—No person will be allowed to forward his own subscription and count the same towards earning a sack of grain.
- 5—All seed will be shipped in plenty of time for seeding and each person who earns any of this seed will be provided with instructions for taking care of it and will also be assisted to become a member of the C.S.G.A. The Guide is very anxious to increase the membership in the C.S.G.A. as it will be a paying proposition to every member who joins.
- 6—In case our supply of registered seed is not equal to the demand we will supply the purest, cleanest and best seed of guaranteed high quality that can be found and every person will be entitled to enter the \$500 prize competition. Our supply of registered seed, however, is still sufficient for a considerable number of entries.

IMPORTANT

If you want to get a start in producing the best wheat, oats and barley grown in the world, collect one subscription to The Guide and mail it at once, together with the coupon on this page. Full supplies will then be sent to you for taking subscriptions and you may earn as much of this seed as you would like to have while the supply lasts. Owing to the limit in quantity, however, we have decided not to accept any more reservations unless they are accompanied by one subscription. Collect your subscription today and make your reservation and we will hold the seed for you until you collect the balance of the subscriptions.

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Feb. 14, 1917.

Gentlemen—Herewith is one subscription to The Guide, which I have collected. Please return to me the number of sacks of the different varieties of seed you need as indicated below and send at once complete details of competition and receipt necessary for taking subscriptions.

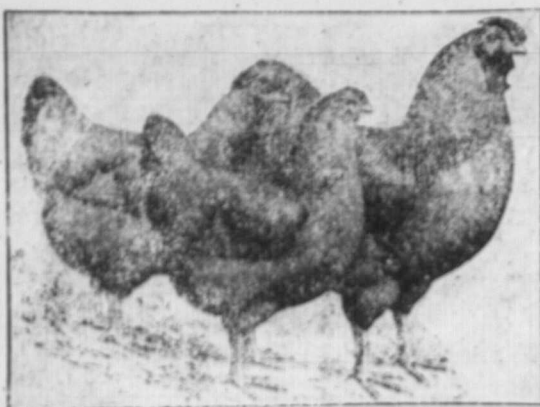
..... 20 lb. sacks of Fife Wheat and 20 lb. sacks of Marquis Wheat
 20 lb. sacks of Banner Oats and 20 lb. sacks of Victory Oats
 24 lb. sacks of O.A.C. 21 Barley

In order to 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 of \$1.50 each before March 1st.

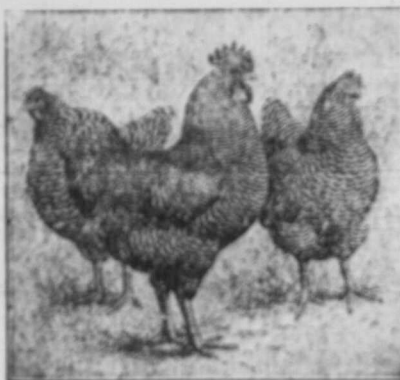
Name

P. S.

Position



Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Are in every way the same as their Single Comb cousins, except comb. Their combs are low down and frost proof. Rhode Island Reds are pushing to the front as a popular variety and they deserve it, as few other breeds equal them as a general purpose fowl. The color of plumage is a dark red, tails and wings edged with black. They are good egg producers of large brown eggs. They are very hardy, bear confinement well, but make good foragers if allowed to roam, and for a market fowl they are unsurpassed. They make good setters and careful mothers, very seldom breaking an egg.



hens make good mothers, and the chicks grow and fatten quickly for market.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—For a general purpose fowl are far in the lead. Their plumage is a beautiful blue barred. They have good size, bright yellow legs; are accustomed to any locality, whether the climate be hot or cold; are the best layers and are hardy and vigorous. The

World's Best

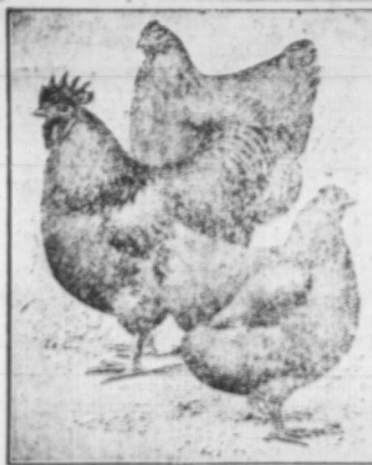
That is a title which can justly be applied to the

Famous Prize Winning Poultry which The Guide is distributing free, and transportation charges prepaid, among Guide readers.

This Poultry is being offered in the four most popular breeds, namely:—**Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.** The eggs which produced our **Famous Prize Winning Poultry** were secured from poultry men who have carried off prizes at the world's big poultry shows. These eggs cost The Guide \$65.00 per hundred. They were hatched under The Guide's supervision and the result is that we are offering our readers the very best poultry stock that can be secured anywhere. There is no doubt that the progeny of this stock will bring fancy prices. These prizes are offered to any Guide reader who will assist us by collecting only a few new or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide.

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY

The Guide has only a limited number of these birds and there is certain to be a very large demand for them, as it would be impossible to secure birds of the same class without going to one of the big dealers and paying a very high price. Those who answer this advertisement first will have this **Famous Prize Winning Poultry** put within their reach for only a few hours' work, but it will be necessary for them to act now. Write your name and address plainly on the coupon below, mail to The Guide office, and we will send you our poultry folder which illustrates and describes fully this **Famous Prize Winning Poultry**. The folder also gives particulars of some other splendid poultry prizes and contains full information as to how you may secure them. Mail your coupon—**TODAY.**



The **White Wyandottes** are of large size, strong bones, bear confinement well, mature early, are easily raised and, in short, they are one of the best all-purpose fowls raised. Their strong points being that they possess as fine plumage as has been produced in any buff variety, are the largest of any clean-legged birds, and hold the highest egg-laying records of any breed, as proven by tests.



White Wyandottes—Are pure snow-white in color. They are very easy to breed true in color, as there are very seldom any culs when hatched from eggs produced by first class nesting. An egg producer they are surety & success. The **White Wyandottes** mature very quickly and their full bodied, group bodies and yellow skin and legs make them a valuable table fowl.

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide, Feb. 14, 1917
Winnipeg.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your illustrated poultry folder as I would like to earn some of your famous prize winning or pure bred poultry.

Name
P. O. Prov.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited

Grain

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

Livestock

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

Co-operative Supplies

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

Address all correspondence to—
320-340 Lougheed Building, Calgary

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgians

North Battleford, Saskatchewan

We have two more carloads of good Belgians and Percherons landing this month. This will bring our number up to over 60 registered stallions from one year up.

We have several horses that were entered in the Chicago International this year and think we have the best horses we ever owned.

Now is the time to get a stallion, have him acclimated in your own barn and ready for work in the Spring.

Anyone needing an exchange can be assured of a fair and honest deal. Ample time to responsible parties. Liberal discount for cash. Every horse guaranteed.

ASK OUR CUSTOMERS HOW WE USE THEM

Vanstone & Rogers

JAMES BROOKS
Sales Manager

North Battleford, Sask.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

SAVES ONE BUSHEL IN FIVE
John T. Andrews, a farmer living near Brechin, Ont., writes that he keeps his horses healthy, strong, sleek and fat on less feed by using
Pratt's ANIMAL REGULATOR
He works them every day and yet he saves one bushel in every five.
"Pratt's" sharpens the appetite, enabling the horse to get more good out of less feed. Keeps the blood cool, bowels regular, and tones up the system. Booklet FREE.
Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd.
44-5 Claremont St., TORONTO, B-11



CLOSING OUT SALE OF Percheron Horses

Having rented the Hawkeye Ranch I will sell, on February 20, 1917, at my Fair Acres Farm, 2 miles East of Wetaskiwin:

13 Registered Percheron Mares; 9 Registered Percheron Stallions; 10 Grade Mares, mostly in foal; 10 Grade Geldings, mostly ready for work.

9 months time will be given on registered mares and grade horses; 9 and 21 months on Stallions of breeding age. All known defects will be pointed out in the sale ring. Sale at 1 o'clock p.m. Ladies of the Red Cross will serve lunch at 12 o'clock. Autos will meet all trains. Catalogues are now ready. Write for one and plan to attend the sale, as there are few Percherons of the outstanding quality of this collection being offered at auction.

GEO. OWENS, Auctioneer. GEO. F. ROOT, Water Glen, Alta.
H. W. WRIGHT, Manager Imperial Bank, Wetaskiwin, Clerk

Every Farmer positively needs this book

Many money-saving improvements on your farm are made possible by the instructions contained in this Book. To be without it is to remain in ignorance of one of the big, vital aids to farming-at-a-profit. You cannot get the most out of farming without the improvements of Concrete, which this book tells you how to make **IN YOUR SPARE TIME**. So clear, so practical, are its instructions that you can do practically all your concrete work yourself. Ask for the book and check off on the coupon the subjects in which you are interested.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
52 HERALD BUILDING MONTREAL

FLOORS	BARN HOUSES
CONCRETE BRICKS	BARN
SILOS	FENCE POSTS
GARAGES	ROOT CELLARS
TRUCKS AND TRAILERS	ROADS

What the farmer can do with concrete

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE are taking advantage of The Guide's easy money making plan. They are doing it in spare moments. You have the same opportunity. Send a line of enquiry to Subscription Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Does Not Bind in the Kerf

The user of a "Simonds" Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saw is not troubled with his saw binding in the kerf, as the saw works equally well whether pushing or pulling, with the result that it cuts freely and easily.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited
Montreal, Que.
Vancouver, B.C.
St. John, N.B.

Simonds Crescent Ground Saw No. 237

\$45⁷⁵ UP **You Can't Beat Galloway Values**
So Why Pay More?

Or Why Pay LESS for a Separator that will NOT give lasting service?

If the Galloway Separator is as good as we say it is, you can't afford to buy any other kind—and you are to be the judge of its merits. Try it on your own farm or place for 90 days **FREE**. If you like it, buy it. If you don't, send it back. We pay the freight both ways. That's fair and square, isn't it? That's how we make friends of our customers, by treating them fair and square and giving honest value every time.

10 Year Guarantee

90 DAYS' FREE TRIAL
On Your Own Farm

Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator

Note These Points of Superiority—
Easy to wash clean—no sharp corners, no rough edges. Bowl catches any foreign matter in the milk. Easy to turn because only two shafts in whole gearing, all accurately machined and set in perfectly fitted bearings. All working parts run in spray of oil. Does not heat up together. Both gear shafts and both spindle bearings supported by one solid casting. Big, strong, seamless, pressed steel supply tank.

We took four years to design and perfect the Galloway Sanitary and now we are willing and anxious to have you try it out in a test with any other cream separator made. Test them side by side, test them for close skimming, for easy running, for sanitary perfection, and for high class workmanship, and if you are not satisfied that it is the best your money can buy, send it back charges collect.

Read all about it in my New Wonderful Catalog
It tells how these separators are built, and why I can put such a low price on a separator of such high value. Send for your copy of the catalog to-day.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Ltd.
11 Galt Building WINNIPEG

today will dispute that a protective tariff develops home industry. What protection has done to develop industry in United States, in Germany, and in fact in England herself, is too well known to be disputed. Many people have the mistaken idea that English industry and shipping were born and developed under free trade. Such is not the case, but the very opposite. The foundation of English industry was laid under a system of extreme protection. In some lines importation was absolutely prohibited. English shipping supremacy was born under the most arbitrary and extreme navigation laws that the world ever saw.

Cobden Was Wrong

When Cobden was stumping the country advocating free trade, he often likened England's position among the other nations to the position of a large city to the surrounding country. The country produced the raw material and the city completed the finished product. So Cobden pictured England's position among the nations. She was the manufacturer, the finisher of their raw products. The industrial development of England, Cobden claimed, was two hundred years ahead of any other nation. As it was apparent to Cobden that there should be the freest possible trade between the city and the surrounding country for their mutual advantage, so Cobden thought, and rightly so under the prevailing conditions, there should be the freest possible trade between England and the other countries of the world. But there was just one weak link in Cobden's theory. England did not make laws for the other countries. Already they were using the same method, viz., protection, which had developed English industry, to develop the industries in their respective countries. The United States in twenty years surpassed England in the iron industry in which she was pre-eminently ahead of the world at Cobden's time, and a few years later Germany also surpassed her in this line.

History is too full of examples of industrial communities and nations built up by protection for any sane man today to dispute it. A protective tariff develops industries, increases population and wealth, and rounds out the national life to the benefit of all. Better transportation systems are possible, better trains run, better educational facilities are developed, more art and culture and better literature enrich the national life, resulting in more comfort and culture for the farmer as well as all other classes.

Protection Always Best

It is questionable if it would be to our best interests, even if all other countries would agree, for the whole world to be on a free trade basis. If cheapness were the only aim in life it might be well. Goods could then be secured without hindrance from wherever they could be produced cheapest. A little thought, however, will lead us to the conclusion, I think, that this would not be best. A mechanic in England may be able to get his weekly board at seven shillings a week, while a mechanic in Canada will pay \$5.00 a week and still the mechanic in England who only gets a pound a week would not be as far ahead as the Canadian who gets \$18.00 per week. It may be good business for even the prairie farmer to pay more for his supplies if it results in his having more money to pay it with? Cheapness is not always the best basis to do business on, either for the individual or the nation. We have beside us the greatest example of this in the world. The United States have for years maintained a high protective tariff, resulting in the American farmer paying more for most of his supplies than he would have to pay under free trade, and still he is the most prosperous farmer in the world. If we can round out our national life as the Americans have done, a similar prosperity is bound to come to Canadian farmers. Just here let me refer to the moral satisfaction which must come to the prairie farmer as well as other Canadians, because we are not supporting a poverty basis of living. Our protective tariff shuts out the products of countries where the rate of wages is one-quarter or one-tenth of what it is in



On the Job Laying Though Snowed In

Under the most severe weather conditions, you will get plenty of eggs if your hens are properly housed and fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific as directed.

Jno. Cutting, Oshtemo, Ont., writes as follows: "Dear Sirs,—Kindly send me your free booklet on Stock and Poultry. I have used your Poultry Specific all winter, and I would not want to be without it. For fattening chickens, and making hens lay it can't be beaten. I have also used the Stock Specific, and find it as represented."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

In summer, fowl get grain, herbs, grass and insects, which are Nature's assistants for producing eggs. In the winter and spring, fowl get practically the same grain, but must have a substitute for the herbs, insects. Royal Purple Poultry Specific, manufactured from Roots, Herbs, Minerals, etc., is a most perfect substitute, increases the egg production at once, and makes the hens lay as well in winter as summer—keeps the fowl active, vigorous and healthy—prevents chicken cholera and kindred diseases.

Sold in 25 and 50c. packages, also \$1.50 and \$5.00 air-tight tins. We also manufacture Lice Killer, 25 and 50c. packages; Rouge Care, 25c.; Disinfectant, 25c.; 50c.; \$1 sizes. Secure these products from our dealer in your town.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Limited
London, Canada

FREE BOOK

Write for FREE 80-page booklet describing all common diseases of stock and poultry. It tells how to build hen-houses and how to raise calves without milk.

Secure More Pails of Milk From Your Herd

Royal Purple will increase the flow of milk from 3 to 5 lbs. a day if used according to directions. Mr. Norman C. Charlton, Scott, Sask., states:

"I am from Ontario and fed your Royal Purple Stock Specific when in Brownsville. My cows made the largest average and tested 5 pounds over average at C. M. P., Brownsville. I believe you make the best conditioner on the market."

Royal Purple Stock Specific

The great farm animal conditioner and fattener is used in almost every progressive stock-raiser's stable in Canada. Good for all stock in a run-down condition. Can be used occasionally or continually without showing bad after-effects. Royal Purple Stock Specific is purely a digester and blood purifier. It aids digestion to such an extent as to produce the very best results, and obtain the maximum amount of good from the food eaten. It will enable you to fatten your steers and hogs a month earlier, thereby saving a month's feed and labor.

Mr. Malcolm Gray, of Comoka, states: "In regard to the feeding of Royal Purple Stock Specific, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific, and when I sold them they averaged 196 lbs. each. On the second lot I did not use Royal Purple Stock Specific, and at the same age they averaged only 150 lbs. each. They were both the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other. We have also fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific with excellent results."

Royal Purple Stock Specific is put up in 50c. packages and large \$1.50 and \$5.00 tins. Secure our products from our dealer in your town. Write for free booklet on how to treat all common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells how to build hen houses and how to raise calves without milk.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Ltd.
London - Canada



Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY,
GLADSTONE, MAN.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

work typical of each branch of handiwork engaged in at the school. 4. Exhibit shall include samples of drawing, color and art work. 5. Exhibit may include any special work taken. 6. Teachers shall accompany the exhibit by a brief note on the conditions under which the work was carried on, and as to the number of children in each grade. 7. Prize money shall be devoted to the school, and shall be accompanied by a diploma.

Graded Schools

1. Prizes shall be offered for graded schools of not more than four departments. 2. Exhibit shall not occupy more than 120 square feet. 3. Exhibit shall include work of all grades in the school. 4. Exhibit shall include work along each line specified for ungraded schools. Special exhibits are invited from any school in the Province, and merit in any such will be recognized.

Exhibits will be sent to the secretary, P. D. HARRIS, Collegiate Institute, Winnipeg, not later than April 4. Carriage will be paid both ways.

P. D. HARRIS,
Secretary, M.E.A.

How Protection Handicaps Farmers

Continued from Page 11

goods, so much for tariff, and so much for profits on the tariff—not at all. We simply pay the price demanded. It never occurs to us that this includes the cost of the goods and the cost of the tariff.

Who Gets The Benefit?

There are just two classes of people whose welfare is involved in the tariff. The two classes are the home manufacturer or miner of any given article, and their home consumers. Protectionists tell us that all people are both producers and consumers, therefore that this distinction is not involved in the argument, but in reference to any particular product, mankind can be divided into producers and consumers, those who produce it, and those who consume it, so when we talk about protecting any given product, we mean protecting the producers, not the consumers. To protect cotton means to protect the producers or manufacturers of cotton, and even this does not include the laborers in the mills—not at all. It means simply the mill owners. To protect coal, means not to protect the consumer of coal, or even those who dig it from the earth, but the owners of the mines. If then the tariff protects the producer, and at the expense of the consumer, the next question is—from what does it protect him? and the answer is—it protects home producers from having to compete with foreign producers. When the foreign producer enters our market, the home producers bid the price down to theirs. He must sell his as cheaply as they sell, otherwise we would buy from them, because the people always buy where they can buy the cheapest. They not only have a right to do this, but they ought to do this. No the purpose of the tariff is to shield the home manufacturer from the necessity of having to compete with foreign manufacturers in the home market. The tariff either shuts them out of the home market entirely by raising their price so high they cannot enter, or else it enables the home producers to get the big increase of the profit and still hold his share of the market. It operates always by increasing the price of the goods on which it is levied.

The tariff shields the Canadian factories from foreign competition. The tariff shields them from home competition, making the monopoly complete. That leaves us wholly at their mercy. We individually now have no competitors for our money.—There is no one from whom we can purchase. We must pay their price or go without.

That is what we mean by protection. It protects the producers of any given product from foreign competition and protects them at the expense of the consumer of the protected goods. Protected tariff cannot possibly increase the price of all products, that is to say, it cannot raise the whole schedule including all forms of wealth and property. It simply affects the price of

Big Money in Running Water

Let us start you in a business that will make you from \$15 to \$50 a day when farm work is slack. Other men have done it for years with an **Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine**

Same rig borers through any soil at rate of 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. One team hauls and operates machine. Engine power if wanted. Easy to operate—no experts needed. Small investment; easy terms. Make machines pay for itself in a few weeks work.

There is a big demand for wells to water stock and for irrigation. Write for free illustrated circulars showing different styles. **Lisle Manufacturing Co.** Box 260 Clarinda, Iowa

3 MACHINES IN 1

A perfect seed bed is as important as to sow or plant. The Western Pulverizer, Packer and Mulcher makes a perfect seed bed and leaves a loose mulch on top to retain the moisture in one operation. It will double profits on crops. Made in 8 sizes. 1 and 3 sections. Sold to you on one year's trial.

THESE WHEELS ARE THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

We want every farmer and landowner to have our illustrated circular. It describes the machine, its principle and advantages over all others. It gives testimonials from many farmers proving what it will do on wheat, alfalfa and other crops. It contains valuable information on how to prepare the soil for better results. Send for this circular today, whether you want to buy or not.

The Western Steel & Iron Co., Ltd.,
Implement Manufacturers, Winnipeg.

WRIST WATCHES

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

SPECIAL MILITARY WRIST WATCH

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

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

For Health and Recreation

Bring your winter ills, especially your rheumatic ones, here. Take that much needed rest in this beautiful, salubrious spot.

Harrison Hot Springs

Only 70 miles from Vancouver, in the heart of the mountains, on the shores of a lake 40 miles long. Mild, salubrious climate, temperature of sulphur and potash springs 150 degrees.

Write for analysis and descriptive booklet, rates, etc.

St. Alice Hotel

Harrison Hot Springs - B.C.
Get off at Agassiz on the C.P.R. Main Line. Buses meet every train.

commodities in relation to each other, that is it can increase the price of the products of mine and factory in relation to the products of the farm, and the wages of labor so that it takes more of both to secure a given amount of manufactured product. A protective tariff can so increase the price of a piece of goods that it will take two bushels of wheat to get it when before it took but one, or one and a half day's wages where formerly it took only one.

Motives of Protection

It is natural that every man should desire to get everything he can for his product, and he has a right to get all he can in the open market, but it is not right to secure such a law as will close the market to his competitors, thus compelling the consumer to pay to him (the promoter of the tariff) more than he would otherwise have to. That is exactly what the protective tariff does and is designed to do. Is the motive back of such a law patriotism or plunder? Protection is not persuasion, but coercion—it is not opportunity, but monopoly—it is not equity, but extortion—it is not patriotism, but selfishness—it is not for public good, but for private gain.

Instead of the Government being used for the purpose of enabling beneficiaries of protection to steal from others by charging extortionate prices, its true function is to prevent aggression. The Government should not aid, but abolish extortion, but the Government is being used thru a protective tariff for the sole purpose of robbing and plundering the people.

Tariff may be used for putting money into the Government revenue, or into the pockets of private individuals. It creates two streams of wealth flowing from the taxation of the people, one going to the Treasury, and another four times as large going into the pockets of those who are already too rich. Now that part which flows into the Government is justified, but there is no justification for the part that goes into the private pockets. We are willing to be taxed for the government, to contribute our share to the support of the Government, but by what right are we taxed for the support and enrichment of private individuals.

The only equitable basis on which custom duties can be maintained for the purpose of revenue, is by the Government imposing an excise duty equivalent to the custom duty on all things manufactured in Canada. While this would not reduce the burden of taxation on the consumers, it has the advantage of contributing all the taxation to the support of the Government.

Philosophy of Protection

Home producers must sell in competition with foreign producers in the home market. Owing to the difference in soil, climate, etc., there are scores and hundreds of products which the foreigner can produce and sell at a lower price than we can sell them, just as there are scores and hundreds of products which we can produce and undersell him in his own market, and that fact holds in all countries and climes. Each can undersell the other in some things and is undersold by him in other things. The whole system of commerce, trade and exchange rests upon this one fundamental and universal fact. Foreign goods are brought into any country in the interests of all the people, not in the interest of the importers alone. Foreign shippers, importers, commission merchants, etc., carry our goods into foreign lands and sell them for us, then they bring to this country the foreign goods which we demand and need. We, the people, are the ones who bring these goods over. It is our demand that fetches them. If we did not want these foreign goods and needed them, then there would be no sale for them, yet protectionists speak of foreign goods the same as they would speak of a foreign pestilence. In their imagination, the goods are not good things, but terrible, death-dealing evils which threaten the welfare of the people by invading our markets.

The philosophy of protection is it protects the producer at the expense of the consumer, and it does protect

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tastes just 
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FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT
MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

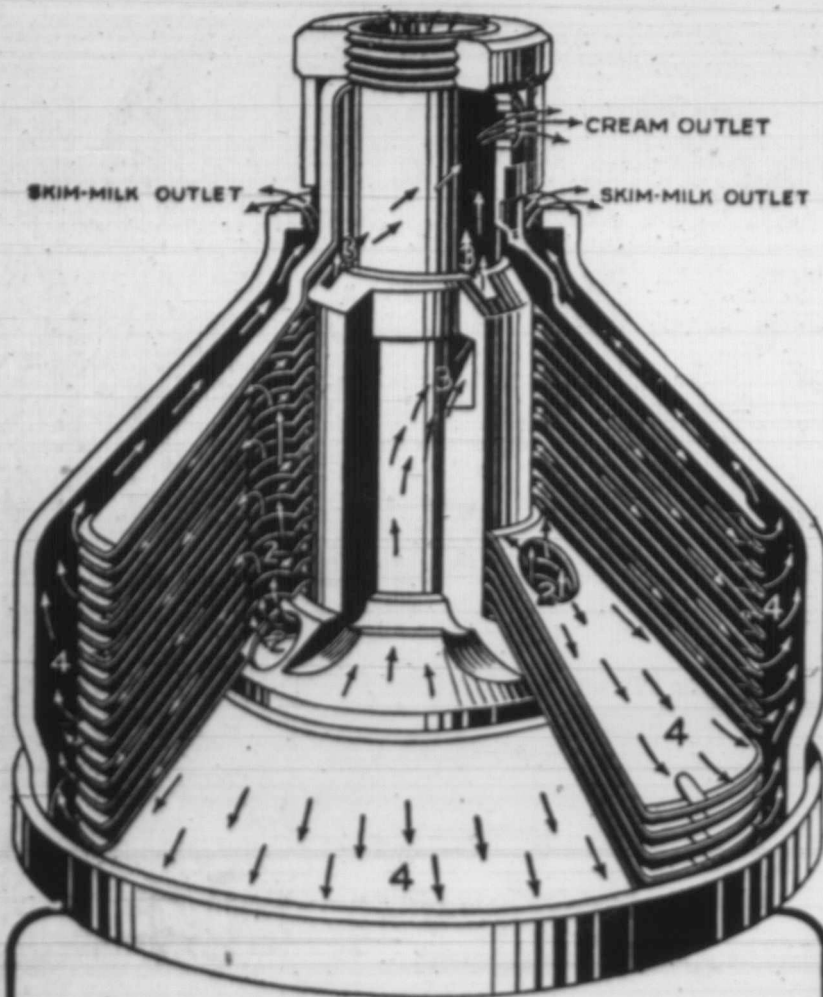
Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

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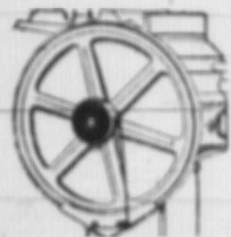
THIS is the new self-centering De Laval bowl with detached spindle, that is creating such a sensation in the dairy world.

This new De Laval bowl, with patented tangential tubular milk passages and patented removable milk conveyor, makes possible in a bowl of given size and weight, operated at a given speed, greater skimming efficiency and capacity than has ever before been attained in any other cream separator bowl.

These are big advantages that you can secure only in the De Laval.

But aside from the big advantages of greater capacity and closer skimming, there are many other important improvements in the New De Laval.

All discs are now interchangeable and are unnumbered. There are fewer discs. On account of greater simplicity of bowl construction, the New De Laval is easier to wash and, capacity considered, is still easier to run than before. High grade construction and design, together with perfect automatic lubrication, are a guarantee that the splendid De Laval record for durability will be maintained in the new style machine.



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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

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R. H. SCOTT, Proprietor **ALAMEDA, SASK.**

him by increasing the price of his competitor's goods. Protection, therefore, is simply legalized extortion—"The act of wresting anything from a person by any undue exercise of power."

The protection he an agency of Government and Legislation, no words can change its character. Protection is simply legalized theft, robbery, graft, piracy, and stealing in the name of the law. It plunders the consumer to enrich the producer.

Defeats Natural Tendencies

The desire of the consumer to buy as cheap as he can, and of the producer to sell as dear as he can, results in this conflict between them, and right which each seeks to do, he has a right to do so long as he operates in an open market, but what has happened is that the manufacturer rushed to Parliament and got the aid and power of the Government on his side by securing such a law as would enable him to compel the consumer to pay him more than the market price, or go without. That is the sole function of a protective tariff.

Suppose the cases were reversed. Suppose that instead of it being the producer, it was the consumer who succeeded in getting the aid of Parliament, and in securing such legislation as would compel the producer to sell his products to the consumer for less than the market price. Can you imagine what a howl would be set up thru the land? A cry of outrage, injustice and oppression would be heard on every hand, and ought to be heard, and yet the consumer has as much right to such a law as would diminish the price of the things he has to buy as the manufacturer has to secure such a law as will increase the price of the things he has to sell. In fact the consumer has more right, because he represents the masses.

And now comes the question—which side of this contest should the Government take? It should take neither side. The Government should stand simply for equity of conditions, for equality of opportunity, for both producer and consumer.

Protecting the Farmer

The government, backed up by supporters of protection, urge people back to the land, by encouraging them by excessive taxation on everything they need. If a farmer buys imported goods the tax goes to the government. If he buys home-made goods, the tax goes to private individuals. If he is a man with a family and wants to make good citizens of them, the first thing he has to do on arriving on his homestead is to build a home. The government taxes him for:

Lumber	32 1/2%
Nails, per 100 lbs.	67 1/2%
Window-glass	42 1/2%
Shed and door	32 1/2%
Wire doors and wire windows	37 1/2%
Locks, hinges, etc.	42 1/2%
Lime	25%
Brick	30%
Paints	37 1/2%

On His Home

When he gets his house built, before his wife can cook meals, the government taxes him:

Stove	32 1/2%
Pots and pans	42 1/2%
Tea kettle	42 1/2%
Broom and scrub brush	27 1/2%
Bacon, per lb.	2c
Barrel of flour	60c
Yeast cake and baking powder, per lb.	6c
Oatmeal, on 100 lbs.	75c
Canned goods, per lb.	4 1/2c
Apples, per barrel	90c
Coffee, per lb.	5c
Tea	Free
Rice, on 100 lbs.	75c
Dishes	42 1/2%
Salt, per 100 lbs.	1 1/2c
Starch, per lb.	1 1/2c
Ginger, per lb.	3c
Canned meats	27 1/2%
Fresh meat, per lb.	3c
Fresh tomatoes	30c
Common soap, per lb.	1c
Bananas, pineapple, pomegranate	Free

When the wife goes to furnish her bedroom she is taxed on:

Dresser	37 1/2%
Chair	37 1/2%
Looking glass	37 1/2%
Bed	37 1/2%
Commodore	42 1/2%
Blankets	42 1/2%
Pillow cases	42 1/2%
Sheets	42 1/2%
Comb and brush	42 1/2%
Mattress	37 1/2%
Lamps	40%
Hairpins	40%
Jewelry of any material for the adornment of the person	42 1/2%
Diamonds	Free

LAME HORSES PUT BACK TO WORK QUICK
TRY Kendall's Spavin Cure. It has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work even after they had been given up. Over 35 years of success has proved the merit of
KENDALL'S Spavin Cure
HUNTSVILLE, ONT., March 6th, 1916.
I have used a good many bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure for sprains and lameness and I do not think it has an equal, especially in stubborn cases. Kindly send me a copy of your Treatise on the Horse.
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Sold by druggists everywhere. \$1.00 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" from your druggist or write
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FOALINE given to the **PREGNANT MARE** for 60 days before foaling **WILL PREVENT NAVEL DISEASE and Joint Ill IN THE FOAL**
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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Pock Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Prevents sore; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.
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Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

On His Farm

To start getting ready for a crop the farmer is taxed on:

Plow	27 1/2%
Harrow	27 1/2%
Seed drill	27 1/2%
Manure spreader	27 1/2%
Binder	12 1/2%
Mower	12 1/2%
Horse rake	20%
Traction engine	27 1/2%
Threshing machine	27 1/2%
Hay loader	21%
Potato digger	32%
Grain crusher	32%
Fanning mill	32%
Axe	30%
Hoe, rake, pronged fork	30%
Lawn mower	30%
Wagon	32 1/2%
Buggy	45 1/2%
Cutter	45 1/2%
Harness for horses	37 1/2%
Barbed wire and stream separator	Free

For clothing he is taxed:

Flannels, all kinds	42 1/2%
Boots and shoes	37 1/2%
Underclothes	42 1/2%
Mitts	42 1/2%
Hats and caps	42 1/2%
Cottons	32 1/2%
India-rubber boots	32%
India-rubber clothing	42 1/2%

If he succumbs to the burden of custom duties, high freight rates, extortion of grain exchanges, plundering of abattoirs and packing plants and passes on to the bourne where man is exempted from customs duties, the government enables the coffin combines to collect 32 1/2 per cent. on his coffin, 40 per cent. on his shroud, and 42 1/2 per cent. on the screw nails that fasten his coffin cover, and charges the gravedigger 42 1/2 per cent. on the shovel with which he digs the grave.

Aiding Dairy Industry

The government are trying to move heaven and earth to induce farmers to go into dairying, spend millions of dollars each year ostensively with that end in view and encourage dairy farmers by imposing a custom duty running from 32 to 40 per cent. upon every utensil used in the dairy.

Canadian manufacturers of tinware, which includes at the present time a cabinet minister, supply the trade with ten quart tin pails f.o.b. Winnipeg at \$2.33 per dozen. That same class of pail can be bought in the United States at \$1.30 per dozen. After paying freight and duty amounting to 32 1/2 per cent., these pails can be delivered f.o.b. Winnipeg at \$1.85 per dozen as against \$2.33 per dozen from Canadian manufacturers.

Five gallon railroad milk cans can be bought in St. Paul at \$2.38. After paying duty and freight amounting to 80 cents, they can be delivered f.o.b. Winnipeg at \$3.18. The Canadian manufacturer charges the trade \$3.70 in Winnipeg.

Stove boards used in protecting floors

	Male	Female	Total
All occupations	2,358,813	364,821	2,723,634
Agriculture	917,848	15,887	933,735
Building trades	245,990	211	246,201
Domestic and personal service	75,133	138,879	214,012
Civil and municipal government	72,531	4,073	76,604
Fishing and hunting	34,547	265	34,812
Forestry	42,901	13	42,914
Manufactures	392,781	98,561	491,342
Professional	62,781	57,835	120,616
Trade and merchandising	240,903	42,184	283,087
Transportation	210,692	6,852	217,544
Mining	62,706	61	62,767

from heating stoves, 24 by 24 inches, delivered by Canadian manufacturers f.o.b. Winnipeg at \$11.10 per dozen. A little better finished board can be bought in the United States at \$7.20 per dozen, that being jobbers' prices. After paying freight and duty, American goods can be laid down in Winnipeg at \$10.25 per dozen, or eight per cent. less than the Canadian goods.

Mitts and Matches

A broker in Winnipeg was selling mitts and gloves manufactured in Canada, used by farmers extensively, to the retail trade at \$10.50 per dozen, allowing him three per cent. commission. The cost to the manufacturer was \$8.54. Next day after the war tax of 7 1/2 per cent. was announced, he was ordered by his principals to increase the selling price of the mitts and gloves that he then had in store 7 1/2 per cent. on \$10.50—78 cents a dozen.

A well-known make of Canadian matches are sold to retailers in Winnipeg at \$6.65 per case, containing 120 packages of 500's, on condition that if they maintain the price and sell no other matches they will get a discount

of 10 per cent. at the end of every six months. Similar matches are sold in Duluth at \$3.90 per case, and after paying freight and 32 1/2 per cent. duty, are delivered in Winnipeg at \$5.65. The American manufacturer gets \$3.90 and the Canadian manufacturer gets \$5.32 for the same quantity and the same quality of matches.

Hides and Wool Free

Hides imported into Canada for the year ending March 31, 1916, \$12,453,671. Hides exported the same year to the value of \$6,555,810. We import and export the same commodity when there is no restriction of trade.

We import wool free of duty, and give the manufacturer of tweeds 37 1/2 per cent. protection against foreign competition, which he adds to the price of the tweed when he sells to the tailor and manufacturer of clothing. The manufacturer of clothing has protection to the extent of 42 1/2 per cent. against his foreign competitor. The consumer of clothing, therefore, has to pay, first, duty on the tweed of which the suit of clothes is made; second, duty to the manufacturer who makes the suit of clothes.

The leather manufacturer gets his hides free. The government places him in a position that enables him to add 22 1/2 cents on every dollar's worth of leather he sells to the shoemaker. The shoemaker is protected on his goods 37 1/2 per cent. against his foreign competitor, so that the farmer who sells the hide without any protection has to pay 22 1/2 per cent. protection on leather and 37 1/2 per cent. on the shoes made out of that leather. Some few years ago a farmer could scarcely get a pair of boots for a twelve year old boy in exchange for a fair-sized cowhide in one of our country stores.

Canada produces 90 per cent. of the world's nickel. The corporations who mine this nickel in Canada send it to the United States for treatment and Canadians have to pay a duty of 42 1/2 per cent. on any nickel, or product of nickel, that we require to use in Canada.

We send the copper and zinc from Canada to the United States to be made into brass, and pay a duty of 42 1/2 per cent. on all the brass and brass goods that we require.

Burden on Majority

The most forcible reason given in support of protection is that it builds up industrial centres, gives employment to labor and provides a market for the product of the farm. The recently issued Canadian Year Book gives detailed classification of industries and schedule of "gainful occupations" for the year 1911, as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
All occupations	2,358,813	364,821	2,723,634
Agriculture	917,848	15,887	933,735
Building trades	245,990	211	246,201
Domestic and personal service	75,133	138,879	214,012
Civil and municipal government	72,531	4,073	76,604
Fishing and hunting	34,547	265	34,812
Forestry	42,901	13	42,914
Manufactures	392,781	98,561	491,342
Professional	62,781	57,835	120,616
Trade and merchandising	240,903	42,184	283,087
Transportation	210,692	6,852	217,544
Mining	62,706	61	62,767

An analysis of this schedule shows that of the 2,723,634 people who are engaged in "gainful occupation," only 491,342 are employed in manufactures. That is, 18 per cent. of those in "gainful occupations" are engaged in manufacturing industries. The earnings of the balance of the people of Canada are decreased in their purchasing power of the commodities of life by one-third in the supposed interest of those engaged in manufacturing. While it may be true that there are some manufacturers who could not continue in business without protection, nevertheless it is true that the main industries of Canada would not only thrive but prosper under Free Trade conditions.

The Grange now has state organizations in 23 states and scattered subordinate Granges in a number of the other states. With this extent and the coming together annually of the representatives of each of these states at the National Grange meeting, and with its system of work, it is the great farm organization in United States that is really national in its scope.



Here's the Tractor You Can Afford

EVEN the tenant farmer can afford to buy a Happy Farmer Tractor. Low in first cost, low in upkeep, yet is a strictly high-class tractor. An unbeatable combination of highest quality materials built in a simple, practical design. Only two-thirds of the parts used in other tractors. A powerful motor in a one-piece, unbreakable cast steel frame, with 88 per cent. of the weight on two drive wheels. Turns square corners—right or left—self-steering in the furrow. Write us at once and learn about the wonderful 1916 record of the

Happy Farmer Tractor

"Beats anything I ever saw in the field," says one owner. Another says, "Filled my silo in two hours less time than my neighbor with his 17-24, yet mine is rated at only 8-16." Here is the tractor that makes a man sit up and think. A high-powered, all-purpose machine for but little more than the price of a good team. And it can do the work of two or three teams and eats only when it works. How many of your horses earn their board? Why support idle horses when you can save money and get more work and get it **ON TIME** and all day long with a Happy Farmer? We build this tractor in two models.

Model "A" pulls two plows practically anywhere—weighs only 3,500 lbs. 1,500 lbs. guaranteed drawbar pull—16 h.p. on all belt work. Burns gasoline.

Model "B" is our wonderful kerosene burner. No fuel waste. Our own Twin-Cylinder Motor—completely water cooled—automatic oiler—all gears steel cut and enclosed—every part easily accessible. Contracting clutch—Hyatt Roller Bearings—Universal Hitch.

There is a dealer near you for prompt and efficient service. Write for address of the nearest Demonstrator. Also demonstrated at Saskatoon, Sask.—323 Ave A South. Regina—Danton Motor School, 1725 Broad Street.

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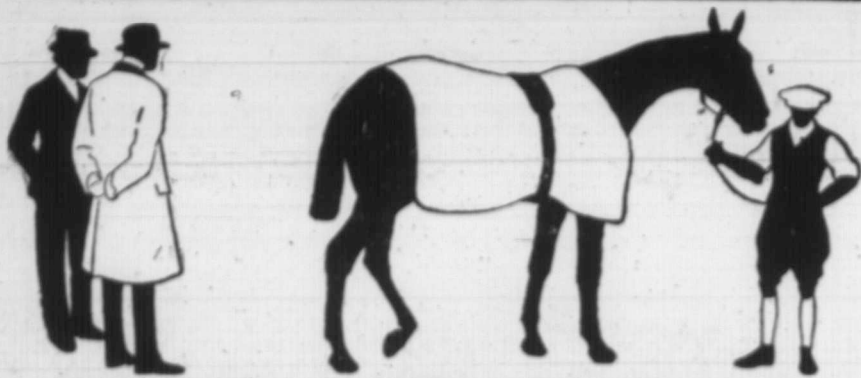
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Druggists Everywhere sell **Save-The-Horse** with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express Paid.

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If you are going to plant five acres or more of potatoes, you must have a machine to cut the seed. It is out of the question to cut it by hand. The O. K. Seed Cutter meets your requirements and lives up to the reputation of

OK CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY

Its cost is small and it will give long and satisfactory service. Cuts the seed into uniform pieces in a fifth the time of hand-cutting. Gives every plant an equal start.

Write for full descriptions, prices and practical information on potato growing.

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To make sure that your crop will have a perfect stand, you need an O.K. Automatic Planter. It opens the trench, drops and covers the seed, and marks for the next row—all in one operation. One lever raises and lowers the shoe and discs, and puts the machine in and out of gear.

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is the product of fifteen years' experience in designing and building potato cultivating machinery. They are guaranteed to give satisfactory service.

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Buy a "Fox"

The Most Efficient, Best Constructed, Automatic One-Man Grain Picker on the market.

Construction—26 gauge galvanized iron, with steel frame; no wood used.

Capacity—125 bushels per hour.

Efficiency—Thoroughly sprinkles and then turns the grain over four times.

PRICE: Galvanized iron for Formalin, \$15.00
Copper for Blue-stone, 20.00
Freight paid to your depot.

For further particulars write to

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315 Hammond Bldg. Moose Jaw, Sask.

Succession Duty Acts not Uniform

Why the Finance Minister would be justified in seeking better understanding between the Provinces

In putting out its national political platform the Canadian Council of Agriculture adopted as one plank a sharply graduated inheritance tax on large estates. The Guide has collected copies of the Succession Duty Act from the respective provincial treasurers in each of the nine provinces with the idea of attempting an explanation of the whole situation.

But these acts have been drafted by lawyers and, if the intention was to provide work for lawyers, they have been drafted very well indeed. It is quite possible to have lawyers in three or four different provinces all working on the same estate, all trying earnestly to unwind sufficient red tape to loosen a bit of property for an anxious heir. By the time they succeed it is possible that so many bites have been taken out of the apple that only the core is left—in the case of a very small estate, that is all.

In other words, the machinery is complicated and there is great lack of uniformity in the provincial acts relating to succession duty. Without close study by a competent lawyer it would be difficult to interpret the various acts. Even tho an estate were small enough to escape succession duty, the other fees which would come out of it might work a hardship in some cases inasmuch as small

probated, certain fees must be paid into court and the estate lawyered thru to settlement in due legal form. When no will has been made complications frequently set in.

Just what is a succession duty? Prince Edward Island declares it to be an expedient to provide a fund for defraying part of such expenditures as are made for the care of the insane and the poor—a succession tax on certain estates of persons dying. "For the purpose of raising a revenue for provincial purposes," is Nova Scotia's wording; while New Brunswick says: "Succession duty is hereby declared to be and to rank as a debt due to the crown in right of the province immediately before the death of the deceased."

What Succession Duty Is

Succession duty, then, is a means of raising provincial revenue to which every citizen must subscribe under certain conditions and at specified rates, the latter dependent upon the size of the estate and the relation of the beneficiary to the deceased. This tax falls due at death. The executor of an estate is forbidden to distribute bequests until the succession duty has been paid. The determination of whether such duty is due and what the

Table Showing Certain Maximum Rates of Succession Duty

Province	On Net Estates Exceeding	Passing to Immediate Family	Passing to Others
Prince Edward Is. and	\$ 50,000	2 1/2%	7 1/2%
New Brunswick	100,000	5%	10%
Nova Scotia	100,000	5%	10%
Quebec	800,000	3 to 8%	10%
Ontario	1,000,000	10%	20%
Manitoba	800,000	9%	15%
Saskatchewan	200,000	5%	10%
Alberta	2,000,000	10 to 14%	16%
British Columbia	200,000	5%	10%

estates are left by poor families with the heirs correspondingly needy.

Legal Costs Enormous

A case in point comes to mind. An old lady died in Winnipeg not long ago and, to avoid unnecessary legal fees, she made her will in proper form, leaving \$115 to her daughter. This amount, which was the total estate, was in a savings bank in Ontario and a properly signed check would have secured it had the old lady only realized this. The daughter asked a Winnipeg lawyer to attend to the transfer of the account and he tried to persuade the Ontario bank to accept a certified copy of the will, or even the original will itself, as justification for the transfer. The bank insisted on the will being probated; therefore, it became necessary for this to be done in Ontario by an Ontario lawyer. Before the thing was finally settled the fees came to \$50, nearly fifty per cent. of the total estate, whereas the law should have been so clear and simple that a poor woman could obtain her little legacy at a total cost of say five or ten dollars. But while succession duty is not charged against such small estates, wills must be

amount of it shall be rests entirely with the proper authorities in each province.

Succession duty must be paid on all property situate in the province, whether the owner of it is living outside the province or not. Allowance is made for payment of duty on portions of an estate which may lie in another province. The lack of uniformity in the regulations of the several Canadian provinces, however, would seem to be a fair matter for criticism. For altho certain clauses carry the same provisions in all provinces, the rates of taxation for different sized estates vary. The above table shows certain maximum rates, but is somewhat indefinite owing to the classifications which qualify the rates in some cases; it serves, however, to indicate the lack of uniformity.

Why Not Uniformity?

Without commenting upon the fairness of the rates charged, it would appear very desirable that there should be standardization at least in the specified assessments. As many of the necessary restrictions and regulations are identical in purpose, why should they not carry the same wording and arrangement in each province? For the matter of that, is



THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

Sitting, left to right: J. Robinson, Director, Sask. Co-op. Elevator Co.; E. C. Henderson, Pres., Man. C. C. Assn.; J. S. Wood, Vice-Pres., Man. C. C. Assn.; H. W. Wood, Pres., U. F. A., and Vice-Pres. of the Council; J. A. Mathers, Pres. of the Council and Pres. of Sask. C. C. Assn.; E. McGeerrie, Secy. of the Council; C. Ross James, Pres. of Alta. Farmers' Co-op. Elevator Co.; R. J. Arden, Executive, Man. C. C. Assn.; P. Wright, Executive, Man. C. C. Assn.; A. S. Wooten, Vice-Pres., Sask. C. C. Assn. Standing, left to right: J. T. Reid, Executive, Sask. C. C. Assn.; F. A. Gruber, Pres., Grain Growers' Grain Co.; Thomas Selim, Executive, Sask. C. C. Assn.

there any good reason why the rates should not be the same in each province? An estate of so-much to be taxed so-much for near relatives, so-much for other relatives or outsiders as the case may be.

The rates are computed upon the size of the estate and the relation which the successor or successors bore to the deceased. There are three distinct divisions in this connection—the direct line, the collateral line and strangers. The direct line includes grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, wife, child, son-in-law or daughter-in-law. The collateral line includes brother, sister or any other lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased. "Strangers" means merely any other person or beneficiary than the relatives.

In regard to exemptions from succession duty the divergence between provinces is not so great, altho in this also there ought to be more uniformity.

Your Questions Answered

STERILITY IN COWS

Q.—I have two cows I cannot get in calf, one is four years and the other one is eight years. They are in good, healthy condition and have been served to different males. They are of a beef type.—ANDREW SWELIN, Hughenden, Alta.

Ans.—Both of these cows are affected with sterility, a condition which is quite common among cows, and is frequently the result of a cystic condition of the ovaries. Some of these conditions can be remedied and the cows may again become fertile, by manipulating the ovaries with the hand so as to rupture the cysts. The operation, however, is one which requires a certain amount of skill to locate the ovaries, so that it is difficult for anyone to accomplish, unless skilled in the anatomy of the generative

Table Showing Certain Exemptions from Succession Duty

Province	Any Estates not Exceeding Total of	Property Willed Direct Family not Exceeding Total of	Property Left to One Person not Exceeding
Prince Edward Island	\$3,000	\$10,000	
New Brunswick	5,000	50,000	\$200
Nova Scotia	5,000	25,000	500
Quebec		15,000	
Ontario	5,000	25,000	300
Manitoba	4,000	25,000	2,000 (family)*
Saskatchewan	5,000	25,000	5,000 (family)* 200 (others)
Alberta	5,000	25,000	2,000 (family)*
British Columbia	5,000	25,000	

Besides the above there are other cases where exemption is allowed by one province or another. Property bequeathed for religious purposes is not taxed with succession duty, nor for charitable or educational purposes. In Nova Scotia insurance money up to \$5,000 is exempt, also property subject to estate duty in Great Britain. In Ontario bonds and debentures, under certain conditions, are exempt.

Why Not Get Together?

Large estates are on the increase in Canada. If an estate of a million dollars is to be taxed 20 per cent. in Ontario and an estate of two million is taxed 16 per cent. in Alberta, what is to be the tax on an estate of ten millions?

There should be a uniformity of understanding between all the provinces. Succession duty is not affected by climate, by geological formations or geographical situation. Uniformity would red ce legal costs. No objection can be taken to proper taxation for revenue, but it is not equitable that too many lawyers should dock the estate, particularly if it is a small estate.

The present situation would appear to afford the finance minister a justifiable opportunity to take the initiative. The revenues of the respective provinces would not suffer; in fact, they might be improved. He would find out also how an additional federal tax might be imposed. To unify and simplify with the idea of equity and economy to all concerned should provide sufficient motive for action.

Any reader who wishes to study succession duty regulations in detail, as they exist today in the several provinces, can get a free copy of the act in each province by addressing the provincial treasurer at the capital city in each case.

Table Showing Provincial Revenues from Succession Duty.

Province	1914	1915	1916
Prince Edward Island		\$ 6,258	\$ 10,972
New Brunswick		155,192	77,952
Nova Scotia		106,000	161,000
Quebec		1,660,853	1,375,804
Ontario			
Manitoba		418,000	304,495
Saskatchewan		44,380	43,276
Alberta		110,414	152,023
British Columbia	\$249,275	162,278	

*Where the word "family" means restriction is made to certain and not direct descendants. Note—Quebec would collect considerable revenue from the estate of the late Lord Strathcona.

Farmers' Splendid Opportunity

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

The Standard Trusts Company

340 MAIN STREET

WINNIPEG

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS

FIGHT

AT THE FRONT.

BUY

DOMINION OF CANADA

THREE-YEAR

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

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

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO \$100.

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

JAN. 9, 1917

FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA

MONEY TO LOAN

in moderate amounts on improved farm property occupied by the owner and situated not more than 10 miles from elevator and railroad.

Full particulars from our agent in your district, or

UNION TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

REGINA, SASK.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY WILLS PREPARED ESTATES MANAGED

Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation, Limited

402 DARKE BLOCK, REGINA, SASK.

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special FARMERS' POLICY

CARSON & WILLIAM BROS. 114-116 UNION BANK BUILDING WINNIPEG

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Book "Patent Protection" Free BABCOCK & SONS

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Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

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

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
 HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
 Branches Throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
WINNIPEG—Main Office
 455 Main Street
 Branch—Portage Ave., Opp. Eaton's
 EST'D 1873

BONDS Grain Bonds under Canada Grain Act, Fidelity Bonds, Contract Bonds, Liquidator Bonds, Administrator Bonds, Successions Duty Bonds, all forms of Government and Court Bonds.
FIRE INSURANCE Automobile Insurance, Employers' Liability, Teams Liability, Accident and Sickness Insurance.
London Guarantee and Accident Co. Ltd.
 Geo. Weir, General Manager for Canada, Toronto
 Branch Offices at Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.

reports a year of wonderful progress during 1916, with increases in new business, assets and surplus.

The mortality rate was over 30% less than amount provided for.

The payments to policyholders amounted to \$1,782,380, in addition to which there was set aside a further sum of \$2,007,106 for reserves and dividends to policy-holders. Full Annual Report will be gladly mailed on request.

Head Office - Toronto, Canada

DOMINION BANK REPORT

The strength of the balance sheet is a notable feature of the latest Dominion Bank report. In 1913 and 1914 considerable appropriations (totalling \$500,000 for the two years) were made out of profits for depreciation of securities but this necessity has not arisen either in 1915 or 1916 and the profits during the past year, after all deductions for taxes, pension fund and donations to patriotic causes, sufficed not only for the regular dividend of 12 per cent. but also for reducing of bank premises account by \$100,000.

As with most Canadian banks this year, an important feature of the assets side of the balance sheet is the expansion in Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, an item which embraces the investment made by the bank in British Treasury Bills for the promotion of munition orders in Canada. This item has increased from \$1,167,000 in 1915 to \$7,500,000 at the present time. Another feature is the growth of \$1,500,000 in current loans, which in view of the known tendency of the manufacturers working on war orders to reduce their bank indebtedness out of each profit suggests an encouraging revival in ordinary trade.

The total of deposits by the public grew during 1916 from \$65,965,000 to \$70,475,000, an increase of \$4,500,000 for the year. The cash and quickly available assets held by the bank amount to \$57,625,000 or 47.4 per cent. of liabilities to the public.

TRADE WITH BRITAIN

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, we imported from the United Kingdom goods to the value of \$132,070,876.00, on which we paid duty of \$25,816,854.00. This amount was composed of:—

Manufactured goods	\$115,569,081.00
Mineral products	1,968,719.00
Agricultural products	2,644,109.00
Animals and their produce	3,579,810.00
Fisheries produce	246,858.00
Some of the principal articles of manufacture were:—	
Hetting of all kinds	\$ 286,877.00
Books, periodicals and printed matter	1,608,244.00
Manufactures of brass	413,231.00
Manufactures of clay	247,269.00
Automobiles and motor vehicles	621,979.00
Cocoa paste and chocolate paste	1,122,720.00
Cordage and twine	576,722.00
Manufactures of cotton	16,197,402.00
Flax, hemp and manufactures thereof	2,753,258.00
Fancy goods	1,788,248.00
Manufactures of glass	1,337,039.00
Gloves and mitts	1,219,887.00
Hats, caps and bonnets	2,514,829.00
Gutta Percha, India rubber, and manufactures thereof	1,995,107.00
Manufacturers of iron and steel	15,323,381.00
Leather and manufactures thereof	1,098,580.00
Metals and manufactures thereof	1,206,746.00
Paper and manufactures thereof	1,690,839.00
Silk and manufactures thereof	3,489,661.00
Tinware and all other manufactures thereof	3,489,661.00
Tobaccos	737,715.00
Cashmeres, coatings, overcoatings, tweed, knit goods, socks, stockings of all kinds, yarns, fabrics and manufactures composed wholly or part of wool, clothing ready-made and wearing apparel and other manufactures of wool	24,217,307.00
Tea	13,325,663 pounds

MANUFACTURERS LIFE REPORT

The Thirtieth Annual Report of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company is one that should afford general satisfaction to policyholders. The Insurance issued and revived amounted to the large sum of \$13,629,213, making the

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Assets Exceed \$33,000,000
MONEY TO LOAN

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

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

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

EIGHTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

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

The Best Yet

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

Business issued 1916	\$ 25,575,373
Increase for the year	1,117,444
Business in force Dec. 31st, 1916	133,016,448
Increase for the year	13,550,381
Income for 1916	5,594,041
Increase for the year	814,551
Total Assets, Dec. 31st, 1916	21,702,870
Increase for the year	2,498,024

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

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

DEPT. "F"
 HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

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

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL
 EDMONTON REGINA
 SASKATOON

total insurance in force \$89,118,359, a net increase of \$5,372,187. The premium income showed an increase of \$141,360, amounting to \$3,373,598, while the income from investments was \$1,286,043, an increase of \$130,517, making the total income \$4,659,641, an increase of \$271,877.

The payments to policyholders amounted to \$1,782,380, in addition to which there was set aside a further sum of \$2,007,105 for reserves and dividends to policyholders. The mortality experienced was 30 per cent. less than the amount provided for death losses.

The assets of the Company were valued on the rather stringent basis laid down by the Dominion Insurance Department and amount to \$22,694,435, showing considerable increase. After setting aside a special contingency reserve of \$200,000, the surplus is shown as \$2,527,835. There is every indication of the conservatism about the method adopted in preparing the balance sheet, for had the company complied with the Canadian Government requirements only, a surplus of \$3,426,963 would have been disclosed.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The new War Savings Certificates which have been created by the Government to encourage thrift and economy and to give everyone an opportunity to assist in financing our war expenditure, are now on sale at every bank and money order post office in Canada. The \$25 certificate sells for \$21.50, the \$50 for \$43, and the \$100 for \$86. As an investment these certificates offer many attractive features—the chief of which are the absolute security and the excellent interest return. For every \$21.50 lent to the Government net, \$25 will be returned at the end of three years.

There are two other features which are especially interesting to small investors. First, the certificates may be surrendered at any time, if the buyer should need his money; and second, each certificate is registered at Ottawa in the buyer's name, and if lost or stolen, is therefore valueless to anyone else. But while they are excellent from an investment standpoint, the certificates should appeal strongly to Canadians because they offer to those who must serve at home a splendid opportunity for a most important patriotic service. The person who honestly saves to the extent of his ability and places his savings at the disposal of the Government by purchasing these certificates may feel that he is having a direct share in feeding, equipping and munitioning our Canadian soldiers, who are so nobly doing their part.

MOUNTED POLICE TO REMAIN

A statement was handed out at Ottawa Feb. 9 regarding the disposition of the R.N.W.M.P. which should allay in some degree at least the feelings of those who felt law and order would be jeopardized by their reported removal. The statement is in part as follows:

Petitions are being received at Ottawa from boards of trade and other bodies, who ask that the R.N.W.M.P. be retained for the enforcement of criminal law in western provinces. They fear an outbreak of cattle-stealing and other crimes if the police, which they say have rendered such efficient service in the past, and which always spelled security for the settlers, are removed.

A new disposition is consequently being made, but posts are being retained at commanding positions all over the two provinces. This, with the additional security which the new provincial police would give, with, it is thought, be ample for the protection of the settlers. Apparently there is some mistrust as to the character of the new provincial forces, but it is only fair to assume that they will be effective. It was only because of the larger and more important matters which have to be dealt with by the Mounted Police under war conditions that a new distribution was decided upon. The fear is unfounded, however, that the services of this excellent force are to be lost to the settlers in rural parts. The force will be increased rather than reduced, and will exercise its authority over all sections of the provinces.

The Dominion Bank

At the Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Dominion Bank, held at the Head Office in Toronto, on 31st January, 1917, the following Statement of the affairs of the Bank as on 30th December, 1916, was submitted:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1915.....	\$ 344,439.71
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts.....	8969,065.02
Less	
Dominion Government War Tax (on circulation).....	\$54,112.34
Taxes paid to Provincial Governments	21,450.00
	75,562.34
Making net profits of	893,502.68
	\$1,237,942.39
Which amount has been disposed of as follows:	
Dividends (quarterly) at Twelve per cent. per annum.....	\$720,000.00
Contribution to Canadian Patriotic Fund	\$25,000.00
Contribution to British Red Cross Society	2,500.00
Contribution to British Sailors' Relief Fund	2,000.00
	29,500.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	75,000.00
	774,500.00
Written off Bank Premises	100,000.00
	874,500.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	363,442.39
	\$1,237,942.39

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	\$ 6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$7,000,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	363,442.39
Dividend No. 137, payable 2nd January, 1917	180,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed	939.75
	7,544,382.14
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders	\$13,544,382.14
Notes in Circulation	7,118,232.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$12,282,791.87
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date..	57,190,822.16
	70,473,614.03
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	196,714.90
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	787,557.22
Bills Payable	138,912.00
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	307,047.13
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	300,233.10
	79,322,310.36
Total Liabilities to the Public	\$92,866,692.52

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin	\$ 1,915,648.41
Dominion Government Notes	9,220,183.25
Deposit with Central Gold Reserves	1,500,000.00
Notes of other Banks	835,395.44
Cheques on other Banks	3,539,659.51
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	10,582.37
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,729,601.76
	19,751,070.74
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	612,273.98
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	7,500,764.35
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	4,184,382.61
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	4,325,653.69
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada..	1,251,750.69
	\$37,625,896.06
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	48,976,389.91
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	53,975.34
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	307,047.13
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	28,096.44
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	115,598.02
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	5,482,351.92
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	263,900.00
Mortgages on Real Estate sold	13,437.70
	\$55,240,796.46
	\$92,866,692.52

E. B. OSLER, President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the Chief Office of the Dominion Bank, and with the certified returns received from its branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches on December 30th, 1916, we certify that, in our opinion, such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned, the cash and securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches were checked and verified by us at another time during the year and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to us and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

Toronto, January 17th, 1917.

G. T. CLARKSON } of Clarkson, Gordon &
R. J. DILWORTH } Dilworth, C.A.

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

100 REGISTERED SHORTHORN HEIFERS and cows bred in, Manitoba and Ontario. Home bred and selected from a number of splendid herds. Clydesdale and Yorkshires. Popular prices. J. Housfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 541

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. 511

REGISTERED BULL—FOR SALE. CHARLES-wood Farm Stock. Shorthorn, 4 years; Ayrshire, 3 years; three Jerseys, 2 years; three Jerseys coming 1 year. Also imported Shetland stallion. T. W. Holley, 534 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 541

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

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

HORSES

PERCHERONS—TO ANY FARMER IN CANADA who is thinking of buying a stallion, it would be to their best interest to inspect our home-bred and imported blacks and dark greys. We have on hand our best importation direct from the International at Chicago. You can buy a stallion with quality that will remain long after price is forgotten. Correspondence solicited. Direct C. D. Roberts & Sons, 330 College Avenue, Winnipeg. Phone St. John 2303. Horses in Canadian Northern Transfer Barns at rear Union Station, Winnipeg. 5-3

FOR SALE—CLYDE STALLION, "WANDA" (imp.) 12324 (16200), sired by the Caudor Cup Champion, "Gymna" (13115). Raising 8 years; weight 1850. Sure foot getter. Quiet disposition and good worker. Will take half what I paid for him as a colt to one of our largest importers and breeders. W. Barnett, Elfron, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, 12 years old; a quality horse and sure breeder. Also Clydesdale stallion, 3 years old, by imported sire and dam, a good one. Both imported and licensed for use in any part of Saskatchewan. Cheap for cash. Particulars and terms, Wm. D. Lyon, Deveron, Sask. 6-2

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR sale, imported and Canadian bred, first class prize winners, all of choicest breeding, any age; price reasonable. G. Natchagale, North Battleford, Sask. 52-12

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK MALE RISING SIX, weight about 1,450. One black team rising four and five. Gaddings weight about 2,500. Well matched Percheron bred. Enal Anderson, Box 98, Dubou, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, age 3 years; sound; reason for selling labor shortage. Apply to W. A. Campbell, Strathclair, Man. 4-4

PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE—ONE 9 year old, two 3 year old, one 2 year old. For description and prices address I. W. Cooper, Box 204, Moose Jaw, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE—CARLOAD GOOD HORSES direct to farmers; also two registered Percheron stallions, two years. J. M. Craig, Markerville, Alta. 6-2

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

IMPORTED SHIRE STALLION—PRIZE WINNER and sure foot getter, 8 years, for sale or exchange on cattle. Owner at convention. Write, Oswald Hopkins, Anerley, Sask. 7-2

REGISTERED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS, imported and home bred, all ages, England's choicest blood. S. Pearce, Ravensburg, Sask. 6-13

SOME GOOD YOUNG IMPORTED PER-cheron and Belgian stallions; priced to sell and guaranteed. McInnis Bros., Grouse, Sask. 231

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

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

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

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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION—WINNING show horse and great sire, age 7. Snap for quick sale. W. Phipps, Stronie, Alta. 4-4

M-O-P-A PERCHERONS—NOTHING LEFT BUT 1916 studs. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 4-5

CATTLE

ONE CHANCE IN A THOUSAND—50 HEAD of good grade cattle, headed by Jim Fox, pure bred Hereford. Will sell cheap to right party for quick sale. Have plenty of oat sheaves and will feed stock till March 1st if desired. Write or call, Fred Franzen, Morse, Sask. 5-3

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF FOR sale, from good stock; two months old. Neil Wilson, Hamlet, Man. 5-3

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

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.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED FOLDED Aberdeen-Angus bull calf. Enal Anderson, Box 98, Dubou, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHORTHORN BULL, 5 years old, roan, very quiet and sure sire. F. J. Dash, Box 5, Broadview, Sask. 6-3

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

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDERS of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—MALES OR FEMALES. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 52-2

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS JOHN MORLAND, Carleton Place, Man. 6-10

SWINE

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY HERD BOAR, eighteen months. Bred right and priced right. Might accept young boar on an exchange. Also for sale males and females under seven months. R. J. Carmichael, Zealanla, Sask.

UPHILL STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE THREE registered Yorkshire sows of May farrow bred to farrow in third week in April. Price \$35.00 each or \$100.00 takes the three. John Strachan, Pore, Man. 6-2

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

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

CHOICE BERKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, NICELY marked, October farrow, registered. Price \$25 each. R. D. Moonie, Abernethy, Sask. 6-2

BRED SOWS AND YOUNG BOARS, REGISTERED Duroc-Jersey, \$45 each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolseley, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE AND POLAND China boars. Wm. S. Gibson, Roland, Man.

DOGS

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Baby chicks and eggs in season. Make money orders payable at Fense, Sask. Albert Middleton, Keystown, Sask. 6-4

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00. WON silver cup, Provincial Poultry Show, 1917. Best pen, pair dressed chickens, dozen eggs (all breeds competing). Mrs. Jos. Davis, 837 Hill, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—200 EGG FEELERS INCUBATOR in good condition, only used once, or will trade for early hatching 1916 pure bred heavy breeds. Harry Turner, Sanfield Dam, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, from 1916 prize winning stock, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Jas. McLaren, Basewood, Man. 5-3

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

Make Ready for Eggs

It is only a few weeks now before Spring will be here again. Every poultry breeder knows what a busy time that means. It is well, therefore, to do everything possible to get things in shape for the busy season. Cockerels or surplus pullets should be advertised now, so that they can be got out of the way before the egg-shipping season commences. The extra room is required for the breeding pens and preparations for shipping and hatching will take up most of the breeders' attention later on. February is one of the best months for advertising breeding stock. Read the experiences of other poultry breeders:

The ad. I inserted during the four weeks of February brought great results, being sold out of Pekin drakes and having to return orders for about twenty-five.—G. R. Bateman, Wolseley, Sask., Feb. 25, 1916.

In reference to my advertisement re White Wyandotte cockerels in your paper, I am well pleased with the results. I assure you that when I advertise my pure bred eggs in the Spring your paper will be the first I shall advertise in.—A. J. Tavernor, Wawanesa, Man., November 16, 1916.

I am well pleased with the results of my ad. in your valuable paper, re Barred Rock Cockerels. I have sold out and had to return several orders.—J. Horner, Box 22, Macleod, Alta., January 15, 1917.

In reply to your letter I might say I can hardly complain of The Guide as an advertising medium. In the past two months I have sold \$200.00 worth of pure bred Wyandottes. Two-thirds of my orders I secured thru The Guide, and I think I only advertised four times.—Willow Poultry Farm, Willows, Sask.—January 20, 1917.

These letters are just examples of many similar ones which come to The Guide. Every mail brings letters from advertisers thanking us for the splendid returns they have received. In most cases the results obtained are out of all proportion to the trifling cost. Guide classified advertisements are very economical.

Let The Guide sell for you, as it is doing for hundreds of others, at the least possible expenditure of time and money on your part. Advertise your surplus stock NOW.

The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg, Man.

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

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50; also Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.00. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. J. A. McNary, Claydon, Sask. 6-2

1:0 EGG CHATHAM INCUBATOR AND Diamond E Hoover, twenty dollars, or exchange for Buff Orpington pullets. Geo. Russell, Ritten Lake, Alberta.

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

FOR SALE—CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Mrs. L. W. Draper, Box 654, Moosomin, Sask. 6-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00, pure bred from Royal and University strains crossed. R. Wylar, Lunenburg, Sask. 6-4

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

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each for quick sales. D. E. Klink, Pangman, Sask. 6-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.00 to \$1.50 till March 1st. James Gifford, Glenisle, Sask. 5-3

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Mrs. John Salkoff, Gerald, Sask. 5-3

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

FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock hens and cockerels. Address, Mrs. W. M. Shaw, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM GOOD laying strain, well marked birds, \$2.50 each. H. J. Morrison, Eisenheim, Sask. 7-3

SOME EXTRA FINE PURE BRED BARRED Rock cockerels for sale, prices on application. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 7-5

50 CENTS DOZEN FOR NE LAID EGGS. Ship to Rockwood Store, 496 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 7-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. Indian Runner ducks. Trio geese, \$12.00. Box 66, Zealanla, Sask.

BROWN AND WHITE R. C. LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 7-3

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. G. H. Grant, Northsask, Sask. 5-4

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FOR SALE—GOLD BAIN OATS, REGISTERED, grown in accordance with rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association; may be used for foundation stock. Forwarded under certificate in sealed sacks, \$1.25 bushel. R. D. Kirkham, Saulteaux, Sask. 5-3

REGISTERED MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—From our best strains. In sealed bags, 2 bushels each, \$2.50 bushel f.o.b. Indian Head, bags 8 cents per bushel extra. Cash with order. Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co., Indian Head, Sask. 7-2

2,500 BUSHELS SEED WHEAT, GROWN FROM government seed on summerfallow and new breaking, yielding 40 and 35 bushels per acre respectively in 1916. Car lots \$1.50 per bushel f.o.b. Saskatoon—Roland—Keevil, O'Malley, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—5,000 BUSHELS OF BANNER oats, grown from Steele, Briggs seed, yielding 100 bushels per acre, testing 90% in 4 days. Price 60 cents per bushel f.o.b. Yorkton. Robert Stevenson, Box 243, Yorkton, Sask. 7-4

PROF. HOLLEY'S WILT RESISTANT FLAX. Best for yield and quality. No noxious weeds. \$1.50 bushel, sacks included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Durka Pedigreed Seed Farm, Waskada, Man. 7-3

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MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—ONE CAR, about 900 bushels, No. 1 Hard, 1915 crop, \$2.25 per bushel. 80 bushels No. 2, 1916 crop, \$1.75 per bushel, f.o.b. Fairmount, Sask. L.P. Tyson, Kinrossby.

FOR SALE—TWO CARLOADS OF PURE CLEAN seed oats, Garton's twenty-two. For particulars apply to A. C. MacGregor, Box 88, Saulteaux, Sask. 4-5

FOR SALE—SMALL QUANTITY OF ABUNDANCE, also O.A.C. No. 72 oats, 90% bushel bagged f.o.b. Pangman. D. E. Klink, Pangman, Sask. 6-2

PURE CLEAN NEW MARKET OATS, SECOND year from seed house, 90% germination in six days, 80 cents a bushel at Digger. Harry Foster, Digger, Sask. 7-2

SIBERIAN COSSACK ALFALFA SEED, \$1.20 per lb. White sweet clover seed, 25 cents per lb.; this price is for a quick sale. R. McLaren, Maymont, Sask. 7-2

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—WELL cleaned. Won prize at Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatoon. Price \$2.25 per bushel, including bags. W. A. Grant, Hughton, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE—CARLOAD MARQUIS WHEAT. I took 2nd prize for wheat at Seed Fair, Saskatoon. Price \$1.85 per bushel. A. Lewis, Vankle, Sask. 7-3

PURE RECLEANED BANNER OATS FOR SALE. 70 cents bushel, bags extra. Satisfaction guaranteed. No car lots. C. Christensen, Holden, Alberta. 7-2

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FOR SALE—PURE BROME GRASS SEED. 12 cents a lb., including sacks. Also 1/4 section of good wheat land. Albert McGregor, Keyes, Man. 7-3

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NO. 1 MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE, \$2.00 per bushel; \$1.90 by carload. Sample on request. J. M. Mark, Perdue, Sask. 6-3

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MARQUIS SEED WHEAT FOR SALE, 1800 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Harris. Sample on request. C. G. Angell, Harris, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—1200 BUSHELS NO. 1 MARQUIS seed wheat. Mrs. Lottie A. Corbin, Perdue, Sask. 6-2

SEED BARLEY FOR SALE, SIX ROWED, free from noxious weeds, one dollar per bushel, sacks included. J. Waldron, Elbow, Sask. 6-3

SEED WANTED—CAR LOT GOLD RAIN, Seger or Victory oats. Box 1, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 6-4

O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, \$1.25 TO \$1.50 BUSHEL, according to quantity. One Northern wheat, \$1.95. J. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 6-1

FOR SALE—1400 BUSHELS NO. 1 MARQUIS wheat. For price and sample apply I. Cameron, Neveva, Sask. 4-4

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, \$2.00 PER BUSHEL, cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Send stamp for sample. O. H. Woods, Air-Brin, Alta. 7-2

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MARQUIS WHEAT, 1 NORTHERN, PRICE and sample on request. A. M. Croxford, Delisle, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—SOME SIX ROWED MENNURY seed barley, also potatoes. Sample and price on request. Wm. Mauch, Sarbiton, Sask.

SPELT FROM HEAVY CROP, \$3.00 PER cwt., over 5 cwt. \$2.90. Also car of Marquis wheat. R. J. Carmichael, Zealonia, Sask.

SEED OATS FOR SALE, 75 CENTS BUSHEL. Johann Fausler, Elbow, Sask. 7-4

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, WRITE FOR particulars. Louis Weller, Vers, Sask. 4-9

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RAW FURS—I WANT AT ONCE WOLF, FOX, cat and skunk. Highest market prices paid at all times. I pay express charges and charge no commission. W. C. Davis, Fur Buyer, Springfield, Sask. 4-4

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

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FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the cost 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.

225 ACRES—EXCELLENT GRAIN OR STOCK farm, 15 miles from Winnipeg, fronts Red River on Meridian Road, 105 acres summerfallow, 70 acres hay. C.N.R. station 1/2 mile; near school. For rent for term of years or share or cash payment. Good chance for right party. Apply Blackburn & Mills, 535 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 5-4

IN BLOCK OR PARCELS—960 ACRES, 1 1/2 miles from city North Battleford. Climate keen; 95 acres broken, most balance ready to break; wood and water, 2 granaries, machinery, hog stable. \$20 acre, half cash, balance 10 years, 7%. Owner, E. W. Drew, Battleford.

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FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT ON EASY TERMS. For particulars apply R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 5-4

\$1300 BUYS 100 ACRES 11 MILES FROM Whitewood, Sask. \$300 cash payment. Apply Edward Blaquier, Port Arthur, Ont.

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A FEW GOOD FARMS TO RENT, WADDING- ton & Cronk, Auctioneers, Alameda, Sask. 5-5

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LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, SALT, CEMENT and sugar, car lots, lowest wholesale prices. Barb wire, any quantity. The first here to sell direct from factory to farmer. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 7-1

WANTED—SEVERAL CARLOADS OF GREEN or seasoned poplar cordwood. Quote f.o.b. Drake, Sask. J. R. Funk, Sec'y Revived Local.

CORDWOOD AND POLES IN 8 AND 16 FT. lengths. Write for prices delivered your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

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CAME ON TO SECTION 5-10-'8 ABOUT October 15th, one Bay Gelling rising three years, one Brown Gelling, white face and off hind leg white, rising two years. Owners pay expenses and remove. Apply 716 Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.

SHAND COAL—BEST FOR PLOWING, kitchen stoves or furnaces. Buy while shipping lasts. Write for car lot prices. Saskatchewan Coal Brick & Power Ltd., Box 210 Estevan, Sask. 3-1

TRAPPER POISON—GOES' LIQUID POISON Capsules kill animals on spot. Eleventh season in market. Excellent result. Free circulars. Edmund Goes, Milwaukee, Wis., Station C. Mention this paper. 6-2

ALFALFA MEAL AND BALED HAY—WRITE for delivered prices. Farm Products Limited, Seventh Street, Lethbridge, Alta. 5-3

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NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLESOME cream separator for a 500 lb. high grade new machine with latest improvements. Special trade proposition offered. Write, Dominion-Reid Separator Co., 80 Lombard St., Winnipeg. 3-1

FOR SALE—P.O. ENGINE GANG, USED VERY little, 5 breaker bottom, 6 stubble bottom, 14 inch. Price \$150. Good as new. Fred Wimer, Canora, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT-FURROW, OLIVER engine gang, stubble bottom, new, \$250. Mumby, Beresford, Man.

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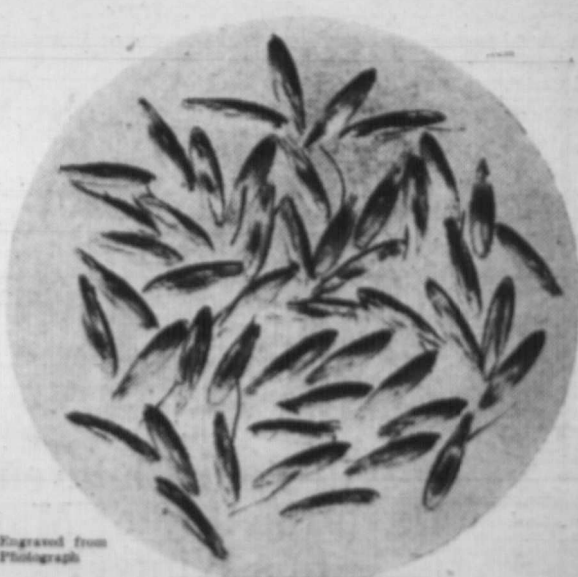
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The farmers in Northwest Canada should be using more jacks. I have lately, imported several jacks, suitable for that territory, at very reasonable prices. I also have some splendid chain jacks, as well as Percheron and Belgian jacks, at very moderate prices. I can exchange a good tractor, with plow, if you too large and in good working condition. I will also trade old iron and junk for a choice section of sub-surface land well located. W. L. DE CLOW, Cedar Rapids Jack Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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EASTER MUSIC
By Fred M. Gee, Organist and Choirmaster, St. Stephen's Church, Winnipeg.

Easter comes early this year, and the question uppermost in the mind of the choirmaster and organist just now is the Easter music. The choir is always expected to provide special music at least three times a year, namely, Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter. The last named festival gives the choir a greater opportunity than either of the others.

Not only is there an abundance of beautiful music written for this occasion, but most choirs are at their full strength and are in better singing form towards the end of the winter than at Thanksgiving time or even Christmas. The advantage of having sung together for seven or eight months without interruption is obvious, and choirmasters know how difficult it is to get a choir in shape to sing pretentious music soon after the summer holidays, as happens in the case of harvest Thanksgiving.

In this western country, where the personnel of a choir continually changes from year to year, owing to removals to other cities and districts, and latterly owing to army enlistment, the choir director finds himself faced with the problem of training a new body of singers almost every year. This has been the case in Winnipeg with many choirs. Taking my own choir as a case in point, I have only three men with me who sang in the choir last season, the remainder have either gone overseas or have removed to other parts of Canada.

Assuming that Mr. Choirmaster has his choir well organized and ready for the last and best effort of the season—Easter—I have thought it might be of benefit to suggest suitable music. Many who read this are well informed on this subject, but in a constituency so wide as Western Canada, where so many musicians are far from large centres of musical activity, it is hoped that some information and suggestion may be helpful.

Eastern Anthems

There are no finer Easter anthems obtainable than those written by the great British cathedral organists of the nineteenth century, such as Goss, Stainer, Barnby, Tours and Martin. A few contemporary writers have also produced very effective anthems. Some of our more modern composers are inclined towards extreme harmony, and much of their work is very difficult for the average choir to learn, and is hardly worth the labor involved. There are some notable exceptions, such as E. C. Baird, several of whose anthems are published by Novello & Co. Baird's anthems, while more modern in style than the composers above mentioned, are full of beauty and are worthy of a place on any festival occasion.

"Sing Ye to the Lord" and "The Promise Which Was Made Unto the Fathers" are Easter anthems. His "Save Us, O Lord," is not specially written for Easter, but in the writer's opinion is one of the most beautiful anthems written. To revert to the older writers, Sir John Goss' "O, Give Thanks Unto the Lord" is a fine example of the broad cathedral style. It is a "full" anthem. There is no solo part, and for the choir not possessing a soloist, is therefore specially useful. "Christ Our Passover," by the same composer, is much easier, and has a short solo suitable for medium voice.

Sir Joseph Barnby, one of England's greatest composers of sacred music, has written several fine Easter anthems of moderate difficulty, notably "Break Forth Into Joy" and "Awake Up, My Glory." Both are eminently suited to a festival service as regards music and words. There are no solos in these anthems. In mentioning Barnby, I must refer to his Ascension Day anthem, "King All Glorious." This number is of moderate difficulty and requires a good tenor soloist and accompanist to do it justice.

Berthold Tours is represented by one of the most frequently sung Easter numbers, "God Hath Appointed a Day." I can heartily recommend this anthem. The tenors and basses open

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Delay in making your will is an injustice to those whom you wish taken care of. The courts are full of cases where, through legal technicalities or the absence of a will, the people who inherit property are almost the last ones that the deceased would want to have it.

So if you wish to assure those who are nearest and dearest to you of getting ALL you want them to have, instead of paying \$5.00 to \$10.00 to a lawyer, send 35 cents for a Bax Legal Will Form, which also includes a specimen will for your guidance. Fill it out according to simple instructions, which you get with each form, and you may be perfectly sure that it will stand every legal test and cannot be broken in any circumstances.

Why not get one today? For sale by all druggists and stationers, or by mail (3 for \$1), from **Bax Will Form Co., Room 171E, 163 College Street, Toronto.**

NOTICE

The Grain Growers' Export Co. Ltd.

TAKE NOTICE that a general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Grain Exchange Building, in the City of Winnipeg, on Friday, the 9th day of March, A.D. 1917, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the consideration of Directors' Report, and the transaction of other business.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, this 9th day of February, A.D. 1917.

T. A. CRERAR, President.

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PRICES

HENS	15c
YOUNG ROOSTERS 3 1/4 lbs. up in good condition	16c
OLD ROOSTERS	10c
DUCKS	17c
GESE	15c
TURKEYS	20c

All prices live weight 1 lb. Winnipeg. Guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper.

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

Terms: Cash, Bank Money Order on receipt of goods.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens (any size)	18 1/2c
Ducks	17c
Turkeys	20c
Geese	17c
Young Roosters (in good condition)	16c

If you have Good Fat Hens ask for prices. These prices are for live weight 1 lb. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

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A Good Watch at a Reasonable Price

Our new 1916-17 Catalogue is now ready for delivery, and will be mailed free upon receipt of your name and address. You will be pleased with the clear, exact illustrations of the actual goods we offer you, and you will find the prices reasonable, considering the high quality of goods we sell. We quote here one item from our Watch Department, Page 32 of this Catalogue:

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

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

Let us have your name for our Mailing

D. E. Black & Co. Ltd., Jewelers
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SEED TESTER—FREE

A simple device for testing ALL SEED GRAINS. Complete results shown in 3 or 4 days.

Every Farmer Needs This. Send us your name and we will tell you how to get one FREE.

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Plan your garden now. Get away from expensive canned stuff. Enjoy the cool freshness of tender, full flavored vegetables right from your own garden. A packet of seeds grows hundreds of pounds of vegetables. Free illustrated catalog gives complete practical directions. Address Dept. G.

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Farm Seed Specialists
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HOW TO HAVE A GOOD VEGETABLE GARDEN



The Song that was the Hit of the Show

THE song that was the hit of the show, the one you simply cannot forget, is yours to enjoy on a Columbia Record whenever you wish.

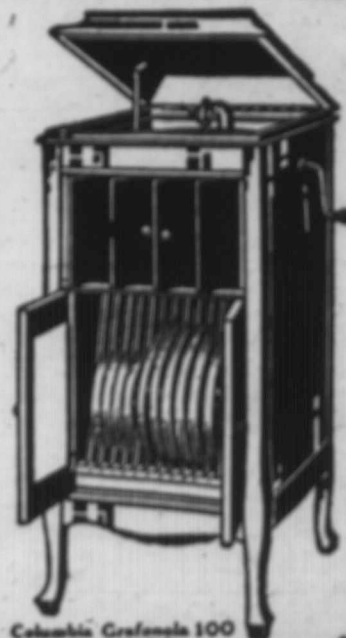
The brightest hits of the musical shows are out on Columbia Double-Disc Records while they are still the sensations of the day. Here are some of this season's hits:

- A 2128** 10-inch 85c. **FLORA BELLA—Give Me All of You.** Nannette Flack, soprano, and Charles Harrison, tenor.
- A 2128** 10-inch 85c. **MISS SPRINGTIME—Throw Me a Rose.** Reed Miller, tenor.
- A 2126** 10-inch 85c. **CANARY COTTAGE—I Never Knew.** Nannette Flack, soprano, and Ernest Aldwell, tenor.
- A 2114** 10-inch 85c. **WAY DOWN IN IOWA I'M GOING TO HIDE AWAY.** Irving Kaufmann, tenor.
- A 2114** 10-inch 85c. **STEP THIS WAY—Love Me At Twilight.** Inez Barbour, soprano, and Charles Harrison, tenor.
- MAMMY'S LITTLE COAL BLACK ROSE.** Broadway Quartette.

These records are particularly good examples of the brilliance of Columbia Records—a brilliance that is characteristic of every class of Columbia recordings.

Buy any record with the "music-note" trademark, and you will get a record that is more than a record: a brilliant mirror of life. Hear one at your dealer's today.

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.



Columbia Grafonola 100 Price \$100.

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC
RECORDS

NO WAR PRICES ON THIS CLOTHES WASHER

\$175

Washes anything from finest lace to heaviest blankets or covers equally well and without wear or tear—saves rubbing and washboard drudgery—can be used for rinsing, bleaching or dry cleaning.

SPECIAL OFFER

To prove to every woman that this is the best Vacuum Washer and to introduce it in every home we will send it complete with long handle and exhaust protector, which prevent splashing for only \$1.75 postpaid. Ladies' life-time. Send order to-day. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Grant & McMillan Co.,
Dept. M 1, Box 253, Toronto.



How Convenient!

To have a table at hand whenever you need one, upstairs or downstairs, for sewing, writing, tea or cards. Slip the

ELITE FOLDING TABLE

out from under the sofa or behind the door, set it up in a few seconds, wherever you wish to use it, and fold it away out of sight when you are through. Weight only 11 lbs. Sturdy, compact and convenient to carry. The beautiful Oak or Mahogany finish makes it an ornament to any room.

Your furniture dealer has it, or will set it for you. Ask him. **MADE IN CANADA**

Write for Free Booklet describing our "Pierces" and "Elite" Tables.

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Sole Licensees and Manufacturers
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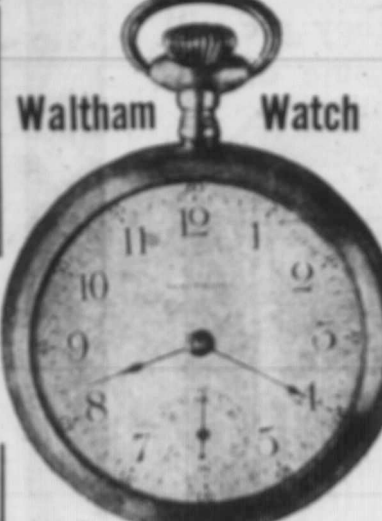


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For strong old line Company, also FIRE AGENTS. Make application to—

Butler, Byers Bros. & Coderre Ltd.
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Waltham Watch



This watch is made by the famous Waltham Watch Company. It has a heavy nickel case, screw front and back. It is a stem-winder, a very reliable time-keeper, and is constructed for long service. This watch would cost you \$7.50 to buy at your jeweller. It will be sent free and postage prepaid to any one who will collect seven subscriptions—new or renewal—to The Guide at \$1.50, and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. Fill in the reservation coupon below and we will put one of these watches aside for you. We will also send you the necessary supplies and instructions for taking subscriptions.

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide Feb. 14, 1917

Please reserve for me one of your heavy nickel Waltham Watches, and send me supplies and instructions for securing the same subscriptions necessary to secure this gift.

Name.....

P. O.

City.....

Interior Finish of Homes

Before the first line is made on the architect's drawing is the time to decide the question of interior finish, not after the house is in course of construction, or well along towards completion, as is too frequently the case.

In its first stages every house is simply a crude shell. The type of the furnishings down to the smallest ornaments will be influenced by the nature of the material chosen to line this shell and make it into a home.

Many country homes are finished inside with what is known as V joint lining, narrow boards fitted together with V shaped grooves. If the lumber is so thoroughly dried that it will not shrink apart and leave gaping cracks this finish can be made fairly attractive either by staining and dull varnishing it or by giving it two or more coats of flat paint. The whole nature of the room will be altered; in this case, by the method of treatment.

Color and Furniture

Given a coat of some light paint the room will be rather graceful in effect and will lend itself to the use of furniture such as willow or mahogany or walnut. But if after the ceiling has been painted cream, the painting operations end there and the room is sub-

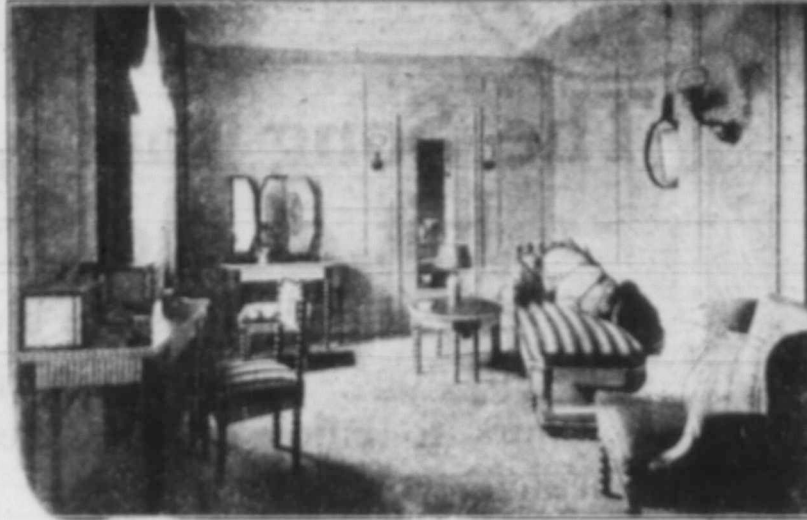
plaster is also the only choice if the walls are to be covered with paper or burlap.

Finish of the Woodwork

Having decided upon the material with which the walls shall be finished the next point to be decided is the finish of the woodwork. Shall it be painted, stained or enameled? This question cannot be settled satisfactorily until the mind is definitely made up concerning the furniture for each room, and upon several other things as well.

First it is necessary to take stock of the room itself and determine whether it is good in its proportions and whether the doors and windows are so placed as to divide the walls off into beautiful spaces. If they are it is safe to emphasize this fact by having the woodwork contrast with the walls in color. If they are not it is better to have them as nearly identical as possible. When the walls are being finished with flat paint the woodwork can be painted to match, when they are papered or tinted it will usually be found more satisfactory to finish the woodwork with white enamel or to stain it, to match, as nearly as possible the color of the wall.

With the revival of interest in Colo-



An Excellent Example of Beautiful Wall Paneling with Picture Moulding

jected to a treatment with a deep rich brown stain, it will take on the rugged characteristics of the bungalow and its natural accompaniment will be mission furniture, brass and copper ornaments and Indian rugs with a strong dash of bright red and other vivid primitive colors.

Wall Board is another finish which has come into vogue and which is particularly adapted to the use of the man who does not want to hire an experienced workman to do his finishing. It lends itself to the use of the handy amateur.

The type of room produced with this finish will be largely influenced by this treatment of the slats which hold the strips in place. If they are stained a strongly contrasting color from the walls and ceiling, it will emphasize the paneling and make each division of the walls and ceiling stand out sharply. If, on the other hand, the slats on the ceiling are painted to match the ceiling and those on the walls, like the walls, the paneling will be less clearly marked and the walls more restful in effect.

Plaster Finishes

But of course the finish in most general use is plaster, and of this there are two distinct kinds, rough and smooth. Where the walls are to be painted or tinted the rough finish is infinitely to be preferred, unless they are to be panelled with mouldings. It gives a soft velvety effect, and actually makes the color applied to it richer and more pleasing.

As already indicated the smooth plaster walls are not as pleasing for the use of flat finishes, except when the walls are divided off into panels with a narrow picture moulding. To a room of good proportions this treatment gives a dignity and distinction that can be imparted in no other way. Smooth

plaster is also the only choice if the walls are to be covered with paper or burlap.

plaster is also the only choice if the walls are to be covered with paper or burlap.

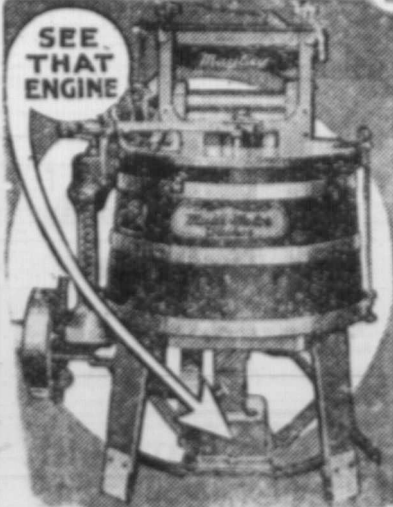
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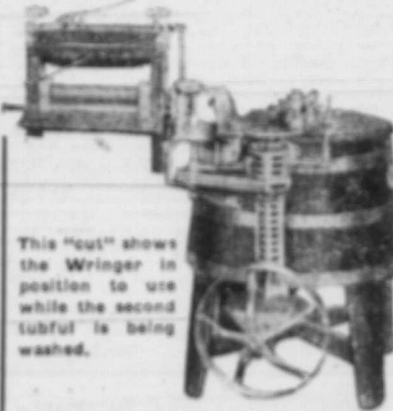
Man! Have a HEART

Maytag Multi-Motor Washer



What the Maytag Multi-Motor Washer Will Do

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



The Maytag Power Washer

in general construction is the same as the Multi-Motor. It has a pulley so it can be driven by a separate engine.

There is a Maytag Washer of every type—Hand, Power-Driven, Electric—all built to the enviable Maytag standard.

Drop us a card and we will mail you a copy of The Maytag Laundry Manual (18 pages). Even if you do not buy a washer, it will be a great help to you, as it contains many valuable formulas and recipes that can be used to advantage in any case. It is Free. Address—

The Maytag Company Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a 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. B. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.
Any Manitoba woman who would like a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district should write to Mrs. F. H. Wisnucke, Stony Mountain, Man.

MUCH HELP NEEDED

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am sending you a cheque for three dollars for the Provincial Equal Franchise Board.

Our meeting was yesterday but I was unable to go. The new officers were elected, also a new secretary, so you will get letters from another hand in the future. I will miss your cheery letters but will hear from you at our meetings, but would be pleased to get personal letters whenever you can write.

I just came across your letter and thought I had better try and answer regarding domestic help. I believe there could be twenty girls placed in good homes in this neighborhood at the present time.

Wages are from \$10 to \$20 a month. Of course there are a number who could do nicely with help who could not even pay as high as \$10 but if there could be some inexperienced girls who would be willing to work for less it would be a great boon to lots of over-worked mothers who could offer a girl a good home but not big wages.

Wishing you every success for the year 1917 and trusting you may be the means of doing a great work,

As ever yours,

Mrs. R. W. AUSTIN,
Sec. Togo W.S.G.G.

BELGIAN RELIEF SOCIAL

The annual and official meeting of the Women Grain Growers of the Star of the West Local was held at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Phillips on the seventh instant and was a real representative meeting. After the regular business the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. P. S. Johnson; Vice-President, Mrs. J. Redpath; Secretary, Mrs. M. Wallis; Executive Committee, Mesdames C. Pettigrew, E. Doan and J. O. Phillips.

The membership for 1917 shows eight paid-up members.

It was decided to hold a Box Social and Entertainment on New Year's night, proceeds of which are to be paid to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Yours truly,

Mrs. M. WALLIS,
Secretary.

Biggar, Dec. 23, 1916.

A VERY BUSY SOCIETY

Dear Miss Stocking:—Following is the report of the Fortune Women Grain Growers' Society for the year, 1916: The Fortune Women Grain Growers' Society held their meetings on the last Thursday of each month, seven meetings being held in the year, the other five were missed on account of the disagreeable weather. There was an average attendance of nine. The time was all taken up by sewing for the Red Cross Fund.

On April 11 the following were sent in: 21 surgical shirts, 5 suits of pyjamas, 6 pairs socks, 3 pairs of operation stockings, 108 bandages.

On October 20 the sum of \$41 in cash was sent in.

On December 5, 3 suits of pyjamas, 1 pair socks, 3 bandages and 1 face cloth.

The amount of money on hand amounts to \$9.05.

The following officers were elected for the year 1917: President, Mrs. B. Brookbank; Vice-President, Mrs. Phil Javens; Sec. Treas., Miss B. Crossman; Directors, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Hard, Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Franklin and Miss J. McMechan. Next meeting to be held at the residence of Mrs. Boyle on January 19, 1917.

Yours truly,

Mrs. PHIL JAVENS,
Sec. Treas., Fortune W.G.G.A.

The report from Fortune is one that the members can be proud of. They are showing a patriotic spirit which we are certain will not die out when the war is over, but will express itself in working to make our country a better place to live in.—E.A.S.

MOUNTAIN CHASE ACTIVE

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Mountain Chase W.S.G.G.A. now have fifteen members. Our meetings have been held at the Grain Growers' Hall every two weeks and at each meeting tea was served by a committee of three.

We each paid ten cents and when this had amounted to \$8.40 it was sent with a parcel of useful articles, socks, towels, face cloths, etc., to the Red Cross Society. On August 4, we had a very successful picnic and after expenses were paid, the splendid sum of \$98.35 was sent to the Red Cross Fund thru The Guide. Last month a dance was held at the hall, proceeds for the Belgian Relief, so please find enclosed \$20.25 for this fund. We also had a sale of work on November 10. Members and other women having been very busy all summer making garments. Altho the weather was very cold and people did not turn out as we would have liked, practically everything was sold. The net proceeds were \$95.50. Some of this money has gone to buy an organ for the hall. The balance will be sent on for the Belgian Relief Fund.

I think you will agree that the Mountain Chase W.S.G.G.A. have at least tried to do their bit.

Mrs. STEPHEN S. SMITH,
Secretary.

We have every reason to congratulate the members of the Mountain Chase Association upon the results of their activities. We wish them continued success.—E.A.S.

A MONTREAL WOMAN'S WORK

Miss Carrie M. Derrick, M.A., of McGill University is a woman of broad interest in things educational and civic. Thru the National Council of Women, of which she is a past President, exceptionally good work has been done as from its inception, it stood for an equal standard of education for girls and boys to be followed by vocational training; vocation school and supervised playgrounds have been organized. The Council was asked to present its pleas to the Royal Commission of Technical and Industrial Education, and a thorough investigation was made as to industrial conditions affecting both women and children, Professor Derrick presenting the general report of the committee.

Among the recommendations were: A compulsory system of education (long striven for by the Council), a school census, evening classes, free day trade schools, employment bureaus, to aid children leaving school to wisely choose an occupation, and greater opportunities for the professional training of women. They also urged for free days for children to visit the Art Gallery, and free concerts there to be inaugurated. To aid the work The Daily Witness published these reports in full.

One of the first committees of the Council was appointed to work for the appointment of women as school trustees, as the law at that time stated that any voter might hold that office. The Municipal Franchise having been extended to widows and spinsters, they were eligible. But alas! the only apparent result of the Council's effort was the passing of an amendment to the school law debarring women ratepayers from becoming trustees, a change which makes the Province of Quebec an exception to almost every part of the civilized world. But the educational

\$16⁹⁵ Sent on Trial

Upward A solid proposition, to send absolutely on trial, a brand new, well made, easy running separator for \$16.95, fully guaranteed.

American Cream SEPARATOR

Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream, as you wish. Different from picture, which shows our low priced, large capacity machine. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and contains all our latest improvements. Easy to run, and easy to keep clean. It is no experiment.

The American is made by the oldest exclusive hand separator manufacturer in America. Wouldn't you prefer to buy from an old, reputable, well-established house that has stood the test of time; steadily built up an ever increasing business, by selling direct from factory to user, saving you all middlemen's profits? Aren't you sure of getting the best value for your money? Thousands of Americans are and long have been in daily use in every section of the United States and Canada. They have given splendid satisfaction. That's why this company has grown so large and enjoyed such widespread popularity. When a customer has actually saved considerable money by ordering an American, tests it thoroughly and finds it does even more than we claim; he is so pleased he tells his neighbors and recommends the American.



MONTHLY PAYMENTS

To those who may not have the ready cash at hand, we offer our Easy Payment Plan whereby the separator can pay for itself while being used. By this plan, any of our small or large machines may be purchased on easy monthly payments. Our absolute Guarantee protects you. Our wonderfully low prices and high quality on all sizes and our generous terms of trial, together with this liberal Pay-For-Itself Offer will astonish you. Is there a single reason why any owner of one or more cows should try to get along without one of these money-making cream separators? If you have but one cow or a large dairy.

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One of the most complete, elaborate and interesting books on Cream Separators issued. It fully explains and illustrates the different sizes of our cream separators and tells all about our money saving proposition.

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

Queen Incubators

The Perfect Hatching Machine, for which we have just received exclusive Agency in this territory. It will pay you to write us for descriptive circulars and prices.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited

Builders of the Famous Lightweight Farm CUSHMAN Engines

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Winnipeg, Manitoba

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR

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

THIS ACTUALLY HAPPENED



Here's positive proof of the strength of Peerless Fencing. The actual happened. We don't ask you to take our word for it. Read what the owner says. Here's his letter:—

Dear Sirs: I am writing a testimonial as to the strength of your Peerless Junior Chicken Fencing. Mine is four feet high. It turned two horses, each weighing 1400 pounds. They ran full tilt into the fencing about 2 rods from each other at the same time. The result was that they turned a somersault over the fence, alighting on their heads and necks, scratching them up some, but the fence remained intact. Yours truly,

Joe Boothroyd, Surrey Center, B. C.

Think of it! A good weight of nearly a ton and a half coming with violent force against our poultry fencing—not laid fencing—and yet

Our PEERLESS Junior Poultry Fencing Held

What greater test can you ask? We build it stronger than is necessary under ordinary circumstances. We build it of Open Hearth steel wire with all the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Well galvanized. Every intersection is locked together with a Peerless Lock. Top and bottom wires of Peerless Poultry Fencing are heavy—extra strong. Consequently, fewer posts are required. Peerless fencing can't sag—can't get out of shape—can't help giving absolute satisfaction.

Our free catalog describes our poultry, farm and ornamental fencing, also Peerless farm gates. You need this catalog. It is free. Send for it today.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

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Hamilton, Ont.



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FIVE ROSES FLOUR

for Breads-Cakes-Puddings-Pastries

Between the sun-ripened fruit of the western prairie and the golden loaves you bake—FIVE ROSES fills the gap.



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

JAN. 8, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

140 Egg Neubert Incubator \$7.25



F. A. Neubert Incubator Factory, No. Washburn, Minn.

Poultry Book Largest and best yet...
and other plates, showing raising, feeding and...
Largest and best yet...
and other plates, showing raising, feeding and...
Largest and best yet...
and other plates, showing raising, feeding and...



130-Egg Incubator and Brooder \$14.50

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$14.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and bouys, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg baskets—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade Canada hardwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money. It pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$14.50 is for both incubator and brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write no later than 1/15/17. **WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 235, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

workers, both men and women, keep right on pointing out the advantages of having well qualified women as trustees and the Council have sent several petitions for the necessary amendment to the school law.

The refusal of the Bar Association of Quebec to allow Mrs. Langstaff to practise law in that province was a great surprise and was rather a setback to other women law students. The Provincial Court of Appeal sustains the view that only men can practise law in that province, the the law styles candidates "persons" and not especially "men." This decision by the Bar aroused a perfect storm of protest from both men and women, and the National Council of Women of Montreal authorized Professor Derrick, a past President of the Council and President of the Montreal Suffrage Association, to call a public meeting in the interests of Mrs. Langstaff. A huge meeting of the ablest men and women of the various professions met and strong resolutions were passed, approving of the entrance of women into the learned professions, and a request to the Legislature that the necessary amendments be made to existing laws to allow women to practise on the same terms as men, notwithstanding many disappointments in the effort to be recognized as "persons."

That women's work is being recognized as of great value is proven by the requests of the Citizens' Association, beginning in 1910 and since repeated that the women should assist them in bettering Municipal conditions.

The women of the National Council, the W.C.T.U., the Federation Nationale and various others organized and made a successful effort to get the women voters out in support of candidates who stood for reform. The women had hundreds of workers and wrote and personally visited all of the 3,000 English women voters and many of the 5,000 French, with most gratifying results to the reform candidates and a new era of purer civic life was entered upon.

This work of the women convinced many men of the propriety and the advantage of women having civic and political rights and proved Miss Derrick's frequent statement that "men and women must go forward together since their destinies are one."

The Citizens' Association makes the following statement: "The co-operation of the women voters was found invaluable. The staff of volunteer workers from the different societies, aided in bringing about a thorough reform of our civic life. To all and each of these brave-companions of our campaign, we beg to offer our deep and sincere thanks."

The Montreal women thru the Council and the Suffrage Association have done excellent missionary work by their courses of lectures in the city and in other towns. The subjects taken up are worthy of attention in every community:—

- "The Property of Married Women."
- "Women in Commerce and Industry."
- "Women and Citizenship."
- "Marriage and Divorce."
- "Guardianship and Parental Rights."
- "Civil Rights."
- "Social Legislation and Philanthropy."
- "The Law of the Household."

The enormous amount of work accomplished by this brilliant woman and its effect in the changing and moulding of public opinion, in a city not easily moved, has given Montreal a name for advanced thought, that has travelled home to France, where in a book called "Feminine Initiative," the French women are called upon to imitate the "Courage Civique" of the women of Montreal!

In concluding this very hazy sketch of Miss Derrick's almost innumerable activities, let us endorse her cherished hope that the women of this country should set their thoughts on something higher and greater than mere social advancement, or that they should bend this ambition, which has its good and useful side, to the accomplishment of great and worthy ends, using their power and social opportunity for the blessing and harmonizing of the diverse elements which go to make up the people—that we may become in very truth one nation.—Everywomen's World.



The Salt is mighty important Windsor Dairy Salt
 Made in Canada
 THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED



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GOLD DUST

Made in Canada

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

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

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 Garbutt Business College, Calgary
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SILK

All Fancy Colors—Large Pieces—Just what you need for making Dress Skirts, Coats, etc. Large packet 10c, or 5 for 25c. Sewing Embroidery SILK—Large packet of best quality in assorted colors 10c, or 5 for 25c. We pay postage. Order now and receive your making time. UNITED SALES CO., Dept. 4, Station E, Winnipeg, Man.

EARN \$10 A WEEK AT HOME

The Hosiery trade is booming. Help to meet the huge demand. Industrious persons provided with profitable all-year-round employment on Auto-Knitters. Experience and distance immaterial. Write for particulars, 25c. per copy. Send no stamps. Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Can.) Co., Ltd. Dept. 1042, 257 College St., Toronto.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE PRIZE WINNERS

Such a time as I have had judging the prize stories. It is a very long time indeed, since so many good ones have been sent for any contest. But of course you are in a great hurry to know who are the prize winners. The prizes have been won by Ione Graham, age 12, Wellwood, Man.; Merle Palmer, age 12, Stavely, Alta. and Donald McKenzie, age 12, Welwyn, Sask. Honorable mention is due the following writers: Elizabeth Baxter, age 12, Enderby, B.C.; Alice S. Japp, age 13; Robina Melvin, age 10, Pierson, Man.; Kristine Kaldor, age 10, Loreburn, Sask.; Marguerite Buchanan, age 14, Justice, Man.; Edna Hicks, age 9, Red Deer, Alta.; Gladys Lindgren, age 10, Biggar, Sask.; David S. Shellenberg, age 10, Herbert, Sask.; Nellie Phillips, age 9, Tilston, Man.; Llewelyn Jones, age 15, New Osgoode, Sask.; Annie Girling, age 12, Wawanesa, Man.; Vera A. Bacon, age 12, Kinistino, Sask.; Margaret Flaws, age 16, Rapid City, Man.; Aletha Ohr, age 13, St. Hilda's College, Calgary, Alta.; Margaret McKay, age 12, Rounthwaite, Man.; James Burke, age 12, Walpole, Sask.; Myra Serviss, age 11, Warman, Sask.; Florence McGibney, age 14, Welwyn, Sask.; Pauline Kulak, age 14, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.; Marjory E. Thomas, age 11, Durban, Man.; Grace Stratton, age 12, Ormiston, Sask.; Esther Ferris, age 11, Conjuring Creek, Alta.; Ruby C. Earing, age 12, Fairacres, Alta.; Mervin Patton, age 12, Margaret, Man.; Lois M. Huggell, age 10, Mere, Alta.; Edith Windrem, age 9, Weyburn, Sask.; Olga Olsen, age 13, Fairacres, Alta.

THE ADVENTURE OF A FAIRY

A Prize Story

Tina was the tiniest of all the Fairies. She lived on the edge of the forest. One day she was out walking and she came to the edge of the forest. There she saw a tiny river where a tiny boat was lying.

Now Tina was a very curious little thing, and as usual, wanted to see everything. So she went into the little boat, and ran around, peeping into boxes, cans and barrels.

She didn't feel the boat as it slipped slowly from the shore and down the river. When she was finished looking around, she climbed a ladder to the edge of the boat and looked over. Oh! Oh! Oh! The boat was just passing the last little bit of Fairyland.

Poor Tina! She screamed and cried till her pretty little face was almost black. When she found she could make no one hear she lay down and sobbed herself to sleep.

She woke up with a start when her boat hit the shore of a tiny island. She climbed to the edge of the boat and peeped over. Oh! what a lovely island! It had trees on every side, and near the shore was a circle of trees, and in the center was a dear little cottage covered with vines creeping over the whole house.

Tina's curiosity got the best of her again and she ran up the steps and rang the bell. She waited and listened. At last she heard someone coming to the door. The door opened and a little tiny Brownie came out and took Tina in. Then they had tea, and Brownie cleared the table and washed the dishes. Then they sat down and talked for a while, and then the Brownie said, "I am living here all alone."

"And I am lost and all alone too," said Tina.

"Then that is just right," said the Brownie, "that is just what I wanted." Will you be my wife and then neither of us will be lonely?

"I will," answered Tina. And so it was that Tina and the Brownie whose name was Tommy were married, and lived a long and happy life in the cottage by the sea.

IONE GRAHAM, Age 12, Wellwood, Man.

THE BRAVE BLOSSOM

Once there was a little geranium that lived on a window-sill. Altho it was small it was quite beautiful. Everyone admired its slender stem, glossy green leaves and crown of cheerful, scarlet blossoms. Each morning it greeted its

friend, the Sun, bending as far out of the pot as it dared and smiling brightly.

But the day came when the Sun was hidden by grey clouds, and queer things were happening on the other side of the glass. The trees carelessly dropped their leaves, and the pink rose that lived outside the window was pale and drooped as tho tired.

"What is it? This great change?" asked the geranium in alarm.

"We are sleepy" the rose answered drowsily, and would say no more to the bewildered geranium.

It became very cold and all the trees and bushes seemed dead.

"But they are only sleeping," thought the geranium, remembering what the rose had told it. While it was musing on these things, the Snow Queen silently appeared. With gentle fingers she spread a soft, white blanket over them, and tucked them in.

Not a moment too soon either, for out of the north came King Winter. He was in a furious rage and sought to destroy everything in sight. When he discovered the gay little geranium it did not improve his temper. With an angry roar he rushed to the window, but found there was an invisible barrier that kept him out. He was baffled, but determined to kill the little flower.

Night after night he tried to reach thru the glass with his icy fingers, and at length he succeeded. When he saw the scarlet head drop and the green leaves shrivelled and brown, he shrieked with glee and went howling away.

Next morning Dorothea cried, "Look at my geranium, its quite dead." But mother said:

"No, the roots are still alive," and she cut away the withered leaves and stem and set it in a warm place. For weeks there was no sign of life. Then a wee bit of green peeped above the earth, and tiny leaves appeared. It grew rapidly and at length it burst into bloom. Now the little geranium was prettier than ever and smiled in the sunshine once more.

ELIZABETH BAXTER, Age 12, Enderby, B.C.

A FAIRY STORY

One day I saw little fairies on a pond. There was a king fairy, and a queen fairy and there were many other fairies too. These fairies were doing their exercises. When the wind blew the fairies bent down, but when the wind stopped they stood up straight. The queen had a wand in her hand.

When the sun came out all the pretty fairies went away, but when the sun went to bed at night the little fairies came out again that night. They went away again when the sun came out next day.

NELLIE PHILIP, Age 9, Tilston, Man.

BURIED IN A STOOK

Before threshing my father had put up a barn made of poles, and when the threshers came they threshed over it. But when we dug the straw away from the door we found it half fallen down. One day when cousin-Willie came to see me, we were playing with our dogs on the roof. We fell and it became dark as we had fallen thru the roof.

The straw had come along and we could feel nothing but loose straw. We caught a hold of each other with one hand and dug with the other. When we had dug in the dark for a long time we got to daylight.

When we had gotten out we could not see our dogs, but heard them whining, so we thought for a while, then we crept down the same way and brought our dogs out thru the hole we had dug. After thinking it over again we thought it was great fun running down at the top and coming out in the bottom with our dogs.

The next day we worked hard putting up poles and cleaning up loose straw and made it a nice room. We did not come in at the top any more because the straw would come after into the room.

We are still having fun in the straw-stack and will all winter if nothing will break it down.

RUBEN NELSON, Age 11, Pennant, Sask.

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Casseroles Up to Date

Casserole cooking is probably as old as the Stone Age. Tho I doubt if the ornate much be-decorated casseroles of the present day would acknowledge those of the earlier period as even distant cousins. When one considers the wholesomeness and flavor of foods cooked in casserole it is a wonder we have so long neglected this mode of cookery. At any rate at the present time it is being revived with a vengeance. One can buy casseroles of every shape, size, color and variety of material. There are casseroles of earthenware, vitrified china, glass and aluminum-ware. From the standpoint of cooking and durability the vitrified china ones are a good buy. They will not crack or craze. Glass ones are attractive looking and well suited to the cooking of most things, but they are not as satisfactory for meats as the others. It is difficult to cook slowly in aluminum casseroles; and as slow cooking is one of the chief features of casserole cooking they are not always satisfactory. After you purchase your casserole put it on in cold water and bring gradually to the boiling point, this lessens the risk of breakage. Always be careful to avoid very sudden changes of temperature.

Vegetables are especially delicious cooked in a casserole, and many of them such as onions, cabbage, brussels sprouts and cauliflower are more easily digested as well. Dried fruits are much better in flavor when they are cooked slowly in a casserole. Soak the fruit over night, drain, cover with fresh water and cook slowly until tender.

Almost any tough end of meat may be made tender and delicious in a casserole. The tough ends are rich in flavor, juices and nourishment and cooked this way they retain all three. Cut the meat in small pieces, brown quickly in any fat except butter, put in the casserole, add a little stock and any desired vegetables and seasoning, put the cover on tight and cook in a slow oven three or four hours. Serve directly from the casserole.

Potato Casserole

This dish calls for rather too many eggs to be of very great use at the present time, but file it in your home-made cook book until the hens relent.

- 1 pint mashed potatoes
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1/2 cup cream
- 1/4 cup egg

Add all the ingredients to the potato and beat thoroughly over the fire until the mixture is hot. Press it against the sides of a casserole, brush the potatoes carefully with white of egg and brown in a quick oven. Fill the center with a fricasse of chicken or rabbit or a bit of mutton or beef, stew and serve in the casserole.

Baked Stuffed Heart

Baked heart makes a nice change. Lamb and calves hearts are especially good and do not require as long cooking as beef heart. Savory or sage may be substituted for the parsley in the following recipe:

- 1 beef heart or 2 calves' hearts
- 2 cups of bread-crumbs
- 1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley
- 1 tablespoonful of butter

Salt and pepper to taste

Carefully remove all membranes and veins from the inside of the heart, and let it stand on its base in salted water for half an hour to draw out the blood. Then wipe it dry and stuff it. Melt the butter and add it to the breadcrumbs, with the parsley, salt, pepper and two tablespoonfuls of water. Stuff the heart tight and tie a breadcrust across the top to keep in the stuffing.

Put in the casserole with a little water and bacon dripping, cook slowly for three hours if a beef heart, one and a half hours for lamb or calves heart. If liked remove cover the last half hour to brown heart. Make a gravy of the dripping in the dish. Do not let the contents of the casserole boil, a gentle simmer gives the best results.

Chicken en Casserole.

- 1 small fowl or chicken
- 1 cup breadcrumbs
- 1/2 cup soaked ham
- 2 egg yolks
- 1 cup milk
- 1/2 cup uncooked rice
- 1 pint water
- Nutmeg
- Thyme
- Onion juice
- 2 carrots
- 2 onions
- Salt
- Flour

Prepare the fowl for stuffing. Detach legs and wings. Bone the legs by running a thin sharp knife around the bone and loosening the skin at the joint. Make a stuffing of the breadcrumbs, ham, egg yolks, onion juice, salt, thyme and nutmeg, moisten with the milk and stuff

the legs and the body of the fowl with this mixture. The egg yolks may be omitted and savory or sage used as seasoning. Roll the fowl, legs and wings in flour and brown in some dripping, the yellow fat from the chicken answers the purpose well. Place the chicken in casserole, add the carrots diced, the onions sliced, rice and water. Cover tightly, set in oven and cook slowly for two hours. Chicken will not take so long.

Mrs. I. Mc.

Pork Chops With Tomato

- 6 good-sized pork chops
- 1 1/2 cups sliced onions
- 1 cupful water
- 2 teaspoonfuls salt
- 1 teaspoonful pepper
- 1 pint canned tomatoes

Flour the chops and fry them till slightly browned; cover the onion and pour over the water, put in casserole and simmer for half an hour. Add the tomatoes and bake thirty minutes more in a moderate oven.

Mrs. T. S. L.

Scalloped Potatoes

A casserole is an excellent thing in which to scallop potatoes. And there is nothing that tastes quite as good with cold meat in winter as scalloped potatoes.

- 1 quart potatoes
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 pint milk
- 1 small onion
- 1 tablespoon butter
- A little flour

Peel and slice raw potatoes, add layer about with a little chopped onion or onion juice, sprinkle each layer with flour. Sprinkle with salt and dot with butter and bake for one hour or until potatoes are tender. Remove the cover toward the last to brown the potatoes.

Potatoes a la Riley

- 1 quart raw potatoes
- 1/2 pint thick cream
- 1 pound strong cheese
- 1 small onion
- A piece of salt pork
- 2 by 1/2 by 1 inches
- Salt and pepper

Cut pork fine and fry out fat. Dice potatoes about three-eighths of an inch square and mix with chopped onion, salt and pepper. Break up cheese in small pieces, put on top of potatoes, then pour over them the cream and pork fat. Chopped red pepper may be substituted for black pepper. Bake two hours in wood or coal oven, or one hour in a gas-oven. Keep covered until potatoes are done, then remove cover and brown.

Mrs. R. C. B.

Lima Beans en Casserole

A casserole is a sort of glorified bean pot after all, and many substitutes for meat may be concocted from the various kinds of beans and a little pork or bacon dripping.

- 2 cups lima beans
- 1 onion
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 pound salt pork
- 1 carrot
- A little pepper
- 1 tablespoon butter

Soak the beans overnight, drain, put in a casserole dish and sprinkle with the salt and pepper. Cut the pork into small pieces, dry out and strain. To this add the onion sliced and the carrot cut in cubes, stir until the vegetables are browned. Add to beans, dot with butter and cover to half the depth with water. Cook in a slow oven several hours until beans are soft. If possible cook beans in soft water. They soften much more readily than they do in hard water.

Baked Indian Pudding

Corn meal makes a very excellent and inexpensive pudding and usually appeals to the children.

- 1 quart milk
- 2 tablespoon butter
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon ginger
- 3 tablespoons Indian meal
- 1 cup molasses
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
- 2 eggs

Heat the milk in a double boiler, and add the corn meal gradually stirring constantly. Cook fifteen minutes. Add the butter, salt, cinnamon, ginger, molasses and the eggs well beaten. Turn into a buttered casserole, add another cup of milk and bake one hour or more.

Spanish Chicken

If one is afraid the chicken won't go "around" it may be helped out and in fact improved by the addition of macaroni.

- 1 chicken
- 1 pint tomato
- 2 tablespoon butter
- 2 tablespoon onion
- 1 ounces of macaroni
- Salt and pepper

Disjoint the chicken and put in a casserole dish. Boil the macaroni for fifteen or twenty minutes and put over the chicken. Put the butter in the sauce pan, add the onion, cook but do not brown, add the tomato and a dash of red pepper, pour over the macaroni. Cover and bake slowly one hour. Serve in the dish.

The Country Cook.

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Easter Music

Continued from Page 36

in unison on the words "God hath appointed a day in which He will judge the world." This is followed by the full choir, then a beautiful quartette to the words "Mercy and truth are met together, righteousness and peace have kissed each other." The quartette and full choir alternate in singing the above. The anthem concludes with a triumphal chorus, "Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory thru our Lord Jesus Christ, amen." The whole treat-

ment of the theme is masterly and it is considered to be one of the very best Easter anthems. Tours has also written another Easter anthem, "Behold, the Angel of the Lord."

Sir John Stainer, one of the most prolific church writers, has contributed a great many suitable anthems for Eastertide. "Awake, Thou That Sleepest" (chorus), preceded by "My Hope is in the Everlasting" (soprano solo), is taken from Stainer's Canata, "The Daughter of Jairus," and is published separately as an anthem. This is most effective and not too difficult. The accompaniment is of more than average difficulty, however.

A list of Easter anthems would not be complete without special mention of Sir George C. Martin's writings. This great composer was organist and choir-director for many years at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England. Many readers of this column have doubtless visited the great cathedral of the Empire's metropolis and have heard the grand organ played by Sir George, and the fine choir of men and boys which he directed. The great organist died last year, and it is certain that his church compositions will live long after the man himself will have been forgotten. Martin's noblest anthems are devoted to the Easter message. The two favorites are probably, "As It Began to Dawn on the First Day of the Week" and "Hail, Gladdening Light." They are "big" anthems in every way, requiring a large and efficient choir and a good organist.

Easter Solos

For the soprano voice, undoubtedly the most glorious Easter solo is, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," from Handel's "Messiah." Other fine solos which can be used at this time are as follows: "Hosanna," by Granier, published by G. Schirmer, New Handel's "Messiah"; "The Hallelujah beautiful solo with an unusually fine accompaniment. Both solo and accompaniment are fairly difficult. "Eastertide," by Samuel Liddle, published by Hooley & Co., New York, usually sung by tenor or soprano, an easy and effective number. "The Trumpet Shall Sound," from Handel's "Messiah," one of the great bass solos, and requiring a good voice and finished vocal technique. "The Lord is Risen," by Sullivan, one of the few good Easter solos suitable for the contralto voice. This is a splendid number. "The Resurrection," by H. Rowe Shelley, published by G. Schirmer. "Resurrection Day," by Bruno Hahn, published by G. Schirmer. "As It Began to Dawn," by Flaxington Harker, published by G. Schirmer. "Christ is Risen from the Dead," by Edward Johnston, published by G. Schirmer. "As It Began to Dawn," by Whitney Coombs, published by G. Schirmer, and "Resurrection Song," by W. Luton Wood, published by G. Schirmer.

Good Friday

So many choirs wish to present special music on Good Friday, either at a special service or at a sacred concert, that a list of cantatas written for that solemn day may be of interest. Stainer's "Crucifixion" is the best known of such cantatas. It is a beautiful composition, but has been sung so often that choir directors have been looking for something to take its place. I can recommend the following works as being well written, devotional and not too difficult for the average choir, viz: "The Darkest Hour," by Harold Moore; "Gethsemane," by Chas. Lee Williams; "Olivet to Calvary," by J. H. Maunders, and "Last Night at Bethany," by Chas. Lee Williams, all published by Novello & Co. A magnificent Good Friday cantata, but more difficult than the above, is "The Seven Last Words," by Dubois, the great French composer and organist.

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—The Phonograph With a Soul—

—The Instrument That Re-Creates All Forms of Music.

The New Edison is the only instrument which will reproduce an artist's performance so perfectly that the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original.

Some of the greatest artists of the musical world have already appeared in public, singing and playing in direct comparison with the New Edison. This is the supreme test of music's Re-Creation.

We will arrange a special Edison concert for you and your friends. Call or write us about it.

Send to us for a copy of the brochure, "Music's Re-Creation," and the booklet "What the Critics Say."

Thos. A. Edison Inc., Dept. 7502, Orange, N. J.

HOOKS MADE TO STAY ON LONGER



Our new patented staple and felt reinforcing device gives a larger, firmer hold than is possible by any other form of attachment—hence hooks do not pull off easily. This adds to life of pad. This form of attachment is

Found Only on Pads Made by Us
Ask your dealer for free Tapatco booklet. Shows pads in colors and contains valuable horse remedies. If he hasn't it, ask him to write us.
The American Pad & Textile Co., Chatham, Ont.
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LIMITED

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Imperial Russian Government 5 1/2 % Bonds

Are the Outstanding Safe Investment Opportunity
Created by the War

Ten Year Internal Loan

Issued, 1916. Due, 1926

IN DENOMINATIONS OF 100, 500, 1,000, 10,000, 25,000 ROUBLES,
FREE OF ALL PRESENT AND FUTURE RUSSIAN TAXES

- 1—1,000 Roubles of Russian money under normal conditions are worth in this country \$514.50.
- 2—1,000 Roubles, under the present abnormal conditions can be bought at a discount of 33 1-3%.
- 3—All the Russian ports with the exception of Archangel and Vladivostok are closed. Consequently, Russia's export business has been cut to pieces, while her importations of Munitions from this Continent have been enormous, thus temporarily making the balance of trade heavily against her. The position, therefore, is purely technical, and the Rouble should go back to its normal value after Russia resumes her large export business.
- 4—In buying these bonds one will have a return on the investment of 5 1/2% even at the present low price of the Rouble; a return which will increase as Russian exchange improves, till at normal the return would be 8.54%. In addition to this interest rate, the Rouble at normal will give the investor a return of over 50% on his capital.

Upon request we will send a bond of any denomination to Bank in your Town with draft attached, giving you privilege of examination before paying for same

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Municipal and Government Bonds

303, 304 ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS
WINNIPEG

Sole Agents here for Greenshields & Co., Montreal; A. B. Leach & Co., New York. We are in a position to deliver immediately the actual Russian Government Definitive Bonds.

WM. J. O'NEILL COMPANY,
Electric Bldg., Chambers, Winnipeg.
Please send me particulars of above

Name _____ Address _____

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 10, 1917.

What—Markets were fairly steady this week and fluctuations comparatively small. U.S. breaking of diplomatic relationship with Germany was used as a bear argument and with Germany's aggressive submarine warfare prices were expected to sag. On the break, however, good buying developed. Chicago reported considerable business worked for export. Millers were also reported to be buying heavily under cover. Saturday markets closed strong on the news that a number of wheat boats were expected to clear from Virginia Capes under convoy to Great Britain. Shorts were also covering in view of the holiday on Monday in the U.S. There was a good demand for cash wheat and spread on all grades with the exception of No. 4 and 5 narrowed up 1 to 1 cent. Feed wheat was stronger, closing at 91 cents.

Coarse Grains—While oats were higher there was not a great deal of buying and they did not show the same advance as wheat. Should wheat remain firm we look for higher prices. Cash oats were in low demand, and with the exception of 2 C.W. spreads improved 1 to 2 cents.

Flax—Future gained 2 cents during the week. There was not much activity and for the most part traders are favoring the long side preferring the buying side.

Barley—Barley gained strength and prices improved 5 cents. May futures closing at \$1.00; offerings are light.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
February 6	173	171	138
February 7	170	168	137
February 8	169	167	137
February 9	169	167	137
February 10	174	171	141
February 11	174	171	141
February 12	175	172	141
February 13	175	172	141
Week ago	173	172	140
Year ago	150	150	135

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Dunlop Market, Feb. 10)	No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	No. 2 hard wheat, 2 cars	No. 3 hard wheat, 2 cars	No. 4 hard wheat, 2 cars	No. 5 hard wheat, 2 cars	No. 6 hard wheat, 2 cars	No. 7 hard wheat, 2 cars	No. 8 hard wheat, 2 cars	No. 9 hard wheat, 2 cars	No. 10 hard wheat, 2 cars	No. 11 hard wheat, 2 cars	No. 12 hard wheat, 2 cars	No. 13 hard wheat, 2 cars	No. 14 hard wheat, 2 cars	No. 15 hard wheat, 2 cars
February 6	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03
February 7	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03
February 8	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03
February 9	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03
February 10	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03
February 11	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03
February 12	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03
February 13	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03
Week ago	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.02
Year ago	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.96

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto		Calgary		Chicago		St. Paul	
	Feb. 12	Year Ago	Feb. 8	Year Ago	Feb. 8	Year Ago	Feb. 8	Year Ago	Feb. 8	Year Ago
Cattle	8 0-10 0	8 0-8 0	8 0-10 0	8 0-8 0	8 0-10 0	8 0-8 0	8 0-10 0	8 0-8 0	8 0-10 0	8 0-8 0
Best butcher steers	9 00-9 50	7 25-7 50	8 75-9 25	8 50-9 00	9 00-9 50	8 75-9 00	9 00-9 50	8 75-9 00	9 00-9 50	8 75-9 00
Pair to good butcher steers	8 00-8 50	6 00-7 25	8 75-9 25	8 50-9 00	9 00-9 50	8 75-9 00	9 00-9 50	8 75-9 00	9 00-9 50	8 75-9 00
Good to choice fat cows	8 75-9 50	8 75-9 25	9 00-9 50	8 75-9 25	9 00-9 50	8 75-9 00	9 00-9 50	8 75-9 00	9 00-9 50	8 75-9 00
Medium to good cows	8 00-8 50	8 25-8 50	8 75-9 25	8 50-9 00	9 00-9 50	8 75-9 00	9 00-9 50	8 75-9 00	9 00-9 50	8 75-9 00
Common cows	4 00-5 00	4 50-5 00	5 00-5 50	4 75-5 00	5 00-5 50	4 75-5 00	5 00-5 50	4 75-5 00	5 00-5 50	4 75-5 00
Calves	3 75-4 25	4 25-4 50	4 50-5 00	4 25-4 50	4 50-5 00	4 25-4 50	4 50-5 00	4 25-4 50	4 50-5 00	4 25-4 50
Good to choice heifers	7 50-8 50	6 50-7 00	8 00-9 00	7 50-8 00	8 00-9 00	7 50-8 00	8 00-9 00	7 50-8 00	8 00-9 00	7 50-8 00
Best cows	6 00-7 00	5 00-5 25	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 00	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 00	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 00	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 00
Common to good heifers	4 75-5 50	4 25-4 75	5 25-6 00	5 00-5 25	5 25-6 00	5 00-5 25	5 25-6 00	5 00-5 25	5 25-6 00	5 00-5 25
Pair to good butcher steers	6 00-6 75	5 25-5 50	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 00	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 00	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 00	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 00
Pair to good butcher steers	6 00-6 75	5 25-5 50	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 00	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 00	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 00	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 00
Best milkers and springers	8 50	8 00-8 50	9 00-10 00	8 50-9 00	9 00-10 00	8 50-9 00	9 00-10 00	8 50-9 00	9 00-10 00	8 50-9 00
Pair milkers and springers	8 50-8 55	8 15-8 55	9 00-8 70	8 50-8 75	9 00-8 75	8 50-8 75	9 00-8 75	8 50-8 75	9 00-8 75	8 50-8 75
Hogs										
Choice hogs, fat and	\$13.50	\$9.50	\$13.75-13.90	\$13.00	\$13.10-12.90	\$13.10-12.90	\$13.10-12.90	\$13.10-12.90	\$13.10-12.90	\$13.10-12.90
Light hogs	10 00-10 50	6 75-7 25	11 50-12 00	11 50	12 00-12 20	12 00-12 20	12 00-12 20	12 00-12 20	12 00-12 20	12 00-12 20
Heavy hogs	8 00-8 50	4 50	9 00	8 00	9 00-12 20	9 00-12 20	9 00-12 20	9 00-12 20	9 00-12 20	9 00-12 20
Sheep and Lambs										
Choice lambs	11 75-12 25	8 50	13 50-14 50	14 00-14 50	13 40-14 00	14 00-14 50	14 00-14 50	14 00-14 50	14 00-14 50	14 00-14 50
Best killing sheep	8 50-9 25	6 00-6 50	9 50-10 50	9 00-9 50	10 00-11 00	9 50-10 00	10 00-11 00	9 50-10 00	10 00-11 00	9 50-10 00

Cash Prices Fort William and Fort Arthur from February 6 to February 12 Inclusive

Date	WHEAT				OATS				BARLEY				FLAX			
	1 st	2 ^d	3 ^d	4 th	1 st	2 ^d	3 ^d	4 th	1 st	2 ^d	3 ^d	4 th	1 st	2 ^d	3 ^d	4 th
Feb. 6	150	150	150	150	44	44	44	44	90	90	90	90	230	230	230	230
Feb. 7	150	150	150	150	44	44	44	44	90	90	90	90	230	230	230	230
Feb. 8	150	150	150	150	44	44	44	44	90	90	90	90	230	230	230	230
Feb. 9	150	150	150	150	44	44	44	44	90	90	90	90	230	230	230	230
Feb. 10	150	150	150	150	44	44	44	44	90	90	90	90	230	230	230	230
Feb. 11	150	150	150	150	44	44	44	44	90	90	90	90	230	230	230	230
Feb. 12	150	150	150	150	44	44	44	44	90	90	90	90	230	230	230	230
Week	150	150	150	150	44	44	44	44	90	90	90	90	230	230	230	230
Year	150	150	150	150	44	44	44	44	90	90	90	90	230	230	230	230
Apr	150	150	150	150	44	44	44	44	90	90	90	90	230	230	230	230

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, February 9, 1917	Last Year
1 hard	13,007.20
2 Nor.	1,508,439.10
3 Nor.	3,280,456.20
4 Nor.	3,103,713.50
5 Nor.	10,114,781.50
6 Nor.	1,508,439.10
7 Nor.	3,280,456.20
8 Nor.	3,103,713.50
9 Nor.	10,114,781.50
10 Nor.	1,508,439.10
11 Nor.	3,280,456.20
12 Nor.	3,103,713.50
13 Nor.	10,114,781.50
14 Nor.	1,508,439.10
15 Nor.	3,280,456.20
16 Nor.	3,103,713.50
17 Nor.	10,114,781.50
18 Nor.	1,508,439.10
19 Nor.	3,280,456.20
20 Nor.	3,103,713.50

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending February 9, 1917	Wheat	Barley
At Home	22,901,705	11,790,835
At Foreign	2,845,445	2,584,430
Total	25,747,150	14,375,265
At Home	14,822,460	1,403,596
Total	14,822,460	1,403,596

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, February 7, was as follows:

City	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flax
Winnipeg	111,877.20	68,919.50	1,902,928.50	2,105,641.00
Fort William	32,200.20	2,914.24	321,398.07	1,534,817.00
Fort Arthur	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort St. James	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Chipewyan	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort McMurray	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Saskatchewan	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Sault Ste. Marie	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Assiniboia	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Yorkton	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Regina	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Moose Jaw	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Swift Current	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Humboldt	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Melfort	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Soreau	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Sisseton	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Togo	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Union	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Valentin	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Wadena	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Weyburn	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Yorkton	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Regina	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Moose Jaw	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Swift Current	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Humboldt	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Melfort	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Soreau	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Sisseton	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Togo	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Union	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.07	76,313.07
Fort Valentin	2,813.02	1,534.81	18,317.	



A Hammer and Saw are the only tools you need—and once laid they will outlast your house itself.

Hardwood Floors cost little to instal—there are no repairs. They improve with age—and improve the appearance of your household surroundings.

Hardwood Floors eliminate the weekly sweeping and scrubbing—and save Mother many hours every week in the year for recreation and other household work.

Now is the time to lay them. Send us the dimensions of the rooms you wish to floor, and let us prove to you that hardwood floors cost less than carpet in any farm house in Canada.

Free Catalogue and Descriptive Booklet on request.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

Holstein Bull Calves One born Nov. 15, smooth and straight, dam a fine large cow, with perfect udder. Price \$40. One born September 5, dam highest scoring heifer in milk test, Brandon, 1915, \$70. **JAMES GLENNIE, Macdonald, Man.**

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The waste of war can only be offset by the conservation of national resources and the universal practice of thrift and saving by the individual.

"Economy is the parent of integrity, of liberty, and of ease, and the beautiful sister of temperance, of cheerfulness and health."

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Full compound interest paid at highest bank rate on savings deposits of \$1.00 and upwards.

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SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

150 High-class Young Bulls and Females

Among them "Roan Royal" of straight "Matchless" breeding. He is a winner of 1st Prize at Toronto and other leading shows; weighs 2,400 lbs. in the herd are 20 young animals sired by this great bull and several of the heifers are bred to our stock bull, "Luke of Saskatoon," son of the celebrated "Gainsford Marquis." "Right Sort Again" is a yearling bull of splendid show quality. His sire "Newton Sort" went to the States recently at a price near four figures. His sire, "Right Sort" (Imp.) is classed as one of the first half dozen sires in America. A nice two-year-old heifer of "Jill" breeding is in calf to "Right Sort" (Imp.). "Gainsford's Heir" is a smooth, low-down calf. He is sired by "Luke of Saskatoon" and out of a big high priced cow by imported sire and dam.

Among the offering is a carload of bulls rising two years; 50 splendid bulls and heifers near one year old, and a lot of two-year-old heifers and young cows. A white yearling bull sired by Mitchell Bros' "Raphael" (Imp.) is hard to beat. Fifty of these animals were bred by men of high standing among the breeders of Ontario, a number of them are of show calibre from fashionable families and close to imported sires. Some of heavy milking strains included.

Come and look them over, or write for description and prices.

J. Bousfield & Sons

Orchard Farm Proprietors Macgregor, Man.

Make Hundreds of Dollars Extra Each Year through Increased Fertility with a **GALLOWAY Light-Draft Two-Horse SPREADER**

30 DAYS ACTUAL FIELD TRIAL—then you can return it to us if not perfectly satisfactory. Read all about it in our Big Catalog, which every farmer should have—if we haven't mailed you our catalog yet, send a post card for one today.

Everyone of these Special Features are Reason Why You Should Buy a Galloway Spreader

Large Capacity—Light Draft—Double Chain Drive—Endless Apron Conveyor—Forre Feed, Roller Bearing—Large Drive Sprockets—Solid Steel Beater and Steel Rake—Will handle any kind of manure or commercial fertilizer. Big book tells more, send for it today.

Galloway's Standard Wagon

Made of the best material obtainable. All lumber thoroughly dried and seasoned. Iron work is made of a special texture that gives greatest strength, flexibility and durability. Built by experienced wagon makers. No checked hubs, loose spokes, loose tires and hub bands, etc. We guarantee Galloway Standard Farm Wagons to give absolute satisfaction or your money back, with freight charges added. Big catalog tells all about it.

If you want the best quality farm machinery at the very lowest direct-from-factory-to-you prices send for our catalog quick.

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For Greater Efficiency In Stock Farming

---for maximum production at minimum cost---use

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC

and other International Preparations

MORE EGGS GUARANTEED IF YOU USE
International Poultry Food Tonic
The Wonderful Egg Producer



International Poultry Food Tonic is a Highly Medicated Food which gives the most astonishing results ever known. Its use will greatly increase the egg production of any flock by invigorating the egg producing organs and hens will lay for a longer period. We positively guarantee by regular feeding during

either winter or summer season a decided increase in the number of eggs received. One extra egg per month pays its entire cost and its use often more than doubles the quantity of eggs produced. International Poultry Food Tonic cures and prevents Diseases and Sickness, promotes good health, invigorates the digestive organs, supplies material for bone, muscle and feathers, and is very beneficial during moulting season. Will prepare young chickens for the market in less time than any other preparation. Costs only 8 cents a month for 12 birds.

In Packages 25c, 50c, \$1.00
25-lb. Pails \$3.75

What Successful Stockmen Say

I have been using your International Stock Food Tonic now for three years on all my stock—especially horses and cattle. I find it pays me well to use it as it keeps them healthy and thriving, improves the appetite and increases the quantity of milk.

I never have a sick horse, not even colic, and I attribute this to the regular use of International Stock Food Tonic. I find that its use gives the hair of the animals a better appearance. It certainly keeps stock in fine shape, and I would not want to be without it. (Signed) John S. Haldon, President of the Markham Producers' Association, Markham, Ont.

I have used International Stock Food Tonic for five years now and it is a fine preparation for all animals, especially for overworked horses—to build them up again, besides which, it is so reasonable to purchase. (Signed) E. Cotterell, Aneroid, Sask.

In regard to your International Stock Food Tonic would like to say that I have used it for a number of years and it certainly does all that you claim for it, especially for small pigs. I always feel safe in recommending it to anyone. Am feeding it now with good results, for with pork at the present prices we like to hurry the pigs along and your tonic certainly does it. (Signed) John D. Newcombe, R.F.D. No. 1, Mull, Ont.

International Worm Powder

Quickly Expels Worms

International Worm Powder is a superior concentrated Vermifuge for Horses, Colts and other Animals. It expels the worms and removes the primary cause. Tones up the stomach, liver and bowels, invigorates and strengthens the entire system so that any disposition for worms in the animal is avoided. International Worm Powder is a vegetable preparation and contains no poisonous or injurious ingredients.



There have been found seven different kinds of worms in the intestines of a horse. Colts are particularly subject to various forms of parasites and worms and when in this condition should have immediate attention. International Worm Powder is very effective and absolutely safe for young animals.

Price per package... 50c.

The digestive organs of live stock require much care in feeding, especially when barned up during the Winter months, and fed on strong nitrogenous substances such as ensilage grain and fodder that may be, when constantly fed, too strong for their system.

It is right here where International Stock Food Tonic will be found very valuable to use because it contains ingredients prepared especially for assisting animals to digest all kinds of food in order that it may be utilized, assimilated and become part of the animal's blood, bone, and flesh. Thus assisting stock to become thrifty, vigorous, of good appearance, robust constitution, and a glossy coat. When animals are allowed their freedom to roam over pasture fields, they instinctively search for vegetable and mineral ingredients to satisfy their appetite and digestion, thus indicating that nature's laws and remedies are essential in order that live stock may be most productive.

International Stock Food Tonic is a unique combination of herbs, roots, barks and seeds—many of which animals obtain when in good pasture—a common-sense, every-day tonic, blood purifier, system strengthener, and a great aid to better digestion and assimilation, it has successfully stood the practical test of use by farmers and stockmen by thousands for over a quarter of a century. This is absolute, indisputable proof to any fair-minded man that it must possess very superior merits. During the same period hundreds of preparations claiming to do the same thing have been put on the market—have had a trial—and have disappeared—but the sale of International Stock Food Tonic has constantly increased, until it is sold and used the world over.

If you have a horse that is not thriving well, some unthrifty pigs, or a cow off her milk, just use International Stock Food Tonic as directed and the splendid results obtained will be gratifying to you. And remember the cost to use this famous Stock Tonic is remarkably small.

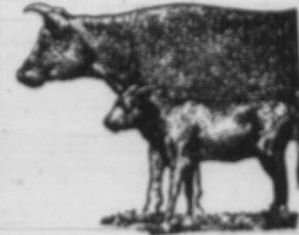
"Three feeds for one cent." It is for sale by all dealers everywhere in 50c and \$1.00 packages; \$1.50 lithographic tins, and 25-lb. pails at \$3.75.

Refuse substitutes and imitations if you want best results. If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to us.

International Grofast Calf Meal

International Grofast Calf Meal is a scientific high grade substitute for milk in the quick growing of calves. "Grofast Calf Meal" is easily mixed, calves like it and they grow and develop as rapidly as on new milk. Sell your milk and raise your calves at a very low feeding cost, which will make you much more money.

Grofast Calf Meal will raise three or four calves at the cost of raising one on new milk. Grofast Calf Meal is manufactured exclusively as a perfectly balanced scientific substitute for milk from high-class, carefully selected ingredients. We back it by our long and successful business reputation which we could not afford to do if it was not of superior merit.



We have a special booklet entitled, "How you can raise and grow calves at a low cost without milk," which we will gladly mail any one interested.

Grofast Calf Meal is put up in 25, 50 and 100 pound bags. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

Practical Endorsements That Carry Weight

I have used your valuable International Stock Food Tonic for over fifteen years. My stable is never without it; simply because I would not do without it as long as I can buy it. I always buy it by the pail—generally fifteen dollars worth. Being a constant user of it, I can recommend it to anyone. (Signed) S. S. Rombough, Glen Miller, Ont.

We have been making a special test of the value of International Stock Food Tonic on our hogs. We are convinced that its use is very profitable and have never had such good results with our hogs before. Its use gives them a keen appetite and keeps their digestion in good order and certainly produces quick growth. We can truly give a high recommendation to any farmer in our section, or elsewhere and you can count on us for a regular customer.—Crimshaw Bros., Grafton, Ont.

We have been using your International Grofast Calf Meal on two calves and we are going to have a picture of them taken and will send you a copy as we consider these two of the best calves we have ever raised and they have not had one drop of milk—simply International Grofast Calf Meal.

We have been handling International Grofast Calf Meal for a long time and sell large quantities of it here and you can bet that advertising live this will help the sale. We have three colts also and will send you a picture of these at the same time. We have been making a test of the value of International Stock Food Tonic on them and we have never had three better colts. They are healthy and thrifty and in the best possible condition. This, as well as many other experiments on the value of International Stock Food Tonic has proven to us that it is a splendid saving preparation to use.—F. W. Murchy, General Merchant and Miller, Mount Forest, Ont.

International Louse Killer

Louse Killer Lays Few Eggs
International Louse Killer is a very fine pure white powder that stays in the feathers when soiled and is sure death to lice.

The annual decrease in the number of eggs laid by hens in Canada, which can be blamed solely upon lice, is enormous. Every poultry raiser who neglects to take precautions against these pests contributes to this annual loss. It is inhuman to allow poultry to undergo this incessant torture which can be prevented with but little trouble and expense. Use International Louse Killer and rid your poultry of these pests.

For sale in 25c and 50c packages.



International Stock Food Company, Limited

TORONTO

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

CANADA

International Colic Remedy,
International Heave Remedy,
International Distemper Remedy,
International Cattle Specific,

International Antiseptic Healing Powder,
International Worm Powder,
International Compound Absorbent,
International Roup Remedy for Poultry,
International Gape Remedy for Poultry.

International Gall Cure,
Dan Patch White Liniment,
Silver Pine Healing Oil,
Dan Patch Hoof Ointment,