

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Christmas Number

Winnipeg Man

December 6th, 1916

\$ 1.50 per Year



D GRANDPA'S JOB

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Guaranteed
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Limited

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\$42⁵⁰
AND UP

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48⁵⁰

50
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Enjoy 1917

▪ *Touring Canada's* ▪
 ▪ *highways & boulevards* ▪
 WITH
CANADA'S STANDARD CAR

Enhanced pleasure and satisfaction are attained by owners of a motor equipage embodying efficiency, comfort, beauty and economy.

McLaughlin engineers have perfected a mechanism of maximum efficiency, around the valve-in-head motor.

McLaughlin body types for 1917 are exquisite models of our master coach builders' art.

When miles are measured by the gallon, McLaughlin gasoline economy is proved beyond argument. This fuel saving, with the McLaughlin power, speed and flexibility, has established the McLaughlin valve-in-head motor car as

CANADA'S STANDARD CAR.

1917 sees McLaughlin motor cars even further in the lead than before. Our new series includes models of Four and Six cylinder cars from \$880.00 up to \$1520.00 in roadster and touring car bodies and a Sedan at \$2350.00.

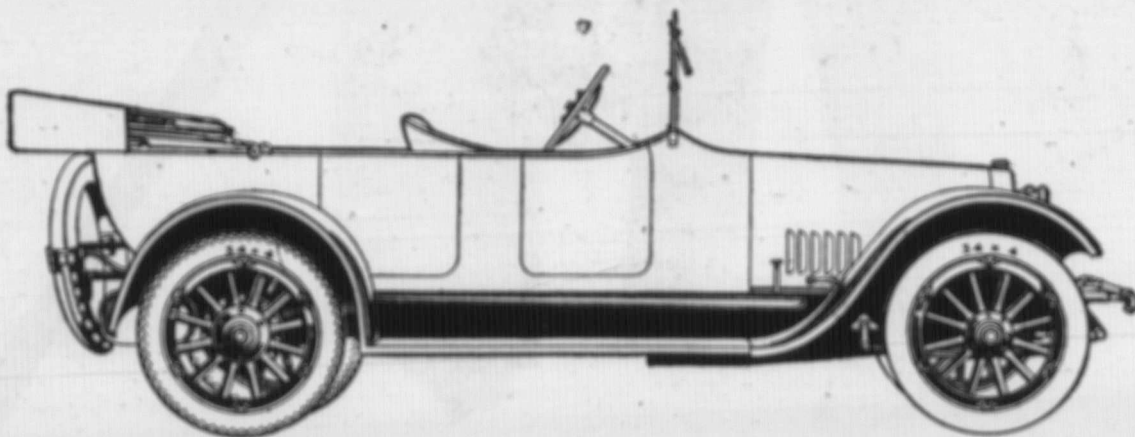
Model D-4-35—the new McLaughlin Four—the challenge in 1917 motor car values—5-passenger touring car.

D-6-63—a new McLaughlin Six with 41 H. P. valve-in-head motor, taking the place of last season's D-60.

D-6-45—Canada's Standard 5-passenger Touring Car.

D-45 Special, a replica of D-45, with added refinements and improvements.

A New McLaughlin 7-Passenger Car will be announced in January, 1917. Send for description and prices on the model best suited to your needs.



This Model D-6-45 "Special" holds an enviable reputation among Canadians. 115 1/4 in. wheelbase. 45 H. P. Valve-in-Head Motor; superb body appointments and refinements

The McLaughlin Motor Car Co. Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.

SANTA CLAUS, WITH THE WHOLE EATON Store behind him



cannot help but make this Christmas a Merry and Joyous one for you and yours

He has wonderful stores of goods from which to select—everything new and Christmassy that our buyers could find—something for every one in the family or among the family's friends. In fact, his choice can be made from goods that have come all the way from Europe and Japan, from the Southern States or Eastern Canada, from wherever, indeed, **EATON** men could find Christmas gifts of gladness and cheer for homes throughout the West.

But, generous as they anticipated the demand would be, and freely as they bought for it, already the business that is flowing our way indicates that, as Christmas draws nearer, it will be difficult for us to fill orders for certain lines so—

Do Your Christmas Buying Now

You will have a choice from stocks practically unbroken, will receive, in plenty of time for re-shipment, the goods you intend for friends at a distance, or will have time enough to exchange or duplicate such articles as you wish.

The easy way to do your Christmas buying, then, is to use our big Fall and Winter Catalogue—you will find in it the finest values that could be chosen from the vast assortment offered us. If you haven't a copy, write, giving us your name and address, and we will see that a book goes forward without delay. You will find it a really pleasant and helpful guide through the enjoyable, though oftentimes puzzling, task of Christmas gift buying.

EATON
Leather
Goods are
Welcome Christmas Gifts.

EATON TOYS FOR THE CHILDREN are sure to bring cries of delight on Christmas morning. A full selection is shown in our big General Catalogue. Write for it.



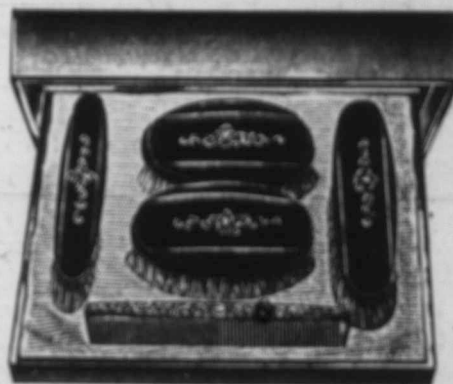
32591. Men's Real Leather Wallet. Seal grain, automatic centre, fine quality. Price 1.00

32584. Leather Writing Case. 6 in. x 7 in. Contains stamp book with calendar, address memo book, pencil and pad of writing paper, also envelope pocket, etc. Price 2.00

ORDER EARLY

An easy way to solve the gift problem for Mother, Sister, or Sweetheart, is to give one of our genuine ebony toilet or manicure sets.

SEND YOUR ORDER NOW



MAN'S FINE PRESENTATION SET

Highest quality ebony-finished goods. Gift box with large lid. Military brushes have good length bristles, with solid backs, in fancy design cloth, and hair brushes are made to match. All are mounted with handsome mounts in unique design. **6585, Net 3.50**

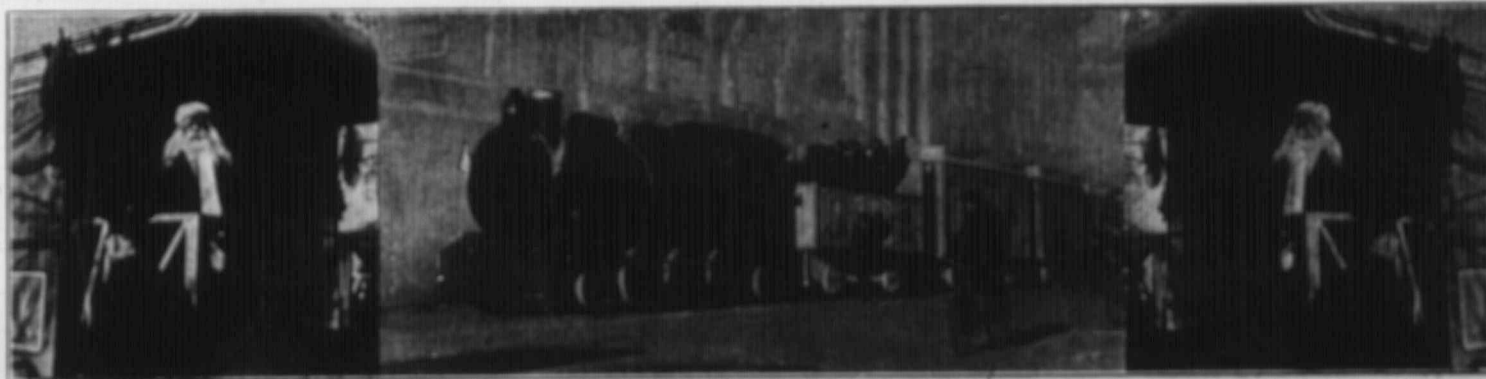
SANTA CLAUS CAME TO WINNIPEG ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18th

Old Father Christmas always makes the **EATON** store his headquarters when in Winnipeg, arriving with fitting ceremonies, but never was he received with such pomp, never did his arrival excite greater curiosity and comment among the boys and girls, little ones and grown-ups, than this year, when he rode in state through the streets of Winnipeg in the big, especially made **EATON** train. Illustrated below.

The train—the picture below is from a photograph of it on Main Street, just south of Forlidge Avenue—was preceded in its run through the prin-

cipal streets by ten big automobiles, gaily decorated, and full of gladsome kiddies who had gone to officially welcome their Christmas favorite.

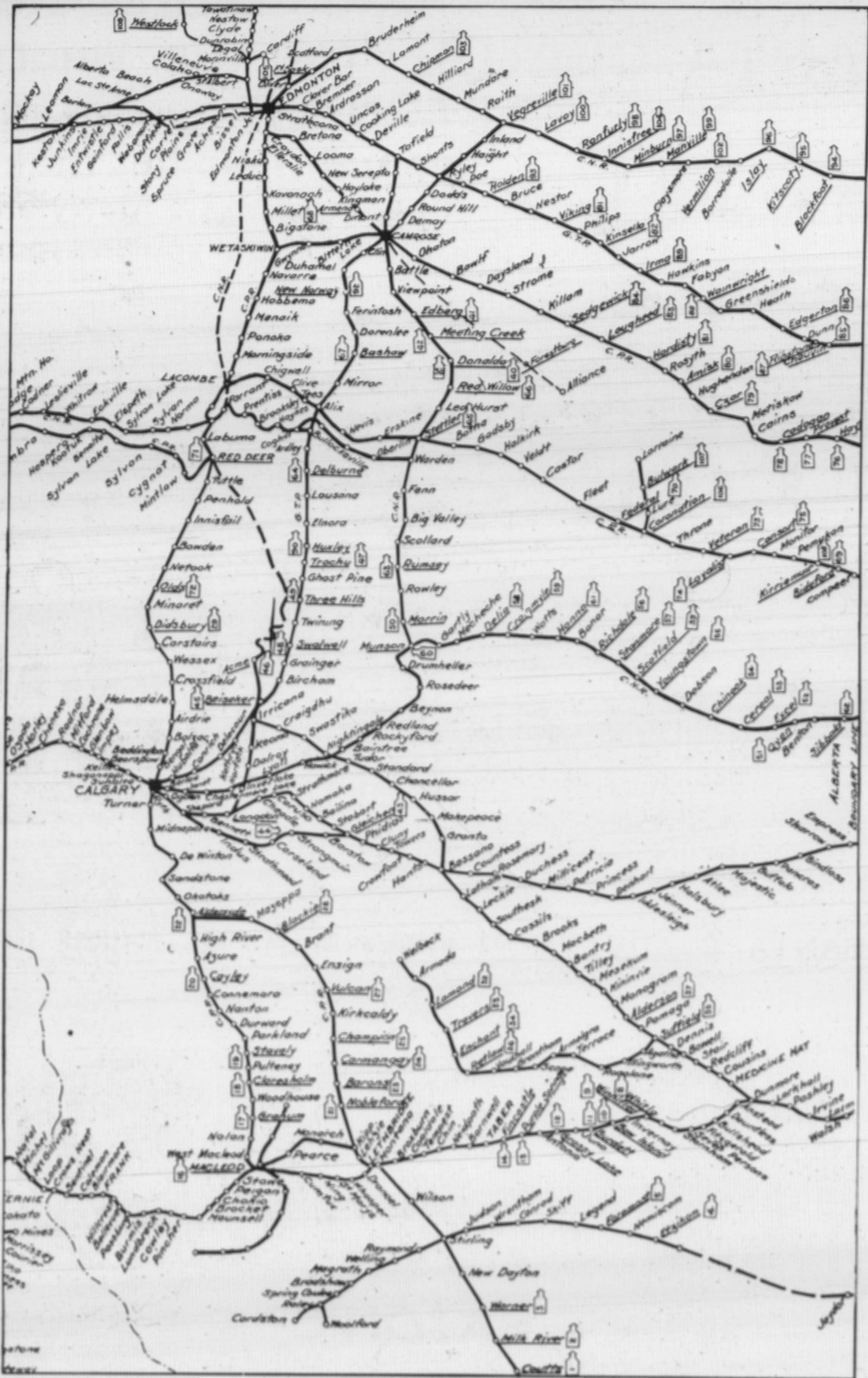
Santa Claus himself rode on the platform of the observation car at the end of the train, waving his hand and shouting to the cries of "Welcome" that rose from the throats of the thousands of boys and girls who lined the streets or followed the train and autos. The bugle band of the 200th battalion sat in the tender of the engine while the brass band of the same battalion played in the car immediately ahead of Santa Claus.



Do your Christmas buying now. Avoid any danger of disappointment. Send your order now.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

Early Christmas buying will give you better selection and better service. Order now.



ELEVATOR SYSTEM OF THE ALBERTA FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED

The miniature elevators show the locations

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. LIMITED

A RECORD OF PROGRESS

ORGANIZATION

The Company was incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature of Alberta on March 23, 1913.

The record made by the Company since incorporation, as reported to each Annual Meeting, is as follows:—

Date of Meeting	No. of Locals	No. of Share-holders	No. of Subscribed Shares	Value of Subscribed Shares	Amount of Paid Up Capital Stock
Aug. 19, '13	46	4,665	7,272	\$436,220.00	\$ 87,264.00
Oct. 14 & 15, '14	76	8,483	9,428	555,680.00	117,108.00
Nov. 17 & 18, '15	87	9,353	12,127	727,620.00	163,869.24
Nov. 15 to 17, '16	103	11,236	14,472	868,320.00	301,737.60

ELEVATOR DEPARTMENT

Season 1913-14—46 elevators; 3,774,396 bushels grain handled.
Season 1914-15—76 elevators; 5,039,100 bushels grain handled.

Season 1915-16—87 elevators; 19,320,556 bushels grain handled.
Three Months, Season 1916-17—103 elevators; over 6,000,000 bushels grain handled.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT

Season 1914-15—1,211,000 bushels grain handled.
Season 1915-16—10,384,156 bushels grain handled.
Three Months, Season 1916-17—Over 2,000,000 bushels grain handled.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

Organized April 1, 1914

	No. of Cows	Hogs	Quantity of Livestock		Value
			Cattle	Sheep	
Season 1913-14	141	11,000			
Season 1914-15	763	56,603	1,129	805	\$605,809.74
Season 1915-16	513	36,624	3,545	659	878,042.78
Three Months, Season 1916-17	258	6,712	3,493	1,502	305,846.58



CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Organized in February, 1914, to handle various commodities for the farmers of Alberta.

FLOUR AND FEED

Season 1913-14	handled 59 cars
Season 1914-15	handled 222 cars
Season 1915-16	handled 160 cars
Three Months, Season 1916-17	handled 74 cars

COAL

Season 1913-14	no coal sheds
Season 1914-15	3 coal sheds 33 cars
Season 1915-16	24 coal sheds 150 cars
Season 1916-17	24 coal sheds 372 cars

POSTS

Three Months, Season 1916-17	65 coal sheds 796 cars
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BINDER TWINE

Season 1914-15	75 cars
Season 1915-16	204 cars

LUMBER

Season 1914-15	19 cars
Season 1915-16	42 cars

WIRE

Three Months, Season 1916-17	40 cars
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FRUIT

Season 1914-15	13 cars
Season 1915-16	23 cars

Season 1913-14	5 cars
Season 1914-15	39 cars
Season 1915-16	20 cars
Three Months, Season 1916-17	40 cars

Our Co-operative Supplies Department has also handled large quantities of hay, salt, firewood and other commodities, in carload lots, for our customers.

The total number of cars handled by this department since it was established is:—

Season 1913-14	96 cars
Season 1914-15	705 cars
Season 1915-16	998 cars
Three Months, Season 1916-17	1003 cars

Farmers of Alberta PATRONIZE YOUR OWN COMPANY

ORGANIZATION

You are interested in our progress. Write for our last annual report. We will gladly mail it to you.

Are you going to have a Local organized in your district this year? Write us at once for full information so that your Local will be organized before March 1st next.

GRAIN

Our Grain Department is in charge of experienced grain men and can give you unequalled service.

Consign your next car to us and take advantage of the facilities we have established for your benefit.

We carefully check the grading on all cars consigned to us, and are at your disposal for collecting your claims.

LIVESTOCK

We have the largest office on the Calgary Livestock Yards, and also have an office at the new Edmonton Livestock Yards.

Write us for full information and let us handle your next shipment for you.

If you are buying feeders this winter, commission us to purchase them for you. We can give you good service.

Would you like a copy of our booklet, "The Way to Market, or Guide to Livestock Shipping"? A post card will bring you one.

Have you tried the plan of marketing your stock and shipping with your neighbor, thereby securing the car lot rate?

We can give you full information how to do this and will make settlement with each shipper, sending him a complete statement showing what his stock brought and the expense incurred.

The shippers who have already adopted this plan are making money.

Write our Livestock Department and secure full particulars on this method of selling livestock.

CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLIES

Our Co-operative Department is live and up-to-date in its work.

Our volume of business is so big that we can buy to the best advantage.

You get the benefits of such an organization.

Lumber and Building Material—Our mill connections are the best. Write us for prices, etc. You will not be disappointed.

Coal—We are the largest retail dealer in the province. Try us when you want results. We sell the best steam coal as well as domestic.

Hay—We handle large quantities. If you have any to offer let us know. If you require any, ask for prices.

Binder Twine—Our competition has reduced the price. When you require any, get in touch with us.

Flour and Feed—Our volume in this line is steadily increasing. We handle all the standard brands.

Fence, Barb Wire and Wire Fencing—Are you figuring on fencing your farm? Get our prices. They will interest you.

Machinery—Our line is most complete. Prices are attractive. Shipments can be made promptly.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited was organized and is owned, operated and controlled by farmers.

Write us for full information. Address all correspondence to Head Office:—

THE ALBERTA FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED

314-340 Lougheed Building, CALGARY

TO THE EAST

in your
house slippers



Eastern Excursions

DAILY DEC. 1-31.

ADDITIONAL DATES FOR ATLANTIC OCEAN TRAVEL.



DOUBLE-DAILY
TRANS-CONTINENTAL SERVICE.

Imperial Limited and Trans-Canada

OBSERVATION - COMPARTMENT - DRAWING ROOM CARS
STANDARD AND TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
QUALITY DINING-CAR SERVICE



Full Particulars from any Agent of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

STANDARD ROAD OF THE WEST

AN ACRE OF GOLD

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

Who will develop his Gold Mine and win the Reward?

WHEAT IS GOLD

Wheat is as good as Gold. The more wheat—the more gold. The man or woman who grows the best wheat will get the largest share of gold. The majority of farmers do not get as much gold out of their wheat as they should because they have not sowed the best quality of seed. The Grain Growers' Guide has purchased enough **pure registered seed** to sow 1,000 acres and is giving this seed away absolutely free to 1,000 farmers. This seed has been grown in the Prairie Provinces under the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and has been registered by that Association. This seed is guaranteed to be absolutely pure in variety, free from noxious weed seeds of all kinds, clean, free from small and broken kernels, plump and testing at least 95 per cent. germination. There is no better seed produced in the world. The man who sows an acre with this seed and follows the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will start a gold mine right on his own farm. Registered seed is going to be the big demand in this country in the next two or three years and it will bring at least double the price of

the ordinary seed that is shipped over the platform or sold thru the elevator. The man who starts growing **pure registered seed** in 1917 will protect himself against the time when wheat goes back to the old prices after the war. When his neighbor is putting his wheat thru the elevator at \$1.00 the man with **pure registered seed** will be getting \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel for all he can produce. The same applies to oats and barley. Never in the history of Western Canada have farmers appreciated the value of good seed as they do today. There is a great money-making opportunity for the first 1,000 or 1,500 farmers who will get into **pure registered seed** and supply it to their fellow farmers. The man who starts now with only one acre of The Guide's seed can easily have 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of **pure registered seed** to sell in two years. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association costs nothing to join and any farmer who follows its rules and regulations will start his own gold mine and it will be one that will never play out. Members of the C.S.G.A. have produced as high as 80 bushels of wheat to the acre and that is one of the best paying propositions in Canada.

The Gold Dust

In the year 1913 Paul Gerlach, Allan, Sask., won the sweepstakes world's prize for the best wheat at the International Dry Farming Congress held at Lethbridge. His world's prize winning wheat was grown from 15 pounds of Marquis which he secured from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. He grew this under the C.S.G.A. rules and produced a magnificent sample. The Guide has purchased Mr. Gerlach's registered Marquis wheat and is giving it away free.

Seager Wheeler is a member of the C.S.G.A. and has been selecting wheat for twenty years and steadily improving the quality. He has won the world's prize four times. In the year 1913 he was hailed out and only one plant on his wheat was left standing. This was the start of his famous Kitchener wheat with which he won the world's sweepstakes prizes at the International Dry Farming Congress, El Paso, Texas, September, 1916. Mr. Wheeler was hailed out again this year at The Guide would otherwise have had his wheat also to distribute.



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

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

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

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

\$500 IN GOLD

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

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

	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	3	2
9th "	8	2	2
10th "	7	2	2
11th "	6	—	—
12th "	5	—	—
13th "	5	—	—
14th "	5	—	—
15th "	5	—	—
16th "	5	—	—
17th "	5	—	—
18th "	4	—	—
19th "	3	—	—
20th "	3	—	—
Total	\$315	\$106	\$80

Mining Rules

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

THE GOLD RUSH IS ON

Whenever gold is reported in any corner of the world there is always a rush of gold seekers. Nearly all of them are disappointed—sometimes a few find gold—some die on the way—some starve to death—others return sadder, poorer and wiser, and often broken in health. In the rush for The Guide's Gold Mine there will be no disappointments, but every man will be a winner. Already one-fourth of our gold producing **Pure Registered Seed** has been taken. This seed is the scarcest article in this country and gold seekers should get after it now. If you are a gold seeker and want to join hands with The Guide in this gold rush, fill out the coupon on this page with the number of sacks you want, sign your name and mail it at once.



THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. December 6, 1916.

Gentlemen—Please reserve for me the number of sacks of the different varieties of your pure seed as indicated below and send at once complete details of competition and seed fair and supplies necessary for taking subscriptions.

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

In order to entitle me to this grain free and also to enter into the \$500 Prize Competition, I will send you the necessary subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each as or before January 22, 1917.

Name

P.O.

Province

Write Name and Address Plainly

NOTE—Victory Oats and Thorpe Barley can no longer be supplied.



Province of ...

Alberta



Alberta is the bright spot on the crop map of Canada this year---and, in fact, one of the few bright spots on the Continent

With little more than half a crop elsewhere in Canada and the United States, Alberta has safely harvested a crop of more than normal size. From such returns as have been received we estimate the average yield at 28 bushels for wheat, 45 bushels for oats, and barley at 30 bushels per acre.

Considering present prices for grain and livestock, Alberta seems in a fair way to surpass last year's total agricultural production in point of value, and provide a greater net return per capita for the farmer than any other state or province to date.

Travellers through Alberta's wheat belt have had revealed to them scenes of agricultural productivity unapproached in any other part of the world.

Alberta farms selected with even moderate discretion have raised men to independence and

affluence with records of wonderful development unsurpassed amongst the phenomenal industrial success of which Canada well may boast.

Many almost incredible yields have been reported by reliable authorities, wheat exceeding 70 bushels and oats 145 bushels per acre.

Alberta has the proud honor of producing the wheat king of the world. Mr. Charles S. Noble, of Nobleford, Alberta, has broken the world's record for 1,000 acres, threshing 54.23 bushels per acre of No. 1 wheat.

Numerous records show that the cost of farms have been more than repaid by this year's wheat crop. In one instance land purchased for \$3,200 produced wheat which was sold for a little over \$10,000.

Alberta still has thousands of free homesteads, many of which are within close proximity to railway facilities awaiting settlers.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

CHARLES S. HOTCHKISS,
Chief Publicity Commissioner
EDMONTON, ALTA.

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Minister of Agriculture
EDMONTON, ALTA.

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MARKETING SERVICES FOR SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS

Convention

Do not miss the Big Convention for Live-stock Men at the Agricultural College, Saskatoon, January 9 to 12, 1917.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING IN SASKATCHEWAN

The Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture has built up a splendid market for dairy products for Saskatchewan farmers. In 1916 more than nine thousand farmers supplied cream to the 17 co-operative creameries operated by the Dairy Branch, which manufactured over 2,500,000 pounds of butter. The Dairy Branch also grades and markets export butter manufactured by privately operated creameries in Saskatchewan.

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID

These creameries provide a cash market for all the cream the farmers of Saskatchewan can produce. Express on cream is all paid at the creameries and any farmer with railway facilities may share in the market which the creameries afford.

CREAMERY PROGRESS

The development of the co-operative creameries is shown by the following figures:—

Year	Creameries	Patrons	Butter Mfd. Pounds
1907	4	213	66,246
1909	6	876	324,404
1911	9	1,596	703,583
1913	11	2,681	850,525
1915	15	5,979	2,012,401
1916	17	9,200	2,500,000

PRICE ACCORDING TO QUALITY

Saskatchewan co-operative creameries buy cream on a quality basis and pay a bonus for the best product. This enables them to make butter of superior quality. All export butter is graded and commands high prices. It pays farmers who produce the best grade of cream to sell it to a co-operative creamery.

Patrons of co-operative creameries do not pay profits to unnecessary middlemen.

CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Co-operative creameries in Saskatchewan are located at

Birch Hills	Langenburg	Regina
Canora	Lloydminster	Shellbrook
Cudworth	Melfort	Tantallon
Fiske	Melville	Unity
Kerrobot	Moosomin	Wadena
Lanigan	Oxbow	

For further information write to the Dairy Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE ON CREDIT TERMS

Three years ago the Saskatchewan Legislature passed a law providing for the expenditure of \$500,000 in purchasing livestock to be sold on credit terms to Saskatchewan farmers.

STOCK SUPPLIED

The classes of stock supplied consist of pure bred bulls of the right type and of suitable age for breeding, grade cows of popular breeds, pure bred boars and rams and grade sows and ewes. Deliveries begin in May.

TERMS

Purchasers able to pay cash are required to do so and all purchasers must pay at least 25 per cent. cash. Unpaid balances are payable in one or two instalments with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Up to \$400 worth of stock can be bought by paying one-quarter cash and up to \$1,000 worth can be bought by paying one-half cash.

WHO MAY APPLY

Bona fide farmers in Saskatchewan who are members of agricultural societies, grain growers' associations, co-operative associations and shareholders or patrons of creamery companies are eligible to receive assistance in this connection.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Under this Act 1,834 head of cattle, including 235 pure bred bulls, have already been sold to Saskatchewan farmers. Sheep to the number of 5,275 have also been supplied. During the fall season, when stock shipments from the prairies are most numerous, the Department maintains an experienced cattleman in Winnipeg to make purchases for Saskatchewan farmers who desire his assistance.

APPLICATIONS FOR 1917

The Livestock Commissioner expects a larger demand for all kinds of livestock in 1917 and applications are now being received. Saskatchewan farmers interested in this question may obtain full particulars from the Livestock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

COMMUNITY BREEDING, BEEF RINGS, ETC.

Bulletin No. 42, which may be obtained free on request, contains valuable information on these topics.

MARKETING LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, WOOL, ETC.

The first step towards improving present conditions of marketing livestock will be taken when those with less than a carload of animals for sale get together and sell co-operatively. Co-operative Livestock Marketing Associations have been organized at many places in Saskatchewan and have saved money for their members. Full particulars re organizing are contained in Bulletin No. 41, which may be obtained free upon request.

WOOL

Co-operative marketing of wool has been carried on in Saskatchewan by the Co-operative Branch of the Department since 1914, with gratifying results, as shown by the following figures:—

Year	Pounds Handled	Average Price
1914	69,404	16c
1915	150,328	25c
1916	176,556	32 1-3c

About half its value is paid to farmers as soon as the wool is received and the balance is sent when it is sold. By reducing handling charges and eliminating unnecessary middlemen's profits this method of selling wool resulted greatly to the advantage of the growers. This service will be available to Saskatchewan farmers in 1917.

POULTRY

Co-operative marketing of poultry is available for Saskatchewan farmers again this year through poultry marketing stations in operation at Saskatoon and Regina. In this way 143½ tons of poultry were marketed in 1915. Birds received alive are killed, plucked, packed and graded according to market requirements. Advance payments are made when the birds are received and when the poultry is sold the balance, less cost of handling, is remitted to the producers. This marketing service does not increase the price to the consumer, but puts the profits in the pockets of the producers, where they belong.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Director of Co-operative Organization, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

*Bill
Your
Car to
Us . .*

*- We -
Handle*



Wheat, Oats Flax, Barley

We handle them all for Farmers

If you are near one of our 258 country Elevators in Saskatchewan you can use the Elevator. But whether you load through the Elevator or over the platform . .

BILL YOUR CAR TO US

Farmers are in the grain business to give themselves good service. They study grain marketing and selling from the farmers' point of view.

The charge is 1 cent per bushel commission on wheat, flax and barley, and $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per bushel on oats. Our own inspector checks the government grading of all cars billed to us and if he thinks it advisable, calls for a re-inspection. Every car is traced right through and its condition is noted.

Claims for any shortage in weights on platform cars are handled free of charge.

Our sales manager obtains the highest possible prices for the grain entrusted to the company for sale.

We are eyes, ears and brains for our shippers when handling their grain.

Last year we handled over 44 million bushels of grain, including 3,287 platform-loaded cars.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd.

Head Office: Regina, Sask.

Commission Dept. : Winnipeg, Man.

A PINK NOTICE

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

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

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

VOL. IX. December 6 No. 49

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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

Advertising Rates

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

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



Every Grain Grower in Saskatchewan

Can help to bring in a better day for himself and his neighbors by linking up with the great Co-operative Movement and doing his bit to convert the ideals represented thereby into a practical reality. No farmer can afford to stay out, but each

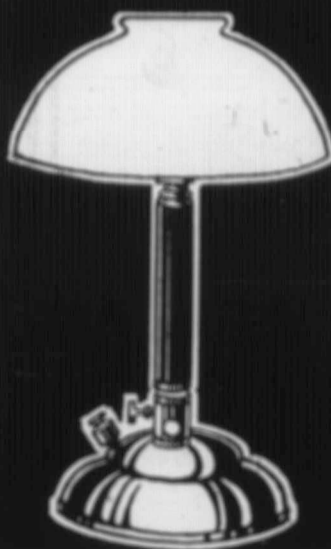
Should Join

With the many thousands of farmers already numbered as members, until through the strength of Unity we can realize our ideal of Equity. Don't put it off any longer, but get in touch without delay with the local secretary in your district, or write the Central.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

Farmers' Building

Regina



BURNS ORDINARY COAL OIL PRICE \$12.50

A Genuine Coal Oil Burning Lamp—not a makeshift advertised as a coal oil lamp, only to clog up and get out of order in a few weeks—but a Genuine, Blue Flame Wickless Coal Oil Pressure Mantle Lamp.

Made in Winnipeg—Buy From the Manufacturers Direct

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We will accept orders for the holidays only for this wonderful lamp at \$9.00 each, cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg. The lamp comes complete with shade, pump, three mantles and full directions for operating.

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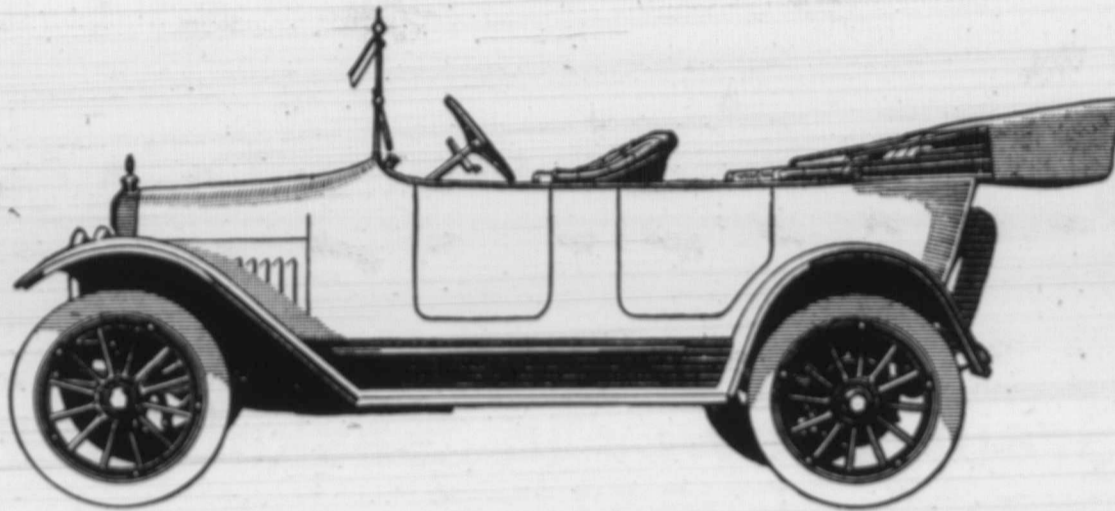
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Maxwell \$850

F. O. B. WINDSOR



It's Simply Common Sense—

—to save money when you can do so without sacrificing on the article you purchase!

Would you pay one hundred and fifty dollars per acre for land, if you could buy another farm just as good for one hundred dollars per acre?

It's a foolish comparison—yet many people do not seem to realize that it applies to the purchase of a motor car.

We claim—and our owners back us up—that the Maxwell offers the utmost motoring satisfaction. It gives appearance, comfort, convenience and performance.

Yet the price is several hundred dollars lower than you would pay for other cars offering the same advantages.

You can't pay less than the Maxwell price and secure a real car—and it is foolish to pay more.

The Maxwell is the Common Sense Car—it offers you the greatest value—the greatest satisfaction—and at a first cost and operation expense that eliminates any thought of extravagance.

Get acquainted with the Maxwell. See for yourself how complete it is—ask our dealer in your locality to demonstrate what it will do. If you do not know the Maxwell representative, write us, and we'll tell you about him.

Write for Catalogue C 10



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 6th, 1916

THE CALL TO CHRISTIANITY

As the Christmas season approaches the minds of men and women turn backward nearly 2,000 years to the day when the Saviour of mankind spent His short life upon this earth. During those few years by His divine example and by the undying principles which He laid down for the conduct of the relations between man and man, He established the fundamental principles of Christianity. The great work of Christ upon earth might be summed up in the words of the scriptures—"He went about doing good." For nearly 2,000 years the church has been endeavoring to carry on the work which the Saviour called upon His followers to conduct. Despite its faults, and they have been many, the church has contributed more than any other institution to the advancement of civilization and to the welfare of mankind. Rev. Dr. Bland of Winnipeg has recently stirred the leaders of the church profoundly by his charge that the church is not keeping pace with the needs of the times. He demands that the church shall no longer devote its energies entirely to individual salvation, but shall also use its forces and its energy to correcting the sins of society, and to the elimination of those evils which are eating at the vitals of the nation. With all the work that the church has done he maintains that it has made no combined effort to check the frenzy of gambling which has burned like a deadly fever thruout Canada during the past twelve years. The church has been dumb to the oppressiveness of the tariff and the combines, stock watering and railroad manipulation and extortion, political patronage and the evils that follow in its train, campaign funds and the other sins which debauch our public life and lower the moral standard of the nation. Dr. Bland says that it is a curious fact that a man may be individually honorable and kind, and yet as a member of a corporation he may be a pirate. He further declares that many of these pirates are prominent in Canadian churches where they have been exalted, courted and leaned upon. Dr. Bland calls upon the church to set its face against these evils of society and public life in the same way that it fought against slavery in the southern States and the way it cleared out the liquor traffic in Canada. Dr. Bland has thrown this big question into the arena of public discussion. The church is under fire in real earnest. No one now maintains that the church should be immune from criticism, and no one doubts that the church will emerge from the present crisis stronger and better, and animated by a keener desire to clear up the evils which are sapping at the root of our national life. There is no good reason why the church as a religious institution should not attack the political patronage evil, campaign funds and political corruption in the same way that it attacked the liquor traffic. The men who are responsible for these evils in Canada are not all up in public life, but many of them are in the humbler walks. The ministers of the gospel, and some of them have already spoken out firmly and frankly, have a mighty power in their hands to stir the souls of the people and call them to higher and nobler things. If the church in a united effort determined to clear up these evils, Canada would soon enjoy a reputation for public and private honesty instead of now being a by-word among nations for political corruption and corporation exploitation.

Saskatchewan farmers who lost their crops by hail will be glad to learn that it was decided recently at the meeting of reeves in Regina to pay in full all claims under the Municipal Hail Insurance scheme.

THE FARMERS' YEAR

The Annual Meeting of The Grain Growers' Grain Company held last week completes the series of annual meetings of the three great farmers' companies that have been held during the past three weeks. Each of these companies had the most successful year in its history and thruout the whole world there is nothing to compare with these great farmers' organizations from the standpoint of the volume of business transacted, the financial profit accruing to such a large number of farmer shareholders and a record of benefits conferred upon the farming community in general. There are now more than 48,000 farmer shareholders in these three great farmer companies, controlling assets valued at more than \$8,000,000, and with a paid-up capital of \$2,000,000. In the past year these companies have handled about 90,000,000 bushels of grain, or nearly one-third the marketable portion of the grain crop of this country. The profits accruing to these farmers' companies on the year's business was enormous, showing as follows:—

Grain Growers' Grain Company, (with subsidiaries)	\$775,000
Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company	757,000
Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company	282,000
Total	\$1,814,000

This immense sum of money has been absolutely saved to the farmers of Western Canada thru the operation of their own companies. Part of it has gone back to the 48,000 shareholders in handsome dividends on their stock, while the balance is held in reserve to enable these companies to carry on greater work in the interests of the farmers.

Undoubtedly a great many protectionist journals will inquire why, in the face of such profits made by the farmers' companies, the organized farmers should protest against big profits made by the manufacturing, financial and transportation companies. There is this vital difference. These farmers' companies enjoy no special privileges. They operate in an open competitive market and their charges for handling business are fixed either by the Canada Grain Commission or by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and are beyond their control. The manufacturing, banking and transportation interests, on the other hand, all enjoy special privileges in the way of legislation to help them make larger profits by charging the public higher prices than open competition would permit them to charge. Further still, the profits of the farmers' companies go back to the men who produce the grain from which these profits were made, while in the case of the other companies, none of their profits go to the men and women whose business produced those profits.

The public treasury will benefit to a very considerable extent by the new corporation war tax on the profits of the farmers' companies. At the last session of Parliament, legislation was enacted providing that corporations with a capitalization of over \$50,000 must pay into the public treasury 25 per cent. of all their profits over and above 7 per cent. on their capital stock. This tax was made retroactive, that is applied not only to the present year's business, but also to the past year. This war tax will take into the public treasury from the farmers' companies the following amounts:—

Grain Growers' Grain Company, (with subsidiaries)	\$360,000
Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company	200,000
Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company	60,000

Total \$620,000

In announcing the tax on the Company's profits, President T. A. Crerar of The Grain Growers' Grain Company said that he did not believe any shareholder of the company would raise the slightest objection to this tax when it was considered the money was being used to carry on the war and prosecute it to a successful conclusion. Mr. Crerar undoubtedly echoed the sentiments of all the shareholders of these farmers' companies. The farmers are willing to pay their share of the cost of the war, not only in men, but in money and have paid it abundantly and will keep on paying it.

The farmers of Western Canada have good reason to be proud of their achievements in the commercial world. They have demonstrated their ability to conduct their own business, not only with advantage to themselves from a business standpoint, but also with very great profit. Not only have they gone into the grain business successfully, but they are handling also a very large portion of their own livestock and agricultural machinery and a tremendous volume of other supplies and commodities used on every farm. While the business for the coming year will not be nearly so large, the companies now are on a very sound and strong footing. The experimental stage has been passed in safety and the future will see a wonderful record of achievement thru these companies for the benefit of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces.

ANOTHER FORWARD STEP

The most important move in the history of the organized farmers in recent years was decided upon at the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company last week in Winnipeg, when the shareholders endorsed the proposal for amalgamation with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, the new company to be named The United Grain Growers, Ltd. For some years there has been discussion among the leaders of the organized farmers to discover in what way the interests of the whole farmers' movement could be best co-ordinated for the benefit of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. The leaders of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company brought forward the proposition for amalgamation with the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the scheme was endorsed unanimously by the delegates of the Alberta company three weeks ago at their annual meeting in Calgary. A great many advantages will follow this amalgamation. It will build up a larger company in a stronger financial position, able to handle a larger share of the farmers' business. The new move is quite in accord with the spirit of the times which is being manifested thru co-operation instead of competition. Competition among the great farmers' companies that are working with the same end in view would be disastrous to the best interests of the farmers' cause. In the new amalgamation all the interests of the individual shareholder in both companies will be retained. No shareholder will suffer any loss whatever, but on the contrary will be a gainer thru having a much larger and stronger company to take care of his interests. The capital stock of the new company will be increased to \$5,000,000, so that the company can go into new enterprises for the benefit of the farmers of the West. It is not looking too far into the future to see the United Grain Growers, Ltd. operating its own timber limits and supplying lumber at the lowest possible cost to the farmers on the prairies; operating its own flour mills and grinding the wheat of the Prairie Provinces in the country where it is grown, and retaining the profits for the men who grow it; operating abattoirs for the

benefit of stock growers, and in other ways handling more and more of the business of the shareholders of the company.

A question was asked during the discussion as to whether the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company would not also be willing to join the amalgamation. Hon. C. A. Dunning, former general manager of that company was present and explained that the shareholders at their annual meeting did not favor amalgamation and had not discussed it. One shareholder pointed out that under the name, United Grain Growers, Ltd., there would be room for all and the Saskatchewan company would be welcomed with open arms whenever it cared to join in the amalgamation, which would be for the benefit of all concerned.

ISLE OF PINES

Elsewhere in this issue we publish letters from three men with personal experience of conditions prevailing in the Isle of Pines (located near Cuba in the West Indies) which is now being widely advertised as a great money making proposition for fruit farmers. With the evidence of these letters before us we feel it our duty to publish them and also to discontinue further advertisements of the Isle of Pines land. There seems no doubt but that the Isle of Pines is a good health resort for certain illnesses and that high class fruit can be produced there. The drawbacks, however, such as the form of government, cost of production and lack of transportation facilities offset the other advantages and make it an exceedingly doubtful investment for any farmer who wants to make his permanent home in the island and make a living from the proceeds of his labor. Those who enjoy health and strength need not go to the sunny south because we have right here in Western Canada a country as fine as the Creator ever made. Where No. 1 hard wheat is grown there also

will No. 1 hard men and women be developed. The great men and women of history nearly all came from the Northern climes and likewise the great men and women of today. True, the sunny south is attractive when our thermometer registers 40 or 50° below zero, but without our cold winters we cannot have our beautiful summers and our magnificent grain crops. All we need in this country is legislation to give every man and woman a square deal. There is nothing wrong with the country itself as the Creator left it to us. The only handicap is due to man's ignorant and selfish bungling in legislating the profits of the Western farmer into the coffers of the privileged interests.

REMOVE OUR OWN MOTE

Quite frequently in discussing Great Britain's part in the war and the need for the greatest economy, it is pointed out that the liquor traffic in Great Britain is employing an immense number of men and women, and using up an immense quantity of food supplies. Several public speakers in Canada have expressed a doubt as to whether victory will be given to Great Britain and her Allies until the liquor curse is abolished. While these remarks are undoubtedly quite to the point it should not be forgotten that in Canada the same condition prevails. Eight of the nine provinces in Canada have abolished the liquor traffic so far as the law permits them, but from one end of Canada to the other the liquor business is still being carried on, tho to a lesser degree. While a man cannot buy liquor in his own province, he can buy it in any other province and have it shipped to him. The Dominion government has done absolutely nothing to prohibit the liquor traffic in Canada since the war began, and will not even permit the provinces to close down the distilleries and prohibit inter-provincial

trade. It ill becomes us in Canada to point the finger of scorn at Great Britain until we have cleared our own house of the liquor curse.

It is the duty of all good citizens in Saskatchewan, men and women, to see that the remaining twenty liquor dispensaries are banished from the province. The vote will be taken on Monday, December 11. United action will win. Do your part.

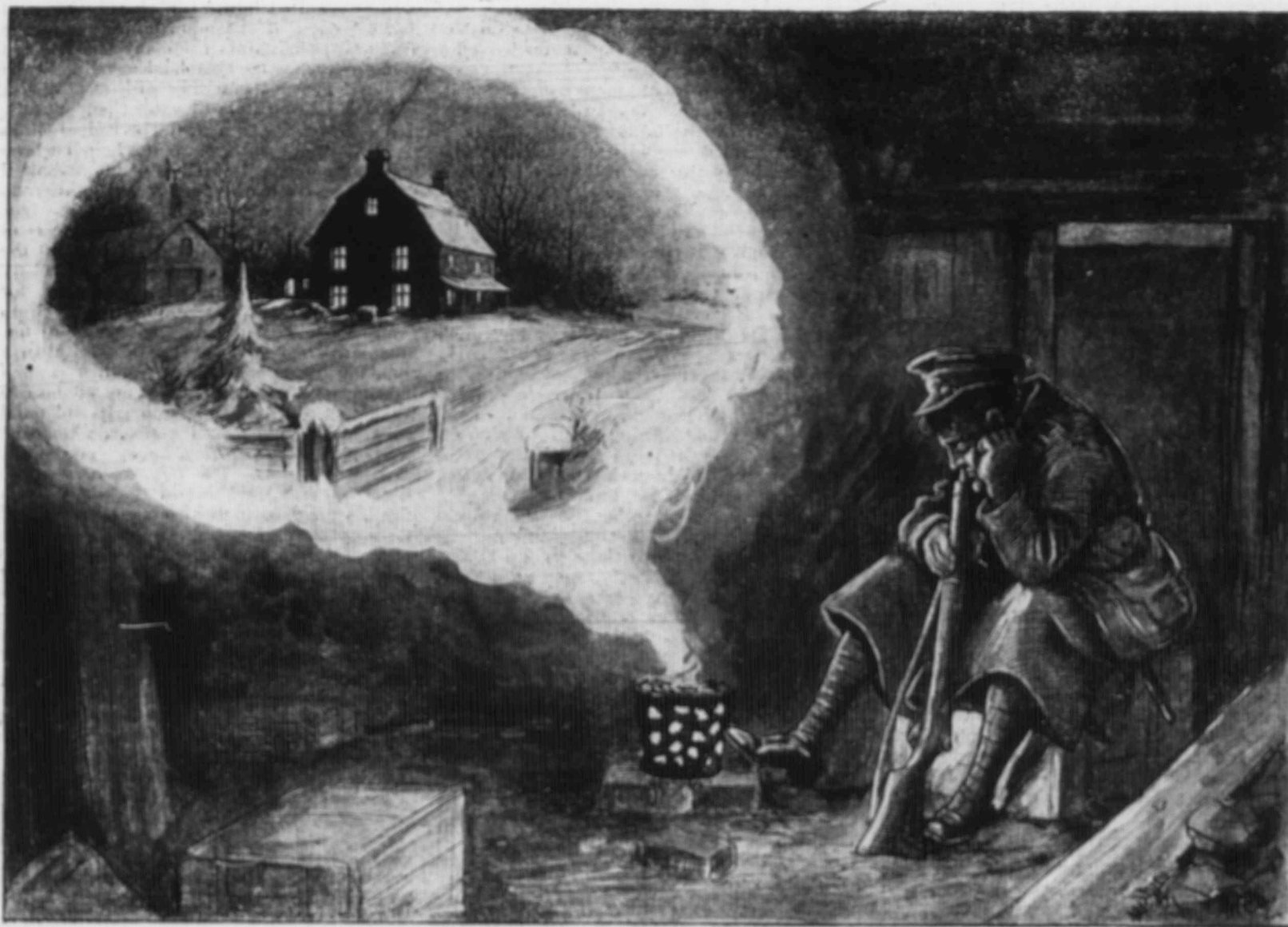
It seems to have taken a vigorous protest from the British military authorities to get the Canadian government to institute proper medical inspection. Valuable time and money have been wasted in equipping and training men who were found medically unfit on reaching England. Canada needs badly at home for the maintenance of maximum production such men as cannot find a place in the army. Why is it left to the British government to show up all these inefficiencies?

Mansions may become boarding houses, factories become obsolete; but fertile soil will have a value as long as civilization lasts.

Somebody ought to write a novel having for its hero a politician gifted with the ability to tell the truth about national problems.

Dry warm sleeping quarters are essential to the health of either pigs or sheep in winter!

In the next few years there is going to be more money in growing pure registered seed than in growing any other kind of grain. The Guide is affording an opportunity to 1,000 farmers to get started growing this seed without one cent of cost to themselves, and we are offering \$500 in prizes for the best results next year. If you are interested read about your own gold mine on page 7.



THE SOLDIER'S DREAM, THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS, IN THE TRENCHES

Putting Christmas to work on the Farm

A Christmas Study

BY REV. J. W. MACMILLAN, D.D.

I am sometimes tempted to think that on a farm is the only place where Christmas can be properly celebrated. For there are, among the multitude of Christmases which humanity enjoys, essentially just two kinds. There is the spectator's Christmas and the participant's Christmas, the Christmas of those who look on and that of those who take part. All the heterogenous and multifarious ways of keeping Christmas, which men have invented and practiced during two milleniums, can be classified under one or other of these two heads, the Christmas you get and the Christmas you make. The Christmas you make is the only real Christmas you can have. The Christmas you borrow, or buy, or steal, or receive as a gift, may have its joy and power, but it lacks the one supreme thrill which lifts Christmas above all other holidays. No picnic, nor baseball match, nor carnival, nor bonspiel, nor exhibition, nor theatrical play has that unique and royal quality. That is why Christmas is honored by all mankind after a fashion and to a degree that no rival holiday shares.

City and Country

These two kinds of Christmases—the wrong kind, which you get, and the right kind, which you make—are characteristically urban and rural. The typical pleasure in a city is to sit and look on while others entertain you. The typical pleasure in the country is to do something for the fun of doing it. In the city men attend the theatre and the baseball match. In the country they break a colt or go shooting.

This is the reason the country boy beats the city boy in his own home town. He has learned to do things rather than to watch others doing them. It is not his superior health, or brains, or blood which impels him to the seats of wealth and power in the cities, but his superior industrial education. He has worn old clothes, and nosed around among facts, and met and surmounted such practical difficulties as trapping squirrels and riding heifers, and he comes to mature life with a practical shrewdness and a matter-of-fact common-sense which endow him for success.

So I write confidently, here in this crowded Winnipeg, and with a certain feeling of wistfulness and envy, as I wish my country brethren a merry Christmas. It may be that some of them will not be so very merry this Christmastide, but then it will be their own fault. Christmas is much nearer them than me. With them is the great out-of-doors, the jingle of sleigh-bells, and the snow wreaths curling themselves on the spruce branches and waiting to be shaken off to make way for tinsel and candles and all the ravishing loot of the toy shops. Their's is the "breezy call of incense-laden morn" and the pungent joys of direct contact with nature. Santa Claus, I am sure, prefers the country to the city.

And yet that country boy, with all his superior advantages, turns his eyes longingly to the city. In every century, like Dick Whittington, he has seen in his dreams "the lights of London flaring like a dreary dawn," and has hungered to escape from the dullness and narrowness of farm life into the glorious, palpitating, thrilling life of the big city. He intends to conquer it, and tame it and make it lick his boots. He will heard it, so to speak, in its own den, and force it to own him master. And, as all the histories tell us, he has made no mistake in his estimate of his own powers. The rulers of cities come from the country.

The Nursery of Individualism

That country boy is the true child of the farm. For the farm is the nursery of individualistic ambitions. Each farmer is on his own land, and each pulling for himself and for no one else.

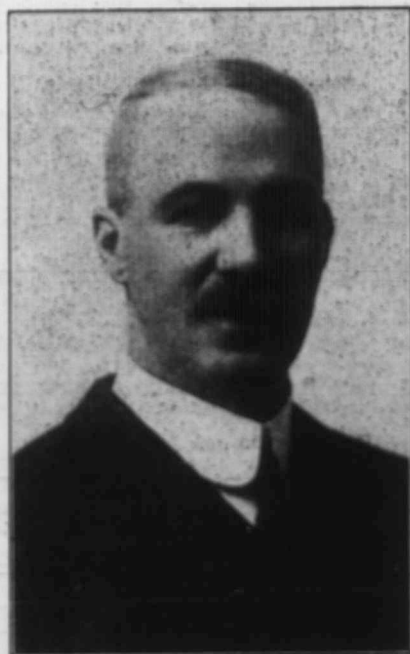
The nineteenth century has seen a wondrous revival of corporate life. The capitalistic classes have merged their interests and activities, and kicked their goddess "competition," whom they formerly adored as the very life of their lives and the queen of their hearts, into the backyard. The artisan classes have gathered themselves together and by means of their congresses and fraternal organizations have united their forces. And each of these, the sellers of money and the sellers of labor, have sent their advocates and attorneys to the legislatures to see that the laws should not be unfavorable to them.

But the farmers have been passed over. As Matthew Arnold said of Asia in the period of Roman power:

"The East bowed low before the blast
In patient deep disdain;
She heard the legions thunder past
Then bowed in sleep again."

The farmer has preserved his solitary course of patient toil. He has formed no alliance with his fellow-farmers to defend their common rights, or to enable them to hold their own in trade conflicts with rivals, to present a united front to any class of consumers, producers or capitalists with whom they have to deal. Nor has he troubled to hire or elect a representative to set his case before the authority which makes the laws. Singlehanded and alone, a pathetic figure and forlorn, he has stood up to organized capital, organized trade, organized industry and received the inevitable reward of his helplessness.

There are natural reasons in his situation for this, for he is not in himself less fraternal and gregarious than other men. His house stands on an isolated farmstead. He does not experience those daily contacts which breed familiarity and confidences. He meets no men of his own class at luncheon. A group of city men can eat together and discuss a subject of common interest and



REV. J. W. MACMILLAN, D.D.

Dr. Macmillan has for many years been a student of social and economic conditions through Canada and has written considerably on these subjects. He is well acquainted both with the East and the West, having been pastor of Presbyterian churches in both sections of Canada. At present he is Professor of Social Ethics and Practical Theology in Manitoba College, Winnipeg. Dr. Macmillan has been a reader of The Grain Growers' Guide and an interested spectator of the Grain Growers' movement for some years. We have been accustomed to the views of business men and politicians and it is, therefore, refreshing to have the disinterested viewpoint of the unbiased student of social and economic conditions.—Editor.

be back at their offices within little more than an hour. Not so the farmer. Then, his hours are long. No six o'clock bell releases him from his task. He has no office hours. There is always something to be done. He lives with his work and cannot turn a key on his business and go off to a home which is kept inviolate from business. Place and time have allied themselves to make him individualistic.

Moreover, he has not felt the hard knocks and bitter defeats that are common where competition is intimate. The farmer on the adjoining section does not higgie with him as they sell their wheat. His competitor is a Russian, or a Hindoo, or an Australian, half the world away. The processes by which the merchant, or banker, or machinery dealer has an advantage over him in trade are subtle and obscure. He does not recognize the necessity of co-operation as readily as other classes of men have been forced to do. The manufacturer and banker and railway manager are fairly driven into agreements and understandings by the waste and destruction of unrestricted competition. Necessity compels the manual workers, selling today's labor for today's food, to realize that "the strength of the wolf is the pack, and the strength of the pack is the wolf." They must combine or become the victims of a remorseless industrial system. The farmer is not quite so close to starvation as the industrial employee, nor so close to the processes of his business as the employer or merchant. Thus he lacks the spur which has driven them to corporate action.

The Difficulty of Organizing

There is yet another reason for the obstinate individualism of the farmer. His occupation demands a higher average of business capacity. In the city the working groups are larger, and each group is under the direction of a chief, who has won his position by showing superior business sagacity. The other members of the group, to a greater or less degree, obey his orders. The great majority of workers in the city do no planning. They come, go, buy, sell, add, subtract, accept, deliver, and do all other things to the utmost minutiae of conduct at the bidding of those above them. And those who give the orders are freed from manual exertion that they may devote themselves to planning and the exercise of authority. But the farmer is his own boss, or is the head of an entourage of a single hired man. He must both work and plan. And every farmer must do so. Thus the average of directing talent must necessarily be lower in the country than in the city. One may be sure that the average farmer is at least as intelligent and capable as the average city resident. But the average city dweller does not so much need to have brains and knowledge. His thinking is done for him. It is no disadvantage of the brains of farmers to say that the average farmer is less capable of solving great problems than the average master of a factory or business. The disadvantage lies in this, that the rank and file in the country need to be as highly gifted and informed as the selected few in the city.

Yet again, the handicap is heavier because leadership is not easily developed among farmers. In a commercial or industrial group superior capacity leads unerringly thru promotion to command. Primacy and authority go together. The clever and devoted errand boy becomes clerk, foreman, manager and owner by a natural process. The foremost worker becomes boss of his fellows. But the best farmer gains no authority, save the feeble authority of example, over his neighbors. The better cultivation of his acres stops at his line fence. He cannot command his neighbor to select better seed or improve the breed of his cattle, or keep down weeds, or buy other kinds of machinery. He can plead and warn, but he cannot command. And even his pleading and warning is apt to be deemed an intrusion and an offense. He may swear or he may pray, but he cannot promise or threaten. Leadership in agriculture is precarious and difficult.

Better Time Coming

Yet progress comes thru leadership. The charm and strength of personality gives reality to the vision of advancement. Wherever there has been a deliverance, or a conquest, or an increase in the arts, some Moses, or Alfred, or Arkwright has been in the front of it. All the democratization of the civilized world and all the exaltation of the individual which the last few centuries have developed have indeed changed the characteristics of the accepted leader, but they have not denied his power. He is no longer the man-on-horseback, but he is still the inspirer and director of his comrades.

Since these things are so, and the reasons for them are so sound, one watches with peculiar interest the Grain Growers' movement on these western plains. No fair-minded or disinterested person can help but be glad of it. Even if, under the business conditions of the present day, the agricultural interest were not in rivalry with the manufacturing, the banking, the trading and the transportation interests this movement would still be a sign of hope. If all the full-grown men of Canada were farmers, and we had neither money nor railways nor factories nor stores, it would yet be well for the farmers to be organized. Only thus could they help each other and make the total of their experiences available for each. Organization is necessary for efficiency.

Canada needs more farming. With our national endowment of fertile soil we ought to be chiefly an agricultural people. But a comparison of the urban and rural populations in 1901 and 1911 shows that the drift is away from the

Continued on Page 27

Stability of Livestock Markets

Essentials of satisfactory Markets—Fluctuating Production—Overcrowding Market and instability

By F. S. Jacobs, B.S.A., Professor of Animal Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College

The present and past seasons have been remarkable for the activities of the livestock markets in Western Canada. Demand exists on all sides for meat animals. Farmers are buying feeders, and breeding stock, American farmers have been placing orders for feeders, and the packing house men have been buying cattle as fast as they dare, so as not to enhance prices beyond their reach, while with hogs, they have simply bid American buyers off our markets, and even imported considerable numbers of live hogs from the States. With such activities one would naturally expect that producers would be satisfied with market conditions, but such is not the case. The active demand, and the spread between producer and consumer, simply aggravates an unsatisfactory condition.

There are no two opinions as to the need of improved facilities for the getting of meat animals to the consuming public, in the form of finished product. The spread in the price between the producer and the consumer is so wide, that it demonstrates that there is either unnecessary waste or exorbitant profit, either of which discourages production, adds to the cost of living, and curtails consumption. Livestock production in Western Canada will be delayed until such time as the spread in price of livestock and meats is closed up, and since the basic industry of the country must be built up upon livestock production, improved marketing conditions for meat animals becomes a problem of the very first importance.

Essentials of a Satisfactory Market

A satisfactory market for livestock depends upon certain obvious and well defined conditions. 1st.—Outlets to two or more large consuming centres; 2nd.—Facilities and conveniences for rapidly getting stock to such markets, such as modern, cheap freight services, and feeding yards along the route; 3rd.—Facilities for holding over livestock products, to the credit of the producer, when supplies are plentiful, until they are in greater demand; 4th.—Organization for the economical assembling of stock at points of production and shipment.

For a long time, livestock production was handicapped by the inability of producers to get their stock to large consuming markets. Great Britain discouraged marketing there by her embargo, which requires imported cattle to be killed in a limited time after arrival, and the handicap of distance operated against entrance to that market. From 1883 to 1892 the export cattle trade to Great Britain was at its height and demanded very heavy stock. The United States with the apparent approval of our own government, offered obstacles to marketing south of the line, with a tariff against our stock and transportation companies were not keen to cooperate in reaching that market. This left us with practically no large consuming market, a first essential to increased production, in which to sell our stuff. In the last three years, we have had available, but at considerable distance, a large absorbing market to the south, and have experienced the advantages, yes, the necessity of such an outlet in the trade. Such an outlet, is the inherent right and privilege of the producer, a great national asset, and should be guarded with the most jealous care, against the devices of selfish interests, who would profit by a more restricted market in which to buy their supplies.

The Attitude of the Railways

The second essential, efficient freight service to reach the large consuming market, is abundantly available in prospect, but not always so available actually. To ship stuff to the southern outlet, rather than to the far easters, means that the carrying companies must get less revenue from the trade, and hence these would prefer that more of our stock should be distributed to the smaller consuming centres in Canada.

The attention of the stockmen's organizations has been focussed upon this point for the past year or more, and the fraternity now awaits, with none too much confidence, the decision of the railway commission upon the application of the railway companies for the privilege of charging higher rates and providing less efficient service. In the matter of feeding yard facilities along the routes to market, we are fairly well equipped, but with respect to the making up of special livestock trains, and running them on faster schedules we are behind some of the older countries.

When it comes to the provision of facilities for realizing full values for livestock by placing it or its product on the market in a uniform stream, we have a lot to learn and do. Nothing has so discouraged production as the unexplainable fluctuations in market prices, with which we are all familiar, and the demand has been insistent, on the part

of producers and prospective producers, for facilities and service that will tend to effect more uniformity of price, and grading that has regard for the actual intrinsic value of the finished product. Producers of livestock claim that just as the gov-

Comparative Livestock Values

Place	No. of Stock	Value
Manitoba	956,000	\$ 64,080,000
Saskatchewan	1,869,000	139,791,000
Alberta	1,739,000	102,750,000
Great Britain	45,958,000	1,205,980,000

ernment has taken in hand to provide stability in the grain market, so it should adopt a policy and practice, that will guarantee uniform grading according to real values, and storage for meats whereby full value could be realized. Further, that an effort should be made to organize under government supervision, local associations of producers to insure economy and minimum waste in shipping.

Unstable Markets and Production

For some time now producers of livestock in Western Canada have realized that the unstable condition of the market with respect to prices, has been the greatest handicap to production, and conversely producers have insisted that with a guaranteed minimum price for hogs, for instance, production would go up in bounds. The problem however, has been to find some agency that could keep prices



BEHOLD THE COWING STOCKMAN!

This boy will always see something more in cows than the droopery of milking, more in swine than the grunt and squeal, more in the lunge than the patient serenity, and more in the sheep than the golden wool.

from falling when supplies become plentiful. The producer's complaint is, that even in seasons of the greatest supply, the markets fluctuate from day to day, to such an extent that all margin of profit in production is wiped out just as a mere

Livestock Population of Canada

Year	People, in thousands	Cattle	Per head of Population, Sheep	Hogs
1901*	5,371	1.00	.46	.43
1891*	4,833	.85	.53	.36
1907	6,473	1.10	.43	.53
1908*	6,656	1.13	.43	.51
1909	6,840	1.06	.40	.43
1910	7,023	1.01	.37	.39
1911*	7,207	.91	.30	.50
1912	7,467	.84	.27	.44
1913	7,758	.86	.27	.44
1914	8,100	.75	.25	.42

* Census. Others are careful estimates.

incident of a day's trading. And these fluctuations by which the middleman or packer is able to lay in his supplies cheaply do not react wholly to the benefit of the consumer, rather they account for the satisfactory financial statements which packing house companies are able to submit. In short, the producers insist that their share of the profit in providing the public with a staple article of food, is

less than is that of those who distribute meats, and this acts as a discouragement to production.

For such a condition there is a remedy, in fact there are two. At least there are two methods of getting a remedy. The remedy is the establishment of co-operative shipping associations, and public slaughter and storage facilities at the Stock Yards of Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. As to who should provide this storage and slaughter service, is a matter of opinion. Some people claim that the provincial governments should build and operate such plants, and extend their sphere of operations to local points, in an effort to get continuous and ample supplies. Others insist that such a plant should be built and operated by the producers themselves, and be fed by local organizations of producers of livestock. For the first method, it is claimed that the management would be more efficient because more centralized, and that being a state monopoly, it would get the great bulk of the stock produced at little or no expenditure of effort on the part of the producer. For the second plan, it is claimed that it retains to the farmers, the producer's business in his own hands, it gives opportunity for initiative and for the development of business practice and responsibility, that, in fact, it makes better citizens because it calls into play a greater number of talents.

Objections to Plan Suggested

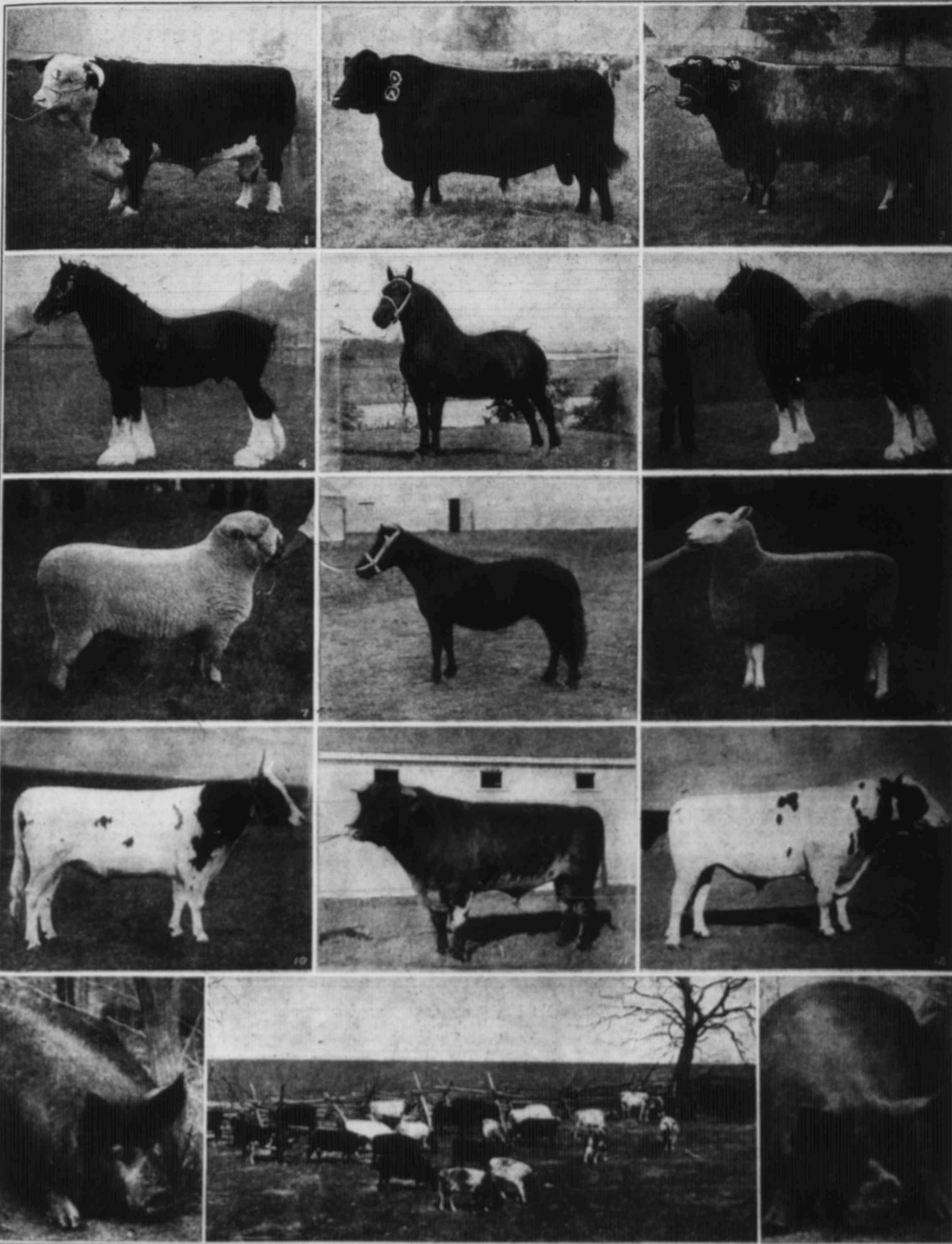
The objections to this plan, are those commonly urged against any form of self help on the part of the farmers, and all too often demonstrated to be serious deficiencies, namely, that farmers are totally incapable of organizing and remaining organized for co-operative work, that their state of civic development is too immature for the responsibilities incident to the conduct of a large marketing scheme such as is necessary to satisfactorily cope with our livestock problems. If one takes the trouble to examine into these proposed plans, he will be able to discover merits and defects in each, but because a plan has defects it is not a substantial or sufficient reason why it should be totally rejected. Producers should, and in time will, take up the problem of marketing and decide that one or other of the plans indicated must be adopted, but in the meantime, public men see defects in a state monopoly system, and so find excuses for declining to undertake to give such a service, while on the other hand, producers know well the difficulties in the way of a true co-operative method, and hesitate to launch such a plan. When the necessity for something to be done becomes more acute than something will be done, that is our traditional unscientific method of doing our business. It is to be regretted that such is the case, and many are of the opinion that the necessity is now sufficiently acute. Certainly from the standpoint of scientifically developing our resources, the time is more than ripe for a statement of the problem, and the application of the remedy. Improved livestock markets is one of the many steps necessary to fully realize upon our possibilities. And should we apply ourselves to a careful study of our problems we should discover that it is one of the most urgently needed improvements confronting us.

HOW WAR DISTURBS MEAT DEMANDS

A compilation of the statistics shows the export of meats from United States has trebled since the beginning of the war, and that of beef alone is ten times as much as before the war. This compilation shows that whereas meat exports of all kinds, which aggregated 435,000,000 lbs. in the fiscal year 1914, immediately preceding the war, were 885,000,000 lbs. in 1915, and 1,339,000,000 lbs. in 1916.

This increase of 100 per cent. in the total meat exports in the first year of the war and 200 per cent. in the second year, is, however, trifling when compared with the increase in exports of beef alone. The quantity of fresh beef exported from U.S.A. jumped from 6,400,000 lbs. in the fiscal year 1914 to 170,000,000 lbs. in 1915, and 231,000,000 lbs. in 1916. Of beef of all kinds the exports of 1916 were practically ten times as much as those of 1914, having been for 1916, 320,000,000 lbs. against 33,000,000 lbs. in 1914.

The increase in exports of meats occurred almost exclusively to the countries at war. In the year preceding the war there no exports of fresh beef from U.S.A. to Great Britain, France or Italy, the 6,500,000 lbs. of fresh beef exported in 1914 going chiefly to Panama, Canada and the West Indies. Pork exports also show a marked increase, though not as great as those of beef, having been in 1916, 998,000,000 lbs., against 597,000,000 pounds in 1915 and 411,000,000 lbs. in 1914.



IDEAL TYPES OF GOOD BREEDS FOR WESTERN FARMERS

1. Hereford bull, "Gainsborough." 2. Angus bull, "Everard 2nd of Maisemore." 3. Shorthorn bull, "Bazing 39th." 4. Shire stallion, "Berry Kings." 5. Percheron stallion. 6. Clydesdale stallion, "Baron's Craigie," a well-known Western Champion. 7. Shropshire 2-shear ram. 8. Shetland Pony Mare, "Empress of China," champion Highland Show, Howick, Scotland, 1916. 9. Border Leicester ewe. 10. Ayrshire bull, "Barboigh Douglas," 1st Nottingham R.A.S.S., 1916. 11. Dairy Shorthorn bull, "Director," head of Alberta Government herd, Sedgwick, Alta. 12. Holstein bull, "Count Tensen A," a Western champion. An outstanding herd of Shorthorn reds, whites and roans and two choice Berks.

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The New Settler's Christmas

As Christmas is Celebrated in the Homeland of some Foreign-Born Citizens

By FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

The peculiar and beautiful customs of a people are among the most difficult things to transplant into a foreign soil, and in a generation they are almost certain to become hybrids, but there are still a few among our new settlers who are trying to keep alive the old Christmas traditions, and many more who look upon their passing with regret.

Of the immigrants to this country the people who have slipped most easily and naturally into its habits are the Icelanders. They have never tried to segregate. Possessing marked ability as students and being



Russians singing a Christmas Carol

exceedingly ambitious to distinguish themselves in their adopted home they have made such good use of our public schools and colleges that old and young speak the English language fluently. So it seems probable that theirs will be the first race among which the old Christmas traditions will die out.

But it seems that even in Iceland itself many of the old habits have changed and Christmas is kept much as it is in this country today. It is so much more of a religious festival, however, that the Icelanders hardly feel that it is Christmas at all when he sees the stores open and full of shoppers all Christmas eve, which to him is holy eve. Even in the early primitive celebrations the religious motive was of great importance.

The festival originally lasted for thirteen days. On Christmas eve the people congregated in the churches for service. Owing to the sparsely settled nature of the country they often came from great distances and planned to wait over for the service on Christmas day, staying with the minister, some well-to-do farmer close at hand, or in the church. When they stayed at the church unless the minister or a wealthy farmer was generous enough to provide food for the gathering it had to be brought in baskets, as for a picnic. Occasionally a very wealthy farmer entertained all those who could stay away from Christmas eve until after the new year. These were very gay occasions.

Before the festival could be formally started someone was dressed in a peculiar costume and sent to Odin in Valhalla, the highest deity of the heathen Scandinavians, to get permission for the celebration. After a short absence he returned with a piece of fish skin which was supposed to have the permission written on it in invisible writing. After someone in the gathering had been chosen to read the license the merriment was proceeded with. At the outset the men and the women were numbered and those with the same number were partners throught the holiday. The great feast was followed by plays, dancing and singing. Very often the dancing and singing went together, the people grouped in circles, dancing to the music of their own voices.

Icelandic Christmas Dance

The most common dance in these early days was called Vik Vak, which comes from the word wake, because the people stayed up over night and sometimes night after night dancing. Sometimes these dances were actually held in the church building or in the churchyard, but even in quite early days there were pious people who disapproved of such levity. A story is told of a minister of the gospel who led the dance in the churchyard, and his devout mother prayed to God that her son might be saved from such sin. During the night she looked out and saw that the whole dancing crowd was gradually sinking down into the earth, so she hastened away to another minister and got him to pray that her son might be saved. When the minister came the earth had swallowed up all of the crowd except two or three besides the minister and they were already sunk into the ground up to their hands. It was only after a long time of constant and earnest prayer that they were rescued.

Another tradition of the early Icelandic Christmas is to the effect that when the homes were deserted on

Christmas eve and only one person left to take care of them, the elves came there to hold their dances. Sometimes they were said to have killed the keeper of the house and it was believed that occasionally they made friends with the keeper to whom they gave all kinds of precious gifts and good fortune.

Gradually the Christmas in Iceland changed under the growing influence of Christianity into more of a religious festival and a more gentle exchange of the social amenities. The celebration begins now with a beautiful religious service in the churches on Christmas or Holy eve, followed by a very joyful holiday such as we have in this country. Two points of difference there are. The chief meat dish of the day is smoked mutton instead of turkey and the fruit cake is white instead of dark. Also every child is given a candle or part of candle on Christmas, just inevitably as every child in this country is given candy.

The Lettish Christmas

The Letts come from the Baltic provinces of Russia and are scattered about this country in small communities. It seems that they are a people without a national costume and they do not celebrate Christmas with a feast composed of certain specific dishes. They have gift-giving and Christmas trees, but no long-bearded Santa Claus acts as a mediator between youth and age. Instead a woman dressed to represent an angel sings behind the tree.

The celebration lasts for three days and on the twenty-sixth and seventh it takes on the nature of a carnival, when people dress up in costume, much as we do here on Hallowe'en, and go about from house to house asking for Christmas cake. New Year is even more like Hallowe'en in that on this night mortals are supposed to be able to touch hands with the future and read their fate, particularly as to matrimonial



Icelandic Festival Costume

matters in wreaths thrown into a tree, slippers thrown from the door and similar methods by which the future was supposed to be laid bare on this particular night.

Austrian Christmas Celebrations

In Austria Christmas is celebrated on January 7, instead of December 25, and in that part of Austria which has been transplanted to Winnipeg that custom still prevails. But the three days celebration which used to mark Christmas in the old land has had to be curtailed because of the economic necessity on the part of the men of keeping their positions.

As in nearly every country but our own, Christmas begins in Austria on Christmas eve with a feast at which are twelve special dishes, the most unique being boiled wheat with poppy seeds and sugar or honey.

The Christmas tree, at home or in the church, comes also on Christmas eve and there is the same happy exchange of gifts as there is in this country. But for later in the evening they have a very delightful custom. Somewhere near midnight they dress in costume and go out and sing Christmas carols and anthems before the neighbors' houses.

Christmas day begins at the wee small hour of six a.m. when mass is held, so that the religious service

may be all over before daylight. It is followed by the usual feasting and interchange of visits. There is a very quaint custom still observed of putting hay underneath the table and sometimes under the centre of the table cloth as a reminder that Christ was born in a manger.

Certain of the dishes which form a part of this feast are entirely different from anything that appears upon the tables of Anglo-Saxons. There is a combination of dough and cheese which sounds as indigestible as our own Christmas cake, and there are little cakes of dough filled with jam and fried like doughnuts and rice wrapped in cabbage leaves and baked, and boiled prunes, which would never appear on our Christmas table unless in a case of extremity.

Christmas Means Reunion in Poland

Polish people all agree that the real significance of Christmas in Poland is that it is a time for family reunion. No ordinary stress of business or casual pleasure diversion serves as an excuse for staying away from the family gathering at this season. Except where it is utterly impossible the ordinary affairs of life must give place to the gathering home of the children.

The Polish Christmas is preceded by weeks of strenuous preparation, during which what we would call a bee is held at different homes, at which the housewife has the help of her neighbors in accumulating the good things for the great feast.

During the three weeks preceding Christmas three days of each week are observed as fast days during which animal food of all kinds is abstained from, even milk and fats, vegetable fats being consumed instead. The twenty-fourth of December is strictly observed as a fast day, the adults abstaining from food altogether and the children getting reduced rations.

The holiday begins on this day and, this shows the delightful imagination of these people, with the appearance of the first star in the sky. Colored fancy wafers with emblems of Christmas are delivered to each parishioner by the choir-master with the good wishes of the congregation, who receives in return a little present from each family.

When the table is set for the feast on Christmas eve a vacant place is left for the member of the family who is far away or who is dead. How very many vacant chairs there will be in Poland this Christmas! At this feast meat is still taboo, but in Lithuania, in the olden days beaver tails, stewed, were admissible, being covered with scales like fish.

The initial ceremony is the partaking of unleavened bread. That member of the family who numbers the most years, usually the grandfather, sometimes the great-grandfather, breaks the snow-white sheet-like bread with every member of the family, blessing and exchanging greetings with all, the same practice being followed successively by every member of the family.

At the conclusion of the feast Father Christmas, often accompanied by Mother Christmas, pays the house a visit, announcing his presence by the singing of a carol, "He Lies in the Manger." The doors of the parlor are thrown open and there are the visitors and a beautiful tree, lighted with candles and laden with presents. Sometimes the little people, in whose interests this part of the program is planned, are interrogated as to their conduct during the past year, but no little Polish boy or girl has ever been so naughty as to be entirely overlooked at Christmas time.

In the cities adjournment is made at midnight to the church where what is known as shepherd's mass is celebrated, but in the country districts this service is held much later, about four a.m., in order to enable people from a distance to reach the church. The service consists of the regular mass with numerous carols sung by the choir and hymns sung by soloists disposed in various nooks and corners of the church to represent shepherds worshipping Jesus in the manger.

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Bringing Christmas Offerings

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Farmer Giles

The Thistle Killer Wins a Purple Robe

BY F. J. DIXON, M.P.P.

PART I.



Farmer Giles leaned heavily on his scythe

Farmer Giles leaned heavily on his scythe and gazed reproachfully at the battalions of sow-thistles which, in spite of days of laborious effort on his part, defiantly waved their glowing golden heads above the ripening, and somewhat rusty grain. His strength was sinking with the sinking sun and his thoughts were of weeds, rust, frost, hail, machinery payments, mortgages and such things as depress "the backbone of the country" in his weaker moments. The thought of supper presently overcame the darker children of his brain and impelled him to "homeward plod his weary way."

After supper and the chores were done, Farmer Giles sat on the couch listlessly turning over a pile of old papers and things which had accumulated beneath the pillow. His attention was finally riveted upon an old anti-reciprocity leaflet, addressed to Farmer Jones and entitled "The Goose that laid the golden Egg," in which he read again how "Protection" had diversified industry, developed trade, increased the population and brought to Canada a period of unparalleled prosperity which had caused the old flag to wave more heartily and the uttermost bounds of the Empire to rejoice.

For a long time Farmer Giles sat wrapt in meditation, broken only by the rattle of the dishes his wife was washing in the kitchen. By and by she too finished her work for the day and the twain sat gazing at the stars. Presently Farmer Giles banged his fist on the table and exclaimed: "Bess, I've changed my mind about protection. Once I was agin it. Now I'm for it. I'm beginning to see something in it."

Bess was astonished. "Why Robert Giles" she said, "You're surely not going back on your party!"

"I don't have to," was the reply, "the Liberals didn't go back on protection when they were in power."

"I thought they stood for Free Trade" said Bess. "Free Trade nothing," expostulated Farmer Giles. "They didn't even give us a smell of Free Trade. There must be something in protection. Look at all the great men who are for it:—Sir Robert L. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Finance Minister White, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Sir George Foster, W. H. Rowley, Sir Lyman M. Jones, Honorable Robert Rogers, Sir Clifford Sifton, T. A. Russell, W. F. Cockshutt, T. R. Deacon and the like. They wouldn't be for it if there wasn't something in it."

"There hasn't been much in it for us so far," replied Bess.

"Well, there will be from now on," was her husband's ultimatum.

From that time on Farmer Giles was a changed man. The hope that springs eternal in the human breast sat singing in his heart and peeping out of his eyes. He was seized with a new idea. Night after night he sat up reading books and leaflets in favor of protection, and the more he read the more convinced he became that his idea was right. He condescended to harvest

his crop, but sadly neglected his fall plowing and his neighbors wondered what took him to town so often.

As a matter of fact he had decided that what the municipality of Snoring Plains needed to lift it out of the rut was a further application of the principle of protection, and that he was destined to play the role of public benefactor and make the application. He determined to outline his plan at the next meeting of the Snoring Plains Grain Growers' Association and he meant to be well prepared. He read many model speeches on protection to familiarize himself with the phraseology, and his trips to town were occasions to visit a teacher of elocution.

At last the wonderful evening arrived and Farmer Giles sallied forth to the meeting clad in a new ready made suit and armed with a Union Jack pocket-handkerchief. At the "fiscalogical" moment, when the chairman asked if anyone had anything to suggest under the head of good and welfare, Farmer Giles arose and asked for permission to address the meeting. This was readily granted and, after tuning himself by means of a few throat-clearings and brow-wipings, he delivered this address:—

Mr. Chairman and fellow farmers:—It gives me great pleasure to be afforded an opportunity of addressing this magnificent and intelligent audience of farmers and I crave your indulgence for a short time while I outline a plan that, if adopted, will redound to the common good.

You all know me. I am a farmer and the son of a farmer. In fact all my ancestors have been farmers since the mind of man runneth not to the contrary. Therefore I might, but for my inborn modesty, make the proud boast that I have agricultural blood in my veins. I feel that I should be unworthy of my sires if I advocated anything that was not in the best interests of the farmers. May my right hand lose its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth ere I will be guilty of any such monstrous crime.

There was a time when I was agin protection, but

sary for you to give me a little encouragement. That is to say I shall expect you to pay a little more for the crates than you would pay if you got them elsewhere—say twenty-five cents extra per crate—and in order to encourage the purchase of home made crates I would advise the imposition of a fine of twenty-five cents per crate upon importers of foreign made crates, the revenue derived from this source to go into the public treasury.

I wish to assure you that I have no axe to grind, but am animated solely by a desire to help Snoring Plains and the Empire. If the municipalities prosper, the country prospers; if the countries comprising the Empire are prosperous, the Empire is prosperous. It is in the light of this broader vision that I put my plan before you and ask for your loyal co-operation. It is patriotism pure and undefiled that compels me to leave the trade of my fathers, to tear myself reluctantly from the plow, and to throw myself upon your generosity. For I have resolved that once having taken my hand from the plow I will never go back.

It may be that you will be able to buy better and cheaper crates elsewhere, but I feel sure, that, as intelligent men, looking to the future development of Snoring Plains, you will have no truck or trade with foreign crate-makers.

With your loyal support assured I propose to establish a crate factory in which I will give employment to your sons and daughters at the usual rates. I find that the average wages paid in Canadian factories are 83 cents per day for women and \$1.46 per day for men—the employees to pay for their own room and board. (There was a slight interruption here owing to the snickering of several hired men at the back of the hall.)

Further, gentlemen, I would like to point out that the establishment of this industry will not only directly provide profitable employment for your sons and daughters, but it will also undoubtedly encourage the chicken business. With crates right at your doors there is little doubt but that two chickens will grow where one grew before. No hen will have the audacity to refuse to sit under such conditions.

Think also of the home market, the most important of all markets. With an industrial class established in your midst you will find a greater demand for the things you have to sell, butter, eggs, pork, and so on. The more industrial workers in a given community, the greater the demand for the farmers' commodities and the greater the demand, the higher the price. Why, gentlemen, we might all have retired by this time if we had only embraced protection more when we were young.

In addition to all the preceding benefits which will accrue from the adoption of the policy I have outlined if this industry flourishes, as it must, I propose to build a mansion on the hill which

Continued on Page 64



"I wish to assure you that I have no axe to grind."

now I'm for it and I'll tell you why. After much study I have reached the conclusion that a protectionist is one of Nature's gentlemen. I thank God that I am a protectionist. I never was one of those fanatical free traders described by the poet when he speaks of:—

"Faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast

To some dear falsehood hugs it to the last."

Listen men. I will tell you a story. Once upon a time an Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman fell into an argument about the virtues of their various nationalities. The Englishman said if he were not an Englishman he would be a Scotchman. The Scotchman said if he were not a Scotchman he would be an Englishman. But Pat said if he were not an Irishman he would be ashamed of himself. Gentlemen, if I were not a protectionist, I would be ashamed of myself.

By the light which has recently come to me, I see what the municipality of Snoring Plains needs to make it a well rounded municipality is diversified industry. We are an agricultural community, but we must be something more than that before we can reach that proud pinnacle of independence which is the right of every self governing municipality. We need an outlet for the mechanical genius of our sons, and our daughters should have brighter prospects than an eternal round of milking and dishwashing. Therefore I propose, with your assistance, to establish a factory for the manufacture of crates—egg crates, chicken crates and similar things. All I ask of you is that you give loyal support to home industry and buy only crates made in Snoring Plains. It is true that I don't know anything about making crates, and if I have to face the competition of old established firms, our infant industry will be ruthlessly crushed. Therefore, in order to establish this infant industry, it will be neces-



Night after night he sat up reading books

The Secret Christmas Tree

BY ELSIE SINGMASTER

In the kitchen of the little house on the mountain-side there was only one sound, the whirring of a sewing-machine. The kitchen was a pleasant place. There was a glowing fire in the stove, a brightly striped rag carpet on the floor, and a red cloth on the table. In three of the four deeply embrasured windows were potted geraniums. By the fourth stood the machine which whirred so busily.

It was Christmas eve, and if a little shawl and sunbonnet and a little boy's overcoat hanging on pegs behind the door were any sign, there were children in the house. But there was no sign of Christmas; there were no stockings hung before the fire, there was no tree, there were no presents. The mother who turned the machine was making men's shirts of coarse fabric. To her right on a table lay piles of separate portions of shirts—sleeves, fronts, bands, cuffs; on the floor to the left, a great heap of finished garments. Her bent head was motionless; she was able to shift the material upon which she was working from one side to the other without moving her shoulders or lifting her eyes, so that she seemed to work upon an unending seam. She had set herself the finishing of a certain number of dozen before the New Year, and she had her task almost finished though it was only Christmas eve.

By the table sat an old man. He had a bright face and blue eyes; one would have said he had still a good deal of energy and strength of his youth. He was reading the Christmas story in the Bible, but his eyes strayed often from the page, whose contents he knew by heart, to the figure by the machine. Once when the left hand swept to the floor a finished garment he started from his chair. But the right hand was already gathering together the pieces of another, and he sank back.

When the shrill little clock on the mantel struck eleven and the left hand gathered up still another garment, the old man tiptoed to the door and opened it. He went across the yard and there entered a little shop and struck a match. Then he exclaimed in joy over the product of his own hands.

"It's the handsomest I ever seen!" said he. Almost filling the little shop, its proud head bent, its wide arms spread benignantly, stood a Christmas tree, gorgeous, glittering. Each tiny twig was tipped with a white ball; among the branches hung thick clusters of golden fruit. There was no other color; the old gentleman had, it was clear, fine taste in Christmas trees.

Beneath the tree was a village. Into green moss were stuck little tree-like sprigs of pine; scattered about were miniature houses.

Here a little horse carved out of wood drew a cart; here a flock of sheep wandered. There was a mill beside a glassy pond—a mill whose wheel set in the creek in summer time, would really turn. On one side of the garden stood a full-sized sled, upon it a chess board, both hand-made, but neatly finished; upon the other side a doll's cradle with a little squirrel skin cut neatly for a cover, and two necklaces, one of rose hips and one of gourd seeds. Before the garden lay another group of presents—a neatly carved spool-holder and a little pile of skins for muff or tippet.

It was a beautiful sight even to one who had had no hand in the making. But now suddenly the old-man's enthusiasm seemed to fail. Heshook his head solemnly and went back to the house.

"I'll have to tell

her soon," said he. "I'll have to tell her now."

Then the clock on the mantel struck twelve, the machine stopped, and the worker got stiffly to her feet. She was a tall, strong person, with a sad, preoccupied face. It was difficult to believe that she was the daughter of the little blue-eyed old man. At once he, too, rose and laid his book on the table. He looked up at the tall figure as though he were a little afraid of it.

"Susan," said he, "are you tired?"
"Yes," answered Susan.
"Susan," the old man began with a little gasp, "I wish you'd—" He looked longingly toward the door which led out toward the little shop.

"You wish I'd what, gran'pap?"
The old man's courage failed completely.
"I wish you'd go to bed, Susan."
"I am going," answered Susan. "Good-night, gran'pap."

When the last sound of Susan's step had died away, gran'pap put coal on the fire and blew out the light.

"Oh, my! oh my!" said he. "What will she say when she finds it out!"

Then, slowly, forgetting that the lamp burned in the little shop across the yard, he climb the stairs.

It was almost three months since the subject of Christmas had been broached in the little house. Then, one pleasant October afternoon, when the children left the main road and turned in at the by-road which led toward home, they found gran'pap sitting on the fence. He missed the children, who dinner-pail and books in hand, walked two miles to the school house before half-past eight in the morning and did not return until half-past four in the afternoon. Thomas could have covered the distance much more speedily, but little Eliza could not walk fast. Now, in October, the sun was already near its setting.

Gran'pap had a knife in his hand and was whittling something very tiny. When the children came in sight, he put both knife and handiwork into his pocket. He greeted them with a cheerful shout, and they smiled at him and came up slowly. Thomas and Eliza took their pleasures very soberly. Though gran'pap had lived with them since spring, they were not yet accustomed to his levity, fascinating as it was.

Eliza took his hand and trotted in a satisfied way beside him. She was a fat little girl, and her old-fashioned clothes made her look like a demure person of middle age. Thomas stepped along on the other side, trying to set each foot as far ahead of the other as gran'pap did.

"Well," said gran'pap, "here we are!"
"And what," said Thomas, with a happy skip and a wave of the dinner pail, "what are we going to do to-night?"

Gran'pap sniffed the sharp air, which promised frost.

"Wait till you hear the chestnuts rattlin' Saturday!" said he. "I have poles ready for beating 'em, and I made each of you a pair of mittens for hullin' 'em."

Saturday's pleasure, while delectable, was still too far away and too uncertain for Thomas.

"But to-night, gran'pap, what about to-night?"

"To-night," said gran'pap solemnly, having approached the greater joy through the less, "to-night we make our plans for Christmas!"

"For Christmas?" said Thomas and Eliza together.

"Why, you act as though you never seen or heard of Christmas!" mocked the old man. "As though we were heathen!"

"We haven't seen Christmas," said the little girl.

"I did, once," corrected Thomas. "There was a tree with bright gold things on it and lights. We had it in the house. I guess 'Lizzie couldn't remember; she was very little." He drew closer to the old man and spoke in a low tone, "He was here still."

"But last Christmas and the Christmas before. You had a tree then?"

"No," insisted the little boy.

"Why, there's trees in plenty!" cried gran'pap. "But perhaps," added he hurriedly, "perhaps she couldn't get anyone to cut it for her. But you had presents?"

"The Snider children had a present," said little Eliza. "It was a sled. Sandy Claus brought it."

"But you had presents," insisted gran'pap.

"No," said Thomas and Eliza together.

"I guess she was very busy," said gran'pap with a frown. Then face and voice brightened. "But this year I'm on hand to cut the tree and I'm on hand to trim the tree."

The children looked up at him. It was clear that they had not entire faith in gran'pap's powers.

"And presents," continued gran'pap. "If you could have your choice of presents, what would you like to have?"

"I would like a gun," said Thomas.

"I would like—" Little Eliza gave a long, long sigh—"I would like a locket. I saw one in a picture."

"I do not know what you will get," said the old man, "but you will get something."

Then gran'pap hurried his own steps and theirs.

"She'll be looking for us, children. Moolley's to be milked and wood's to be fetched."

Further progress was swift, for the road descended sharply. Under the shelter of a small cliff-like elevation stood the little house, startlingly white in the thickening darkness. It was a lonely place, entirely out of sight of other houses. Though it was protected from the coldest of the winter winds, it was not out of reach of their mournful sound.

From the kitchen window a bright light shone. Susan lit the lamp by her machine early. They could see her head and shoulders plainly as she bent over her work. At sight of her gran'pap and the children became silent.

"She's always busy," said gran'pap, after a moment. "She's wonderful, she is."

Thomas and Eliza made no answer. They had had no experience with a mother who was not perpetually busy. Gran'pap began to whistle, as though to warn her of their presence, and she lifted her head and looked out into the dusk. Her face, now as always, intensely grave and preoccupied, brightened a little. The company of a grown person must have been a blessing in this quiet spot. For three years Susan had lived here alone with her children.

Gran'pap did not go at once into the house, but took from the bench beside the door a large milk-pail and went to the barn. The children followed him, and stood just inside the door, listening to the milk rattling into the pail. Gran'pap talked to Moolley, complimenting her upon her sleek coat and her beautiful eyes, upon her gentleness, and upon the abundance of her milk. When he had finished, he and the children went into the house together. Thomas took off his cap and Eliza her shawl and sunbonnet and gran'pap hung them on the high pegs. Then he looked sorrowfully at the figure before the sewing machine.

"Ain't you stopping yet, Susan?"

"I must make one more," came the answer from the bent head. The man comes to fetch them tomorrow."

"But not till afternoon, Susan, and see all you have done!"

Susan made no answer. Stepping quietly, gran'pap poured the milk into crocks, and carried the crocks into the cellar. When he returned, he gave the fire a little shake and began to get supper. He set the table and cut the potatoes and meat for stew, and put the stew on the stove. As he sliced the onion he made queer grimaces to amuse Thomas and Eliza. When a savory odor began to rise, the figure at the machine turned.

"You needn't 'a' done that gran'pap!"

"Oh, yes, Susan. Now when you're done, supper'll be ready."

The machine whirred a little faster, the hands moved a little more swiftly. The sleeves of a shirt were added to the body, the band was put in place. Once Susan sighed, but so quickly did the whirring sound begin once more that the

Continued on
p. 21, Page 22



Grain Growers' Annual

Most Successful in Ten Years--Profits \$571,000--War Tax \$104,000--Accumulated Reserve \$600,000

The following is a condensation of the annual report of President T. A. Crerar as presented to the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company at Winnipeg on November 29.

From almost every point of view the year closed has been the most satisfactory the company has experienced. The volume of business passed thru the office has been the largest in the company's history.

Manitoba Government Elevators

The volume of grain handled thru these elevators owing to the exceptional crop of a year ago, was more than double the volume handled thru them in the previous year, the figures being for 1915-16, 14,737,687 bushels as against 6,540,923 bushels for the year 1914-15. While the increase in the amount handled has been about 125 per cent., the total expense of operating has increased about 75 per cent. The total expenses in this department, including fixed charges, are \$437,695.29 against \$284,897.25 for the year previous. The total revenue from all sources for the year just closed was \$597,303.23 against \$292,288.20 for the previous year. A moment's comparison of these figures makes clear the result, which is a profit of \$161,607.94 for the year we are considering, against a profit of \$7,390.95 for the previous year. This profit, due mainly to the large volume of business handled, more than recoups us for the heavy loss that we had on these elevators in the first year of their operation.

The company now owns 14 elevators of its own in the province of Manitoba. During the year elevators have been purchased at Strathclair, Killarney and Beulah, and new elevators built at Endcliffe, Decker, and Dropmore.

Grain Growers B.C. Agency

You need scarcely be reminded that The Grain Growers' B.C. Agency is a subsidiary concern now owned entirely by The Grain Growers' Grain Company. For the year ending May 31, when the books were closed off, a considerable loss had resulted from the operation of the business. We also had a careful revaluation made of all the assets of the agency, with the result that your directors thought it advisable to make a liberal provision against it, and the sum of \$36,000 was appropriated for this purpose. During the last six months there has been a very noticeable improvement in business generally at the coast, and our business, I am glad to say, has improved with it, with the result that the last five months of its operation have been profitable.

Lake Front Elevators

The Terminal Elevator leased by the company from the Canadian Pacific Railway has been operated very successfully during the past year. For the year just closed we handled thru this elevator 28,463,438 bushels as against 11,152,835 bushels for the year previous. Our present lease on this elevator, which expires the 1st October next, has been renewed for five years, upon the same terms as before.

The company's other elevator at Port William, known as elevator "H," was destroyed by fire early in March of the present year. Its operation for the period running from September 1 until the time it was destroyed was very profitable. Your directors believing that the company should have an elevator of this character decided to rebuild. After considerable investigation a site was purchased adjoining the site of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company in Port Arthur. This site gives the company 600 feet of water frontage with a depth of about 1,200 feet, and access from the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways without having to pay in the future any switching charges from one railway line to the other. Upon this site we immediately proceeded to construct a modern elevator of 300,000 bushels capacity, at a cost of about \$290,000 including the site.

Dealing with the co-operative department, we have to report that the total combined sales of machinery and other goods have shown an increase from \$1,148,128 a year ago to \$1,363,591.63 for the year just closed, or an increase of about 19 per cent. The big item of increase was in machinery, the total amount sold, exclusive of Calgary, being \$278,205.78 against about \$80,000 for the previous year.

The combined sales at Winnipeg and Regina for the various classes of machinery were as follows:

Tillage Tools	\$102,044.13
Miscellaneous Machinery and Supplies	83,664.67
Gas Engines	13,889.80
Tractors	36,191.39
Vehicles	42,415.79
Total	\$278,205.78

In the other departments of the business the total sales have been \$1,085,385.85, made up as follows:

Lumber	\$ 180,410.72
Millwork	23,729.56
Metal Goods	10,756.69
Builders' Supplies	46,120.43
Twine	520,373.46
Barb Wire	70,136.38
Woven Wire	53,336.61
Posts	46,419.44
Carried forward	\$951,283.29

Brought forward	\$ 951,283.29
Coal	53,249.44
Miscellaneous Co-operative Supplies	1,321.54
Flour	8,488.35
Apples	60,946.33
Express and Freight prepaid (August)	10,096.90
Total	\$1,085,385.85

Extremely Difficult Proposition

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in operating this department in the past year. It will be recalled that the intention of the company, when entering into the handling of machinery particularly, was that it should act as a medium as far as possible between manufacturer and consumer without carrying stocks of goods. In practice this was found impossible, and your directors were compelled, if they desired the company to remain in the business of handling implements, to accumulate stocks of these at points, such as Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary, where they could be quickly and easily distributed to purchasers. The same is true of a considerable portion of the other goods handled. Since the outbreak of war in Europe practically every class of commodity, particularly in manufactured goods, has been in great demand. The result of this excess demand has been a continually increasing advance in the price of raw material. It was thus necessary for us, if we were to ensure having a supply of goods, to make contracts ahead for specified quantities in order that the manufacturers from whom we were buying could protect themselves by securing the raw material that went into the manufacture of the goods, and also that we might as far as possible ensure stability in the price quoted to our shareholders and others. While the company put out a catalog early in the year, it was found necessary about midsummer to send out a supplementary one changing the prices on practically all of the goods. Again, also owing to our inexperience the catalog put out was very imperfect and led to a great deal of trouble, which of course all means expense for to clear up.

Speaking more particularly of the machinery end, we had thruout the year serious difficulty with the customs department at Ottawa, which was not finally adjusted until about the first of September. The result, however, of all these difficulties was that our implement department was operated at a considerable loss. Your directors, still have faith, however, that it can be made to pay, and as far as they can see now the difficulties above referred to in connection with the operation of it have been largely settled. In order that the shareholders may understand just the difficulty we had in connection with this customs matter, we are printing as an appendix to this report the memorandum that we submitted to the customs department at Ottawa in connection therewith.

The result of the operation of the co-operative department as a whole shows a slight profit for the year, after making careful valuations of all the stocks of goods the department has on hand. During the year, in order that we might have proper warehouse facilities for handling this department, a site was purchased and the building in which this meeting is now being held, erected upon it, and the shareholders present will have an opportunity for themselves of learning at first hand some idea of the point to which this department of the business has grown in the few years we have been operating it.

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Livestock Department

It was stated to the shareholders at the last annual meeting that the directors had under contemplation the opening up of a livestock commission department, to provide the same facilities for marketing livestock that were provided in the handling of grain. This department was

Continued on Page 70

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

For Year Ending 31st August, 1916

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

1916		
Aug. 31.	By Grain and Merchandise Accounts	\$1,566,452.62
	Elevation, Storage, Screenings, Twine, Machinery, Commissions, Dividends, etc.	
	To Expenses Operating Line and Terminal Elevators and General and Administrative Expenses	\$ 824,107.55
	" Rents of Manitoba and Terminal Elevators	141,677.00
	" Bad Debts Provisions	19,870.29
	" Depreciation on Elevator Buildings and Machinery	9,542.36
	" Balance Carried Down	\$ 994,997.20
		\$71,455.42
		\$1,566,452.62

1916		
Aug. 31.	By Balance brought down (subject to current year's War Tax)...	\$ 371,455.42
	To which has to be added:	
	Premiums on Stock Sold	\$48,200.00
	Less Cost of Selling Stock	24,275.25
		\$ 23,924.75
	Amount carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss Account as at 31st August, 1915	\$ 7,156.73
	Deduct: Sundry amounts chargeable thereto, including \$4,500.00 of Grants to Associations	\$22,743.31
	Under-provision on account of Dividends, year 1914-15	8,989.36
		29,732.57
		22,575.94
		1,345.91
		\$ 371,804.33

BALANCE SHEET

Assets		
Investments		\$1,413,341.79
Stocks and Shares, Grain Exchange Seats and Timber Investment	\$ 801,950.54	
Real Estate—City Property	360,319.00	
Elevator Buildings, Machinery, Equipment, etc.	251,071.95	
		\$1,413,341.79
Advances on Bills of Lading and other Debts due to the Company		489,406.95
After making provision for Doubtful Debts		432,155.50
Stocks of Grain, Machinery, etc.		28,350.90
In terms of approved Inventories		563,542.10
Miscellaneous Supplies and Accruals		19,027.05
Funds in Bank and on Hand		
Furniture and Fixtures, etc.		
Liabilities		
Accounts and Bills Payable		\$ 910,969.48
Capital Stock		1,073,179.95
Amount Subscribed	\$1,440,100.00	
Less Amount Unpaid on Capital and Premiums	366,920.05	
		\$1,073,179.95
Dividend Account		100,500.00
Provision for dividend at the rate of 10% per annum		
Dominion Government		104,381.74
Estimated Amount of War Tax for Year 1915-1916		
Reserve Account		600,000.00
Profit and Loss Account		150,763.21
Amount at credit thereof, as per separate statement		\$ 571,804.33
Disposed of:		
In providing Dividend for the year at the rate of 10% per annum	\$100,500.00	
In providing for estimated amount of War Tax 1915-1916	104,381.74	
In transferring to Reserve	217,159.28	
	422,041.12	
		\$ 150,763.21
		\$2,939,824.38
		\$2,939,824.38

Winnipeg, 27th November, 1916.

We beg to report to the Shareholders that we have audited the Books and Accounts of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, for the year ending 31st August, 1916, and that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet as at that date is properly drawn up so as to exhibit in condensed form a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the Books of the Company. We have examined the Securities for the Investments and found them in order.

JOHN SCOTT, C. A. } Auditors
W. H. BEWELL

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR PAST FIVE YEARS

	14 months to				
	June 30, '12	Aug. 31, '13	Aug. 31, '14	Aug. 31, '15	Aug. 31, '16
Shares Allotted	27,321	32,300	42,477	47,976	57,003
Capital Subscribed	\$683,000	\$809,950	\$1,061,925	\$1,196,400	\$1,440,100
Capital Paid-up	\$596,472	\$643,261.90	\$771,409.25	\$867,422	\$1,073,179.95
Grain Receipts (Gross)	27,773,000	29,973,000	29,930,225	18,821,042	48,375,420
Profits	\$121,614	\$164,332.57	\$151,080.92	\$228,963.08	\$372,804.32

The Ravages of Rust

Some Lessons Learned from the Rust Epidemic affecting grain crops during 1916

By Prof. John Bracken, University of Saskatchewan

In the year 1911 many grain crops in Saskatchewan were frozen. In 1914 many were made unfit to eat by drought. In 1915 we harvested by far the heaviest crop we had ever grown while in 1916 an equally heavy crop was in many places seriously injured, and in some cases rendered worthless by rust. In the years when early fall frosts occurred, we learned the value of the practices that promote early maturity. In dry seasons, "dry farming" methods were found to favorably influence the yield, but when rust, a practical stranger to the west visited us in 1916, neither the practices of Northern farming nor those of dry farming were found to lessen its ill effects materially, altho the former as a group seemed to offer greater resistance to its spread and development than did the latter. A new enemy had suddenly appeared, thus adding another and very formidable one to the list of problems facing the western farmer.

Rust is a disease that has so far unfortunately baffled the scientific investigator, at least in so far as finding an efficient remedy is concerned. He knows the characteristics and life histories of many of the commoner forms of this disease, he can suggest some preventive measures, but he knows of no practical way of controlling it once it is present in a field.

The rusts, there are many different kinds and they attack many different kinds of crops, are miniature plants that live a parasitic existence on other plants. They suck the juices out of wheat, oats, barley and other useful and some harmful plants in order to nourish their own tissues. Rust spreads by means of spores which function the same as seeds. These little microscopic spores are so small that many of them must be grouped together in order to make a visible discoloration on the stem or leaf of a plant. Each red and black rust spot on infected crops is made up of scores of these spores. When ripe they blow from diseased plants to others and after heavy dews or periods of high atmospheric humidity in warm, "murky" weather, they germinate much like seeds germinate and their tiny rootlets penetrate the stems and leaves of the host plant—wheat, oats, barley, rye, or other kinds of plants. In a few days, usually from 10 to 20, the tissue of the host plant are ruptured by the growth of the rust within the stem and the orange or black spores come forth to blow around and light on other plants and go thru the same life history again. The damage rust does consists in robbing the host plant of a part or all of the nourishment that ordinarily passes thru the stems and leaves of a plant to the seed. This damage increases as the disease spreads and is naturally greatest on crops that become affected early. The more rust spots there are, particularly on the stems and the earlier the disease attacks a crop, the greater the injury is found to be. Of the many forms of this disease, three have been commonly found on each of wheat, barley and rye, and two on oats. Those that affect the first three crops are, the orange leaf-rust, the black stem-rust

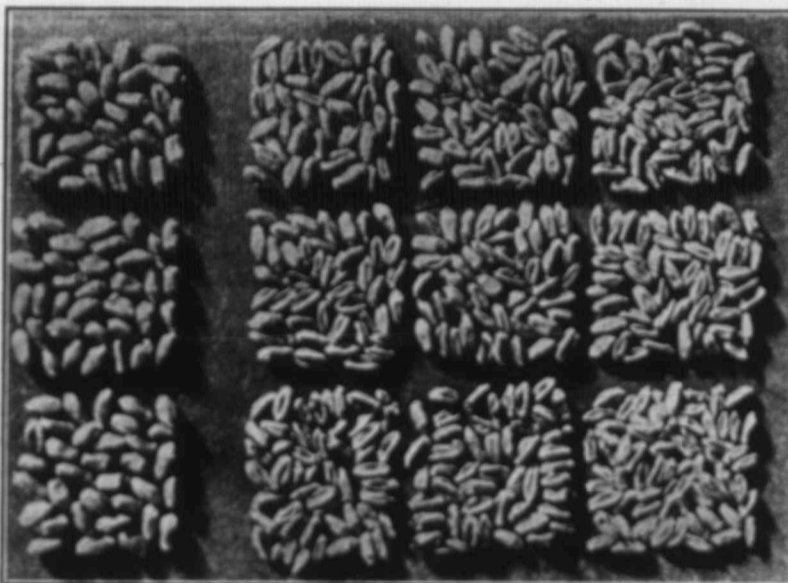
and the yellow or stripe rust, while those that are known to affect oats are the black rust and the crown rust. The orange rust is most common and the black and yellow the most dangerous. The crown rust is very seldom found.

distinguished from the black stem-rust, when both occur on wheat, by being "sub globose, not elongate ellipsoid, and by the more numerous germ spores which are scattered instead of forming an equatorial band." He further states that the orange rust of barley can be distinguished by the fact that it bears very few two-celled teleutospores, but very many mesospores (one celled) which are variable and asymmetrical and slightly thickened at the apex. The orange rust of wheat has not been known to affect the other cereals nor have the orange rust of the others been shown to affect wheat. The orange rust of rye is known to have other host plants, viz., a species of anchusa, but those of wheat and barley have never yet been shown to have a host other than wheat or barley.

Black stem-rust occurs on wheat, oats, barley and rye as well as on several "hay" grasses. It is not thought that the different forms prefer more than one of these host plants altho in different places the form that affects one host has been shown to be able to affect one or more of the others. This rust is found in all countries but like the others, less in dry climates than in humid ones. It is much less common than the orange rust. It receives its name from the color of the spots the late or winter spores, which are black, make on the leaves. The early or summer spores are yellow or yellow-brown in color. This rust is considered to be the most destructive grain rust in America. It usually appears later than the others, thus often permitting early crops, such as oats, barley and rye and the earlier varieties of wheat to escape the serious injury later ones sustain. When it strikes a crop early after blossoming it often seriously injures and sometimes ruins it by preventing the filling of the grain.

Groves states the early stage of this disease can be recognized in the field by its "sori" or rust spots "which may reach a length of 10 to 15 mm. and are of a rusty orange or brownish ochre color." He further states "microscopically, the uredospores (early yellowish spores) are seen to be longer compared with their breadth than is the case with the other cereal species; the teleutospores (black or later spores) which germinate only after a winter's rest are longer and have longer pedicels; their sori form much more conspicuous lines and do not remain for long covered by the epidermis." The results of the early studies of this disease indicated that in one stage of its annual life history it must live on the Barberry. It is now known that in many countries this is not necessary, and that the disease may occur in places where no barberry is known to exist. In warm climates the summer spores are now known to have the power to live over the winter, and it is thought that in cold climates hosts other than the Barberry carry the disease between one harvest season and the next crop. Some investigators believe the disease can be carried from one generation to the next in the seed of grain crops. It is his

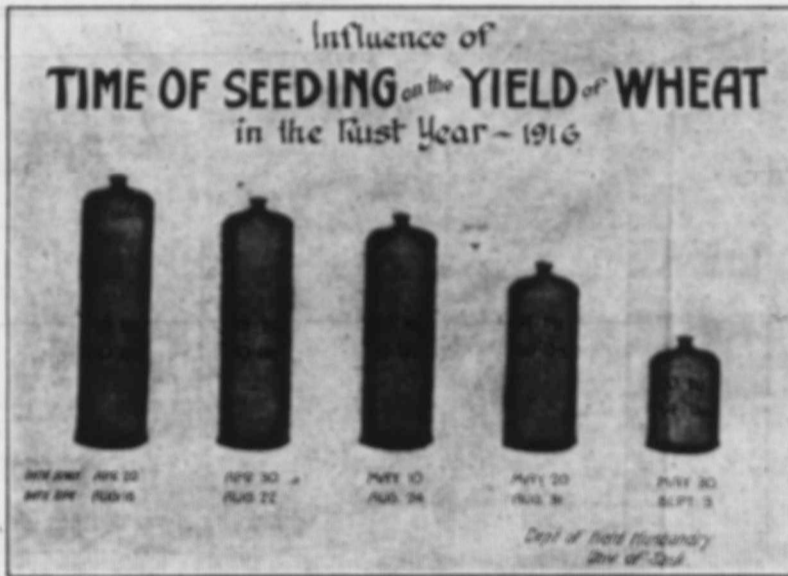
Continued on Page 24



No. 1 Hard. No. 4 Rusted. No. 4 Partly Cleaned. No. 4 Rusted Cleanings.
 No. 1 Hard. No. 5 Rusted. No. 5 Partly Cleaned. No. 5 Rusted Cleanings.
 No. 1 Hard. No. 6 Rusted. No. 6 Partly Cleaned. No. 6 Rusted Cleanings.

Orange or brown leaf-rust occurs on wheat, barley and rye as well as on several of the "hay" grasses. It is the most widely distributed of grain rusts and is the earliest to appear on wheat. The early spores are in this country, orange in color,

grain rust in America. It usually appears later than the others, thus often permitting early crops, such as oats, barley and rye and the earlier varieties of wheat to escape the serious injury later ones sustain. When it strikes a crop early after blossoming it often seriously injures and sometimes ruins it by preventing the filling of the grain.

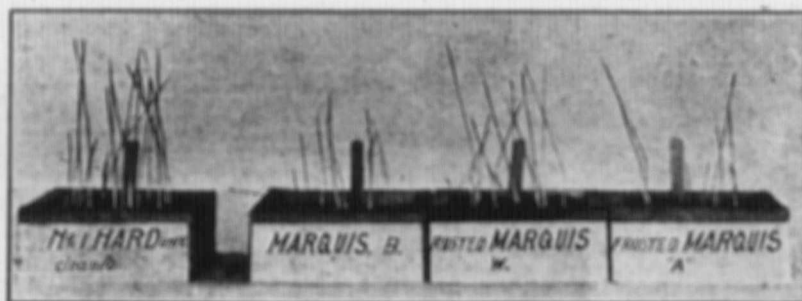


altho in Europe they are described as "dirty yellow" or "dull orange," and the disease is known there as Brown Rust. The later formed spores are brown in color. Groves, an English authority, states that in the early, or "uredospore," stage it can be

the Barberry carry the disease between one harvest season and the next crop. Some investigators believe the disease can be carried from one generation to the next in the seed of grain crops. It is his



Grown from seed shown above. Note the relative vigor of growth between rusted samples and No. 1 Hard



Note vigor and percentage germination from No. 1 Hard. Others are less badly rusted and are Brown samples.

Farm Experiences

WHAT ONE MARE DID

On this page is reproduced a picture of six horses owned by a Manitoba subscriber near Roblin, a mare on the left hand of the picture and six of her progeny. The mare is eleven years old. Here is what he says of their breeding: "This mare's first progeny is a mare from a Clyde stallion weighing 1800 lbs. She weighs 1240 lbs and is eight years old. When a foal she took first prize in the General Purpose, and when two years old in General Purpose she took first and first for best animal in the class. At three, four and seven years old she took second in same class. This year she took second for brood mare and first for best animal in that class, also she and her mate, half sister, third progeny, for best span to wagon in that class. She has had five colts in six years, lost one. The rest were shown when colts and took first prizes in the Agricultural Classes.

The second progeny is a horse, six years old, sired by a Percheron stallion. He started to work when three years old and is one of my main work horses. He never was shown as always was at work and not in shape. He weighs 1400. The third progeny is a mare, three years old. She won second prize when a foal, first prize this year, she and mater, first progeny, span to wagon in General Purpose. She will weigh 1350 when full grown; was sired by a Clydesdale horse weighing 1600 lbs. Fourth progeny is a mare, two years old, sired by the same Clyde horse. She was entered when a foal in Agricultural Class, but was ruled out by judge who said she should be in the General Purpose class. She showed this year and took first prize in the General Purpose. She will weigh 1300 when full grown. The fifth progeny is a mare, one year old, sired by a 2400 lb. Percheron horse. When a foal she took second for a special prize given by owner of this horse. This year she took first prize in Agricultural Class. She will weigh 1500 when full grown. The sixth progeny is also a mare. She took second in General Purpose and was sired by the Clyde sire of the third and fourth foals. She took first, a special prize given by owner of the Clydesdale stallion. She should weigh about 1350 when full grown.

The mother weighs about 1060 lbs. She was broke in at two and a half years old and has always worked while raising foals. The first four colts she worked in seeding time before they were born, was given about two weeks rest and worked again. For the last two she worked till the colts were born and was then turned out on grass. I can see no difference on colts if mare is properly fed. I wean my colts about four months old. This is certainly a mare I am proud of and few can equal her record.

GEO. H. DE LAM.

Man.

BEES IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

The possibilities in bee keeping in the alfalfa districts of Southern Alberta have never yet been appreciated. The prevalence of high winds for a great part of the season has been considered such a severe hindrance to the bees during the period when they were collecting honey that bee keeping has never yet got a real start. Experiments carried on at the Lethbridge Experiment Station indicate that high winds are not such a hindrance as has usually been thought. The main source of honey is alfalfa. It comes into bloom about the middle of June and continues until September or until cut down by the frost. There is also some white clover honey made, but it is very limited in quantity. A number of native prairie plants furnish as small amount.

In the spring of 1915 there were two colonies of bees in eight frame hives at the station. They had been wintered in a dry, well ventilated 12 x 12 dug out cellar. They were put in their winter quarters November 17, 1914. At that time they weighed 72 lbs. and 65 lbs. each and on March 31, 57 lbs. and 50 lbs. each respectively. They were moved from the cellar and put in a sheltered place for the summer of April 1. During the summer a daily record was kept of the weight of one hive. The greatest average daily production was made in August, particularly on dry hot days when there was little wind. The two colonies produced as follows:—

Hive No. 1	85½ lbs.
Hive No. 2	76½ lbs.
Hive No. 3	15 lbs., plus 46 1-lb. sections
Hive No. 4	54½ lbs.
Hive No. 5	50½ lbs.

Total yield of two colonies for 1915, 374 extracted

honey	\$67.32
Three swarms at \$5	15.00

Total 82.32

Average value per colony 41.16

Average weight of extracted honey per colony 187 lbs.

The preparation for the winter was begun the end

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

of September. Food was supplied in the form of syrup made of two parts of granulated sugar and one part of water. The hives averaged about 13½ lbs. each of this mixture. Early in November they were put into winter quarters, part in the cellar and part outside. The winter cases were made of one inch lumber with room for two feet of packing material at the bottom, six inches at the sides and sixteen inches on the top. This material was cut straw and chaff. In the spring of 1916 the bees wintered in the cellar came out in good condition, free from dysentery and strong, while those wintered in cases outside were much weaker and suffered to a considerable extent from dysentery.

RYE A VALUABLE CROP

Rye is the main cereal crop of all Northern European countries and doubtless owes its position more to climatic considerations than to its value for bread making, tho the users of rye bread aver that the dark there is more nutriment in it than in wheat bread.

The time of ripening of the winter variety being midsummer, the danger of early fall frosts which makes wheat a very hazardous crop in the greater part of the Canadian West gives rye a distinct advantage over wheat. And even apart from the frost liability, the experience of this year, with half the crop still unthreshed, would almost lead one to put a greater premium on rye than now. One of the principal arguments in England against the imposition of a duty on foreign wheat for the benefit of the Canadian producer was the liability of our wheat to destruction by frost. A return of the cold years such as we had between 1883 and 1889 caused many to despair of



A Manitoba mare and six of her progeny. Five are mares, and one is the mother of the foals. They are all from the good stallions, and from 200 to 500 lbs. heavier than their dam. She is only 11 years old and has already produced five or six times her market value in progeny as well as working regularly on the farm. The progeny are all prize winners. This is the kind of breeding work this country needs. The mother is on the extreme left of the picture.

this ever being made a wheat country. Rye in such a time would be welcome.

The profit of any crop is not measured by the financial returns from a given bulk of the grain, but also by the time taken in its production and the value of that time taken in doing the work at the proper season. As an instance, barley is grown largely as a stand-by crop, being put in when too late for wheat or oats and also as a weed combater. These advantages would apply with greater force to rye, which can be disposed off with very little interference with the time taken for wheat or oats. Land intended for rye may be let alone till about the middle of June and then treated as an ordinary summerfallow, being plowed over and harrowed and when cultivated twice will be in good condition for seeding in the latter part of August. Our two frequent changes of the weather about that time by delaying harvesting operations gives the opportunity to get it seeded without loss of the time waiting for harvesting to recommence. If possible have it in before September 1.

In cases where it is cut green as a forage crop about the middle of July, a good plan is to start the plow and stook it on the plowed land which for the land is

almost as good as another summerfallow. There is something inviting in a field of rye, which holds its bright green in defiance of snow or frost alike, a circumstance which would bespeak its adaptability to this country. This year I was able to harvest 30 bushels per acre of extra good quality. It was entirely free from rust.

A. D.

St. Agathe, Man.

FATTENING PIGS IN FALL

What is the best way to fit pigs for market? One farmer will let them run all over the farm, round the straw stacks, till the first of January then take them in to fatten. Another will have the same pigs weighing 200 lbs. and away and another bunch coming along by that time. From experiments and observation I am convinced that the pig weighing 220 lbs. at ten months of age is half the time losing money in comparison to the one that is off the farm inside of seven months at 200 lbs. The latter at least is the plan I aim at and accomplish my method.

The young pigs are kept in a large pen in summer and receive about a half ration of chop, two parts oats and one barley, and at noon get all the rape or alfalfa they will clean up and all the water they want. They are near 100 lbs. when the first cool weather comes and the green stuff is getting done. I then bring them inside into a large warm pen deep with straw. Up to now the chop has been fed dry, but on changing I feed three parts barley and one part oat chop and soak it for twelve hours in water. I don't think there is much advantage in so doing, but it is more palatable that way the pigs eat more and waste a whole lot less. Then I never like to give a pig (or any fattening animal) its fill of cold water and have it go shivering and huddling into the straw for an hour. It is wasting both time and feed. The ideal way with fattening hogs is to have the pen warm enough that they will all lie single over the pen, not huddled in a heap. I feed three times a day and all they will consume, quite sloppy and they need little extra water.

In feeding I notice most farmers have an ordinary V shaped trough in the middle of the pen and hogs feeding on each side. When they are thru about one-third of the feed is on the ground. To hinder this I fasten two V troughs together parallel and there is no waste at all and no trouble feeding the most unruly bunch. With regular and liberal feeding under comfortable conditions it is no trouble having pigs weigh around 200 lbs. at seven months.

All experiments go to prove that an animal like the hog that is consuming high priced concentrated food all its life pays best when matured quickest. I think this plan is better than letting pigs rustle till midwinter and keeping them over till the next May. With the present prices of feed wheat and barley practically equal, I think it will be profitable to substitute from half to two-thirds of the barley ration with low grade wheat for the last two months of fattening. I notice some feeders boil potatoes, turnips and beets and feed extensively with the idea of saving on the grain ration in fattening hogs. Up to a pig is 125 lbs. in weight such aids are economical and helpful when the animal is growing frame and muscle, but in the fattening period an abundance of the best of grain feeds is the main thing that will put on the weight and finish that will turn the whole adventure into a really paying proposition.

T. W. W.

GROWING GOOD CLOVER SEED

This industry now developing rapidly in New Ontario owes its beginning to the foresight of one of the early settlers, near Oxdrift, Benjamin Brignall, who being from Ontario county in the East and having had some previous experience in the production of clover seed was quick to realize by the way the clover was growing along the roads and in the fields that the district possessed great possibilities in this particular line. On account of being a new country, free from weeds and far north it would be possible to produce an article of superior quality. At one time Mr. Brignall was somewhat discouraged; but filled with new hopes and visions as a result of the excellent growth of clover, he once more set to, determined to succeed, and commenced clearing land for the sole purpose of clover seed production. Two years later Mr. Brignall had 10½ acres of red clover which yielded him 87 bushels or a little better than 8 bushels per acre. He had also half an acre of Alsike which yielded 5 bushels and 40 pounds or better than 11 bushels per-acre. Being the first producer of seed, quite naturally it fell to his lot to purchase the first clover huller. However, owing to the large increase in the production of seed this implement soon became a very paying investment. Now it has been laid aside and three newer and more up-to-date clover hullers

Continued on Page 26

TO LIFE MEMBERS

I have much pleasure in announcing that the new life membership certificates are now ready for distribution. It will be remembered that some months ago your executive offered a number of prizes for the best designs for a life membership certificate to be competed for by members of our locals. The idea was to produce something of real value, real merit from an artistic point of view. The executive had sufficient faith to believe that enough talent could be found among our own members to produce a work of art such as they desired, and their faith, as all who see the certificate will admit, has been fully justified by the result.

The design of the certificate, with a few minor alterations, is that submitted by J. G. Stark, a member of the Keeler branch of our association, to whom was awarded the first prize in the competition. The border consists of a series of pictures emblematic of farm life, interspersed with ornamental work, with the emblem of the association worked in each corner. The two lower pictures of the series represent, on the left, a well stocked farm, and on the right, in softly blended colors, a farmer enjoying with his family the comforts and delights of a happy home life, to which every son of the soil is entitled when his day's work is done. In the centre of the certificate is a doorway. On each post is a shield bearing the arms of Saskatchewan, and on the arch and cornice are the words "Saskatchewan Grain Growers," in bold type.

Co-operation the Keystone

The keystone of the arch is representative of co-operation, binding the members of the association together "into one harmonious whole," and it is most appropriate that resting upon the arch, one on each side, are two figures representing the farmers of the province, bearing in their arms the produce of the earth, symbolic of their recognition of co-operation as their great hope both for the present and the future. Within the arch is a picture of a wheat field, showing the grain in stook, while the sun, sinking gradually below the horizon, throws elongated shadows across the ground. A panel within the doorway bears the inscription "This certifies that Mr.

Saskatchewan, is a life member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Incorporated," whilst at the foot space is reserved for the signatures of the president and secretary, together with the seal of the association, and the date of organization, February, 1901. The whole is tasteful both in design and execution and is worthy of a place in the home of every member of our association.

In issuing this certificate your executive assume, and no doubt rightly, that it is something of which every life member of our association will be proud and something to which he will desire to give a permanent place in his home, where it will act as a constant inspiration to himself and to every Grain Grower who is brought into contact with it. With this in view your executive have made arrangements whereby such of our life members as desire it may have their certificates forwarded to them suitably and tastefully framed. It was felt that it would be wise to give a choice of frames to meet the tastes of the various recipients. Each life member is entitled to a certificate free of charge. Any life member who wishes his certificate unframed can of course have it forwarded in a strong tube free of all charge, but we strongly urge, in view of the moderate cost and of the greater utility which will thus be imparted to the certificate, that every life member should send in an order for one or other of the frames described below.

Frames Described

The following are the descriptions of the frames:

- No. 1—One inch frame, imitation walnut, with thin gold band.
- No. 2—One and a half inch gilt frame.
- No. 3—One and a quarter inch frame, imitation mahogany.
- No. 4—One inch frame, old gold.
- No. 5—Three-quarter inch frame, old gold.
- No. 6—One inch frame, imitation cressian walnut.

Life members ordering frames are requested to order by number only and to select two or three in order of preference, as we cannot guarantee to supply any particular frame in case a large number should be ordered of that particular design. Price is one dollar each.

All frames will be crated and sent charges collect, the prices quoted being

Saskatchewan

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

f.o.b. Regina. Where, however, there is no agent, a sufficient amount should be remitted to cover express charges. It will be to the advantage of life members where there are a number in one local to club their orders, as in this case a saving can be effected in the cost of carriage.

Fraternally yours,

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

DISTRICT MEETING DATES

The following is a list of the S.G.G.A. district meetings arranged for, giving district number, place of meeting, date and names of speakers:

1—Moose Jaw, Dec. 19, 8 p.m., and Dec. 20, 2—Ogema, Dec. 14, 4 p.m., and Dec. 15, J. B. Musselman. 3—Stoughton, Dec. 13, 10 a.m. 5—Wolseley, Dec. 12, 8 p.m., and Dec. 13. 6 and 8—Saskatoon, Dec. 15, 8 p.m., and Dec. 16, J. A. Maharg. 7—Balcarres, Dec. 18, 9 a.m. 9—Wynyard, Dec. 14, 8 p.m. to Dec. 15 noon. 10—Humboldt, Dec. 8, 2 p.m. 16 Dec. 9 noon, Mrs. Rooke, Mrs. McNaughtan, T. Sales, J. F. Reid. 11—North Battleford, Dec. 6 and 7. 12—Prince Albert, Dec. 19, 10 a.m., J. B. Musselman. 13—Wilkie, Dec. 7, 2 p.m., and Dec. 8. 14—Swift Current, Dec. 21, 9 a.m. 15—Shaunavon, Dec. 13, 9 a.m. 16—Conquest, Dec. 5, 2 p.m., and Dec. 6. Kindly note change in date for districts 2 and 7.

DIRECTOR'S ADDRESS

Address delivered by R. M. Johnson, district director, to District No. 4 convention, held in Y.M.C.A., Regina, November 21, 1916.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It gives me great pleasure to be again able to address the delegates to the annual convention of district No. 4 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. This is the third time it has been my privilege to do so, but the first in the district as enlarged at the last general convention. There are now about seventy-five locals in district No. 4; during past years there were only thirty. Most of these locals of some years standing, this district having been pretty thoroughly organized in the past, so that there are very few cases of anyone being beyond easy driving distance of some local. There have been at least two new ones organized. I do not know the exact number of members at present, but have reason to believe there are considerably more than a year ago. Owing to weather and other uncontrollable circumstances it has not been possible to do the organizing work during the past summer that was intended, but some has been done. Several meetings have been held at widely separated points, while by correspondence and other means, knowledge of the progress of every part of this district has been obtained.

Weather Delays Organization

As your district director I have been unable to personally visit as many locals as I wished, but have attended every meeting where the request came from the local and some where it did not. During the very severe winter weather immediately following the last general convention, I repeatedly went to different points where meetings were called, but it was impossible for people to drive thru the storm and no meeting was held. Still it was always found that the weather, or during the summer months pressure of other affairs, sometimes prevented much of a turnout, the farmers are loyal to and interested in their association work. They are very much alive to what the association has done and what it is likely to do.

The past season will long be remembered by the farmers of this province. In spite of a rather late spring, seeding was finished in fair time and a good start made for an excellent crop. Nature, however, had other things in store for us, and what with unprecedented hail storms and black rust, what promised to be another record breaking crop yielded only a small percentage of the promise of spring. Present prices are to a great extent making up the difference, and seldom do we find a spirit of pessimism, but each and all are ready to try again to do their best, hoping for better things.

The organized farmers have attempted to solve many of their own problems and in the past have met with marked success. Seldom have they met with failure when they set to work to find a remedy for any existing evil. But during the past two years so much of the unexpected has happened that we know not what is in store for us in the future. We are to a large extent finished with the past and must prepare for new conditions.

Municipal Hail Insurance

One of the things requiring the immediate attention of every thoughtful farmer is our municipal hail insurance system. We thought we had a good system, and so we had. While we have met with a reverse, it only shows that some alterations are necessary. The system of co-operative hail insurance has not been found a failure, tho many of its opponents would like us to believe it so. Those people who in other times have so frequently alluded to the farmers as the backbone of the country are now showing a strange inconsistency in their condemnation of this great co-operative enterprise, evidently thinking that we can be frightened away from it by a single reverse. What will be the exact solution I do not at present know, but I am certain that the men who made this so great a success under normal conditions can still make it a success and that the organized farmers are back of them.

Another problem to which our attention should be given at this time is the prospective revival of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Associations Act. This act passed the legislature in 1913, but has never become law. It contains several features which have been generally acceptable by the people of this province, but others have come in for considerable criticism. Perhaps it is well that up to the present this act has not become law, as by careful thought and comparison with other systems since adopted by other provinces we may be enabled to have ours improved. Some people seem to prefer a system of government loans. This may be somewhat more convenient, but the functions of government should be to create and foster such conditions that each will have equal opportunity to work out his own salvation without any special assistance from government or anyone else. In connection with this it is interesting to note the similarity between the Saskatchewan act and that recently passed in the United States.

Want Free Trade

In view of altered conditions created by the war with its enormous expense, we, in common with the people of other countries, must prepare for extraordinary effort to meet the cost and to take care of the national debt necessarily incurred. As an agricultural people we have never objected to bearing our fair share, but we have a right, and should demand, that any system of taxation must bear equally on all classes. The stand of Western Grain Growers on this matter of taxation is fairly well known. They have never been able to see the merit in a system of indirect taxation by means of a customs tariff that others have.

The protective feature appears to us not only unjust, but bad business as well. Probably for some time it will be necessary to have some degree of both direct and indirect taxation, but surely it should be clear to all that only a system by which the maximum amount reaches the public treasury is preferable to one which leaves opportunity for producers of any commodity to unduly increase the price of it. True national economy reaches its highest degree of perfection when the greatest number of people are engaged in productive employment, unhampered by any artificial restrictions, nor pampered by special privileges.

Education Required

The solution of these and any other problems is largely a matter of education. Experience is a good teacher, but very often an expensive one. The reverse in our hail insurance system was largely a matter of uncontrollable circumstances.

We have learned something, but at considerable cost. It is not pleasant to think, but none the less a fact, that had our farmers been better educated along business lines, the rural credit problem would not have been so great. It is also a truth that were we properly educated to the evils of a protective tariff the thing would not exist. The end of any great evil that ever existed has begun when people began to study it. We therefore owe it to ourselves and posterity to do all we can to bring about greater knowledge of existing conditions and our interdependence on one another. In the reconstruction of society after the war no nation has better opportunity to lead in democratic reform than Canada; the province of Saskatchewan is thought by many to lead in the Dominion and our own organization is probably the greatest engine of democracy in Saskatchewan. Our duty is obvious. If we are true to that duty we must be a great factor in the progress of the world.

PATRIOTIC DONATION

Central Secretary:—Enclosed find draft for \$40.00 to be applied as follows: Belgian Relief Fund, \$20.00; Canadian Patriotic Fund, \$10.00; balance due on life membership in G.G.A. for myself, \$10.00.

ROBERT HILTON,
Sec'y Readlyn Local.

WYNYARD MEETING

Central Secretary:—Your letter and circular of November 15, with reference to our district meeting to be held in Wynyard December 14 and 15, received. Our regular meeting is on the first Saturday in each month, so the matter will be discussed on December 2 at 2 p.m., and as usual we will send delegates to represent our local and I hope and believe we will have the "best ever" meeting and I am sure it is more than ever necessary that we be on the alert to look after our own interests.

A. E. BAKER,
Sec'y Leslie G.G.A. Ltd.

CORRECTION

In the report of the district No. 4 Convention that appeared last week, a mistake occurred. It should have read that Mr. Johnson was proposed by Mr. Read and seconded by Mr. Harvey for district director. It was then moved, seconded and carried that nominations close and Mr. Johnson was duly elected.

RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS

The following is a list of contributions to the Red Cross Fund received at the Central since the last list was published:
Previously acknowledged, \$527.95. Pangman W.G.G.A., \$61.00; Dundurn W.G.G.A., \$142.40; Allier W.G.G.A., \$17.00; Rutland W.G.G.A., \$25.00; Pleasant Butte, \$10.75; Empire Builders \$75.00; Bulyea, \$6.70; Fartown, \$11.00; Southminster, \$2.55; Southminster, \$2.25; Domaine W.G.G.A., \$158.10; Flaxland, \$516.85; Marleton, \$15.75; Young, \$5.00; Neander, \$17.10; Nandy, \$68.75; Poplar Park, \$13.70; Hafford W.G.G.A., \$10.00; New Bank, \$140.00; Neilburg, \$35.00; Lee Valley, \$105.00; North Gully, \$2.00; Sarsons, \$15.00; Hafford W.G.G.A., \$10.00; Lanigan, \$25.00; Manna, \$40.00; Englewood, \$100.00; Eden, \$40.00; Glenellen, \$40.00; Burnham, \$35.00; Newlands, \$100.00; Sandford, \$10.00; Creston, \$40.45; Pundich, \$15.00; Base Hills, \$150.00; Hay Creek, \$125.10; Banbury, \$80.00; Marleton, P.O., \$22.25; Southminster, \$66.00; Eagle Creek W.G.G.A., \$20.00; Forest Bank, \$46.00; Tulliville, \$20.35; Mankota, \$20.00; Nary, \$71.00; Pearl Lake W.G.G.A., \$41.00; Newlands, \$5.70; Poplar View, \$25.00; Hafford W.G.G.A., \$20.00; Manna, \$44.00; Langsmead, \$10.70; Invieta, \$100.00; Motherwell, \$15.50; Mavereik, \$20.00; Walpole, \$45.90; Roundhill, \$28.00; Round Plain, \$223.55; Duley, \$83.40; Duley, \$10.00; Ladbroke, \$60.00; Royal Edwards, \$30.15; West Lawn Horizon, \$37.00; Banbury, \$30.00; Dahnida, \$9.45; New England, \$36.00; Cliftonville, \$20.00; Sunshine Valley, \$111.35; Rutland, \$20.00; Creston, \$10.00; Cliftonville, \$3.00; Woodlawn W.G.G.A., \$10.00; Manna, \$2.50; Bermuda, \$120.00; Woodlawn W.G.G.A., \$36.00; Norquay, \$45.65; Eastview, \$12.35; Antelope Park, \$41.50; White Wing L.D., \$8.55; McTavish W.G.G.A., \$35.00; Dahnida, \$28.25; Cairnview, \$28.00; Banbury and Foxbury, \$30.00; Lilydale, Coney Neck, \$7.00; Chatham W.G.G.A., \$34.00; Pearl Lake, \$23.00; Holer, \$40.17; Averbury, \$10.25; St. Bonswell Tennis Club, \$7.00; Armstrong, \$66.00; Wynyard W.G.G.A., \$30.00; Walpole, \$11.00; Conover, \$11.40; Saskatchewan W.G.G.A., \$38.00; Pearl Lake W.G.G.A., \$6.80. Total, \$3,041.50.

NEW B.C. GOVERNMENT

The following is the personnel of the new provincial cabinet chosen by Premier Brewster and submitted to His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Banard:—

Premier and president of council, Hon. H. C. Brewster; attorney-general, Hon. M. A. MacDonald; minister of public works, Hon. Dr. King; minister of lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo; minister of mines, Hon. William Sloan; minister of agriculture and railways, Hon. John Oliver; minister of finance, Hon. Ralph Smith; minister of education and provincial secretary, Hon. Dr. MacLean.

CHRISTMAS

What is Christmas? To some it is only a season for feasting and enjoyment. To others it is a season for rejoicing and retrospect. To the child it is a time when they count up their relatives and friends that they may extend to them a greeting of some kind and in turn receive a similar token. By the rich, blessed with plenty, their children have only to express a wish and lo, Santa Claus fails not in providing. Are they satisfied and happy? Many children will go to sleep Christmas eve and rise again Christmas morning cold, hungry and unhappy who might have been made happy if some parents had only taken their children into their confidence and shown them the pleasure they might give by finding out these poorer children and lending their assistance in seeing that they were the ones to receive gifts, and a little self-denial on the part of those blessed with this world's goods would only help to make their own characters stronger and better for the sacrifices made. Let us not forget that every child is an asset to the country and you may give joy to one who some day may be one of our shining lights. This year in particular there are many who will have scant joy in the Christmas festivities and any little act of kindness that we may do or influence others to do will have its reward in the knowledge that we have done our "bit." Let us do all the good we can in every way we can—"for it may be that we will not pass this way again."

THE TRUE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

Christmas is a good time to forget any little petty differences which stand like a wall between us and the good we might do. There is after all a wonderful amount of kindness in the world. One little glimpse into our Winnipeg post office, with the millions of letters and parcels of all shapes and sizes that are now being mailed to "our boys" in England, France and Flanders, will convince the most sceptical that we do in reality feel more blessed in giving than receiving. There are very few people who do not wish well to others at the Christmas season. Let each one do all they can to promote the spirit of happiness wherever they can. We may be far from home and loved ones, but find some home, some friend, to whom you can show a kindness and your life will be enriched thereby. Do not worry if your efforts do not meet with as hearty a response as you expected. Your own heart will be warmer and your outlook will be broadened from the effort made. You can learn the lesson that Christmas teaches us, unselfishness, only by finding your pleasure in making life happier and brighter for some one else. Sometimes a little card, or better still, a letter at Christmas time will give more pleasure than all the other gifts received, so be generous with pen, ink and postage and bring a little of the real Christmas joy into some life that, tho surrounded by much of this world's goods, may yet lack love and sympathy.

ELM CREEK CONTRIBUTES

Secretary Graham, of the Elm Creek branch, has contributed the sum of \$117.00 to our Patriotic Fund. The following parties have made up this contribution: Thos. Hood, \$33.00; Laidlaw Peart, \$32.50; R. J. Harjest, \$15.00;

T. A. Davis, \$10.00; R. Lidsten, \$5.00; Harry Bewes, \$5.00; Thos. Kenney, \$8.00; J. O. Carter, \$8.00; Oscar Fitzallen, 50 cents.

STRATHCLAIR ASSOCIATION

Secretary F. Williamson, of the Strathclair branch, in remitting the balance of their membership dues for this year includes his personal check for \$25.00, a contribution to be given for the relief of the Belgian people.

FORREST ASSOCIATION FORWARD

In a call at Central office this week, Secretary D. G. McKenzie, of the Forrest Association, reports that their branch has a paid up membership of one hundred and sixteen up to date and they expect it to reach last year's mark of one hundred and twenty before their annual meeting. A

this month (December) in order to save any rush at the Central office.

We like to have a report from each secretary in December, and if any branch is dropping behind in the interest they should take in their own movement, we would like to know of it so that we may render the assistance necessary to make their branch a live progressive association.

"FRAM" ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Association "Fram" was held on Tuesday, November 21. Sixteen members were present who paid their dues for the in-coming year and one paid for the present year. The following officers were duly elected: President, Siguin Johnson; vice-president, John L. Bjornson; secretary-treasurer, Sig. Fridsteinson, auditor, John Goodman; directors, J. S. Bjornson, I. T. Johaneson, S. S. Goodman,

Knitting

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

At the concert and the play, Everywhere you see them knitting, Knitting, knitting, Women who the other day Thought of nothing but their frocks, Or their jewels or their locks, Women who have lived for pleasure, Who have known no work but leisure, Now are knitting, knitting, knitting, For the soldiers over there.

On the trains and on the ships, With a diligence befitting, They are knitting, Some with smiles upon their lips, Some with manner debonair,

Some with earnest look and air, But each heart in its own fashion, Weaves in pity and compassion, In their knitting, knitting, knitting, For the soldiers over there.

Hurried women to and fro, From their homes to labor flitting, Knitting, knitting, Busy-handed come and go, Broken bits of time they spare, Just to feel they do their share, Just to keep life's sense of beauty, In the sharing of a duty, They are knitting, knitting, knitting, For the soldiers over there.

great deal of co-operative buying is done by this association. They have also contributed generously in money to the War Relief Fund, and their women's auxiliary has done good work for the local Red Cross and for other patriotic organizations.

TO THE LOCAL SECRETARY

As we are now in the last month of our year's work and up to date we have not heard from some of our branches in regard to their membership nor have we received any returns at this office, we would remind all our secretaries that it is very essential that they report early in December in order that the name of their branch should appear on the annual report submitted to the convention at Brandon. The convention is being held on January 10 to 13, 1917, and we would like to hear from every branch before the 20th of

P. Johnson, H. Josephson, T. Johnston; program committee, Sig. Fridsteinson, J. S. Bjornson and Tryggie Johnson. This branch has gone very systematically into the work of their association, meeting each time at the different homes, in this way getting into closer touch with each other in all that tends to make the community life of their members better and brighter.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

At a meeting of the directors held on November 16 it was decided to hold a banquet for members of our local in connection with our annual meeting on December 6. We made out a list of names of every home in our district and divided the list up between the directors, president and secretary. Every home will be visited during this week and an appeal made for at least the husband and wife

and, where there are any, for the young men and women to buy a ticket for the annual meeting at \$1.50 each which will give them membership in the association for 1917 and a seat at the banquet. We are providing speakers, a lady to speak particularly to our women and a man to speak on the tariff. Besides these two addresses there will be other short addresses. We will also organize for 1917. At our directors' meeting everyone was in good spirits and all ready to do what they could to make our annual meeting the best yet. Our purpose is to get the membership in for next year at once and not let it drag on all winter. The indications are that we will have a successful annual meeting with the largest membership in our history.

A. J. M. POOLE, Sec.-Treas.

DISTRICT CONVENTION

Portage la Prairie District Grain Growers will hold their annual Convention in the Presbyterian church, Portage la Prairie, on Thursday, December 14, 1916, commencing at 10.30, afternoon session 1.30. Hon Ed Brown will deliver an address on Farm Credits, and Mr. J. S. Woods, Vice-President of the Manitoba Grain Growers will speak on the Hall Insurance Act.

P. D. Mc ARTHUR,

President.

B. RICHARDSON,

Secretary-Treasurer.

DEFINITION FOR CO-OPERATION

Co-operation is described in the dictionary as "joint labor." There is a destiny that makes us brothers. None takes his way alone. Success is only won by the help of others. When a group of persons of diverse or similar occupations and with a common interest combine forces to a common end, it is called co-operation. James J. Hill's opinion was as follows:—"Co-operation in distribution is a sadly neglected feature of the farm business methods. It speaks ill for the intelligence and organized ability of Americans that we are still far behind most other countries of the world in this respect, while the profits of the middlemen are often exaggerated they are for the most part economic waste."

SUGGESTIONS FOR SUBJECTS

Sometimes our officers in the local branches are at a loss for a suitable subject to have a discussion or "talk" upon what will be helpful to the different members in their branch. Now that the women of the Manitoba locals are taking their part and place in the programs of meetings held in their own branches perhaps a program that will appeal to the men may not in every case find an attraction for the women. So a few suggestions of subjects that may be taken up at coming meetings may be helpful just at this time. Some one of the following subjects may appeal to some officer who is responsible for the evening's program: "What Spare Moments will Accomplish," "Helps Over Hard Places," "Waste and Economy in Food, Fuel, etc.," "Farm and Household Pests," "Home Discipline and Home Education," "How to Make Our Meetings a Success and of Value to the Members," "Progressive Agriculture."



shareholders attending the Annual Meeting of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, at Winnipeg, November 29-30 and December 1.

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A Very Merry Christmas



The Gift That Gets A Smile -

because it guarantees unequalled service—from Christmas to Christmas — over and over again — is

The Gillette Safety Razor


It's the "safest" gift you can select, for every man shaves, and knows that in the Gillette you are giving him the best equipment that money can buy. His appreciation will be SURE and LASTING.

Christmas Gillette displays will be in the windows of all the hustling Gillette dealers—Drug, Jewelry, Hardware and General Stores—everywhere—in a dozen styles or more—priced from \$5 to \$25.

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The **Hinman** is used on official test work on some of the best herds in Canada and the United States. Over 22,000 sold. A success for Eight Years.

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DO NOT FAIL TO WRITE FOR ONE

SOVEREIGN POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE LTD.
Box 225, Edmonton, Alta.

Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 23

are doing the work in the district and pressing need exists for more of equal capacity.

When the large clover seed fields became so prevalent, it dawned upon the Dryden Agricultural Society that this would be a good crop to use in connection with their standing field crop competitions, and accordingly for the last three years a large number of entries have been made in this connection. Thus to quote the words of the judge this season, Henry Knight, of Sault Ste. Marie: "The district has certainly any other beaten that I have ever seen for the production of clover seed, and just imagine out of the fourteen fields which I have judged not a noxious weed has been found in any of them; it is something remarkable." This, however, may seem a small item to the outsider; but to the careful and watchful farmer who is desirous to secure seed entirely free from noxious weed seeds and comparatively free from weed seeds of any sort, it is of great moment.

While very little of the seed from this district has ever been shown in competition at either the Guelph or Ottawa winter fairs, nevertheless what was shown gave a good account of itself and was successful in winning first prize on Alsike and third prize on Red. This season a new addition has been added to the already successful record of the district, one settler has been successful in the production of 140 pounds of Grimm's alfalfa seed. This seed was grown in rows 30 inches apart, got no protection during the past winter and should prove to be very desirable seed for foundation stock.

Regarding the culture of clover for seed production, there are many and varied systems of rotations, methods of seeding, etc. It is sufficient to state that clover grows here very abundantly, and altho termed a biennial by botanists, has been known to live and thrive for many years. In some cases, individual plants have been selected and after having survived three or four of our severe winters are still in a healthy condition. The soil being a heavy clay it seems to be well adapted to the growth of clover and as we would naturally expect, owing to the fact that clover is a nitrogen gathering plant, the land keeps improving, both mechanically and chemically, the more crops of clover it produces.

But now we come to one of the most important phases of the whole story, namely, marketing. Heretofore it has been the practice to sell all seed produced to speculators at or soon after threshing time. In 1913 a yield of 2,004 bushels was disposed of in this way. While this system of marketing gave fair satisfaction yet its weak points were many. In the first place the identity of the seed was lost and hence Kenora district received none of the credit for producing it. The price was too much below that paid by the Eastern farmer the following spring, and accordingly, owing to a large increase in production and in order that better satisfaction might be had, and more harmony exist between the producer and consumer, as in this particular instance, they are both worthy tillers of the soil, the farmers of Kenora district have organized themselves into an organization known as "The Kenora District Co-operative Clover Seed Growers' Association," with head office at Oxdrift, Ont., and T. J. Latimer, of Oxdrift, secured as manager and salesman. A large power clipper cleaning mill has been purchased and installed and it is the intention of the society to clean, have government graded and store their seed until sold in a retail manner to the farmers of both Eastern and Western Canada.

L. H. HANLAN,
District Representative.

Kenora, Ont.

PREDATORY ANIMALS and RABIES

Over 15,000 noxious animals including wolves, coyotes, mountain lions and bob cats were destroyed last year in Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho and Utah by hunters in the biological survey of the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture. Over 11,000 of these were coyotes. Special war was waged against these on account of their depredations and also on account of frequent outbreaks of rabies spread rapidly by them. Over 60 persons were treated in Nevada last year as a result of having been bitten by domestic or wild animals. The loss of livestock has also been very heavy. At one place, one coyote alone, caused the loss of 27 steers.

GENTLEMEN?

Are You Baldheaded?

It is not necessary to continue bald. There is only one method ever discovered to regain a good head of hair if you have once lost yours. I have this method. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for information.

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On Vancouver Island, quarter mile from Railway Station. Nice improved twenty (20) acre farm. Five acres cleared. Comfortable cottage. Easy terms. For further particulars apply

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The Dreadnought of the Prairies

This Tractor is made in two sizes, 16 H.P. Drawbar, giving off 20-25 Brake H.P. on the pulley; 22 H.P. Drawbar, giving off 20-25 Brake H.P. on the pulley. They are economical in fuel, durable and reliable. Guaranteed of finest materials and best workmanship. They need few repairs.

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Farmers are seriously warned not to be misled by the light, short-lived, inferior, cheap (so-called) tractor; it will not stand up and only causes trouble, vexation and loss.

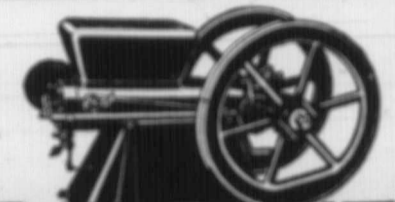
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Suitable for general Farm Work, Threshing, Electric Lighting, Contractors, and General Commercial use.

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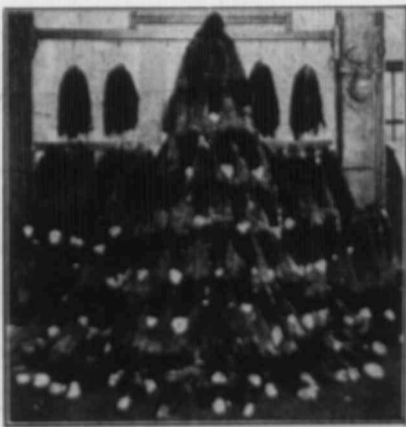
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Fur as Farm Revenue

Large proportion of Canadian Furs trapped by farmers—Practical Hints

By H. Higginbotham

In spite of the continual encroachments of settlement upon areas previously inhabited solely by wild animals, there appears to be no indication of any diminution of Canada's fur supply. On the other hand, the settlement of the country has been attended by a steadily increasing volume of exports of fur. For the last four or five years exports of undressed furs from Canada have averaged between four and five million dollars per annum. In 1913 and 1914 exports of undressed furs considerably exceeded the five million dollar mark, but in 1915 the catch fell to about half. It is a fact that the bulk of the fur caught in Canada today is not the prize of the professional trapper, but is taken by farmers and their sons who love to combine sport and healthful exercise in the winter time by trapping and hunting. As a consequence, the annual fur catch represents a considerable addition to our farm revenue. One of the main reasons for the falling off in the 1915 catch was the scarcity of men. Another factor was the abnormally big crop which kept all farmers and their help busy until late in the winter.



The largest purchase of silver fox furs ever recorded in the world. Valued at \$48,000

The Prolific Muskrat

The principal markets for Canadian furs are New York and London, the supply being about evenly divided between these two. There is no import duty on raw furs going into the United States, so that a large number of American houses make a strong bid for the Canadian product. Generally speaking, Canadian furs are better than those caught further south, the best fur being produced in the colder regions, the Arctic regions producing the best of all. British Columbia furs are not so good as those produced in the northern parts of the prairie provinces, the two reasons for this being the milder climate and the fact that fur bearing animals feeding in salt water regions, with the exception of seal and a few others, produce a fur which is inferior to inland fur.

Some animals grow to better perfection in the Canadian Northwest, such as foxes and lynx, which are larger than those produced either in Eastern Canada or United States. The principal furs produced in Western Canada are beaver, otter, muskrat, mink, marten, fisher, skunk, weasel, badger, fox, lynx, bear and wolf. Muskrat is by far the most prolific of our fur-bearing animals. According to returns of fur dealers approximately one million pelts were purchased by them in Saskatchewan during 1915. In Alberta, in 1915, dealers purchased over 306,000 muskrat skins. At 20 cents each a million pelts would yield \$200,000. In 1911 and 1912 the price paid to trappers for muskrat averaged 50 cents each. One farmer and his family at Canora, Sask., took pelts in one year to the value of \$2,500.

Coyotes are Plentiful

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan bounties are paid on coyotes and wolves. In Alberta the bounty is now only paid on timber wolves, the municipalities have the power to grant bounties if they think it advisable. The bounty on timber wolves is \$10.00 and on coyotes \$1.00 to \$2.00. In Saskatchewan the payment of bounties by the municipality is compulsory, and the government refunds 50 per cent. For the sixteen months ending April 30, 1916, it is estimated that not less than 50,000 coyotes were killed in the province of Saskatchewan. Bounties were actually paid by the livestock commissioner's department on 34,653 coyotes. This was more than twice the number taken in 1914, the high average price for pelts being largely responsible, this being \$4.00 as compared with \$2.25 in 1914. There has recently been a large demand for

Russian wolf hounds from farmers who desire to protect their farms from the raids of coyotes. At Marshall, Sask., last winter two men with dogs killed 180 coyotes, which, with the pelts valued at \$4.00 and the bounty of \$1.00, would bring a return of nine hundred dollars. One farmer at O'Malley, Sask., accounted for over 20 during 1915 by placing poisoned bait on the head of a dead animal in a place where the coyotes usually ran.

It is useless to kill fur-bearing animals out of season if the fur is the only object, as furs taken out of season have very little value. Most fur dealers prefer not to handle unprime furs at all. Considerable dissatisfaction is sometimes caused to farmers who ship unprime furs, thinking that they will get perhaps half the price of a prime pelt, whereas in most cases the value falls to a small fraction of the price of a first class pelt. Most furs do not become prime until

December 1, with the exception of skunk, which become prime about the latter part of October. Beaver and muskrat can be divided into practically three classes according to the season when they are taken—fall, winter and spring, those taken about the end of the winter or early spring being the best of all. Muskrat taken in the fall bring about half the price of those captured in the spring. Badgers are prime in March. When killed in the summer their pelts are of no value. Bears are at their best in March and April. Pelts of most early caught bears are hardly worth shipping. Bears and timber wolves taken with perfect head, eyes, ears and nose and claws bring higher prices for mounting purposes.

Some Practical Hints

There are three points to be observed by the trapper who would secure the best price for his furs. They are: 1—Careful skinning. 2—Immediate drying. 3—Stretching.

There are two ways of skinning fur-bearing animals—"Open" and "Cased." Most furs are taken off "cased." To take the skin off "cased" it is cut around the feet and down the back of the hind legs and then peeled off carefully toward the head. The skin can be pulled off easily if the animal is suspended by the hind legs. It is necessary to cut the skin loose from about the eyes and nose. Only a few fur-bearing animals are skinned by cutting the fur down the belly. Pelts of badger, beaver and bear are taken off in this way. When any pelt is taken off it should be put upon a stretcher suitable to its size, and placed somewhere in the shade in a current of air to dry. The fur side should always be turned in and the skin side out, otherwise heating will take place and the fur will be damaged. Fur dealers advise that the pelts of some animals should be cased with the fur inside and some with the fur outside. The following should be cased fur side out: Foxes of all kinds, lynx, fisher, wolf, marten, wolverine, wild cat.

The following should be cased skin side out: Mink, skunk, muskrat, otter, weasel.

In shipping furs it is important to see that the pelts are free of all surplus meat and fat and that they are sufficiently dried to hold their shape. The skins should be laid flat, fur side to fur side. The smaller furs should be put in the centre of the bundle with the larger ones outside. They should never be shipped in boxes, or with paper laid between. The best way is to tie the furs together in a bundle and place in a burlap sack, or better still, two sacks, and sew or tie up securely. Dealers always advise shippers to send furs by express or by parcel post and not by freight. The

Fur and Hide Directory



Safety First
Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

"Ship to Shubert"
the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.

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X FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! X

Sell your raw furs on the best market. The prices at The Pas last season were about equal with the large American centres. The reason: The largest fur houses in the world have buyers here all the time. We do not buy fur, but have a sales warehouse and all furs are sold by Public Auction.

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We are in a position to state that there is no firm, individual or corporation, that can give Trappers Better Satisfaction, Bigger Results and Quicker Returns

Write for our Price List and Market Reports which quote the very highest possible honest market prices. It's FREE—Write Now!

No Duty on Furs shipped to U. S. Use Consular Certificate only on shipments of over one hundred dollars.

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LOT No. 1—10 lbs. assorted fish, including Halibut, Salmon, Sea Herring and Flounders \$5.00

LOT No. 2—15 lbs. assorted fish, including Salt Codfish, Whitefish, Silver Herring, Jacks and Finnan Haddie \$5.00

LOT No. 3—24 lbs. assorted fish, including Halibut, Whitefish, Sea Herring, Salt Codfish and Jacks \$2.50

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

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and receive highest cash prices. We send money the same day the furs are received. Charge no commissions—and pay all charges. We have paid out millions of dollars to thousands of trappers in Canada who send their furs to us because they know they get a square deal, and receive more money for their furs. You will also. We buy more furs from trappers for cash than any other five firms in Canada. Hallam's Trapper Guide (96 pages), Hallam's Sportsman's Catalogue, Hallam's Raw Fur Quotations, Hallam's Fur Style Book (12 pages) sent free on request. Address as follows:
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108 Hallam Bldg., TORONTO
The largest in our line in Canada.

Extra Special

By shipping your **Beef Hides** to us you will receive from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per hide more than you can sell for home. Hides were never as high, so ship all you can.

Furs
Are in great demand. **Muskrat, Skunk, Wolf, Red Fox.**

Horse Hides
Now bring **\$5.00** each. Ship everything to us. We remit cash promptly.

North West Hide & Fur Co. LIMITED
278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg

dealers pay express or postage charges. The taking of some animals which are becoming scarce has been prohibited. No beaver may be taken in Alberta and Saskatchewan until December, 1920, and in Manitoba until next July. Exemptions are made where beaver dams are causing the flooding of farm lands.

Foxes in Demand

Fashion has a good deal to do with the war upon different species of fur-bearing animals. The most fashionable fur at the present time is fox of every variety, while wolf, ermine and skunk come next. Lynx, beaver, otter and mink have been greatly neglected by dame fashion for the last two years. Mink has fallen out of favor because brown furs have not been fashionable. Lynx has suffered because the dye for this fur has been scarce since the war. Otter has not been so much used because fur lined coats are less popular, while the demand for beaver is always more or less spasmodic. The trapping of foxes for breeding purposes has fallen off since the war. In 1913 and 1914 this business reached a boom stage, \$10,000 being considered a low figure for a pair of black foxes, which had proven good breeders. There are today over 40 fur farms breeding foxes in Alberta. During 1915 over 100 silver foxes and 133 cross foxes were exported from these farms. Last year permits were issued in Saskatchewan to export 86 silver black foxes and 508 cross foxes, at an estimated value of \$250,000.

In general, the demand for furs this winter is expected to be good. While furs are being sold at slightly reduced prices compared with last season, it is expected that the increased demand, owing to the lower prices, will make up the difference to the trapper. The price of muskrat has risen 40 to 50 per cent., this fur being largely used for the making of "Hudson Seal", which is in great demand both in this country and in Europe. Furs fell heavily in price when the war broke out, but the market has adjusted itself to a considerable extent. Neutral countries are taking a share of the furs which formerly went to belligerent nations, and the warring countries themselves are using a large amount of the cheaper furs for army purposes.

Get the Top Fur Prices From

your firm—ship to **Funsten!** Men and boys make big money trapping. You can, too. It's easy to trap raccoon, muskrat, fox, etc. We teach how. John Funsten of Waukon, Iowa, caught sixteen fine black in one hole with a Funsten Perfect Snare. Price \$1.00. Special Post \$1.50 extra. Send this of course. Texas, thought to be setting fourteen animals in eight days with Funsten Animal Bait. Price \$1.00. These books in one FREE. Trapper's Guide, Supply Catalog, Game Laws. Tells how to make money on fur and when and where to trap; preparing skins for shipment. Write today. Funsten Bros. & Co., 154 Funsten Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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IF YOU ARE COMING TO WINNIPEG OR INTEND TO DO YOUR
Xmas Shopping by Mail

Don't overlook the fact that nothing you may choose will be more acceptable or half as practical as gifts of

FAIRWEATHER'S FINE FURS



This name signifies that you have secured the best furs your money can buy—gifts that will be remembered not only during the Christmas season, but throughout all the winters they will last, giving comfort and pleasure in abundance to the recipient. There are no better furs made. Note these suggestions for Christmas giving.

- CHAMOIS LINED COATS**—Men's heavy black cloth coats, with deep dark Mink Marmot collars in shawl or notch finish, with large buttons, showing a very dressy coat for \$27.50
- SILVER WOMBAT COATS**—Men's coats in this very durable and strong wearing fur, made up in 30 inch lengths with deep shawl collars, lined with heavy quilted linings, extra secure stays at seam openings \$45.00
- MEN'S RACCOON COATS**—Our own manufacture, made from selected well matched and full furred skins, large shawl or notch collar, heavy quilted linings \$85.00
- MEN'S BLACK MOUNTAIN BEAR COATS**—Heavily lined with quilted farmers' satin. Leather arm shields and leather lings for fastening. Splendid driving coat for little money \$27.50
- LADIES' MINK MARMOT COATS**—In specially dark and well furred strong skins, 50 inches long, shawl or notch collar and good quality linings \$75.00
- MUSKRAT SACQUES**—Of dark colored selected well furred skins, well matched and strongly made, finished with shawl and notch collars, 50 inches long, linings of good heavy satin \$65.00
- FUR LINED COATS**—Made in good quality black cloth with Canadian Muskrat linings, and choice large Canadian Mink collar in the notch style, 50 inches long \$85.00
- LADIES' RACCOON COATS**—Made from carefully matched selected skins, loose styles, high storm collar, best heavy satin linings; one of the warmest and most durable coats made \$150.00

Our Guarantee—Furs sent on Approval

We insist that you be satisfied. If you so desire, any furs will be sent to you subject to examination—if unsatisfactory return them at our expense. We pay express charges both ways.

FAIRWEATHER & CO., LIMITED
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Dept. C WINNIPEG

The Bates Steel Mule

NOTE THE LONG STEERING ARM 13-30 H.P.

Write for Catalog Terms on Application

IS MORE THAN A TRACTOR

The Bates Steel Mule is the only one-man tractor built today with a high tension magneto, perfect cooling and oiling system, carrying load, steering it to be used 30 per cent. more days per year than an ordinary tractor. Works on Wet or Dry Soil. Does Not Park the Ground. The steering device is so arranged that the operator can sit on any horse-driven implement and handle his tractor perfectly. Weight about 5,100 lbs. For further details phone or write Bates Steel Mule Tractor Co. of Saskatchewan.

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WHERE THE PORK GOES

The Vallejo, California, Evening News of July 20 offers good and substantial reasons why the citizens of that place should parade for preparedness. Its appeal, constructed on the House-that-Jack-built order, runs thus: If the parades are big enough, congress will vote for a big navy; a big navy will include big battleships; big battleships will mean a big dry dock, and other things to match, at Mare Island, with more ships, more sailors and marines; and the "effect of such a condition on the local business world can be realized by any school child." Therefore:

Every merchant who desires to witness such a condition will close his store next Saturday and urge his clerks to go to San Francisco and participate in the Preparedness Parade, which is to be California's demand that our army and navy be made strong enough to insure perpetual peace in this country. Every Mare Island mechanic who has the best interests of the yard at heart and who desires to witness the local government plant developed to its greatest capacity will apply for leave of absence next Saturday and join the thousands who will march thru the streets of San Francisco. No city outside of San Francisco should have a better representation in the parade than Vallejo, and the fact that "Vallejo is for preparedness" should be made known in no uncertain manner. The greater the demand from the people of the country for preparedness the sooner will a bigger navy become a reality and the era of prosperity in Vallejo hastened.

Here is one answer to the question: Does patriotism pay!—The Public, Chicago, Ill.

Sugar may no longer be used for sweetening tea, coffee, and other drinks in the restaurants and cafes in Saxony. Breaches of this regulation are punishable with imprisonment for a year and a fine of \$2,540.

In the first six months of this year the gold output of the Union of South Africa was valued at £19,681,348.

SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
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SEEK FOR CIRCULAR TRAPPERS OR FREE TO TRAP WHO SHIP TO US

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Not in the history of Canada has leather been so high. You can save 25 per cent. by sending your cattle hides to be tanned into harness leather, low and also leather by us. We tan and manufacture cattle and horse hides into driving robes, coats and gaiters. Highest cash prices paid for cattle and horse hides.

Send for price list and shipping tags.
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SHIP US YOUR HIDES, FURS, Etc.
Established Since 1887.
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Deal Direct with the Largest and Oldest House in the West. Highest Prices and Immediate Cash Returns. Write for FREE price list, tags and full information.

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Trappers, Traders and Farmers. We are paying highest market prices for Furs. Send immediately for FREE PRICE LIST and all information regarding trapping and hunting.

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for Furs. Prices high. Trapping season now on. Get busy at once. We furnish traps and supplies at lowest prices.

Write for new booklet, "Opportunities for pleasure and profit in trapping"—also shipping tags, price lists, etc., ALL FREE

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What Does Your Auto Cost?

You Should Know the Expense for Every Mile

The only fixed basis for determining the upkeep cost of the auto is mileage. So many miles to a gallon of gasoline; so many miles to a quart of oil; so many miles to a tire or tube; so many miles to a certain charge for repairs. Not only is that the way to tell what the car is costing, but it is also an excellent method of determining whether or not the machine is running right. Excessive use of fuel or lubricant likely means some functional disturbance that does not make itself known in a hurry.

The farmer motorist should keep watch on all details, so he can tell by the week, month or season what he pays by the mile. The man on the farm has one decided advantage over the city automobile user: he generally buys fuel and oil in quantity, so he gets it at lower price. But in the case of fuel he is the same sufferer by evaporation as is the city garage man.

The motorist who keeps his machine in a city garage gets a monthly bill with each day's filling of gasoline and the amount of lubricating oil supplied. The rural automobilist knows exactly when he tapped his barrel of gasoline and when the last of that fluid was exhausted. All he has to do is to watch his speedometer closely and that will tell him what his car is costing him.

Auto Account Book

His account book should have pages devoted to several separate headings. The cost elements are: Gasoline, lubricant, tires, tubes, insurance, repairs, incidentals. The most complicated account probably will be that for tires, because many are used in a season, and when they are bought direct from a dealer representing a guaranteed brand adjustments have to be carried from one sheet to another. As a rule, he will find it best to provide a separate page to each tire.

When the season opens each tire that he has, either in use on the car or stored away or carried as a spare, should be noted down on a separate page in his account book. The mileage record at the moment each tire goes into service and when it finally wears out or becomes unavailable will give an absolute index of the tire-mile cost. If the tire is guaranteed on a certain mileage basis it will be easy to get an adjustment—the more so when a book of this kind is produced, to show the dealer that there is no misrepresentation.

What a Tire Page Shows

When a tire blows out the tube naturally goes too. If the farmer puts in a blow-out patch he should put that down on his cost sheet, with a note of the mileage at that moment. Then when the fabric lets go for good this second mileage should be indicated. An exact knowledge of the extra mileage, and hence the saving in tire expense thru the use of the blow-out patch, is then obtained. When a tire is entirely played out it can be sold for old rubber, and if this is done the sum realized should be put down on the page allotted to that particular tire. The balance will give the life history of the tire, the miles it ran and what each mile cost.

Here is a sample page:

Tire No. 3 (32 by 4 1/2)	Make	
Bought, June 15		\$28.50
Attached, July 14 (Speedometer, 4635 miles)		
Expire, July 29 (Speedometer, 5095 miles)		
Replaced, July 30		.75
Blow-out, Oct. 17 (Speedometer, 6685 miles)		
Subtract mileage of July 14	4635 miles	
	2250 miles	\$29.25
Adjustment new tire, basis 3500 miles		10.25
		\$19.00

Thus tire No. 3, which represents a total expenditure of \$19 for 2,250 miles of running, comes to \$.0084 a tire mile. This tire actually did 64 per cent. of the mileage it was guaranteed to run, so that when it was turned in an allowance of \$10.25 was made on the purchase of a new casing. It will be necessary to charge for Tire No. 9, if that happens to be the mark of the casing that is got in exchange, its full price of \$28.50 on the sheet set aside for it, as the allowance was charged off against Tire No. 3.

The pages devoted to gasoline and lubricant are simple. Whenever the car is taken out of winter storage, if it has been laid up, the speedometer reading should be entered on the page. The date of opening the fuel barrel should be

entered alongside, so that the day when the new season's mileage starts is clearly indicated. When the last pint of gasoline has left the container, speedometer reading and date complete the record of that barrel of fuel.

Mileage Per Gallon

That leaves it a simple matter of mathematics to tell what mileage there was to a gallon of gasoline, and there can be no hocus-pocus about it. No one can tell the farmer that his engine is doing 20 miles to a gallon of gasoline when his book shows him he is doing about 14 miles. If his car ought to show a better mileage it is a sign that something needs looking after, and perhaps a judicious repair or inspection will reveal the cause and save him a deal of money. With lubricant the process is the same. The page headed with that name should be ruled so there is space for the date and speedometer reading when he starts using this oil and when his supply runs out. This will tell him if he is getting 100 miles to the quart, or more or less, no matter what someone tries to make him believe.

Figuring in Depreciation

The headings under which his expenses fall can be carried out to a set of pages at the back of his book, arranged so as to represent the expenditures by the month or for the complete season, thus:

Car, Season 1914	
Began running, April	Days
Laid up for season, December	
Total Time	
Speedometer, April	Miles
December	
Total (Season)	Miles
Gasoline	Gallons
Lubricant	Gallons
Tires Used ()	
Tubes Used ()	
Insurance	
Repairs	
Incidentals	
Total (Season)	

This total of expenses, divided by the season's actual mileage, gives the cost by the mile. The per diem cost can be got by dividing the total of days the car is not actually on dead storage. In case the car is not laid up for good at any time in the year it will be found easier to figure expenses every quarter. To cast it up every month is a good way, but probably will be considered to involve too much bookkeeping. To get a real balance sheet on the automobile the farmer-motorist will have to consider what stock in the way of usable tires and tubes and how much fuel and lubricant he has left over at the time when he put up his car for the year. Also, there is the element of depreciation to be figured, if he would know exactly where he stands.

Balance Depreciation

If he is using his car for convenience and amusement only there is no charge to balance depreciation. If he has been making use of the car for farm business, carrying goods, making deliveries, or doing errands, he can make some sort of estimate of the profit or worth of such business and figure that against the seasonal depreciation on the machine. If the machine has gone thru the season without accident, and no harm from without has come to it, other than the misadventures to materials that rough roads entail, the figuring of depreciation is simplified. For the first few years most low-priced cars show greater proportionate depreciation than high-priced machines.

It must be remembered that the forward-sale price is the best index of depreciation after all. And for the purposes of the next buyer a car really is second-hand just as much the first two weeks as it is the first half-year. In fact, the moment the buyer takes it off the salesroom floor or from the freight car he makes it a used car and by his first ten minutes of riding really cuts the value of that machine anywhere from 30 per cent. up. With most cars the greatest depreciation comes the first year. Thereafter it is proportionately less. It is fair to say that no car should be charged for in balance sheets after about four years of service, running 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent., in that order. With many concerns, as well as individuals, automobiles after four years' service are charged off completely. If any entry is made after that against an automobile it has to be on a basis of no return in actual service or pleasure from it.—Charles E. T. Scharps, in the Country Gentleman.

STEELE BRIGGS

FOR SEEDS

Send in your name for new catalogue, ready **JAN., 1917**

We are buyers of Timothy in large and small lots. Send samples and state quantities and we will make definite offers.

Steele Briggs Seed Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Canada



A happy Christmas thought—

KODAK

The gift that adds to the good times at the moment; that indoors and out gives zest to the merry making and then—preserves the happy picture story of all that goes to make the day a merry one.

The Kodak catalogue, free at your dealer's, or by mail, tells in detail about the various Kodak and Brownie cameras—from \$1.25 upward. Photography is really very simple and inexpensive. Kodak has made it so.

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, 588 King St. W., Toronto

All over Alberta and Saskatchewan

People will want fine Jewelry, fine Silverware, Watches and Diamonds for their

Christmas Gifts

this year. Nothing but the best will suffice, and nothing but the best quality is shown in our new 1917 Catalogue now ready for delivery.

No. 1407—14K Brough, Real Pearls, \$2.25

A post card will bring this beautiful Catalogue to you, postpaid, and place at your service the largest and finest Jewelry Store between Winnipeg and the Coast. It will mean your gift will be doubly appreciated if you get it here, as we are known to sell only goods that have the finest quality.

SEND TODAY FOR THIS CATALOGUE

D. E. BLACK & CO. LIMITED

Herald Building Jewelers CALGARY, ALTA.

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Pay when you Graduate!

Our pay-when-you-get-a-position plan proves our entire confidence in our ability to place all our graduates. The basis of our confidence is we are besieged with hundreds of calls for office help. You will certainly get the best training at the College that is much larger than all local competitors combined, the College that is guaranteed by the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools. Send for our prospectus today.

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Special Course for Farmers' Sons. Business, Agriculture and Farm Bookkeeping.

Preparatory Course for those who have not had opportunity to complete their Public School Training.

Courses combining Music (Vocal, Piano or Violin), Household Science and English.

Residential Accommodation for boys and young men, girls and young women. An ideal College home-life, offering social and literary advantages.

Winter Term Begins Jan. 3rd. Write now for fuller information and arrange to enrol on Opening Date.

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Saskatoon Business College

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is the school where the sons and daughters of Saskatchewan farmers should take their Business or Stenographic training. We have practical courses, good equipment and a staff of instructors who are all experienced in teaching and actual office work as well. We secure positions for our graduates.

by mail. A course of ten easy, concise, well-planned lessons, particularly adapted to Western farming. It will pay all farmers who have two or three hours spare time per week during the winter months to study these lessons. The cost of the course is very reasonable. Write for particulars.

Address all inquiries to E. A. Marshall, Principal Saskatoon Business College, Saskatoon, Sask.

Young Men

It will pay you again and again to become a good penman; to be able to write an intelligent letter; to master the principles of business arithmetic; to write a receipt, draft, or a promissory note; to make a transfer of negotiable paper; to write your own leases, contracts, deeds and mortgages. The Success is the largest—strongest—most reliable. It trains more students annually than all competitors combined—employs courteous, competent, skilled teachers. Write for information.

The Success Business College Ltd.
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Wheat City Business College

BRANDON, MAN.

Brandon, the beautiful "home" city, free from many of the ailments of the larger cities, has a Business College not surpassed in Canada for the thoroughness of its instruction.

Get its free Catalog.

F. A. WOOD, Principal

WINTER WORK For The Ambitious

PARTICULARS AT THE

Central Business College

WINNIPEG

The Isle of Pines

A Real Estate Proposition that is widely advertised but which Canadian Farmers will be well advised to keep clear of

A few weeks ago The Grain Growers' Guide published an advertisement for the Canada Land and Fruit Company describing the good qualities of the Isle of Pines with the idea of encouraging Canadian farmers to invest in farms on that island, which is located near Cuba in the West Indies. Shortly after this advertisement appeared the editor of The Guide received a call from Rev. G. M. Phillips, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Pierson, Man. Mr. Phillips resided in the Isle of Pines for two years, returning to Manitoba in April, 1916. He declared that the Isle of Pines was not a place in which the ordinary man could make a living and that it would be an extremely unwise investment for any Canadian farmer. Mr. Phillips agreed to put his views on the question in the form of a letter and also give the names of other people who have visited the island and know from practical experience the facts of the case. After gathering this information The Guide is of the opinion that the Isle of Pines property is not a good investment and for that reason has decided not to accept any further advertising from companies promoting the Isle of Pines. The Guide had another large advertisement scheduled for this issue which would bring The Guide a revenue of \$100.80. This advertisement, however, has been cancelled and The Guide will carry no more advertising boosting the Isle of Pines until there is unmistakable evidence that it is a paying proposition. Herewith is published a letter from Mr. Phillips, who had two years experience in the Isle of Pines, also a letter from H. T. Jones, of Killarney, Man., who has visited the island and who owns property on the island. A third letter from T. J. McNamara, who is now living at Santa Barbara in the Isle of Pines, completes the evidence.

Mr. Phillips' Views

Editor, Guide. Dear Sir:—

In a recent number of The Grain Growers' Guide there was an advertisement inviting the people of Manitoba to invest in real estate in the Isle of Pines. There are no doubt a great number of farmers and others who feel the severity of the Manitoba winters and would prefer a more congenial climate, and an advertisement worded as this ad. was stirred up the imagination of these people. A number have been led to invest their money in this island hoping at some near future to go down and settle on one of those rare tracts, where they can plant a grove, a patch of pineapples or peppers and get two or three crops a year and have a fine easy life, away from the 40 below and the discomforts of the Manitoban winters in general. But alas, alas, the picture on paper does not correspond with the picture in practice and I would like to tell the truth in my own blunt fashion. The first thing I would like to say is that no man should think of going to the island to farm unless he has sufficient money so that he can invest it in some good solid investment in this country so that he is ensured of a permanent income of at least \$1,000 per year. Then if he has apart from this say eight or ten thousand dollars that he can afford to lose, he will be able to live on the island and amuse himself by trying to coax Mother Earth to give him a crop. If he succeeds three times out of ten he will be considered a great success. I lived on the island for two years or thereabouts and know the various colonies and can speak from an intimate knowledge of conditions there.

The fruits grown are grape fruit, pineapples, oranges, lemons, limes, vegetables, peppers, tomatoes, potatoes, beans, etc., etc. The cost of bringing an acre of grape fruit to maturity is estimated from \$700 to \$1,000 per acre, that is clearing, plowing, planting and taking care of the trees until they are five years old. Then they yield from three to six crates per tree. But unless the fruit ripens so that they are gathered in the early season, that is during the month of September and the month of October, the Florida fruit is on the market and there is practically no market for the Isle of Pines fruit, and it is a rare occasion if they ripen as early as this. The average time of ripening is November and December.

The two years we were there, there were thousands of boxes of grape fruit and oranges picked and thrown on the ground because it would not pay to ship them. Only when Florida's fruit crop fails is there a possibility of the Isle of Pines crop being marketed.

Pineapples have been discarded because no man on the island has made a cent from shipping them. In the early days they made money from the slips or young plants. These were sold to new settlers and they were sold four or five years ago for nine and ten cents each. John Heap made \$3,700 in one year and A. Cook made \$2,500 in the same way. Two years ago they dropped it as there was no demand and people were very grateful if they could get some one to take them gratis. Peppers are grown, in fact all the hope that men have in the business is centered in the peppers. But not one man out of ten makes the cost of production and shipping. Mr. Boyd, of Santa Barbara, has been extolled as a great success, but I have it from himself that he has not made sufficient to keep his family from his land. Mr. Kimball, also a noted advertised success, with the aid of his wife and a grown up son was unable to make it pay and his son was forced to leave the island and seek work in Havana. In March of this year Mr. Kimball consigned to the market 250 crates of peppers and received \$100 or 40 cents per crate. Twenty-one cents for crates, 10 cents for freightage to the island dock leaves him 9 cents per crate to pay the rest of the cost of production, shipping, commission, duty, etc. It costs about 69 cents per crate for shipment and he lost, therefore, about 28 cents per crate and received nothing for labor, seed, fertilizer, etc. This is not an unusual condition.

Just a word about conditions in general. There is nothing grown on the island without fertilizer. The usual quantity of fertilizer is one ton of lime, costing \$11.00 per ton, and one ton of fertilizer per acre, present prices about \$70.00 per ton. This has to be repeated each year. There is no grass on the island suitable for pasture. A pair of mules costs \$50.00 per month to feed. Chickens are an unprofitable investment.

The saloon is the only thriving institution on the island and there are plenty of them. The island is under the Cuban Government. The Americans, altho in the majority, have no voice in the control of affairs. The heat of summer is, for a worker, unbearable. The settler loses all energy and experiences a continual weariness. The wild fruits of the island are useless for any practical purposes. The settlers are the victims of every evil artifice to extract from them their money. Ask the man on the island and he will tell of the gigantic swindles of "the 500 acre grove," of "the bogus railway" and of "the large McKinley canning factory."

Tomatoes are bought at the canning factory at 40 cents per bushel, pineapples one cent per pound above three pounds weight and one-half cent under that weight.

The value of properties as quoted by the various companies is: The Isle of Pines Land Co., from \$85 to \$125 per acre; The Santa Fee Land Co., \$50 to \$100 per acre; The Canada Land Co., \$50 to \$100 per acre. All are unimproved lands. The cost of clearing is from \$25 to \$100 per acre. These lands were bought from the Spanish owners at from 60 to 75 cents per acre originally. Improved, i.e., cleared tracts with bungalows and groves planted, private property, from \$600 for 10 acres or \$60 per acre. Improved lands with house from \$40 per acre. Many of these are on the market, the owners having left the island and returned to the States and Canada. Numbers of the settlers have spent their all and are stranded on the island. Fifty per cent. of the tracts that have been settled on have been vacated. In some cases the furniture has been left in the house, autos have been left on the verandahs and the owners have been glad just to get away with their bare passage money.

There is no place on earth where money has been so freely used and where there has been such herculean efforts put forth without success. I am enclosing a letter

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from Mr. McNamara which will substantiate this letter.

Any further information from those wishing to investigate this fair land will be willingly furnished.

Yours faithfully,
G. M. PHILLIPS.

Pierson, Man.

Practical Farmer's Views

Box 126, Killarcey, Man.,
20th Nov., 1916.

Editor, Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 16th inst. just to hand re the Isle of Pines and the visit of the Rev. G. M. Phillips to your office pertaining to the matter. In replying and to give you an intelligent answer to your letter would require many pages of foolscap so that you would fully understand the pros and cons of that island. But when you ask me the straight question, "Would you honestly and conscientiously advise other farmers to invest in the Isle of Pines?" I reply decidedly "No!"

Farming in the Isle of Pines is altogether different from what it is here and our very best farmers here would have to learn their business over again there. The disappointments in the Isle of Pines are that the soil is principally composed of gravel and sand, thereby requiring to have a coating of fertilizer constantly applied before a crop can be grown, and since the European war the price of fertilizer has doubled, and potash, the principal ingredient required in the fertilizer, which has formerly come from Germany, is now of course practically unobtainable, also fertilizer to be of its former value in the island should contain from 8 to 10 per cent. of potash. Now another great drawback in that island is that it is governed by Cuba and the Cubans are not a progressive people, therefore the lack of competition in transportation and other various ways is greatly felt.

The Isle of Pines also has its redeeming features, among them its winter climate, which certainly is a valuable asset, as almost every winter day there is equal to our very best Manitoba finest day. The moonlight nights over in the Isle of Pines cannot be described as their loveliness is past imagination. Again, the quantity of grape fruit grown in the island is enormous when the fertilizer is used; oranges, lemons, etc., grow there, and as for pineapples, the Isle of Pines can easily compete against the world for the size and flavor of its fruit. Many of the winter vegetables do well there, also peppers and eggplant, and during the winter months ripe tomatoes can easily be procured at every meal.

Now herein lies the quandary; after a farmer or fruit grower produces his fruit or vegetables he is up against the steamboat company, who without competition makes the producer bide their time and often without refrigerators and having the crates of produce at times placed too near the heat of the engines; the producer on receiving his invoices from the New York, Boston or other markets finds a large percentage of his fruit or vegetables have totally or partially spoiled.

If the people of the island were under the direct rule of the United States (as they desire to be and as they may be in some future time) and if they formed themselves into a progressive fruit growers' association this would in a measure remedy much of their shipping trouble. There are men on the island who have made a few thousand dollars profit in a season selling pineapple slips; unfortunately these times only come periodically as these slips are only required as new settlers arrive. But the average resident, be he American or Canadian, is kept fully occupied in making a bare living.

There are some monied men who have large citrus groves in the island, but who only reside there during the winter months and migrate north with the birds in the spring. Many well to do and others of moderate means are permanent dwellers in the Isle of Pines on account of their health as they find the island especially suited to those suffering from pulmonary diseases, the air being salubrious and the warm mineral baths there have proved beneficial. Many of the advertisements I have seen about the Isle of Pines are certainly misleading, more particularly when they state that from \$300 to \$800 and more of profit is made out of an acre of fruit or vegetables in one season, as such a thing cannot be done at the present or any future time unless something idealistic or unlooked for turns up. Should

you require any further information regarding the Isle of Pines I shall be pleased to render the same at any time.

Yours sincerely,
HERB. T. JONES.

From One of the Victims

Santa Barbara, I. of P., W.I.,
Sept. 7, 1916.

Rev. G. M. Phillips,
Pierson, Manitoba.

Dear Friend:—Yours of July 5 received and pleased to hear from you and that you and family are enjoying good health and that you are so well satisfied to be back in God's country. I tell you it really made me homesick when I read your letter to think of living down here from hand to mouth when a man might as well be where he can get something good to eat and put a little in the cellar for a rainy day. Well, things are about the same here. There are a few people coming back, but very few newcomers. Money is about as tight as ever and the ground full of water. Talk about rain, we certainly have had our share lately. There is some grape fruit moving and the returns are good. Quite a number are going to plant peppers, but I do not think that it will pay as the best fertilizer has only 3 per cent. potash and they did not carry any too well with 7 and 8 per cent. last year, but we have to do something to try and make money even if we do lose it.

Since writing to you I have written to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company about their lands. They have land for sale from \$11 per acre up and on some of the lands will loan \$2,000 for improvements with twenty years to pay for the farm and the loan. What do you think of this proposition? I notice on the maps that they sent that one section is marked C.P.R., the next government. Do you think the government land is all taken up or does the government sell their land also? It looks to me if the government land could be homesteaded it would be as well as buying from the C.P.R. Could you give me the address of people to write to that have charge of government land, say in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta as I would like to find out about homesteading? Mr. Taylor and family intend coming next spring, also myself, and as we have not much money, unless we can sell and that is almost impossible, so we would like to find out what we can before landing. Any information that you can give will be greatly appreciated by us. Thanking you for the information in last letter.

I am,
Very truly yours,
T. J. McNAMARA.

BORDEN COMING WEST

Arrangements are being made at Ottawa for a series of meetings to be held in various centres and to be addressed by Sir Robert Borden, in the interests of national service, the first to take place, probably, on Wednesday, December 6, at Montreal. The prime minister will be accompanied by R. B. Bennett, director-general of national service, and Hon. Messrs. Blondin, Casgrain and Patenaude.

The complete itinerary of the prime minister has been arranged as follows:—
Montreal, Wednesday, Dec. 6; Quebec, Thursday, Dec. 7; leave for Winnipeg the same night. Winnipeg, Monday, Dec. 11. Saskatoon, Tuesday, Dec. 12. Edmonton, Wednesday, Dec. 13. Vancouver, Friday, Dec. 15. Victoria, Saturday, Dec. 16; leave as soon as possible for Calgary. Calgary, Monday, Dec. 18. Regina, Tuesday, Dec. 19. Toronto, Friday, Dec. 22.

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$1,792.00
Collection at Dance held in Allan Clark's House, Isabella, Man. 20.50

Total \$1,812.50

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged \$8,013.29
Collected by Children of Pilot Mount, S. D. No. 1408 42.00
Belgian Advertiser 5.00
A. Sherlaw, Duluth, Sask. 1.00
Robt. K. Bennett, Pine Creek Station, Man. 2.50
E. H. D. Govan, Sask. 5.00
Mrs. A. A. Louisa, Rose Valley, Sask. 12.00
Harry Roberts, Colony, Sask. 5.00
Ester Madson, Benetophena, Sask. 1.00
Robert Madson, Benetophena, Sask. 1.00
Mabel Madson, Benetophena, Sask. 1.00
Herman Madson, Benetophena, Sask. 1.00
Crist. Madson, Benetophena, Sask. 1.00

Total \$8,090.79

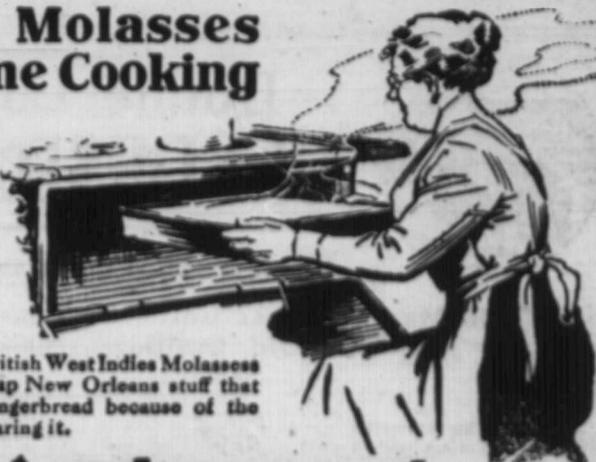
SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged \$ 97.50
Harry Roberts, Colony, Sask. 5.00

Total \$102.50

Better Molasses for Home Cooking

Molasses that puts the old-time smack and richness into Gingerbread, Ginger Cookies, Drop Cake, Indian Pudding, Brown Bread, Baked Beans and Homemade Taffy.



It's genuine British West Indies Molasses—none of the cheap New Orleans stuff that turns green in gingerbread because of the acids used in preparing it.

Gingerbread BRAND Molasses

"THE KIND GRANDMA USED"

has the big, smacking flavour that home cooking ought to have. It's pure and good—far better than any molasses sold by the pint or quart—and absolutely the best molasses packed for cooking.

In Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 10 lever-top cans, that every dealer should be able to supply. Ask for it by name.

Homemade Vinegar

4 recipes for making it in our Molasses Cook Book. Dozens of other recipes for Mince Meat, Plum Pudding, Candies, Cakes, etc. Write for a copy—mailed free.

THE DOMINION MOLASSES CO. LIMITED, HALIFAX, N. S.

Packers of "Gingerbread Brand" for cooking and "Demolce"—for the table—the finest of them all.

Every Woman Knows



That from the moment she enters life's doorway until she leaves one of her biggest problems is dress

Daily the question is "Something to wear, or what to wear, or where to get it."

The necessity for dress is forced upon man by conventions; but with woman it is an instinct, she is born with the longing for self adornment.

The mother, daughter, sweetheart and wife are all sisters with a problem in common—DRESS. To them dress means power, attraction, love and protection. It is at once their most deadly weapon and greatest charm.

What Every Woman Should Know

There has entered into the life of Western Canada an organization fully qualified to help you solve for every occasion and under all circumstances, this ever present question of dress. From articles which are of a personal nature, to suits, dresses and overcoats, we are equipped to serve you. Every article guaranteed the latest in design, each, as so many women have told us, of unusual quality, style and value.

You owe it to yourself, to those you love and who love and cherish you, to always make an attractive appearance.

You can guarantee for yourself this result by dealing with NEWMANS. Make out your order tonight and send it in tomorrow, or if there is something you want to know about dress just write us a letter. We can help you.

You will be pleased or your money refunded. Our methods of doing business can be of the greatest help to you.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

THE NEWMAN CO. LIMITED
F. S. WINNIPEG CANADA



Doune Lodge CLYDESDALES

Reduction Sale—100 Head

**46 Mares and 17 Colts, 20 Yearlings
4 Two-Year-Old Stallions, ready for
Service**

These are the same choice quality stock as Doune Lodge horses have always been. We must sell off part of the stud annually and these horses are the kind to satisfy you. Our stud is headed by "Baron of Arcola" and "Clive," two of the best breeding horses we have ever owned. Write

Mrs. W. H. Bryce, Doune Lodge, Arcola, Sask.

Phone 131—Ring 2.

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.

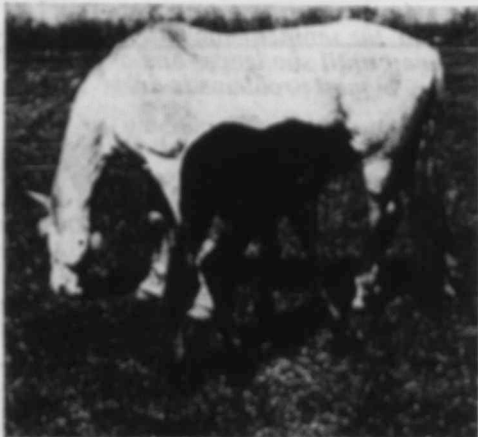
Full particulars from our agent in your district, or
UNION TRUST
COMPANY LIMITED

REGINA, SASK.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Foaline
TRADE MARK



IN BLACK AND WHITE

Our Guarantee

Foaline is sold under the guarantee that the money paid for it will be refunded if the foal from the mare treated contracts Navel Disease and Joint Ill "Foaline Laboratory of Canada"

FOALINE given to the Pregnant Mare for sixty days before she is due to foal PREVENTS **NAVEL DISEASE** and **Joint Ill** in the **FOAL**

FOALINE LABORATORY OF CANADA,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Please send me Free Booklet on Navel Disease and Joint Ill.

Name

Address

FOALINE LABORATORY OF CANADA
Winnipeg, Canada.

The Mail Bag

MORTGAGES AND FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—Re your excellent little leader, "Paying off Mortgages," may say I wrote two mortgage companies asking on what terms I could repay their loans. One company informed me "the mortgage contained no such provision and they are not prepared to accept payment." This mortgage bears 9 per cent. interest and I have five times the amount of the mortgage lying idle in the bank.

The mortgage is a renewal of last year, which renewal cost me \$2.50. One would think I would stand some show here being a renewed mortgage, having been unable to pay owing to reverses. This company replies to my request as follows: "We have only sent you notice for the interest due, because we thought you could probably use the principal to advantage (?) as we do not require the money. We regret we cannot accept more than the principal due and interest, and as a matter of fact we will be quite satisfied if you only pay the interest."

These are entirely different from the letters received when difficulties prevented me paying regularly. My son has a last mortgage payment now due of \$500, it is five times bigger than the previous yearly payments required. This circumstance gives the mortgage company a nice chance to suggest to him, "That they do not need this money, no doubt he can still put it to good use in developing his farm, they will be quite pleased to renew the amount, the cost to do this is only

allow a farmer to pay for his mortgage any time with a reasonable bonus. When placing mortgages it would be advisable for farmers to inquire into this feature before signing the contract. It will probably not be far in the future when all the best mortgage companies will accept mortgages on this basis.—Editor.

HAIL INSURANCE RESPONSIBILITY

Editor, Guide:—This year has taught us much about hail insurance which had not occurred to us before. It has shown us—a fact which, were we aware of it, we considered remote—that our old rate might under certain circumstances be insufficient. It has also shown us that no certain set rate can be struck, unless an unspeakably unlimited one, which never will fail of being sufficient. It has also opened our eyes to the reality that claims cannot be paid unless the income is at least equal to the drain placed upon it. And, lastly, it has come to be publicly realized that this is not a government measure, of which fact so many appear not to have been aware.

The second security for permanency is the prevention of any possibility of future deficits. This has already been taken up and I understand a plan has been recommended to the commission whereby that can be accomplished.

The Municipal Hail Insurance is purely a business proposition. Every farmer resident in a municipality having a hail insurance-by-law in force is a member or a shareholder in the business. He



AMALGAMATED FARMERS' BOARDS

Joint Boards of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited and the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, who have completed arrangements for the amalgamation of the two companies.

Back Row: J. E. Brewster, Calgary, Alta.; J. J. McLellan, Purple Springs, Alta.; F. J. Gullyer, Welwyn, Sask.; F. W. Gabe, Falmers, Sask.; H. C. Wiggate, Custer, Alta.; J. F. Reid, Gravelle, Sask.

Second Row: G. F. Chipman, Winnipeg, Man.; W. McNeil, Souris, Man.; W. H. Trueman, Winnipeg, Man.; E. J. Froom, Calgary, Alta.; C. F. Brown, Calgary, Alta.; R. McKenzie, Brandon, Man.; S. Sheppard, Edmonton, Alta.; S. A. Benson, Winnipeg, Man.

Third Row: J. Kennedy, Winnipeg, Man.; H. W. Woods, Carleton Place, Alta.; T. A. Cramer, Winnipeg, Man.; C. She-Jean, Calgary, Alta.; R. C. Henderson, Carleton Place, Man.

Front Row: R. A. Parker, Wainwright, Alta.; P. S. Austin, Banbury, Alta.; J. Morrison, Yellowknife, Sask.; E. Carwell, Calgary, Alta.; P. P. Woodbridge, Calgary, Alta.

\$2.50, and a long form is enclosed to answer questions and make the said application to renew." How nice for them to carry again only half the previous mortgage on the same security!

I sat having supper at a hotel some time ago. At the table was a traveller and a travelling agent for a loan company, who were apparently well acquainted. In course of talk the former asked the agent how loans were and about his business generally. The agent replied: "Nothing doing; we have piles of money on hand to loan and other companies are the same, but farmers don't want it, they seem rich enough without." This was information that cheered my heart greatly. "Farmers don't want it," then the rate of interest will assuredly come down to something reasonable soon. Let farmers spend their money wisely, pay cash, they will be surprised how much further "cash money" goes in making purchases and how nice to be freed from the worrying attentions of the bull-dog dunner and implement collector.

ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.
Note—This letter is typical of a number that have been received at The Guide office showing that mortgage companies will not accept payment of mortgages in advance of the date of maturity. However, there are some companies who will

contributes to its income and he expects protection in return. If he thought the system good before it showed its flaws, why should it not still be good if these flaws can be done away with. Just because he is a farmer and has no actual capital invested and not what is ordinarily termed a "business" man with so many shares of stock to his credit constitutes no reason why he should at this time withhold his interest.

There is no doubt the farmers whom the system was created to serve must now either make or break it. There is also no doubt that if they make it by so altering it as to render it safe they will have insurance that insures. There is further no doubt that if they continue in the business they will reap the benefits of an insurance which while safe nevertheless will at no time cost them more than it is worth. However, if instead of repairing it they now throw it away they will not only buy their insurance in the future at what it costs, but at as much over cost as will enable several quite expensive individuals to live by that margin. They will also have furnished a shining example of the farmers' inability to stay with a co-operative and equitable proposition.

A. KRISTINSON.

Elfron-Sask.

Use The GIBRALTAR 60 Days Before You Pay

TRY OUT THIS ENGINE AT OUR EXPENSE—YOU TAKE NO RISK

Igniter has the simplest, most reliable, most economical spark and *adjustable timing*.

Only a few pails of water required to keep the Cylinder at the proper temperature. Easily and quickly drained.

GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS

Cylinder has bed-plate made separately. Every well-made engine uses same construction. Bolted together with heavy stud bolts. Very strong.

I Beam Connecting Rod, gives most strength. Adjustable Bearings, allows wear to be taken up.

Cylinder Head has water jacket that ensures free circulation around water-tight joint.

Valves are each carefully ground gas-tight. Makes Engine economical to operate.

The Carburetor makes best mixture to produce most power. Is simple—does not get out of order.



Fly Wheel is heavy and well balanced. Makes an even running Engine.

Governor controls speed. Prevents waste of fuel and spark. Has few parts. Is very simple.

Two Gear Wheels only of hard steel. Machined exact size. Cam in large wheel controls time of spark.

Note Our Special Low Prices

1 1/2 H.P., wt. 255 lbs.	Price.....	\$ 39.50
2 H.P., wt. 350 lbs.	Price.....	49.85
3 H.P., wt. 500 lbs.	Price.....	78.25
4 H.P., wt. 710 lbs.	Price.....	97.50
6 H.P., wt. 1050 lbs.	Price.....	139.50
8 H.P., wt. 1800 lbs.	Price.....	205.45
10 H.P., wt. 1950 lbs.	Price.....	275.00

Webster Magneto \$10.00 extra.
The Gibraltar engine may be bought direct or ordered on trial, as per special offer detailed on coupon. This offer also applies to power attachments for engines. The bank holds your money during the trial of the engine.

SOLD BY H.R. HAWKEY & CO

\$39.50

READ THE DETAILS OF OUR REMARKABLE OFFER

OUR DEFERRED PAYMENT PLAN assures you of absolute satisfaction in your engine. We have such perfect confidence in the sterling qualities of the Gibraltar that we dare to make this great offer. You take no chance. Read the coupon below. It explains itself. It is only necessary for you to have your banker fill it out, send it to us, and the engine will be immediately shipped for 60 days' trial before we ask for payment. Can we do better?

SEASONABLE SUPPLIES AT SPECIAL PRICES High Quality Goods at Rock Bottom Rates. We have One Price for all, and that the Best.

CLIMAX POWER FEED GRINDER
\$20.25

Specially designed for Gasoline Engines from 1 to 5 h.p. Large capacity hopper, well supported. Device for locking the feed gate when desired flow of grain is obtained. Safety springs to protect burrs from nails or other hard substances and to keep burrs apart when the machine is being run empty. Machine can be regulated so that any degree of fineness of the grain is possible. Height, 35 in. Weight, 100 lbs. Capacity from 7 to 30 bushels per hour.

Each.....\$20.25

Gem Power Washer and Wringer
\$24.85

A Washer with a reputation and a GUARANTEE. All working parts are fast together and in assembling set in one place on the tub. Wringer runs in either direction. Only one lever to start and stop Washer and operate Wringer. IF IS FOOL-PROOF The tub is built out of edge-sawn lumber instead of flat-sawn. The edge-sawn lumber will last twice as long as the flat-sawn. From experience, it has proven to be the best material to use in tubs for power washing machines. All the parts of this Washer are made strong, and there is nothing to get out of order. Shipped with 12-inch wheel which should be run about 125 revolutions per minute. Weight, 130 lbs. Takes third class freight rate.

Each.....\$24.85

Double Geared Pump Jacks

All the gears, pinions and pulleys are assembled on the shaft by means of square keys. The better way. Wick oiling. Insures perfect lubrication. Lifting pulley, 1 1/2 in. in diameter. Adjustable to 5, 7 1/2 and 10-inch strokes. Weight, 100 lbs. Same as out. Price, each.....\$7.45

Single Geared Pump Jack
One of the best single geared Pump Jacks on the market. Fitted with light and loose pulleys. 13 inches in diameter. Same as out, but with only one gear wheel in place of two. Weight, 50 lbs. Price, each.....\$6.35

DAISY GRINDER
\$29.45

Grinding Plates are made of a special forged steel, shiny hard. The grinding plates are controlled by means of a handy lever and can be moved in the instant grain begins to drop into the hopper. Instant opening of tempered steel prevent rock-like should balls or other hard substances get between them, and plates can be quickly opened without stopping the machine. Main Frame is very heavy and well balanced, making a very smoothly running and sure grinder. The Bearings are at the end of the shaft, and run in a box partly filled with oil and free from dust or dirt, which reduces friction to a minimum. The hopper is large, holding nearly 4 bushels. Takes second class freight rate.

Daisy Grinder	Wt.	Horse Power	Kind of Capacity	Price	
No. 10—7-in.	100	2 to 4	200	15 to 25	28.45
No. 20—8-in.	200	4 to 6	225	25 to 45	32.95
No. 30—10-in.	400	8 to 10	250	40 to 65	36.95
No. 40—12-in.	500	10 to 15	325	50 to 85	49.95

Hopper to fit any size.....\$10.95

HEATS WATER QUICKLY
\$12.85

NELSON TANK HEATER
Showing the position of Water Tank with grate and fire exposed and the current of heat passing under the water. The Nelson Submerged Tank Heater is made of heavy Cast Iron with cast iron flanges and Cast Iron Smoke Pipe reaching above the water line. It is 100 heat water in less than half the time and with less fuel than any other heater. This Heater can be used with less water in the tank and with less danger of burning than any other make, as it requires only 10 1/2 lbs. of water in the tank to cover the heat chest, and consequently the heater will last twice as long as any other make. This Heater will burn 30 in. wood if desired, and the draft can be so regulated as to produce either a quick or slow fire. Supplied with grate for burning either wood or coal. Nelson Tank Heater. Price.....12.85

CHANGE YOUR BUGGY INTO A CUTTER
FOR \$9.85

Put Buggy Box on it. Easily Attached. Any ordinary buggy box may be quickly and easily attached, making a thoroughly practical cutter. All wooden parts are selected hickory. Width of track 35 in., length over all 72 in., height 18 in. Shipped knock down in order to save freight charges and allow for compact storage. Furnished with starting bar which will take regular buggy shafts of standard height, 60 in. Takes second class freight rate. Complete ready to attach to buggy. Price.....\$9.85

PORTABLE LAMP
\$9.65

Automatically cleaned. Positively cannot clog. Absolutely brilliant light from 100 to 200 candle-power. It is made of nickel-plated brass and has a handsome appearance. Well packed in a strong carrying box, set with 2 lbs. Features—Simple, easily cleaned, light is adjustable; main, shade and pump furnished; light with each lamp; All working parts guaranteed. No. 100—Powerful Favorite Table Lamp, complete with decorated shade as shown. Price.....\$9.65
No. 105—Powerlight Favorite Table Lamp, with plain white oval shade in place of decorated shade. Price.....\$8.75
Extra Mantles, Each.....15

SELF OILING BALL BEARING

Shaft, and run in a box partly filled with oil and free from dust or dirt, which reduces friction to a minimum. The hopper is large, holding nearly 4 bushels. Takes second class freight rate.

HEADS POLISHED
\$65c

Very handy for use on the farm. Are made of high-grade material. Each set consists of five wrenches. Ten Openings. Packed in strong cartons. Weight, 3 lbs. Price, per set of 5.....65c

CORD-WOOD
\$1.00

Order Early while the Supply lasts. Special Price \$1.00

CIRCULAR SAW BLADES

Size	Price each
10 in.	\$2.95
12 in.	4.50
14 in.	6.00
16 in.	7.50
18 in.	9.00
20 in.	10.50

REMEMBER! IT PAYS TO BUY THE HAWKEY PLOW SHARE EVERY SIZE EVERY MAN

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS WITH THE RED LABEL IT'S A GUARANTEE. NOTE OUR LAMP WELD WE SHIP DAILY ANY DEFECTIVE SHARES REPLACED WE SHIP DAILY

OUR SHARES WEAR & LAST LONGER

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE **H.R. HAWKEY & CO** WINNIPEG MANITOBA

This Coupon is your guarantee of satisfaction when ordering engines and power attachments.

To Bank Manager—
You have our authority to accept on deposit the amount of the purchase price of Gibraltar Engine:
No. H.P. \$..... Daisy Grinder, No. Climax Grinder, \$.....
\$..... Pump Jack, \$..... Gem Washer, \$..... TOTAL \$.....

If, within 60 days, the depositor requests the return of the money, you are authorized to refund it, provided the purchase bill of said showing goods have been returned. At the end of 60 days not having been returned, the contrary, we will make sight draft for the above total with this order coupon attached.

(Signed) H. R. HAWKEY & CO.

I hereby certify that I have received from Mr. of P.O. the sum of \$..... as noted and on conditions given above.

Date..... Name of Bank.....
P.O. Signed.....

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

FARMERS' BUSINESS

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

EDWARD BROWN & CO.

BOND DEALERS WINNIPEG MANITOBA

High Grade Investment Bonds

In these days of high interest returns on investments of the soundest character, there is no reason or excuse for the investment of your capital in unknown or doubtful enterprises. The absolute safety of your investment should be your first consideration. The following Government Bonds give you large interest returns, warranting their purchase from any standpoint.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Exchequer Bonds, yield 6%
 Five and Three Year Gold Notes, yield 5 3/4%

DOMINION OF CANADA

Debenture Stock at par, yield 5%

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

Five Year Coupon Bonds, payable in gold in New York, yield about 6 3/4%

Full particulars of any or all of the above furnished upon application.

The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid Up Capital and Reserve \$13,000,000
 Total Assets \$7,000,000

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches.

F. L. PATTON - Superintendent of Western Branches
 WINNIPEG

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special FARMERS' POLICY
 There is some better fire our Local Agent or write for his address to—
 CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
 UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.
 EIGHTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN
 A Western Banking Institution for Western People
 H. O. POWELL - General Manager



SAFETY FIRST! A FARMER'S SAFE at Last Absolutely Fireproof

Protect your insurance and private papers, important books and records by depositing them in this safe. Don't leave valuable papers lying in any old corner of the house. Place them securely under lock and key. Here we offer you a BRAND NEW SAFE which has been specially constructed to meet the farmers' requirements. No expense has been spared in the making of it. Thoroughly fire-proof, is filled with combination non-rustable iron and steel, has steel mesh box with key lock, wooden drawer and back space at side. Weight approximately 300 lbs. Height 23 inches, with 14 inches depth 13 inches. Finished in black with red gold stripes. Year same lettered as without extra charge. \$12.00 Cash With Order. Balance on Arrival. We sell all sizes, new and second-hand. Write us today.

PRICE—DELIVERED FREE
 Manitoba \$30.00 Saskatchewan \$30.00 Alberta \$32.50

CANADIAN DIEBOLD SAFE CO. 240 Main Street Winnipeg

AGENTS CANVASSING FARMERS

Inquiries have reached The Guide asking whether certain life insurance companies are safe to carry insurance with. The insurance laws in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are strict and are the same in all three provinces. No life insurance company can solicit business in any of the three provinces until its records have been examined by the inspector of insurance and a certificate issued by the inspector granting permission to do business. Neither may any agent canvass for insurance until he receives a certificate from the inspector for that purpose. The insurance inspector in each province examines the affairs of the company and satisfies himself that their finances are in such shape that they are able to meet all their responsibilities and that they have a reserve sufficiently large to re-insure all their policies in case of financial failure. Any person in doubt as to the standing of any insurance company should write to the Inspector of Insurance, Legislative Buildings, either at Winnipeg, Regina or Edmonton, according to the province in which he resides. The inspector will immediately inform him whether the company in question has complied with the provisions of the act. If so, then the company is safe to insure in. Any life insurance agent canvassing for business must carry his certificate with him and show it whenever he is called upon. If an agent makes any false representations or the company does not conduct itself in a proper manner, complaints should be made to the inspector of insurance by whom they will be promptly investigated. Farmers will be well advised to consider these precautions when they are canvassed for life insurance. It is doubtful, however, if any canvasser or company would take the risk of doing business in the West in violation of the law, but it is always well to be on the safe side, particularly with new comers.

Purchasing capital stock in a life insurance company and taking out a life insurance policy in the same company are two different things. The inspectors of insurance have only to deal with the matter of life insurance and do not give any advice nor information on the financial standing of the company from the standpoint of stock selling. This is a matter which is handled by the Public Utilities Commission in Winnipeg for Manitoba and in Edmonton for Alberta and by the Local Government Board in Regina for the province of Saskatchewan. No company may sell shares without first receiving a certificate from one of these bodies and every salesman must also receive such a certificate. When a farmer is canvassed for shares in any company he should call on the canvasser to produce a certificate from the Public Utilities Commission or the Local Government Board which will show whether the affairs of the company have been investigated by these government bodies. The possession of the certificate will show that the commission considers it reasonably safe, but it is nevertheless no recommendation for a purchase and farmers would be well advised to decline such purchases until they have asked for advice from The Grain Growers' Guide.

There are always a few things that a farmer can safely invest in. One is a life insurance policy in a good company. This is always an excellent investment and a good protection for his family. Another absolutely safe investment is Dominion Government War Bonds which can be purchased thru any financial broker. The stocks of the big farmers' companies, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg; the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Regina, Sask., and the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, Calgary, Alta., are also good and safe investments and have paid good dividends.

ELEVATOR MANAGER MISSING

Winnipeg, December 1.—Frank S. Burgess, manager of the Winnipeg office of the Dominion Government Elevator, is missing and an investigation of the books shows a deficit of about \$118,000, which should have been deposited in the Bank of Ottawa, endorsed "Deposited to the Receiver-General, Canadian Government Elevator Account." Burgess was suspended last week after it was found that he had been speculating on the grain market and since then he has not been located. Enquiry is proceeding but it is claimed that the Banks which cashed the checks will be held liable for repayment of the money.

The Canada Permanent Trust Company

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

EXECUTOR OR TRUSTEE of an estate left under Will.

ADMINISTRATOR

AGENT for Executors or Administrators, Etc.

All Correspondence Confidential.

Apply

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

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Alberta Farms

PROMPT SERVICE AND BEST CURRENT TERMS

Associated Mortgage Investors
 Granite Bldg. Rochester, N.Y.

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



10 CENTS WORTH

of common ordinary KEROSENE

of Coal Oil will keep this lamp in operation for 20 hours and will produce

300 Candle Power

of the most brilliant and most efficient light ever known. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Agents make \$12 per week in their spare time. You can do the same. Send for our offer while your territory is open.

Moore Light Co.
 Moore Light Building
 Regina Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN SALES

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

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

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE FEB. 20th, 1917

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

FARMERS! Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

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

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
WINNIPEG

Have You Had a Narrow Escape?

The
London
Life
Insurance
Company
Talketh
About
What
It
Can
Never
Have

Have you ever noticed that when men are together, they will often start talking about the narrow escapes they have had. There seems to be something thrilling about having been nearly killed at some time. It might have been in a train wreck, by the sinking of a boat, or the felling of a tree, or as Launcelot Gobbo said, "by the edge of a feather bed."

Each man seems to enjoy telling of the narrow escapes he has had in his life. Yet very few men stop to think that the escape is not their own.

If you had been killed, that would simply have closed your chapter. But how about your wife and children? If your narrow escape had not turned out to be an escape, what would have happened to them? They probably would have been penniless.

If you have ever had a narrow escape just stop and think. When you have thought it over carefully you will think it good business to look into our insurance policies.

The London Life Insurance Company



London : Ontario : Canada

Veterinary Surgeons Qualified to Practice in Alberta

Members of the Veterinary Association of Alberta in good standing. None others except the following, who are in good standing, are entitled to practice and collect fees for veterinary practice within the Province of Alberta:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. E. Alexander, Nanton. | N. A. Johnson, Wetaskiwin. | W. Philbrick, Camrose. |
| B. B. Blythe, Medicine Hat. | Thos. Kain, Edmonton. | E. C. Fisher, Phoenix. |
| M. Dams, Fort Saskatchewan. | J. F. Kerr, Oyen. | W. T. Fellers, Oyen. |
| D. Berry, Fort Saskatchewan. | W. P. Knox, Calgary. | Ira Farrow, Oyen. |
| C. Best, Calgary. | J. D. Laidlaw, Inglehart. | W. J. Rossdale, Calgary. |
| J. Budge, Calgary. | J. Lee, High River. | R. Riddell, Victoria, B.C. |
| M. Baker, Saskatchewan, East. | E. M. McDonald, Okotoks. | J. C. Ross, Lethbridge. |
| W. T. Boney, Burnaby. | L. McQueen, Yuleth. | R. Roberts, Lacrosse. |
| Wm. E. Bagg, Youngstown. | A. E. Hoeking, Saskatchewan, East. | J. D. Richardson, Calgary. |
| B. B. Blythe, Medicine Hat. | A. C. Murray, Hinton. | W. A. Ross, Edmonton. |
| C. Caldwell, Medicine Hat. | A. M. McKay, Calgary. | G. H. H. Swainson, Wainwright. |
| D. Casper, Calgary. | D. M. Morrison, Yuleth. | |
| V. Charley, Cardston. | W. J. Muir, Vermilion. | |
| T. Chisholm, Vermilion. | D. McKechnie, Peace River Crossing. | C. H. Swell, Edmonton. |
| F. Cairns, Edmonton. | D. McMillan, High River. | J. H. Shacklock, Eganville. |
| W. Cameron, Inglehart. | J. S. McInnes, Peace Lake. | J. C. Schell, Edmonton. |
| A. E. Canada, Station. | W. G. Moore, Calgary. | H. Shaver, Edmonton. |
| J. C. Canada, Station. | D. McVigh, Wesson. | J. F. Sharp, Calgary. |
| J. C. Canada, Station. | M. McLean, MacLeod. | H. S. Shaver, Edmonton. |
| L. J. Canada, Peace River Crossing. | F. A. McKean, Red Deer. | M. B. Shaver, Lethbridge. |
| | N. McCarty, Cardon. | A. T. Shaver, Lethbridge. |
| | N. McLeod, Yuleth. | A. T. Shaver, Lethbridge. |
| | A. McCraith, Red Deer. | A. C. Simpson, Brooks. |
| | M. McCord, Edmonton. | C. Smith, Phoenix. |
| | A. J. McLean, Wetaskiwin. | H. C. Smith, Calgary. |
| | K. H. McMillan, Calgary. | W. G. Smezer, Phoenix Creek. |
| | A. B. Murray, Calgary. | W. K. Taylor, Edmonton. |
| | A. E. Napp, Yuleth. | D. R. S. Taylor, Calgary. |
| | N. Napp, M. Lethbridge. | R. M. Thomas, Lethbridge, B. C. |
| | E. M. Nisbett, Peace Creek. | A. W. Thomas, Phoenix Creek. |
| | A. Nicholson, Camrose. | F. K. Walters, Calgary. |
| | J. M. O'Grady, Highland. | J. C. Waterhouse, Oyen. |
| | R. P. O'Neil, Cardston. | G. W. Whitehead, Edmonton. |
| | | Richard White, Calgary. |
| | | A. White, Hinton. |
| | | D. Wilson, Phoenix Creek. |
| | | A. E. Wilson, Lethbridge. |
| | | A. F. Wilson, Camrose. |

Edmonton, Alta. F. A. McCord, Secretary-Treasurer.

Winter Caught FISH

Right From Under The Ice

We like to fill home orders before booking large orders for export. NOTE that though prices have advanced, the advance is not in proportion to that in other food commodities.

There is no more healthy or nutritious food than the fish native to the lakes of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

We Quote:

Large Dressed White	8 1/2c.	Dressed Trout	9c.
Smaller Dressed White	7 1/2c.	Yellow Pike	8c.
Round White	8c.	Round Jack	5c.
		Tulibee	5c.
		Mullett	3c.

FOR SHIPMENT IN CANADA ONLY

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

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

ORDER 100 POUNDS OF ANY VARIETY OF FISH. OR

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

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

When ordering, if you give Post Office, Township and Range as well as Railway Station, it will help us and may save you freight.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY all orders, and we advise having goods shipped by freight. State whether freight or express.

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

Armstrong Trading Co.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

P.O. Box 634

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A Christmas Appeal

Church of England Diocese of Calgary

The Diocese of Calgary is in urgent need of funds to carry on its most important work. Can you not spare ONE DOLLAR?

Our Bishop, the thirtieth anniversary of whose consecration falls on the 7th August next, earnestly pleads that the Diocese may be made free from debt, and that he may receive a good sum for the continuation of the work. All you are asked to do is to detach the coupon and forward it with ONE DOLLAR as a Christmas offering to the Diocese, addressed to the Imperial Bank of Canada, Calgary. Will the friends of the Church of England help in this important work?

Prompt and sympathetic attention on your part will ensure the collection of the amount necessary to carry on the work of the Church. Please help us in making this personal appeal. With greetings for Christmas and the New Year.

COMMITTEE

J. W. TIMS, Archbishop
SIDNEY HOULTON
E. J. FREEMAN
EDMUND TAYLOR

A. J. B. DEWDNEY, Archbishop
GEO. T. FRENCH
JOHN W. HUGILL
F. S. LONG

To the Manager, Imperial Bank of Canada, Calgary.

Enclosed please find ONE DOLLAR, my contribution to the Diocese of Calgary Christmas Offering.

Name _____

Address _____

This coupon will be handed by the Bank to the Diocese for purposes of record.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

60 Percherons

On our two farms we have 60 head of home bred and American bred Percherons from leading sires, including

18 STALLIONS
AGED ONE TO FIVE YEARS

Choice selection mares and fillies. All are of good weight and quality. Intending purchasers will do well to inspect our horses before buying. Write or phone and we will meet you at station.

Prices reasonable. Terms to responsible parties.

Oldest Percheron Stock Farm in Western Canada

W. E. & R. C. UPPER

NORTH PORTAL, Sask.

CALGARY, Alta.



Percherons and Clydesdales

Before Buying do not fail to inspect the large importation of Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies which I will have in Saskatoon this winter. The Stallions now on hand include:

Prince of Aden Gay Prince of Khan
Royal Shapley II. Glibbrand Swell (Shire)

NEW IMPORTATION JANUARY 1st, 1917

My new importation will arrive Saskatoon January 1st, 1917, and will comprise a large assortment of Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies, ranging in age from two to six years.

They will please you. Write or call.

F. J. HASSARD, V.S. Royal Hotel, Saskatoon, Sask.



Glencarnock Stock Farms

We Are Offering a number of good young Aberdeen Angus bulls for sale. They are all of our own breeding, sired by some of the best Angus bulls on the continent. We deliver them in good, thrifty, growing condition. Buy a Glencarnock bred Aberdeen Angus bull, proven to be the best beef getters possible. We supply the best at reasonable prices. \$200.00 to \$250.00 will buy a bull for you that will make high-class beef from a herd of grade cows. Take advantage of the opportunity Glencarnock Stock Farms are offering and buy an Angus bull from one of the largest and best breeders in the world, at reasonable prices. Write today for price and description.

We Are Also Offering a few selected Suffolk Down shearing and ram lambs. They are a fine lustrous lot, all thrifty and well grown, and are of the low-down kind with thick mutton carcasses. Write today so you will get a good selection.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, Prop., Brandon, Man.

Bigger Returns and Less Labor



Your cattle will give better results with less worry and work for you if they are furnished with plenty of good clean water at the proper temperature.

MAX Stock Water Troughs and Stock Tank Heaters

are substantially built of good material, will last a lifetime and are reasonable in price.

Write today for Catalog No. 916 giving full particulars

Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co. Ltd.

P.O. Box 3006 G.C.G. 12

Winnipeg, Man.

Breeders' Notes

COLLICUT SELLS GOVERNMENT CATTLE

An important addition to the livestock on the Alberta Demonstration Farms has been made by the purchase for the Alberta Government Farm at Claresholm, of twelve head of pure bred registered Hereford cows and heifers from Frank Collicut. This is the nucleus of the first herd of pure bred Hereford cattle to be put on the Alberta Demonstration Farms. Mr. Collicut's 6,000 acre ranch at Crossfield comprises over 550 head of pure bred registered Hereford Cattle and is the largest of its kind in Canada. An interesting visit to the ranch was paid by a large number of the delegates to the Western Canada Livestock Union's Convention, held in Calgary, November 22-23. The party, which included the Dominion and Provincial Livestock Commissioners, several Western Fair Secretaries and prominent breeders of horses and cattle from the four Western provinces made the trip in autos from Calgary. The immense herd was feeding in the open and was in excellent condition.

DREWRY SELLING HOLSTEINS

A. J. Drewry, brother of the late J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alta., is now managing the Percheron stud and Holstein herd at the Glen Ranch, and announces that the ranch has decided to sell out their entire herd of Holstein cattle comprising at the present time over 60 head. The herd includes a number of very good Holsteins, some of which have made themselves well known by their performances. Mr. Drewry states that the sales for Holsteins have been fair during November, 9 head were disposed of, 8 going to buyers in British Columbia. Regarding the Percheron business Mr. Drewry states that while the selling season has not fairly commenced as yet, inquiries have been good and the prospects are that there will be a good trade this winter, not only for stallions but for mares and fillies.

THREE SALES IN THREE DAYS

J. W. Durno, auctioneer, Calgary, announces receipt of instructions from Yuie & Bowes, Carstairs, Alta., to sell 85 head of registered shortborns on December 13, and from David Thorburn, Davisburg, Alta., to sell 45 head of registered and grade Clydesdales on December 14. The sales will take place at Mr. Durno's new barn, The Midway Stables, corner 4th Avenue and 5th Street E., Calgary. A large combination sale of over 250 head of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Hackneys and Ponies, contributed by F. M. Bredt & Co., non-Duncan Marshall, C.P.Ry., and W. F. McKinnon, Oids, is being held at the Exhibition Grounds, December 15. This makes three sales in as many days. Calgary is a real sale centre.

OLD BASING JERSEYS TO BE SOLD

C. A. Julian (Sharman, Red Deer, Alta., owner of the well known Old Basing strain of Jersey Cattle, is shortly going overseas to join his battalion. Mr. Sharman is closing out this well known herd. He states that thinking the war might end he has kept until now some of the best animals in the herd, which has taken 16 years to build up. J. B. Early, of Peace River, a Jersey breeder of many years standing, who has lately moved to Alberta from Oregon, has purchased a number of animals from the Old Basing herd.

SUTHERLAND TO HOLD SALE

Hon. C. W. Sutherland, Saskatoon, announces a sale of registered Clydesdales from the noted Durno stud to take place during the Saskatchewan Livestock Convention to be held in Saskatoon, January 9-12.

This offering consists of twelve head which were withdrawn from the dispersion sale, owing to a misunderstanding. They include the imported stallion, "Harvestoon Dale," "Robby," "Maggie Laughlin," "Miss Lawrence," and "Craigie Beau."

UPPER'S TO MAKE IMPORTATION

Messrs. W. E. and R. C. Upper, who claim the oldest Percheron stock farm in Western Canada, will make another importation of American bred stallions in January. On the two farms at North Portal, Sask., and Calgary, Alta., they have at present over 60 head of Percherons, including 18 stallions of from one to five years. They report a very successful year for 1916, the demand for horses having been particularly good.

HASSARD AT SASKATOON

Dr. F. J. Hassard is again making his headquarters at Saskatoon this winter, with a selection of Clydesdale, Percheron and Shire Horses. His present offering is "Prince of Aden," "Royal Shapley II.," "Gay Prince of Khan," Clydesdales; and "Glibbrand Swell," Shire. His new importations will arrive January 1, and will comprise Percheron and Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies, ranging in age from two to six years.

ENTERED AT INTERNATIONAL

Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford, Sask., have entered several horses in the Chicago International Show. They now have a good number of registered Belgian and Percheron stallions on hand and a new importation this month will bring the total up to over 60. Next year will be their sixteenth in the horse business.

WEIR'S CLYDESDALES

N. A. Weir, Opaton, Sask., is now using at the head of his stud the noted five year old stallion, "Cumberland," who is proving a worthy successor to the famous "Baron's Heuchman," in getting the big draft type of colts.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

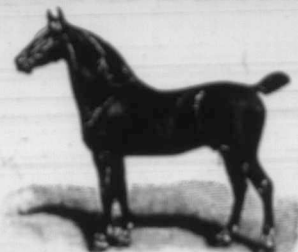
The Old Reliable Horse Remedy

THOUSANDS of farmers and horsemen have saved money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Bony Growths and Lameness from many other causes. It keeps horses working. A \$1 bottle may save a horse for you. Get a bottle the next time you are in town. Sold by druggists everywhere, \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, also ask for a copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse"—or write to

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Enosburg Falls, Vermont 117

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. It is guaranteed by inflammation of Lungs, Bronchi, Kidneys, Feet, Diaphragm, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wares.

10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Bronchi, Kidneys, Feet, Diaphragm, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.



A Winner Again—Thanks to SAVE-TH-HORSE

Good, Mopey, Cuts and other famous failures attest to the remarkable cures made with SAVE-TH-HORSE. Learn a lesson from them. Keep a bottle always on hand. When you need it, you need it badly.

Save-TH-HORSE is sold with a Signed Contract—Bound to return money if remedy fails on Ringbone—Thorough—SPAVIN or ANY Shoulder, Knees, Aches, Heat or Tendons Disease.

FREE expert veterinary advice and sample of Caustic-Balm. Send today for our FREE 96-page BOOK. It is our 21 years' experience in treating every known lameness. Free Chemical Co. 191 Van Horne Street (Made in Canada) TORONTO, Ont. Druggists everywhere sell Save-TH-HORSE with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express Paid.

HOLSTEIN COWS Excel All Others

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

W. A. CLEMONS Secy. National Holstein Association
St. Marys, Ind.

DISPERSION SALE

OLD BASING JERSEYS—An shortly going overseas to join his battalion and am dispersing my herd of record producing Jersey. Some of the best stock to be had at very low figures.

C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN
Red Deer Alberta

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

They Won Big Prizes In Everywoman's World's Last Great Contest

SAME MAGAZINE OFFERS
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
READERS A GREATER OP-
PORTUNITY THIS YEAR

Mr. Ross Won a Ford Touring
Car

Read his letter:
Mr. Lawson, Contest Editor,
Everywoman's World,
Toronto, Ont.

My Dear Mr. Lawson: To say that I am delighted with my good fortune in putting it mildly indeed, I have been in a number of contests in late years with varying success, so you can readily understand how I appreciate being the winner of a Touring Car. I would like to acknowledge my appreciation of the very evident fairness to contestants, with which you conducted this contest, and trust you will realize sufficiently in advertising and circulation of your excellent magazine, to repay your outlay in furnishing a very interesting and entertaining pastime for your numerous readers. You may make any use you wish of this letter. Again thanking you, I am,
Yours very gratefully,
HUGH A. ROSS.



Hugh A. Ross

From The Winner of a \$450.00
Piano

2476 Park Avenue, Montreal, Que.



Miss Florence Clarke

Dear Mr. Lawson—As promised by you I received to-day the beautiful piano which your Company awarded me in the last competition "What did little Mary buy?" It arrived in perfect condition, and I trust you will permit me to congratulate you on the tasteful selection you have made. To say it is beautiful and artistic is really inadequate, for it is perfect in every way. I am still wondering how I could possibly have been so fortunate as to win it, and I really do not know how to express my thanks and pleasure at being able to possess such a lovely instrument.

Winning "Everywoman's World" the great success it certainly deserves, and appreciating the pleasant, courteous manner in which the competition has been carried through, I beg to remain, yours very truly,
MRS. FLORENCE CLARKE.
P.S.—Any enquiry your present or prospective subscribers wish to address to me regarding my beautiful piano or the competition will receive my prompt reply.

A Big Prize Went To Alberta
Reid Hill, Alta.

Dear Sir:—You can scarcely imagine my surprise and even doubt when I was informed by one of my neighbor friends that I had taken Sixth Place, winning a Cleveland Bicycle, in your Autumnable Contest. Your letter at hand, however, affirms the above statement. You will kindly accept my very hearty appreciation of the gift and of what I consider was a fair deal to all contestants, and allow yourself to be congratulated on the superiority of your magazine. To the most intelligent paper will be the most interesting, and I can only wish you every success in the promotion of so grand and noble an educational enterprise.



B. W. Doncaster

(Sgd) B. W. DONCASTER

From a British Columbia Prize
Winner



Mrs. J. C. Barrett

Arlington, B.C.
Dear Sir:—Your letter of May 1st, telling me that I am the winner of the Tenth Prize was received today. I am delighted over winning such a good prize. I am enclosing my photograph with this letter, and wish to thank you very much for my fine prize and the courteous and fair treatment I received since entering the contest.
Yours very truly,
MRS. J. C. BARRETT

On Request Everywoman's World will gladly send List of Big Prize Winners in Recent Contests in all parts of Canada.

Win This

Overland
75
Touring Car
in
\$1000.00 other
Fine Prizes



1917 5-Passenger Overland Touring Car, Completely Equipped.

What groceries did Brown advertise?

- List of Groceries kept in John Brown's Store
- Apples
 - Catsup
 - Biscuits
 - Pickles
 - Tea
 - Tomatoes
 - Allspice
 - Baking Powder
 - Coffee
 - Farina
 - Rolled Oats
 - Store
 - Blacking
 - Dates
 - Cabbage
 - Flour
 - Matches
 - Soap
 - Molasses
 - Butter
 - Mustard
 - Borax
 - Oranges
 - Sugar
 - Vinegar



HERE'S A REAL PUZZLER FOR WISE HEADS
JOHN BROWN is noted for being the liveliest merchant in town because of the novel way in which he advertises and creates interest in his well known grocery store. Recently Mr. Brown presented a clever problem to his customers. It is one that will give much amusement and entertainment to every puzzle lover. Look at this picture of Mr. Brown's Store, and you will see his idea. He carefully covered the labels of the boxes, barrels, and bins containing fourteen of the staple lines of his stock. Then he engaged a clever cartoonist and had him draw a series of puzzle pictures to be used as labels to represent the names of the hidden goods. The artist caught the spirit of the idea, and at once drew picture No. 2 to represent currants (currants). Then he drew picture No. 4 as a label for tomatoes (Tom-ight-O's). With these two names to start you and the grocery list at the left of the picture by way of suggestion can you find what the other twelve represent?



2nd Prize—Famous Indian Motorcycle, Value \$300.00

1917 Overland Touring Car

FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST REPLY
\$1,000.00 IN OTHER GRAND PRIZES TO BE AWARDED

They include—
\$300.00 Indian Motorcycle
Cabinet Phonograph and Records
\$45.00 1917 Cleveland Bicycle
\$45.00 Singer Sewing Machine
Cabinet of Rogers Silverware
Handsome Mahogany Dressing Table
and a host of other Grand Prizes too numerous to mention here.
BIG COMPLETE PRIZE LIST SENT TO YOU DIRECT



3rd Prize—Clare Bros. Famous High Oven Range, Value \$60.00

THIS CONTEST IS ABSOLUTELY FREE OF EXPENSE TO ALL
You are not asked to spend a cent of money or buy anything



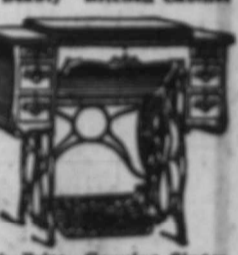
4th Prize—Famous "Hoodler Beauty" Kitchen Cabinet



5th Prize—Fine Cabinet Phonograph Complete With Records

A FEW HINTS—To aid you a little a suggested list of groceries kept in Brown's Store is alongside the picture. A good plan is to study the list and write down the name which in your opinion best fits each picture. All the names represent articles in everyday use and which are to be found in any grocery store. No trademark names or special manufacturers' names are used, so with these few hints and a little thinking you should be able to solve all the pictures. Note that 10 points toward the prize are given for each correct answer and that if your answers gain only 200 points you win first prize. (See Rules.)

THE OBJECT OF THE CONTEST—Frankly this great event intended to advertise and introduce EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's Greatest Magazine, to hundreds of new homes, which should know that a magazine of such excellence and real worth is being published right here in Canada by Canadians for Canadians. You can easily help us to do this when you enter the contest, but you do not have to be a subscriber nor are you asked or expected to take the magazine or spend a single penny in order to compete and win the touring car or one of the other magnificent prizes.



6th Prize—Genuine Singer Drop Head Sewing Machine

Follow These Simple Rules When Sending Your Entry

1. Write your answers in pen and ink, using one side of the paper only. Put your name and address on the upper right hand corner. Anything other than your name and address and your answers to the picture must be in a separate sheet. Do not send heavy, worn or typewritten entries.
2. Boys and Girls under 16 years of age are not allowed to compete. See also the conditions and regulations of the Contestant Publishing Co., Limited, Everywoman's World, for any of their relatives or friends.
3. Contestants will be permitted to enroll as many as three sets of answers to the puzzle, but only one set can be awarded a prize.
4. If different members of a family compete, only one award of prizes is allowed to one family or household. The final awards will be made by a Judging Committee of these Toronto gentlemen who have no connection with this firm, and who will be selected by the Judges and the manner of the judging will be made known to all contestants. The prizes will be awarded according to the number of points gained by each entry. No prize, which is the maximum, will be less than \$10.00. In Prizes will be awarded for each correct answer, 10 for the general excellence and appearance of the entry, 10 for handwriting, and 10 for holding the conditions of the contest. The contest will close April 15th, 1917, immediately after which the judges will award the prizes. Entries should be forwarded promptly. Each competitor will be required to show the puzzle to the top of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, which we shall send to four or five friends or neighbors who will read to themselves. For this service, the Company guarantees to reward you with each payment of a valuable prize. Such rewards to be actually in addition to any prize your answers may win in the contest.
5. Contestants are not required to be subscribers to EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD nor are they asked to subscribe or to buy anything. In awarding the prize, the Judges will have no knowledge of whether the entry comes from a subscriber or not.

Continental Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

High Praise from All Over The West

Every Canadian Woman loves Everywoman's World and is proud of it, because it is Canadian—published in Canada by Canadians for Canadians. Many like it much better than the magazine from United States, which, while excellent in themselves, have never had any interest in Canada or in things Canadian. In Western Canada Everywoman's World is especially popular, as it is amply evidenced by letters like the following, which are examples of thousands of similar letters from women in all parts of the Dominion.

Mrs. Lillian Watson, 212 Wellington Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, says, "On looking over the November number of the Everywoman's World, I feel very proud to know that such a fine magazine is being published in Canada, and might state that my feelings are shared by all the subscribers who have so generously given me subscriptions."

Mrs. E. J. Alexander, Radisson, Sask., said in a recent letter, "I have never before taken such a liking nor an interest in a magazine as I have in Everywoman's World. It is better than a real letter coming each month. I am sure that it will be the pleasure of the household this winter when times are not so busy. No book ever was so much to me before."

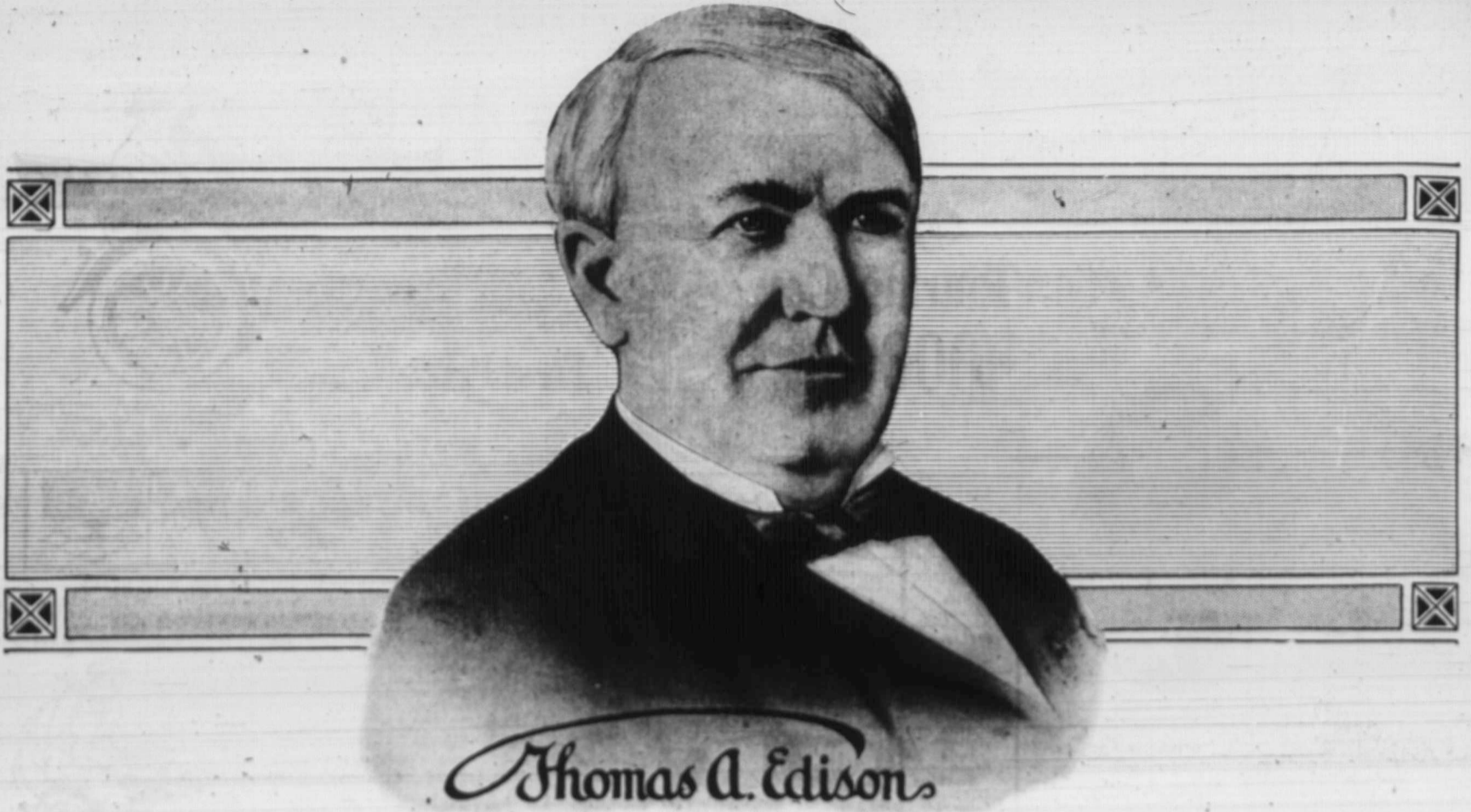
Mrs. G. A. Bell, Greenwood Farm, Gladstone, Manitoba, has taken Everywoman's World for three years. In receiving her subscription recently she writes, "Everywoman's World is, without exception, the very best home journal that I know of. Each month when it comes it is like the visit of a dear friend. One feels better for it, and it certainly is refreshing to get a journal that is not American."

You should get your free sample copy of, "The best loved and most widely read magazine in Canada."

You Can Win the Overland Car

Answers to the Puzzle Pictures only thing that Counts. Not a Competition in Securing Subscribers.

It is interesting to note that neither Mr. Ross, who won the first prize in Everywoman's World last season's contest nor any of the winners of the other big prizes performed any service for the magazine or did anything beyond rendering the simple favor required by the rules. This great contest is frankly an advertisement for that good and worthy magazine and is not by any means a competition in securing subscriptions. No matter where you live, your opportunity to win is equal to anybody else.



Mr. Edison's Wonderful New Phonograph!

Success for Mr. Edison! Life-like music at last! For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the music of the phonograph true to life.

At last he has been crowned with success! 80 years ago Mr. Edison invented the first phonograph. When his patents expired, others copied his ideas. But he himself was not satisfied. This was not real music. It could not take the place of the living singer or player. His ambition was to invent a phonograph that gives you genuine music. Something that would bring the joy of true music into your life even though you couldn't play or sing a note.



See what the New Edison can do for your home!

Here it is. The New Edison. The phonograph that *Re-Creates* the living tone. Send the coupon on the opposite page and find out about this wonderful new phonograph.

Is Your Home Happy?

How about your home? Is it a real home? Is it something more than a house with a yard or a farm around it? Is it something more than a place to eat and to sleep and to shelter you? Is it a place where the united family can gather together and be happy? Has it something that will bring joy into the life of father, mother, grandparents or children? Has it something that will make your friends enjoy visiting you? That is happiness. That kind of a home is a happy home. Such a life is the only life worth while. And anything that will bring you such a life is a *necessity*. It means as much to you as food and clothing. Money cannot measure its value.

Put music into your home and you will have the greatest influence for happiness that the world has ever known. As long as history has been written, music has been man's inspiration. It is the mother's lullaby, the warrior's cry, the lover's song—who, indeed, does not find the expression of all his moods and emotions in music?

And now Mr. Edison's genius has put real music within your reach. You can make it part of your life.

Read Our Offer!

Just read on the opposite page how easy it is for you to get the New Edison into your home.

Consider how important—how invaluable—good music is to your life. Then read our offer. How ridiculously small is the expense of making music part of your home! Find out, at once, about Mr. Edison's wonderful

new phonograph. Send the coupon on the opposite page for our free catalog. Get full details of our offer. See why you need not be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's great, new instrument.

F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributors, 355 Portage Ave., Dept. 499 Winnipeg, Man.



Only \$1.00 and after trial!

Yes, we will send you the New Edison, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer and your choice of the latest Diamond Amberol Records on *free trial without a penny down*. On this offer, you can now have the genuine Edison, the instrument which gives you real, life-like music, the finest and best of all phonographs at a small fraction of the price asked for imitations of Mr. Edison's great instrument. *Seize this opportunity.* Send the coupon now for free catalog.

**Get the New Edison
in Your Home on
Free Trial!**

Rock-Bottom Direct Offer—

If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance on easiest kind of monthly payments.

Think of it—a \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all the musical results of the highest price outfits—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—free trial first! No money down, no C. O. D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send the coupon now full particulars.

Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until your sides ache at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns. Hear the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, the duets and quartettes. You will sit awe-stricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All on free trial. Then, after the trial, send the outfit back at our expense, if you choose. Or keep it on our great rock-bottom offer. Send the coupon today.

New Edison Catalog FREE

Your name and address on a postal or in a letter (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligations in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—*while this offer lasts*. Fill out coupon today.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors
355 Portage Avenue, Dept. 499, Winnipeg, Manitoba

**F. K. BABSON, Edison
Phonograph Distributors**
355 Portage Ave., Dept. 499, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen: Please send me your
New Edison Catalog and full par-
ticulars of your free trial offer on the
new model Edison Phonograph.

Name _____

Address _____

Performance plus Service

What Goodyear Tires Are Doing in the West

Price alone will not make a tire either cheap or expensive. The measure of value must be performance by the tire itself and service by those who sell the tire.

Goodyear Tires have made a record for performance in the West that is notable. This record is being duplicated all over the world. But note specially what Goodyear performance and Goodyear service is in the prairie provinces.

Ten Thousand Miles—and More

We give here a few typical mileages made in Western Canada on Goodyear Tires. They have been made on all kinds of cars over all kinds of roads.—Note them.

ALBERTA: Andrew—E. Carey, 32,754, 27,465, 18,000, 18,000; Bently—P. E. Thorpe, 8,000, 14,000; Calgary—H. Pearson, 10,000, 6,500; Camrose—H. Young, 9,000; Edmonton, Acme Brick Co., 7,500, Capital City Taxi, 7,200, W. Grimmond, 9,000, 7,500, G. W. Massie, 9,400, Twin City Transfer, 22,000, 17,000; St. Albert—L. Levasseur, 9,000; Milk River—Smith Bros., 30,000. MANITOBA: Edrans—W. Lunn, 8,000; Morris—T. Drought, 10,800; Gladstone—J. A. Stevens, 26,000; Winnipeg—C. Cooper, 8,000, J. S. Hiam, 6,000, C. Judson, 10,300, J. Mann, 14,000, F. Stevenson, 8,000, J. Laney, 8,029, R. Phillips, 14,000. SAS-

KATCHEWAN: Craik—F. Parks, 10,500, 11,000, 13,300, 13,300; Dundurn—J. Cowan, 8,097; Estlin—D. Boyle, 7,000, W. Meyers, 6,500; Regina—J. F. Boyle, 9,900, F. Clark, 8,500, W. Pariser, 8,500, Dr. Paradis, 13,000, J. M. Wessell, 8,500, 9,000, 11,109 and many others.

The Goodyear Service Station Dealer and What He Will Do for You

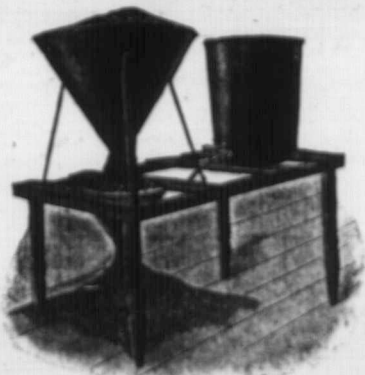
All over the West you will find the emblem shown above—the sign of the Goodyear Service Station. There you will find a man who is helping to make tires go farther and so cost less. He will see that your tires are properly inflated for the load you carry; advise you as to the benefit of more modern rims; tell you whether an old tire is worth repairing; show you the value of inside tire protectors, tire putty self-cure patches; supply you with everything needed to repair your tires in an emergency; supply you at once with Goodyear Tires, Tubes and Tire Saver Accessories.

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada Limited
Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, St. John, Montreal,
Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton.



The Two Best Picklers on the Market



The Automatic Grain Pickler

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

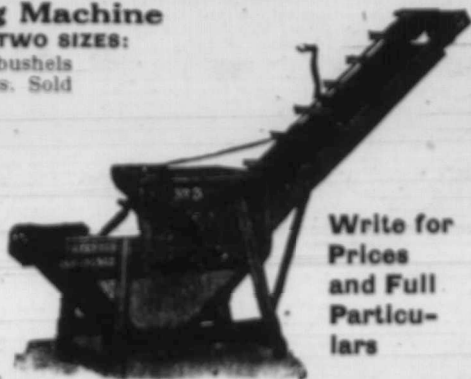
Investigate these Machines and insure yourself large, clean crops

The Lincoln Smut Cleaner A Perfect Pickling Machine

MADE IN TWO SIZES:

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

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



Write for Prices and Full Particulars

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

LAST CALL

For big COMBINATION SALE of over 220 head of pure bred Registered

Shorthorns

Clydesdales

Hackneys and

Ponies

The best that can be produced

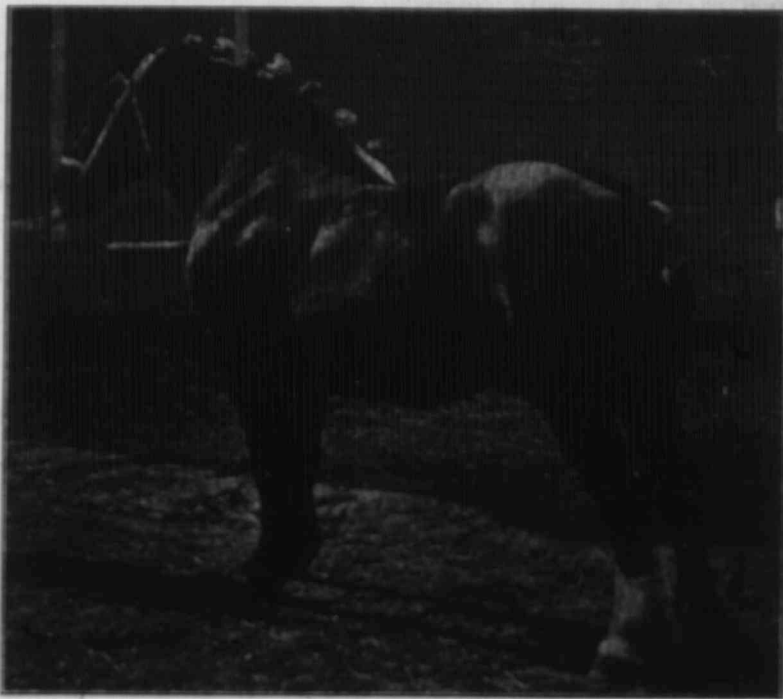
To be held at 10 a.m. sharp in the Horse Show Building

VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY

December 15th, 1916

Contributors—HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Olds; DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES, C.P.R.; P. M. BREDT & CO., Calgary; WILLIAM S. MCKINNON, Olds.

Glen Ranch Percherons and Holsteins



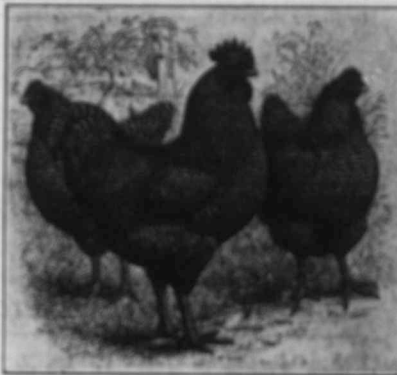
The Champion JUREUR (Imp.) (2525) (79498) (55421)
FOR SALE

A number of rising two- and three-year-old Stallions and Fillies by Jureur (Imp.) and Habitus (Imp.) Also a few mares in foal to these great sires. There is something in this lot that would meet your requirements.

FOR SALE
We are going out of cattle, and offer our entire herd—over 60 head—for immediate sale. You can find what you are looking for in this herd. All ages and both sexes. Prices away below market in order to clear.

THE GREAT "HABITUS" IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE
Reasonable terms to responsible buyers.

The J. C. Drewry Estate
Cowley, Alta.



FREE!

Famous Prize Winning Poultry

In the four most popular breeds, namely, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, BUFF ORPINGTONS and ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, to be distributed free and all transportation charges prepaid among Guide readers.

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 \$60.00 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.

The Guide will also give away PURE BREED STOCK in the above breeds. This stock, while not as fancy as the FAMOUS PRIZE WINNING STOCK, will undoubtedly hold its own at most poultry shows. We will also be giving away BRED-TO-LAY STOCK in the four breeds mentioned. This stock is bred from high trap nest roost hens and sired by 220 and 221 egg bred males.

The Guide is also offering FAMOUS PRIZE WINNING and PURE BREED EGGS for hatching. 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.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

This is a rare opportunity as the expense of buying this poultry from one of the big dealers would be very high, but The Guide is putting it within the easy reach of any man, woman, boy or girl in the three provinces. The Guide has only a limited number of birds in the three classes. Those who answer this advertisement first will get the first opportunity of securing some of this free poultry, but as the demand is sure to be large, prompt action will be necessary.

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 full particulars and instructions for securing some of these splendid birds. Mail your coupon today!

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg

Man.

COUPON

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
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. _____

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS—200 cockerels for sale at \$1.00 apiece, big husky cocks, bred from my Brandon and Saskatoon winners. Thomas Bradwell, Markinch, Sask. 49-4

FINE COCKERELS—ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, \$1.25. Mrs. E. Smith, Loversa, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, fine healthy birds, \$2.00 each. Mrs. W. Murphy, Box 401, Swift Current, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00 each. Thos. Shortridge, Thornhill, Man. 49-2

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Enoch Hanson, Kerrobert, Sask.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS for sale. O. Wiedrick, Laseland, Sask.

FOR SALE—25 VERY CHOICE SINGLE-COMB White Leghorn Cockerels. J. J. Bell, 284 Lindsay St., Winnipeg. 49-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS FOR SALE Illustrated mailing list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 48-12

BROWN AND WHITE ROSE COMB LEGHORN cockerels for sale, \$1.50 and \$3.00 each; also Single Comb Buff Orpington cockerels, \$1.50; pullets \$1.00. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 47-8

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, first class birds from fine egg laying strain, \$2.50, \$2.00. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 48-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale, choice utility stock, \$2.00 each. Walter H. Hall, Ogilvie, Man. 48-3

12 BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Edith Averill, Claxwilliam, Man. 48-2

COCKERELS—N.C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Ingles, Roblin, Man. 48-2

SWINE

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

LONG IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR sale, also some early spring Holstein bulls and White Rock cocks. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 47f

POLAND CHINA HOGS, BIG TYPE—25 BOARS for sale from imported stock, all ages, prices from \$15 to \$50. Satisfaction or money returned. Regal Farm, Box 1305, Winnipeg. 42f

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, FROM IMPORTED stock; also Shorthorn cattle. Wm. E. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 43-4

SOME CHOICE, CHOICELY BRED REGISTERED Yorkshire, guaranteed quality stock; prices right. A. O. Routley, Hartsel, Sask. 46-2

REGISTERED DUBOC JERSEY BOARS FOR service, good strain, for sale. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 47-3

DUBOC JERSEYS, THREE MONTHS AND over, both sexes. Write W. C. Haron, Hutton, Sask. 47-5

REGISTERED O.L.C. MALES FOR SALE. Apply to Leslie Rinn, Snowflake, Man. 48-2

FOR SALE—TWO SPRING POLAND CHINA hogs, registered, \$20.00 each. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 48-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS from litter June 9, sows \$15; boars \$12. Sows from litter August 1 \$7. James Allan, Mayfield, Man.

DUBOC-JERSEY HOGS—SPRING AND SUMMER litters, from imported sires and dams. The big type, easy feeder, early maturing, very prolific breed. For a real head bander, or uncoloured pairs and trim, write us. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

DUBOC-JERSEY REGISTERED PIGS FOR sale: fine type of quick growers and light feeders. Lennox H. Lindsay, Irma, Alberta. 49-4

DUBOC-JERSEYS, SIX WEEKS OLD, THREE for \$25.00; also a few grown sows and boars. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask.

DUBOC-JERSEY SWINE, REGISTERED, males and females not skin; also bred sows, from our prize stock. Will give you better returns for your grain. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 49-3

DUBOC-JERSEY MALES AND FEMALES FOR sale, both spring and summer litters; the kind that keeps easy and fattens quick. Write or phone. J. T. Stewart, Stewart Valley, Sask., via Swift Current.

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.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

100 REGISTERED SHORTHORN HEIFERS and cows, bred in Manitoba and Ontario. Home bred and selected from a number of splendid herds. Cycle-falco and Yorkshires. Popular prices. J. Bouffé-It, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 38f

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

EVERGREEN FARM—SHORTHORN BULLS, Shropshire ram lambs, Yorkshire boars and sows; ready to breed. Good stock at reasonable prices, with registration. Thos. Sanderson, Holland, Man. 47-4

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—SECOND-HAND LIGHT TRACTOR. Send full particulars to D. A. Finley, Shebo, Sask. 47-3

DISC SHARPENER—FARMERS WHO HAVE purchased would not be without them. Anyone can sharpen discs quickly. Best steel. Price \$7.00. J. N. Mertz, Weyburn, Sask. 47-4

NEEDLES, REPAIRS FOR ALL MAKES MACHINES. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 80 Lombard Street, Winnipeg. 46f

RAG CARPET AND RUG WEAVING DONE by Mrs. Anderson, 226 11th St., Saskatoon, Sask. 48-2

WANTED—USED CREAM SEPARATORS, ANY make, Write J. Shafter, 82 Lombard Street, Winnipeg. 48-1f

TRAPPER POISON—GOES' LIQUID POISON Capsules kill animals on spot. Eleventh season in market. Excellent results. Free circulars. Edmund Gos, Milwaukee, Wis., Station C. 49-2

HIDES ARE HIGH—WE PAY HIGHEST MARKET prices for green and dry beef hides, calfskins, sheepskins, wool, horsehides, horsehair. Write us for price list and shipping tags. J. E. Love, 603 4th St. E., Calgary.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FOR SALE—CEDAR FENCE POSTS. J. SIM Salsbery, B.C. 47-4

CORDWOOD FOR SALE—TAMARAC, SPRUCE and poplar; also fence posts. B. Wise, Junkins, Alberta. 47-3

LUMBER AND SHINGLES IN CAR LOAD lots at wholesale prices. Send list of what you want and we will quote prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta. 49-2f

FARM LANDS

B.C. LANDS—WE SPECIALIZE IN DAIRY, cattle and grain ranches, in fruit farms and chicken ranches, and are organized throughout British Columbia, working in every district in the province. If you are looking for a bargain in B.C. be sure to communicate with us. We do not sell farms by letter, but will be glad to show you what is worth buying if you will advise us when you can come out. Pemberton & Son, 416 Howe St., Vancouver. 46f

FARMS WITH HORSES, CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS; genuine bargains; our catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 46-5

FRUIT LANDS—BRITISH COLUMBIA. SOME choice fruit land, a mile from railway station; splendid shipping point. From 4 acres up: \$100 an acre, easy terms. J. B. Martin, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 46f

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

WANTED—TO TRADE ONE HALF SECTION excellent farming land, Elm Creek, Manitoba 40 miles from Winnipeg, for good young sheep. Have 50 acres summerfallow, 50 acres fall plowing, 40 acres stubble. A choice place near best market, Western Canada. W. J. Bell, Elm Creek, Man. 49-2

HORSES AND PONIES

E. A. WALKER & SONS' CARNEGIE MAN., breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 23-4f

McOPA FARM—FERCHERON STUD COLTS for sale. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 46-5

AUCTION SALE FERCHERON HORSES—Having sold our elevator, stock ranch, farm machinery, etc., we now offer our entire band of 36 head of registered horses, 7 stallions, 27 mares, colts up. A chance of a lifetime to purchase breeding stock that heretofore has not been for sale at any price. Several of these mares were imported direct from France. Sale commences at 1:30 p.m., Center Street, 5th Ave., Calgary, Alta., Tuesday, December 12, 1916. Half late rate all over Alberta, commencing December 11 returns December 18. Send for catalog. S. W. Paisley, auctioneer, Washington Alberta Land Co. Ltd., 738 12th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED FERCHERON STALLIONS. Mares in foal. Also choice Shorthorn cows. Wm. Ledingham, Brandon, R.R. No. 5. 49-5

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Can We Sell Seed Grain? Ask Our Readers

Your ad. has sold me out of advertised oats. Please return unused balance and accept my thanks for results.—A. S. Rastall, Broadview, Sask., March 23, 1916. I received dozens of orders last year after I was sold out. I find The Guide an exceptional paper for an ad. if you have any seed for sale.—J. E. Brinkworth, Baldur, Man., January 5, 1916. I had my bull-less barley very much oversold thru my advertisement in The Guide, and had to send money back to seven or eight parties.—Robert C. Young, Millet, Alta., June 2, 1916. Please stop my ad. re "Fall Rye for Sale." I am sold out. Your ad. did the business. Yours, more than satisfied.—Arthur LePatourel, Cayley, Alta., August 18, 1916.

The Guide Can Do The Same For You

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

The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg, Man.

CATTLE

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Thru her foresight Great Britain began in 1893 to finance and subsidize rubber plantations in Ceylon, Sumatra, Java and the Malay States. Previous to that time all rubber used came from South America and Africa. Today that supply constitutes but 23 per cent. of the whole and Great Britain controls the market with the rest.

To closely guard this privilege, she refused to admit rubber to the United States at the outbreak of the war, until finally an agreement was reached with American rubber manufacturers, whereby all rubber is shipped to the States thru the British consular office at New York. Canada's rubber comes direct, but the Dominion can export none except thru the British consul at New York. With this advantage and with the fact that England is using thousands of tons of rubber to supply her army she has patriotically reduced the price from \$1.25 to 67 cents a pound, which is a considerable decrease from the price in 1910, when it was three dollars a pound.

The soaring price of leather is fast bringing boots and shoes to the point of luxuries. But the decrease in the crude rubber price has kept rubber goods, particularly rubbers and overshoes, at about normal. Why should we not wear rubber shoes and overshoes? Great Britain needs the leather. When you go to buy rubber footwear this year, don't allow anyone to persuade you rubber has gone up in price owing to the war. It hasn't.

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The Ravages of Rust

Continued from Page 22

opinion that the early stage does the greatest harm, while it is the common notion in America that the later or black stage works the greatest injury to crops.

The Yellow or Stripe Rust

Yellow or stripe rust affects wheat, barley and rye. It has been studied less than the orange and black rust, but it has not yet been shown that the different forms can attack more than one of these host plants. This rust occurs quite early in the season, but appears to be less widely spread than either the orange or black rust. When it does occur it often does serious damage to crops. According to Carleton, the cerealist of the United States Department of Agriculture, it can readily be distinguished from all other rusts of grain by (1) The bright yellow color of the uredo stage; and (2) the peculiar arrangement of the sori in extremely long, fine lines between the veins of the leaf. This rust generally attacks the upper surfaces of the leaves first and spreads later to all parts of the plant even to the heads where it often does serious damage.

Crown rust is not as common as any of the others mentioned. It generally affects the oats only and this form has never been shown to be able to affect the other cereals. In the teleutospore stage of this rust it can be easily distinguished from others mentioned on account of the little projections at the top of each teleutospore.

Preventative Measures

The practices that were found to result in lessening the damage from rust during the past year at Saskatoon are indicated and briefly discussed in the paragraphs that follow:

1. Early seeding, with consequent earlier maturity, lessens the time the disease can work and therefore lessens the damage done. Marquis wheat was sown on breaking at each of five different times, each ten days apart on uniform soil that had been broken and backset the previous year. The yields per acre, the grade and weight per bushel of each was as follows:—

Date Sown	Yield per Acre	Grade	Wt. per Bus.
Apr. 20	45 bus. 30 lbs.	1 Nor.	64 lbs.
Apr. 30	43 bus. 30 lbs.	1 Nor.	63 lbs.
May 10	39 bus. 29 lbs.	1 Nor. poor	62 lbs.
May 20	31 bus. 46 lbs.	2 Nor.	61 lbs.
May 30	20 bus. 44 lbs.	3 rusted	47 lbs.

The quality of the grain decreased in direct relation to the yields. The grain from the latter seedings was thinner and weighed less per bushel than that from the earlier ones. All matured without injury from frost except the May 30th seeding. In this test the average decrease in yield for each ten days delay in seeding as over 6 bushels per acre. In April a delay of ten days decreased the yield 2 bushels per acre while after May 10 it decreased the yield at the rate of 10 bushels per acre of 1 bushel per acre per day for each day's delay in seeding. Eight per cent. of this decrease is probably due altogether to rust. The same relative yields and grades were secured in a similar kind of seeding test carried out on fall plowed land.

Rust did not cause quite all this decrease. In the two previous seasons which were rust free, the yield decreased at about 1 bushel per acre for each ten days delay in seeding.

The Use of "Durum" Wheat

"Kubanka," the leading variety of the so-called "Durum" or "Macaroni" wheat, has been grown in our trial plots for six years. In the five relatively rust free years preceding 1916 the average yield of this wheat on fallowed ground was almost identical with Marquis and Red Fife, but in the past season it yielded 12 bus. 40 lbs. more on fall plowed land and 1 bus. 6 lbs. more on breaking than either of these standard wheats. "Kubanka" is not by any means "immune" to rust but it is much more "resistant" to the disease than any variety of common hard spring wheat that we have ever grown.

The relative yield of barley and oats as compared with wheat were much higher in 1916 than in previous years. On fallow the 1916 crop of wheat was only 8 bus. 7 lbs. higher than the 1915 crop, but the oat yield was 27 bus.

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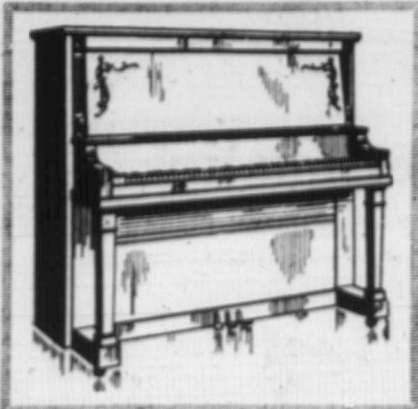
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December, 1916.

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Advertisement for Sleighs, showing two sleighs. Text: 'SLEIGHS Light Sleighs right from the Factory at Rock Bottom Price'

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Advertisement for Stump Pullers, featuring a logo with a man and a horse. Text: 'STUMP PULLERS' and 'W. SMITH & SONS'.

24 lbs. higher and the barley yield, 30 bus. 22 lbs. higher. The winter rye crop of 1915 was frosted when in the flower stage and yielded only 9 to 10 bus. per acre, so that in fairness it cannot be compared with the 1916 crop.

A medium type of loam soil produced an earlier and therefore a less injured crop than did a similarly treated heavy clay soil adjoining.

In a portion of our investigation field that is set aside for "increasing" selected strains of seed the soil varies abruptly from a medium loam to a heavy clay. The whole area was broken and backset and well worked down in 1915 and both loam and clay were in a good state of tilth this spring.

Fallowed Crop, Later, Affected

On heavier soils the crop on fallowed land suffered more than that on fall or spring plowing or surface cultivated land. As a general rule the crop on fallow was later than all others except perhaps that following root crops.

Most of the cultural treatments that promote early maturity resulted in lessening the injury from rust. In the past we have observed that in addition to early seeding, several other practices may be used to hasten the maturity of a crop.

Early Varieties Higher Yielding

Early varieties produced larger relative yields than in any previous season with the exception of one in which frost prevented the full development of the later sorts.

A "medium to thick" stand was preferable to either a thin or a very thick

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stand. The yield in the rates of seed-
ing test was as follows:—

1 bus. per acre.....	40 bus. 53 lbs.
1 1/2 " " " " " " " "	41 " 2 " "
1 3/4 " " " " " " " "	44 " 28 " "
2 " " " " " " " "	43 " 23 " "
2 1/2 " " " " " " " "	41 " 51 " "

The 1 1/2 and 2 bushel rates produced
the largest yield. The average for the
previous four years favored the 1 1/2 bus-
hel rate. It would seem that in the
case of the heavy seedings, the earli-
ness due to thicker seeding resulted in
greater benefit to the crop than did the
better "aeration" of the plants in the
thinly seeded plots. Frost did not in-
jure any of these crops.

Manured Land—Lower Yield

Nitrogenous fertilizers and peren-
nial legumes in the rotation, each re-
sulted in a heavier total crop, but in
a lighter yield of threshed grain than
did the absence of these treatments.
This statement does not necessarily
mean that nitrogenous fertilizers and
legumes in the rotation resulted in in-
creasing the rust damage, because it
is a well known fact that both of these
tend to stimulate leaf and stem growth
more than seed development. At the
same time the differences are worthy
of notice in a thorough study of rust
prevention. The application of nitrogen
in the form of a sodium nitrate in-
creased the total yield of straw 340
lbs. per acre but decreased the yield
of grain 7 bus. 22 lbs. Farm yard ma-
nure increased the yield of straw 286
pounds, but decreased the yield of grain
5 bus. 4 lbs. On the other hand phos-
phorus and potassium increased the
yield of straw only 93 lbs. but increased
the yield of grain 1 bus. 2 lbs. per acre.
We had no opportunity to observe it
in our fields but it has come to our at-
tention that where Alfalfa sod was
plowed in 1915, the 1916 crop of straw
was exceptionally heavy but the grain
yield was much lighter than any of sev-
eral much poorer looking crops in the
immediate vicinity. In 1916 both oats
and rye were used in our fertility
project but no wheat.

Time To Cut Rusted Crop

In this season under our conditions
it did not pay to cut wheat when still
green. Because of the fact that con-
flicting opinions regarding the best
time to cut rusted grain were advertised
freely, we conducted three tests to
determine the effect of the time of
cutting rusted wheat on the yield and
quality of the grain.

In the first, Marquis wheat was cut
in the milk stage, early dough, late
dough, and hard glazed stages of de-
velopment. The weight of 1,000 aver-
age kernels from each weighed 24, 26,
31 and 32 1/2 grams respectively, and
these figures correctly represent the
relative yield. The respective weight
per bushel was 57 1/2, 60 1/2, 64 1/2, 64 1/2 lbs.
and the respective grades were No. 5,
No. 2, No. 1 Nor. and No. 1 Nor.

In the second test each of two varie-
ties was cut at each of three stages de-
scribed as soft dough, medium dough
and ripe. Four days only elapsed be-
tween cuttings. The relative yields
averaging the two varieties, were, 1st
cutting 31 1/2; 2nd cutting 34 and 3rd
cutting 35 1/2 bushels per acre.

In the third test Marquis Wheat was
cut eight different times at two days'
intervals, the average relative yields
of the first three, middle two and last
three cuttings were 25 bus., 21 lbs., 28
bus. 31 lbs., and 29 bus. 13 lbs.

In each of these cases orange rust
was very prevalent, and black rust was
quite conspicuous. It is obvious that
under these conditions the yield kept
increasing until maturity in spite of
the rust. Yet no one should interpret
these experiments to mean that under
very severe rust conditions a crop will
continue to develop even slowly. The
facts of experience teach that this is
not the case. It seems probable that
a severe attack soon after the bloom-
ing of the wheat might result in
no gain in yield during the later stages
of maturity. A pertinent question that
is still seeking an answer is: "Will a
badly infected crop hold its own, go
back or slowly improve?" Many peo-
ple have opinions but few have re-
liable evidence on this point. Nor
should anyone assume that this suggests
the advisability of letting a crop stand

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till ripe under all conditions. The danger of frost, the difficulties of late threshing, the need of fall cultivation of the land and other things may offset some of the advantages of better maturity, and under some conditions may furnish sufficient reason for cutting on the "green side."

Seed Should Show Vigor

It is the prevailing opinion among botanists that seed from a rusted crop does not carry forward the disease to the next crop, but this view is not quite unanimous. Most scientific men accept the view that wheat seed does not carry the rust disease to the next crop. And practical men regard grain from a rusted crop as suitable for seed if it will germinate well and grow vigorously. The percentage germination of "rusted" seed is not a sufficient guide to its value. The vigor of growth is of greater importance than the percentage that will grow. Lean seeds from a rusted crop invariably germinate better than one would think, but they produce only very weak plants. The weaker they are, the more of them will succumb to untoward conditions after seeding. The more vigorous they are, the less "chance" a man takes, and the crop grower who is not a gambler will take no more chances than are absolutely necessary in wheat growing.

It is unfortunate, but true, that our worst "rust" years would be in the absence of this disease give us our heaviest yields. An analysis of the climatic condition in the years 1904 and 1916, the two recent years in which rust has done considerable damage, make clear the fact that the disease occurs in years of heavy precipitation, high temperatures and high humidity in June, July and August. These are the conditions that encourage at once the greatest growth of crops and the spread of many fungous diseases. It is the opinion of most students of the subject that high humidity of the atmosphere combined with high temperatures is the combination of conditions that favors the rapid spread of the disease. If rust could be controlled these years would give us our heaviest yields. For evidences of this fact we have not far to seek. Southern Alberta for some reason has less rust than Manitoba or Saskatchewan with the result that she has nearly as large a crop as last year and larger than any other in her history.

High Yields But For Rust

In our investigation field we had larger yields of every crop with the exception of flax than we ever had before. Our rainfall during June, July and August was 50 per cent higher than in the year of our wet year of 1915. The average temperature was 3 degrees higher in June and 6.3 degrees higher in July and the humidity averaged 4.1 per cent higher. Fortunately our land was ready to sow when spring opened up, the crop was put in early on well prepared land and because it was sown early rust did not have so much time to damage it and it was harvested before frost came. The result was that the yield of wheat reached 53 bus. per acre, oats 137, barley 87, winter rye 58, flax 30, peas 41, swedes 40 tons, potatoes 587 bus., corn 28 tons, and mixed hay over 4 tons per acre. With the exception of the figure for flax, these are higher yields than we ever secured before.

In Conclusion

Our observations indicate that in our otherwise most favorable seasons we are likely to have visitations of rust and that the chief ways to lessen its ravages are first, to have an early crop, and second, to have the plant food, moisture and temperature conditions of the soil as well balanced as possible. The chief practices that resulted in earlier crops this year and which consequently resulted in increased yields, were, early seeding, the use of early varieties and rather thicker seeding. The practices that resulted in more favorable soil conditions were: the packing of loose soils, the use of loam or warm soil in preference to heavier, colder or darker types, the use of well balanced (if any) rather than nitrogenous fertilizer, a larger proportion of crop on "breaking" and well prepared fall or spring plowing and a smaller proportion on fallow. In addition to these points, two other

Continued on Page 51

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CHRISTMAS

"Christmas is not a day or a season, but a condition of heart and mind. If we love our neighbors as ourselves; if in our riches we are poor in spirit and in our poverty we are rich in grace; if our charity vaunteth not itself, but suffereth long and is kind; if when our brother asks a loaf we give ourselves instead; if each day dawns in opportunity and sets in achievement, however small; then every day is Christ's day and Christmas is always near."
—James Wallingford.

OUR CHRISTMAS GHOSTS

Sitting before the embers of the fire we see them glide out softly from the shadows, the ghosts of the past year. There is a very tiny, puny little spectre who is the ghost of the year's love, and a big gaunt sinister-visaged one who is the ghost of the year's hate. A whole colony of minor ghosts come forth from the darkened corners of the room and flicker in and out of the firelight, ghosts of disloyal thoughts, and mean and selfish acts and spiteful words, and petty vanities and self seeking and cheap patriotism.

Their accusing faces rise so clearly, out of the past this quiet Christmas eve that one is glad the door is safely closed so that those who believe us to be a good citizen and a Christian may not see. Un- easily we reflect that the closed door and drawn curtains are no guard against the all-seeing eye of Him who said "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." What a giant is the ghost of the year's hate!

All the spectres of our special little sins fade into a shadowy background for these two most important ones but they stand there ac- cusingly until the silence becomes unbearable. "Why," we fal- ter, to the ghost of Hate, "are you so strong and robust?" and the answer comes back in sepulchral tones, "Because you have fed me well. You have tasted with an especial relish all the things that have helped to keep me alive."

"And you?" we ask of Love, and Love answers feebly, because of his weakness and feebleness, "Me you have starved to feed my enemy. When- ever I would have sugges- ted to you a ~~what the right~~— of those you have been so busy hating you have strangled me. You would love only those with whom you agree which is no love at all, but vanity and selfishness."

The door opens, and Martha comes in with a pile of sticks for the fire, and as the sparks go roaring up the chimney she sits down and begins to click her knitting needles briskly and when we try to tell her about the ghosts she has scared away she laughs, a little sharply, and says there were no ghosts. She says there is no hate in the world, and what there is is well-founded and will soon die out. Martha is a very sensible woman, as everybody knows.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

NEED OF RATIONAL GIFTS

All students of childhood, and of those influences which preserve simplicity and moral sanity in family life, can not failed to be impressed with the unwholesome effects which follow the celebration of the Christmas festival in the average American home today. How can "peace and good will" reign in a household of children where a high state of expectancy has been cultivated for days, culminat- ing on the all-eventful day with a deluge of un- necessary gifts, an unaccustomed amount of ques- tionable food and exhilarating guests! Many teach- ers can testify regarding the disintegrating con- sequences of these "overdone" Christmas cele- brations as the children return to school a few days later, showing the effects of disturbed digestion and overwrought nerves.

The Kindergarten Department of Teachers' Col- lege, in co-operation with its organization of parents and teachers, decided to study these conditions in order to discover the best ways and means of en- couraging simplicity and reducing over-stimulation in the homes of little children at the Christmas season. At the outset parents and teachers were unanimous in tracing most of the disorganization of child-life at this season to the tendency of unwise adults to indulge themselves by flooding children with far too many gifts, often unwisely selected. This self-evident conclusion led to the necessity of

studying children's real needs and the kind of gifts which satisfied these needs most thoroughly.

Committees of parents and children were appointed to make a survey of the available books, pictures and toys for children. With an expert in literature, art and child-study in each group, we made an effort to select, out of the motley array which the market naturally dictated, from the commercial point of view, those books, pictures and toys which could stand the test of the child's real need, and be approved from the standpoint of good literature, art, and child welfare.

It was decided that the most practical way to bring this home to our own consciousness in a tel- ling form would be thru an exhibit. In selecting the materials for this exhibit some inferences became inevitable: first, the wisdom of reducing the num- ber of toys because of the fact that children are far happier with fewer toys; second, that the re- duced number of gifts should be more carefully se- lected in the light of children's real rather than imaginary needs, and should, so far as pos- sible, stand the test of durability and beauty, or both third, that children should be provided with an equip- ment for making many of their own toys. If they are given good tools, and materials to be converted into the toys



they need in their play life, this provides wholesome ac- tivity, and at the same time reduces the necessity for many ready-made toys. In the next place, we discovered the wis- dom of buying tools, books and toys in sets and schemes, purchasing one or two at a time, as we or the children become conscious of their need for them. In this way each new gift increases the value of those already in the possession of the child.

The economy of this is evident in more ways than one. If only one or two books, tools or toys are bought instead of a whole set, really good ones can be purchased. The average parent can thus afford to provide children with one well-written, well- printed, well-bound and artistically illustrated book, or one well made piece of furniture for the doll, or one effective tool, or one picture of artisti- merit. If gifts are given as children need them, one or two at a time, then gifts meet actual needs which should be satisfied, instead of arousing a desire for un- necessary things.—By Prof. Patty Smith Hill, in the Delineator.

BOOKS TO OUR TASTE

For those who are contemplating giving books as Christmas gifts these suggestions concerning the choice of reading, which were written by Laura Spencer Porter for The Woman's Home Companion, may be useful.

It may be said that that author and that book are reasonable for us which best fall in with our individual development at the time, which broaden our lives in those places where they are narrow, and supplement and round out our individual experi- ences of life. My own opportune reading of "Les Miserables" is exactly a case in point. My need at that time was to realize more of the world from which the limitations of an entirely sheltered and happy existence shut me away. "Les Miserables" was exactly the book to help me to this realization. I can hardly think of one that would have been more reasonable. Dickens, too, would have fallen in well with my needs, but could hardly have had, I think, so profound an influence on me.

Following this thought it will be seen that for lives happily and fortunately placed, books telling of the other side of life are desirable; for lives full of happening, petty cares and anxieties, books of

large romance and books of science. My own read- ing of several books of astronomy at a time when life was full of many anxieties was no doubt an op- portune thing. It was good and it was broadening to get away from the petty cares into a realization of vast spaces sown with stars. So we might recom- mend ballad poetry and romance for lives too practical, and a course of sterner reading for those too light. These are suggestions merely, but they lead us to a valuable conclusion and a realization, namely that books are influential, formative, cura- tive even.

It happens with most of us that into our lives at certain seasons there come certain people who in- fluence us, who help to form our characters, and who by inherent nobleness or by example help to cure us of many a fault and folly. It is a fortunate moment when we come to realize that books, hardly less, do just the same things for us. There are books which read at the right time can change and ennoble all our lives. It is for each of us to deter- mine more intelligently what is the right time; to read books more think- ingly; to look upon books as upon people, as influ- ential, as having each a par- ticular value, a property influential to our lives, to read them more thinkingly and with better apprecia- tion. The idea of the right book at the right time has an interesting application in the Boy Scouts organiza- tion. The Boy Scouts organizers, realizing that

"next to his personal asso- ciates the books that a boy reads probably exert a greater influence upon him than any other one factor in his life," have chosen careful- ly "from the huge mass of boys' literature the volumes which the boy will like best, and yet those which will be best for the boy." These books have been grouped under various virtues, such as obedi- ence, ambition, honor, industry, cheerfulness, cour- tesy, and so forth; all being classified according to their value in developing in the boy some of these qualities. A kind of "Consulting Book Physician" studies each boy, whether the boy himself or the boy as described by letter by the boy's elders, and prescribes, as it were, from an extensive phar- macopoeia of reading. Not are the books recom- mended selected only from the so-called classics and uncopyrighted books. By arrangements with various publishers the best of the more expensive and copyright books may now be had very in- expensively by the boys who need them. In short, the Boys Scouts organizers have set themselves to help build the boy's character by means of the right book—and to that end have spared no pains to put not only the well-seasoned and "classic" books but the right modern books within his reach and to put them there at the right time.

We might well profit by the lesson in a more care- ful selection of books, and less haphazard reading. For not only is one book read at the right season worth a ver- great deal of unseasonable reading, but the habit of measur- our own mental and spiritual needs brings us into a more intimate as- sociation and friendship with books, and therefore to a better understanding and love of them.

BOOKS EVERY CHILD SHOULD OWN

The best books for any child after twelve years of age are the classics of his own tongue. The child will instinctively cull what is for his understanding and let the rest go. Before the age of twelve the following list of real classics is recommended as laying the foundation for good English and worthy ideals. Publishers' prices:

Poetry	
Sing Song, Christina Rossetti	\$0.75
Child's Garden of Verses, Robert L. Stevenson ..	.50
Poems of Childhood, Eugene Field	2.00
Child Life, Whittier	1.40
Beowulf, William Morris	2.00
Golden Treasury, Palgrave (First Series).....	1.00
Humor	
Mother Goose	1.00
Nonsense Books, Edwin Lear	1.00
Slovenly Peter	1.00
Alice in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll50
Alice Through the Looking-Glass, Lewis Carroll ..	.50
The Story of a Bad Boy, Thomas B. Aldrich ..	.50
General Literature	
Fables, Aesop60
Fairy Tales, Anderson60



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Book Dept., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.



A Semi-Bungalow Farm House

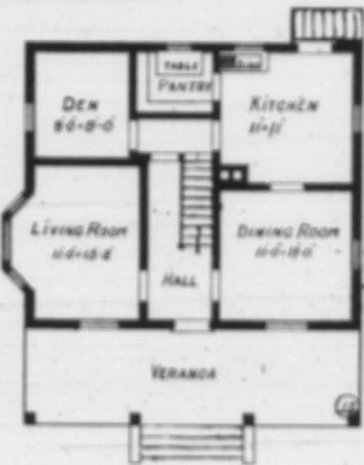
A reasonably priced, cosy-looking house, specially adapted to farm requirements

There seems no good reason why the cosy-looking semi-bungalow house which has proven such a favorite with town and city dwellers should not be adapted to country conditions, so The Guide has had house No. 12 designed with the requirements of the farm in mind. It is a trim-looking abode with a wide entrance porch at the front and a spacious hall giving access to all the downstairs rooms. Provision is made in this house for accommodating a large family, there being four bedrooms upstairs and a den down, which could be turned into another bedroom if necessary.

To simplify the house work, the cellar way has been made very easy of access from the kitchen and back door, with direct communication between the dining room and kitchen, where a cupboard opening into both rooms could easily be built.

Pleasant Living Room

The living room is very pleasantly proportioned with a bay window thrown out at the side which adds to its cheeriness. There is a well-lighted location on an inside wall where a piano or organ could



stand, without interfering with windows or doors, a thing that many a living room lacks.

Finished in fir, with the woodwork stained and dull-varnished in harmony with the color scheme that has been chosen with plain walls, polished floors and rag rugs or quiet-patterned carpets, and a few good copies of famous pictures, it is not difficult to imagine what a desirable home this could be made.

Points of Construction

The outside of this house is 24 ft. x 28 ft., and the basement walls are composed of cement concrete. Should field stone be available, the walls would need to be made not less than 20 inches in thickness.

The basement ceiling is 7 ft. high, first floor is 9 ft. and the second floor is 8 ft. 6 in. The veranda is 8 ft. wide the full width of the house.

The bill of materials for this house provides for 2 x 10 joists for first floor and 2 x 8 joists for second floor. The rear wall is 14 ft. high and the front wall 16 ft. high. Provision has been made to cover the outside of the building with shiplap, heavy paper and finished below

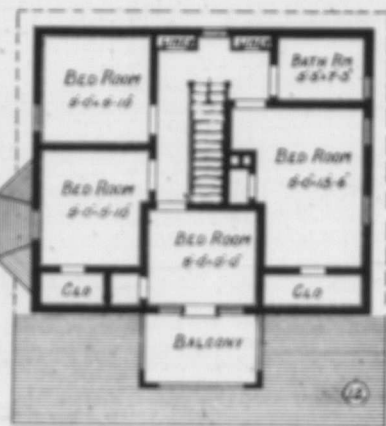
the belt course with 1/2 x 6 cedar bevel siding.

The upper portion of the walls and gable ends will be papered over shiplap and secured with 1 x 2 strapping, 16 inches on centres.

In the estimate expanded metal lath is provided for all stucco work, which would look best in rough pebble finish; this, however, could be varied to harmonize with the colors used for the outside decoration. Shiplap has been allowed to cover the roof and finish with paper and red cedar shingles laid 5 inches to the weather.

The interior of outside walls are to be covered with shiplap, paper and 1 x 2 strapping, placed 16 inches on centres to receive laths. The interior plaster will be two coat work, smooth finish. Shiplap has been allowed for the rough floor downstairs, and E.G. fir flooring for the finished floor for veranda and both downstairs and upstairs.

Specifications above are based on lumber as the standard material of construction. Many excellent building materials are at present on the market and any reliable make may be used instead



of lumber. Thus outside, instead of wood siding can be used either lath board and stucco finish, metal siding, cement brick, hollow brick or hollow tile; inside, wall board or metal siding may be used instead of plaster, and for the roof, metal shingles or prepared roofing materials, the basis of which is felt and asphalt.

Estimate of Cost

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

Lumber, f.o.b. 40 cent rate, board feet 20,471	\$ 675.99
Cement, lime and plaster, f.o.b. Winnipeg	194.25
Paint, f.o.b. Winnipeg	35.35
Metal Goods, f.o.b. Winnipeg	23.09
Hardware, f.o.b. Winnipeg	156.44
Millwork, f.o.b. Winnipeg	266.55

Total \$1351.67

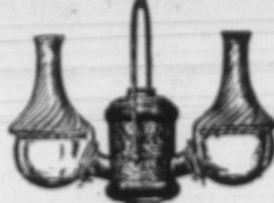
Complete working drawings as well as a bill of materials for Guide House No. 12 can be obtained for \$1.50 from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

HOW SANTA CAME

A band across the way and the distant ringing of a train bell gave warning that Santa Claus was coming, and I hurried to the window in time to see the first gaily decorated floats passing down the street a block away. They bobbed up gaily between the houses as they came one after another, green and purple and blue and yellow. Then there was a pause and I had begun to fear that I had missed seeing Santa Claus himself, on whose account the parade was organized. But no! There came a train, one car after another, and finally a very elegant private coach on the back of which Santa stood all in cosy white and red, and waved to the children as he passed. I suspect he showered candies too, but cannot prove it.

At that people began to run up the street, past my office, as fast as ever their feet could carry them, which sometimes wasn't very fast, for some of them were carrying babies and some of them were not much more than babies themselves, and one was lame. They were hurrying to get out to Portage Avenue where they could get another glimpse of him as he went by. So on they came in crowds, old and young, swift and slow, hurrying with all their might, for Santa had just to go up one block a little way, and turn a corner and come down a block and he would be past.

So every year the coming of Santa Claus is made a great event for the little folk, and the streets are always crowded with spectators.

DIXIE PATTON.

A QUEER TURKEY

A few years ago we lived on a farm in New Ontario, seven miles south of the village of Warren. We kept turkeys and hens.

In the spring of 1906, we had fifteen turkeys. They would not sleep in the

hen-house with the rest of the fowls, but every night we could see the whole flock following one behind the other, stop at the barn door, take a long look at the rafters, seemingly to investigate for a comfortable place on which to perch.

Our barn was forty by sixty feet, and the door thru which they would enter every night was twelve feet high.

I remember how awkward they looked when they stooped and bent their long necks while entering, as if thinking there was not ample space for them to go in. One of the lot, a turkey hen, of which I am going to tell you, used to lay in a corner on the barn floor.

After laying fifteen eggs she sat on them and continued to lay in the same nest every day, but strange to relate, she would not allow the fresh laid eggs to get mixed with the others, but would carry it in her beak without breaking it and then deposit it on the ground near the kitchen door.

This would happen every day. The first time it happened we all wondered and watched it drop the egg on the ground. This strange conduct was repeated every day until her chicks were hatched. When the young brood was five or six weeks old she left them to care for themselves and sat again, on the sly this time.

So it appears she had never ceased laying from the time she first commenced, and we were very sorry when we had to part with her, as we were coming out West and could not take her with us.

LIONEL PERVAIS.

Danville, Alta.

Age 15.

A NASTY MOTHER

Last spring Dollie had a little colt. We called it Nellie. But Dollie would not feed it, and she bit it and kicked it every chance she got, and this made Nellie like us more than her mother. We fed Nellie on cows' milk and chickens'

eggs, but little by little Dollie became more fond of her little colt. So one day we put Dollie and Nellie in the pasture together. When we went to get them at night, Nellie was nearly dead, and Dollie was nowhere to be seen. We called her and she came. Daddy sent me for some milk for Nellie, but when I got back with the milk Nellie was dead and Dollie did not seem a bit sorry to see her nice little colt lying dead. She had kicked Nellie on the head and killed her. But strange to say Dollie's mother was a quiet old sorrel mare who would not harm anyone, and she raised two colts. One colt's mother had to draw grain to town; and it is fifteen miles to town, and that is too far for a little colt to walk, so Gipsy fed them both. Gipsy is now dead and the two colts she raised are fine big two-year-olds, who will help to put the grain in the ground next year if all goes well. Their names are Bob and Polly.

MADELINE B. ROBERTS.

Wynot, P.O., Sask.

Age 10.

BIRDLINGS

On my way going to school this morning I saw a little bird sitting on a twig in a bush. I don't know what kind of a bird it was, but I thought it would be a sparrow. It was about two inches and a quarter long. It would be about an inch wide. I think it was a greyish color. Its bill was about a quarter of an inch long, and its tail came to a kind of a point at the end. Its eyes were very bright. I thought it was a very pretty little bird. One of the school girls touched the twig and it flew away.

As I went to school I went thru the bush and stepped on a little nest of birds. They looked to be the young ones of the bird I saw. One of the boys and girls took the nest to one of our teachers, and we had a lesson about it that afternoon. So we found out that it was not a sparrow

that I saw. I took it away where I found it. I did not want to hurt them, for I knew that the mother would be angry if we hurt them. But I went by the next morning and they were very safe.

PHYLLIS MacGILLIVRAY.

Kamsack, Sask.

AUTUMN

The first sign of autumn is Mr. and Mrs. Robin move to their winter quarters. Then Jack Frost gets very sociable and makes the leaves blush so red they have to fall down to hide their faces. Some of them he makes so terribly frightened they fall down in a faint and lie there like millions of bright yellow jewels, or little yellow plates for fairies to eat off. Next thing you know you will be blushing like the leaves when you know Jack Frost is walking by your side. Now be careful or he will bite you, as he is not trustful. I think you should put some wraps on. Please watch and see if what I say is not true. When you get up, Jack Frost will meet you; When you go out, Jack Frost will bite you.

IONE GRAHAM.

Wellwood, Man.

Age 12.

Is this your very truly own, lone? D. P.

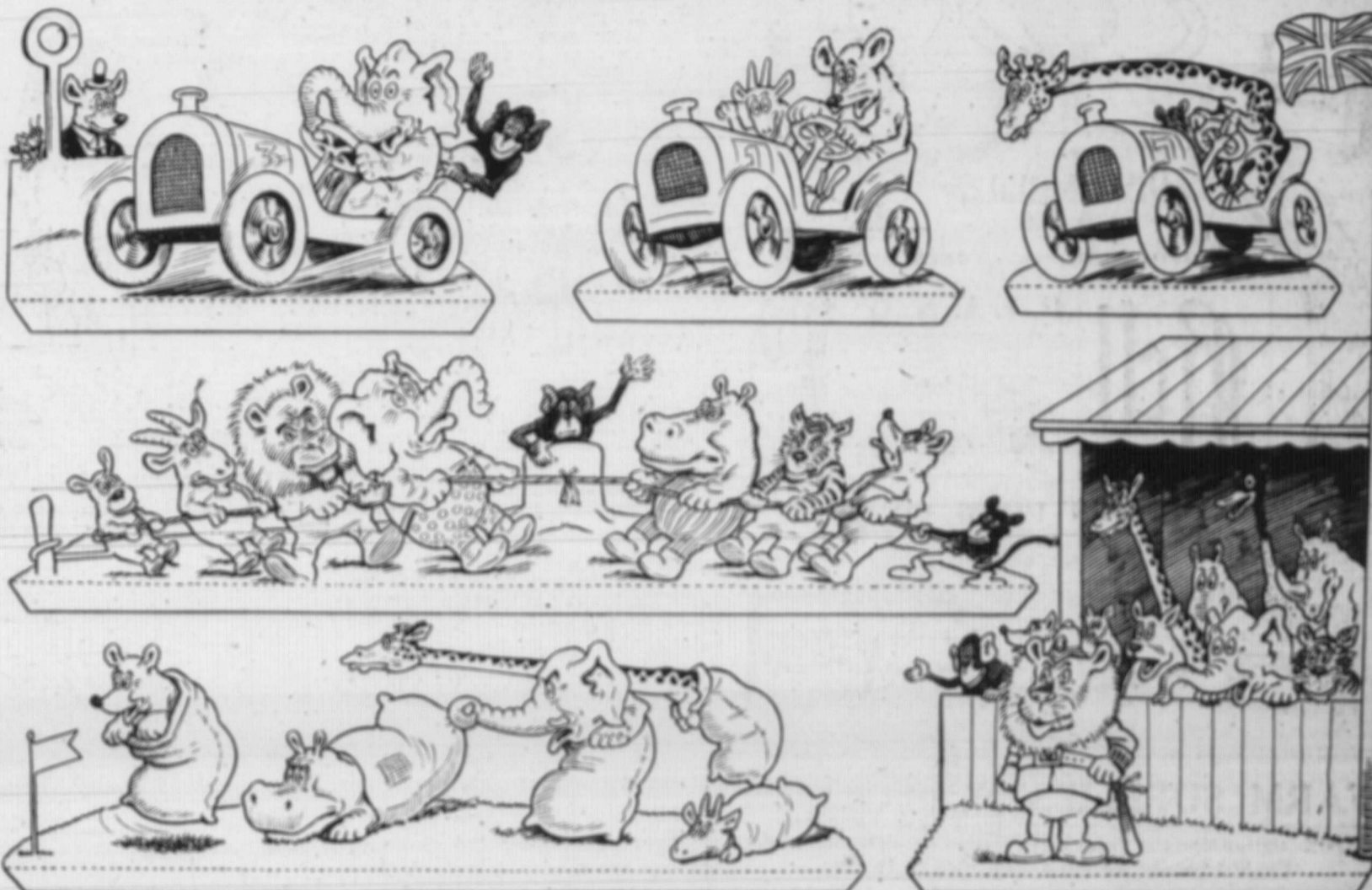
NOTE

Mary Smithery wanted to know what bird is this. It is about three inches long. Its back and tail are slate color, its breast orange and its legs almost black. It has a white streak just above its eyes, and it clings to wood with its feet. It catches insects and puts them into holes in fence posts.

Answer

Except that she has made it a little too short, Mr. Gowanlock tells us that this is an excellent description of the red breasted Nut Hatch.—D. P.

CHRISTMAS SPORTS IN JUNGLE TOWN



First of all color your picture in either paints or crayons according to taste, and paste it onto a sheet of thin cardboard or stout brown paper. Then cut out your model, fold the pieces at the dotted lines, and arrange them on a sheet of stout cardboard, pasting the flap in position.

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8644. Doll's Coat and Hat, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. 12 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 20, 1 yd. 44, for coat, 1 yd. 27 for hat, 1 yd. for facing for collar, for medium size.

8642. Jointed Rag Doll, one size, 22 inches high. 1 yd. of material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 20.

8644. Pattern for "Tubby Bear," 12, 16 and 20 inches high. 1 yd. of material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 20, for medium size.

8651. (WITH busting line and added seam allowance.) Doll's Dress, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. 11 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 20, 1 yd. 44, with 21 yds. of insertion, or 14 yds. of embroidery 14 in. wide with 1 yd. of material 36 in. wide, for medium size.

77-B. Santa Claus Costume, one size. 7 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 6 yds. 20, 21 yds. 44, for suit with 44 yds. of fur for hat; 11 yds. 27 in. wide for leggings. This pattern is not carried in stock. Agent will order same from the manufacturer upon request.

8220. (WITH busting line and added seam allowance.) Doll's Middle Dress, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. 12 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 20, 1 yd. 44, with 1 yd. 20 for the cap and 1 yd. for collar and trimmings, for medium size.

8688. Doll's Dress, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. With round or high neck, short or long sleeves. 2 yds. of material 36 in. wide with 1 yd. of plain material 27 in. wide, or 1 yd. of material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 20 or 44, with 2 yds. of insertion and 14 yds. of edging, to make as shown in back view, for medium size.

8222A. (WITH busting line and added seam allowance.) Doll's Kimono Dress and Petticoat Pattern, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. 1 yd. of material 36 or 44 in. wide for dress, 1 yd. 20 or 44 for petticoat with 1 yd. of embroidery 24 in. wide, for medium size.

8425. Doll's Officer Twist Dress, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. With long or elbow sleeves. 14 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 20, 1 yd. 44, with 1 yd. 21 for collar and cuffs, for medium size.

8441. Boy Doll's Suit, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. With long or short sleeves. 1 yd. of material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 20 or 44, for blouse, 1 yd. 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 20 or 44, for trousers and trimming, for medium size.

8657. (WITH busting line and added seam allowance.) Doll's Hat, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. Consisting of crown, petticoat and drawers. 14 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 20, 1 yd. 44, with 2 yds. of insertion and 1 yd. of heading, for the dress, 1 yd. of material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 20, 1 yd. 44, for the petticoat and drawers, 21 yds. of insertion and 2 yds. of edging, for the medium size.

8241. Pattern for a "Dilly Doo" one size. 1 yd. of material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 44, with 1 yd. of fur for ears, paws and tail.

8247. Pattern for a Jack Rabbit, one size. 1 yd. of material 27 or 44 in. wide.

8657. (WITH busting line and added seam allowance.) Doll's Coat and Tam Hat, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. 14 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 20 or 44, for medium size.

8219. Baby Doll Hat, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. With 1 yd. 27, 1 yd. 20 in. wide for petticoat and 1 yd. 20 for cap with long, for medium size.

8654. Baby Doll's Hat, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. Consisting of coat, cap, dress and petticoat. 24 yds. 27 or 27 in. wide, 14 yds. 44, for coat and cap, with 1 yd. 18 for revers on cap, 1 yd. of lace, 14 yds. 20 in. wide for plain dress and petticoat, or 14 yds. of flouncing 18 in. wide with 1 yd. of plain material, 1 yd. of all-over material, 18, for fancy dress, 1 yd. 20 for petticoat, for medium size.

8652. Doll's Undergarment Hat, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. Consisting of night gown, chemise, drawers and petticoat. 12 yds. of material 26 in. wide with 1 yd. of heading, 1 yd. of ruffling for chemise, 1 yd. of heading, 1 yd. of insertion, 1 yd. of lace, for gown, 1 yd. of embroidery, 1 yd. of insertion for petticoat, 1 yd. of embroidery or 1 yd. of additional material for little for drawers, 1 yd. of insertion, 1 yd. of edging to trim drawers as shown in back view, for medium size. Patterns for the above garments will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 25-cent coin for each.

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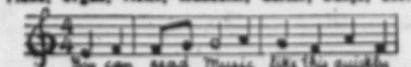
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SEEDS

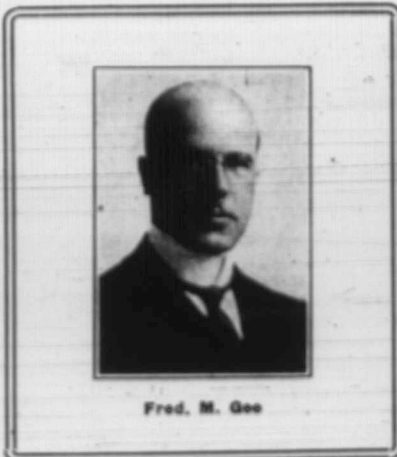
Good seed starts the season—Make sure you get the best. Harris MacFayden Company. HARRIS MACFAYDEN COMPANY. HARRIS SEED SPECIALISTS WINDSOR, CAN.

The Piano

By FRED M. GEE

There was a time when a piano was a luxury. Now, to quote a well known advertisement, "No home is complete without one." In the Canadian West, until recently it might more truly be said, that no home was complete without a reed organ.

The West has progressed, however, in art as well as in material prosperity, and the reed organ is being replaced by the piano, just as the horse is giving way to the automobile and the gasoline tractor.



Fred M. Gee

If the piano is a necessity in a city home, it is even more invaluable on the farm, where the young people have not the same opportunities of hearing music and cultivating and developing musical talent.

Music is the most universal and the most easily acquired of all the arts. Compare music with painting or sculpture, and one realizes this at once. Almost every rural community contains at least one music teacher. How many capable teachers of the other fine arts can be found in the West, outside of one or two large cities? There are very few people who do not appreciate music in one form or another. It is one of the most refining influences we possess, and if only for this reason, every child should be given the opportunity of developing any talent he or she may be blessed with.

Easily Learned Instrument

In order to do so, it is most essential that there should be a piano (and a good one) in the home. It is one of the most easily learned of all instruments. Even if a person has a good voice and is taking up the study of vocalism, it is very desirable that the art of piano playing should be studied as well. In all the leading conservatories of music in Europe, the study of piano playing is obligatory, whether the student is intending to become a concert pianist or not.

It is regrettable that so many children, musically inclined, have to play upon reed organs where there is no piano in the home. The touch is so entirely different and the method of producing tone so different, that a child is handicapped when the study of the piano is commenced after having played on an organ for perhaps a year or more. Nowadays, when a good instrument can be purchased on the easy payment plan, it would be far better to dispose of the old reed organ and buy a piano before the children begin to play.

With the advent of the mechanical "player-piano," a purchaser of such an instrument can have the added pleasure of listening to some of the finest compositions by the great masters, such as Chopin, Beethoven and Liszt, or lighter music, such as selections from the favorite operas, and at the same time have an instrument upon which the children can practice their first lessons.

The Purchase of the Piano

It is necessary that the instrument should be a good one, and that it should be properly cared for when installed in the house. In too many instances it is looked upon merely as a piece of household furniture, and if it "looks well," little regard is paid to its musical qualities, which are, after all, the first essentials of a piano. Cheap pianos are a delusion and a snare. They are made of poor material, they are badly put together, will not stand in tune, and their tone is

A Special Offer to Direct Purchasers of The Gerhard Heintzman Piano

AN OPEN LETTER

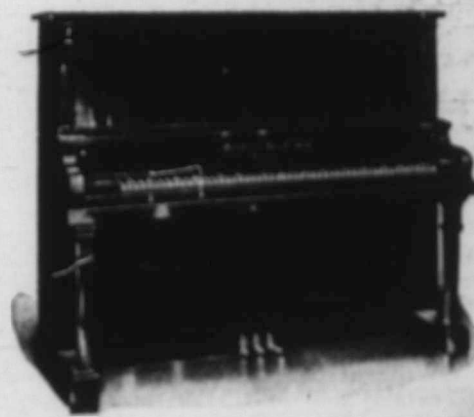
Read Every Word

If you have been considering the purchase of a piano this fall, it will pay you to take advantage of this offer. It will pay you in two ways; first, you will be getting an instrument which is conceded to be CANADA'S BEST PIANO, an instrument which has held the lead in Canadian pianos for more than 50 years, and one which will always be a source of pride and satisfaction to you and your friends. Second, we will give you a bona fide discount off the regular price so that it will pay you also in actual dollars. In buying the piano direct without us having to send out a salesman to solicit your order, which is the usual way pianos are being sold, we save an amount equal to ten per cent. on the selling price of each piano. We will, therefore, reduce its price correspondingly.

This shows a cut of our most popular Gerhard Heintzman piano, known as the Armand Style, in Colonial design, the regular price of which is \$400.00. We can furnish the same piano also in the Louis design at the same price.

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The illustration shows beautiful lines of architecture, simple and refined in detail



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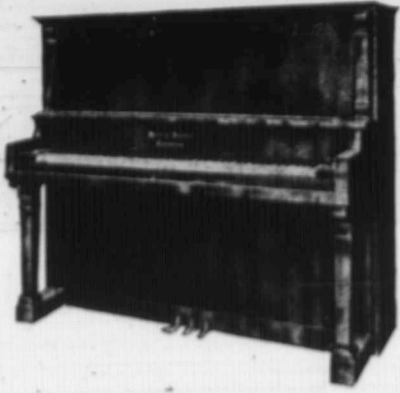
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Exchange Department

Many people throught Western Canada have already taken advantage of the splendid bargains we have been offering in this department. We still have a goodly number of high grade Pianos and Player-Pianos, slightly used, but in perfect condition. Prices will be made surprisingly low and terms unusually generous. If interested in a used Piano, Player-Piano or Organ, you should write at once to Dept. G for complete list with description and prices.

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in keeping with all the other qualities of the instrument. It is unfair to any child to expect him to develop his musical sense on a piano with an unmusical tone. Many cheap pianos have a positively disagreeable tone.

Shun Showy Exteriors

In selecting your piano, do not be led away by a showy case, and do not buy a piano simply because it is cheap. Further, do not be deceived by the brilliant dashing over the keyboard, by which the salesman may try to dazzle you if he wishes to dispose of a certain piano. Remember, also, that an instrument may sound well on the bare floor of a "piano parlor" yet sound indifferently on your carpeted floor. One of the best tests of a piano is its ability to sustain sound. Do not buy one that has a hard metallic tone. Do not limit your test to the extreme treble and the middle of the piano. Many instruments have a brilliant treble, but a muffled "woolly" bass. The tone should be clear and sweet throughout; the bass always rich, full and sonorous.

If you do not feel capable of testing the tone of a piano yourself, ask a reliable musician to assist you in this. One cannot be too careful in choosing an instrument which probably will be used daily in your home for many years. The better the piano, the longer will you enjoy its music.

I would be trespassing if I mentioned any particular "makes" of pianos by name, but even were it permissible, I would hesitate to do so for the reason that there are now many excellent makes of pianos manufactured in Canada. In my last article I mentioned the fact that as Canadians, we can be proud of our "home manufactured" pipe organs. It is equally true of our piano makers, especially as regards upright pianos. Our Canadian manufacturers are also rapidly coming to the front as builders of "grand pianos", their product of such instruments during the past few years being a vast improvement on their former efforts. Comparatively few people can afford a grand piano, however, and a really first class upright instrument is good enough for all practical purposes.

Get Expert Advice

Do not buy a particular make of piano merely because you have heard some one play well on one. I knew an excellent pianist in a theatre orchestra who was, unknown to himself, the cause of several purchases of pianos of the same make as that provided for him, which was a most miserably inferior instrument. On the other hand, if you know of several pianos of one make, which have stood hard usage for a number of years, and still retain their good musical qualities, you will be reasonably safe in purchasing one of that make. In conclusion, avoid the so-called "Stencil Piano," whose manufacturers' name does not appear on the instrument, but which is instead given some fancy name, often that of some great musician. Avoid such a piano as you would the plague. It is of inferior quality, and if it breaks down, there is often no responsible party to make good the guarantee. There are also pianos with mandolin attachments and other such eccentricities intended to attract customers. If you like the mandolin, learn to play one, but if you are buying a piano, avoid any such claps-traps as I have mentioned.

FOR VALOR

In The latest list of Victoria Crosses granted some remarkable stories of heroism have been told. Private Albert Hill, a Lanashire boy who won his Victoria Cross on the Somme, in reality did enough to win it half a dozen times. While he and his platoon sergeant were stealing out thru No Man's Land they were attacked by two big Germans. Hill, who is only 5 ft. 3 ins. high, bayoneted the two of them, only to find that there were twenty or twenty-five other Germans who promptly surrounded the two British soldiers. Hill then threw bombs, killing and wounding eighteen and scattering the rest. The same night he learned that a captain and a soldier were lying wounded in No Man's Land. He went out and brought in the captain, who, however, died later from his wounds. He then went out to bring in another wounded man, but on his way found two Germans whom he took prisoners. All these meritorious deeds were performed in less than half an hour, yet Hill cannot be convinced that he did anything out of the ordinary.

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—William Cullen Bryant

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Farm Women's Clubs

VOTE ON DECEMBER 11

There are still women in our rural communities who are not aware that they have the privilege of voting on the liquor referendum. Each association must make it their work to send this information to the women in their surrounding districts. Please send postcards, if it is not possible to make a personal canvass. State the date, December 11—and the duty of every citizen to banish the liquor stores from Saskatchewan. State the qualifications—“That any man or woman 21 years of age, a British subject by birth or naturalization; must have lived one year in the Province, and three months in the electoral constituency. Any woman is a British subject if her husband has taken the oath of allegiance, or is British born.

Lend a hand, all who are loyal to their country, in making one of the greatest majorities against the liquor interests that the country has ever known.—E.S.

OAKVILLE WOMEN BUSY

The women's Auxiliary to the Grain Growers at Oakville, Man., held their monthly meeting on Tuesday, November 16, with eleven members present. The ordinary business was disposed of regarding rent, wood and caretaking. Mrs. J. D. Whitmore presented a splendid picture in crayon to be sold by the Auxiliary for Belgian Relief Funds. The Red Cross Packing Committee have sent a box containing eighteen sheets, fourteen surgical gowns, four pillow cases and one hot water bottle. The Auxiliary have also in the past months packed twenty-five Christmas Stockings for wounded Canadian soldiers in the hospitals. A shower was held in the Assembly Room on November 10 to gather together Christmas boxes for our boys in the trenches. The people responded heartily, and the following Monday, fifty-three boxes were packed with good things, while a sum of over fifty dollars was donated to cover postage.

After reports were read, Mrs. Soath gave an interesting paper on the old and new methods of housekeeping. A discussion followed. Lunch was served and the meeting was dismissed. S. M. W.

STUDY TECHNIQUE OF VOTING

Winona U.F.W.A. has now a membership of nineteen. In June a co-operative grocery order was sent to the Hudson's Bay Co., Calgary, and thru it a substantial saving was effected. In August the report of the delegate to the Rural Leadership Convention was given. In order to keep in touch with what other women's organizations are doing, the club has subscribed to the "Woman's Century"—another step in co-operation. Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by a harvest festival at which contestants exhibited vegetables, flowers, cooking and sewing, and prizes were awarded. The exhibitors were children, and we pleased to be able to say that this very progressive club has offered a silver cup to be competed for by the schools in their municipality during three years. The first year it is to be awarded to the school having the best collection of noxious weeds.

"Proper procedure at the Polls" formed the subject of the last meeting, and the next is to be "Laws Governing Canadian Women." This club is a regular patron of the University Travelling Library. We always look for unusual and strictly progressive ideas from Winona.

ALIX ADOPTS A PRISONER

Alix U.F.W. reports considerable activity in Red Cross work. In the spring the club decided to adopt a prisoner of war, and food has been forwarded regularly to him. The amount required to cover this; \$2.50 per month is raised by ten cent teas on the regular meeting and library days. The subject for the October meeting was "Thrift" and it was covered from the thrift that embraces good household management to the broader thrift of national housekeeping. The November subject is "What the Vote should mean to Women," and "Legislation as it affects Women." This club also makes good use of the Department of Extension.

CARSTAIRS YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB

Carstairs, tho just a new comer, is doing things. The members have decided to send donations of food each month to the Ogden Convalescent Home for returned soldiers. A Young People's Club has just been formed under the auspices of the U.F.W., the purpose of which is to "cultivate better social conditions, and to promote literary development." This society has started off with forty members, surely very hopeful for the young people in the rural districts around Carstairs.

KEEPING OF VEGETABLES

High River reports interesting meetings. At the September one a paper on "The Value of Vegetables in Diet, and the Storing of Vegetables for winter Use" was given by the vice-president. Very appropriate also was the delightful little poem of James Whitcomb Riley, "When the Frost is on the Punkin" given by one of the members. The club is hoping to have Mr. Benson, the Dominion Poultry Representative, address them in the near future.

RAISE \$72 FOR RED CROSS

The Fairdome Valley U.F.W. reports twenty-seven paid up members. Recently they decided to form an Auxiliary to the Sedgewick Red Cross. In July at a U.F.A. picnic, they raised the encouraging sum of seventy-two dollars at the Red Cross Booth. They have extended an invitation to the Provincial president and secretary of the U.F.W. to visit them, which we hope to accept in the not far distant future.

CONSIDERING FREE HOSPITALS

The busy season has interfered with the work of the Acme U.F.W., as it has with many others. However, they are settling down again. The matter of Free Hospitals is receiving attention—also the boys and girls of the neighborhood are not forgotten for contests in different kinds of work are to take place soon, and prizes awarded. An interesting feature of the October program was a paper on "Rural Leadership," by the former president.

HAVING DIFFICULTY

Seven Persons seems to have up-hill work. Where is the trouble we wonder? The financial end, in the shape of co-operative fruit orders, has received some attention, but we fear the members are not realizing their possibilities. Guess a Provincial officer will have to pay them a visit and see if she can't swing their fifteen women members into line.

IS IMMIGRATION PROFITABLE?

Scotfield is alive, and awake also, judging from a discussion that arose out of a paper "Does it pay to make an Effort to attend the U.F.W. meetings," a discussion which is going to result in some real knowledge regarding the status of women in Provincial law among its members. If the U.F.W. did no more than that, it will have accomplished something worth while. A paper for the November meeting, "Has Immigration been to the best interests of Canada?" also looks good.

FAVOR MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

Loverna is centering its chief interest in Red Cross work and two quilts are in the process of making. The resolutions regarding Free Municipal Hospitals were heartily endorsed at a recent meeting also. Like most other clubs, their meetings have been broken into by unfavorable weather.

OFFERING PRIZES FOR LAWNS

Killam U.F.W. is already looking ahead to the lawns of next summer. A first prize of \$25, and a second of \$10 will be given for the best kept lawn and neatest surroundings within a radius of four miles from the Willow Hollow school. What a pity we could not all visit that district on July 1, the day the lawns are to be inspected. Perhaps we should all brush up a little when we come back. Their

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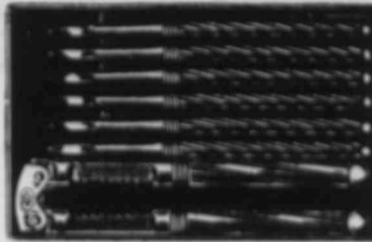
Space only permits us to show a few premiums here



CARVING KNIFE AND FORK

These Carvers are a special purchase secured before the war, at a price 50 per cent. better than present-day prices. They are the product of one of the best cutlers of France. The handles are ebony wood and will not loosen or crack. The steel, both in the knife and fork, is best tempered and drop forged, highly polished. The illustration is from an actual photograph and accurately shows the French design. The knife is 12 1/2 ins. long; the fork 10 1/2 ins. long. This Carving Set is Free for 200 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers. The supply is limited. Order early.

LAURA NUT CRACK AND PICK SET



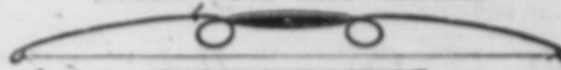
This set consists of six picks and one pair of cracks, all made of steel, spiral knurled, nickel plated. Free for 100 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers. Postage 8 cents.

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WINNIPEG

boys at the front are being remembered at Christmas also. Good for Killam.

ENCOURAGING CHILDREN'S GARDENS

Duhamel has interested itself in children's gardens. In August the gardens were inspected by Dean Howes of the University, and prizes to the value of \$20.75 were awarded. That evening Dean Howes gave a lecture on "Agricultural Education and Consolidated Schools," which was enjoyed by all. The September meeting had as its subject, "Thrift."

LEONA R. BARRETT.

HOME TAKES SECOND PLACE

The Trenton Women Grain Growers are an enterprising association. They have held their fourth meeting and in that short time have a membership of ten. They gave a dance and social evening at the home of H. Puffer. The proceeds amounted to over twenty-one dollars, ten of which are to be given to Red Cross work. They are planning to get the young people of the community interested in club work and are also planning to take up the special study course of civic affairs. At their last meeting Mrs. Ellis gave an interesting paper entitled, "The Second Consideration." She showed how the home continues to be the department of life in which the majority of women take most pride and that men have become so accustomed to her accepting that portion of the world's work as her lot, generation after generation, that they often fail to realize the important part it plays in the successful running of farm operations. Cleanliness, good cooking, cheerfulness, comradeship, refinement, all make up home life and the influence acts upon the man and thru the man on the farm, yet it is astonishing how little encouragement many housewives receive. Every available dollar is laid out on improving the farm and the home is the second consideration. In some instances there is a half defined idea that the house shall receive attention in the matter of improvements as soon as means will allow, but the farm itself pulls the rope so strongly that often it is years of weary waiting for a woman before she can have a real comfortable home. Mrs. Ellis closed her very thoughtful paper with the helpful remark that in the meantime we can help ourselves a great deal, if we only try to help each other in the many interesting ways that are open to us.

WOODLAWN HAS GOOD SUMMER

The summer has been an unusually successful one for the Woodlawn Women Grain Growers. They have had meetings of unusual interest and several very successful community gatherings have been arranged thru their association. One of their recent meetings was held at the home of Mrs. Welwood, where Miss King, a domestic science student, who has studied in the Manitoba Agricultural College, gave a most helpful address on labor saving devices. She told only of those that might be purchased by the housewife with a limited amount for such expenditure and gave a number of helpful suggestions that make for greater efficiency in the work of the home.

The next meeting was full of interest as plans were made to hold a Thanksgiving service and social evening. A thoughtful paper on "Piety in the Home" was contributed by Mrs. Archie McMillan. It was shown that in a home where there is a reverence for all that is good the children will have the strength of character that will help them to win life's battles. Thoughtfulness for each other's welfare goes far toward making a happy home and particular stress was laid upon the fact that training a child to know the difference between right and wrong should begin early. Many sweet and good children turn out bad and mischievous because of the parents neglecting to correct them in the earliest days of their lives. It was shown how Sunday should be a day the child will love. A number of interesting suggestions were given regarding the influences for good that should be in a home. It was agreed that good books are one of the finest influences the child can have. Good pictures should be hung in the home and prints of fine old pictures give place to the gaudy inartistic picture that carries no helpful message. The hostess, Mrs. A. Doeg, added much to the pleasure of the occasion by her appetizing lunch.

E. A. S.

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After we can g padding a plain rich Eng consider 1 lb. flour 1 lb. raisin 1/4 lb. lard 1 cup bern 1 cup milk 1 teasp 1/4 teasp 1/4 teasp

Christmas Cookery

The universal cry this year is to make Christmas as simple as possible and to place the extra time and money at the disposal of our country. That is a wise admonition and we want to follow it as closely as we can without spoiling Christmas for those near and dear to us and especially for the children. Surely Christmas is the day of all days. There never was a myth more beautiful than the Santa Claus one. Let us help to make the myth very real to our children and those in need. Christmas cooking need not necessarily be extravagant cooking and it has two good points, most of the things keep well, and a little goes a long way. Now that raisins come for the most part seeded, much of the fun of getting ready to make the Christmas fruit cake and pudding is gone. When we were small all the seeding had to be done by hand and we were usually allowed to assist. I am afraid a good many of the raisins missed the cake, but mayhap the cake was all the lighter for that.

Fruit Cake

The first item on the Christmas list is usually the cake. This is better made several weeks in advance, then it gets properly seasoned. The following recipe makes two very large cakes and will keep for a year or more. It is a very excellent recipe to use for wedding cake. Half this recipe is ample for the average family.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 1/2 lb. butter. | 12 eggs. |
| 1 1/2 lb. flour. | 2 lb. currants. |
| 1 cup molasses. | 1 lb. prunes. |
| 3/4 lb. raisins. | 1 lb. figs. |
| 1/4 lb. citron. | 1/4 lb. candied peel. |
| 1 lb. dates. | 1 teaspoon cinnamon. |
| 1/4 lb. almonds. | 1 teaspoon nutmeg. |
| 1 lb. brown sugar. | 1 teaspoon cloves. |
| 1 cup strawberry preserves. | 1 teaspoon soda. |
| | 1 tablespoon water. |

Cream the butter and sugar, the eggs well beaten, the molasses and preserves (grape jelly will do in place of the preserves). Mix the spices with the flour, dissolve the soda in the tablespoon of hot water, and mix all together. Flour the fruit well and add last. The spices may be increased according to taste in this recipe. Steam five hours, bake one. Of course this cake may be baked instead of steamed, but if you have once tried steaming you will never bake another. Baking a fruit cake is a most nerve racking business, the fire is so apt to get too hot and spoil the cake; the steaming requires no watching at all except to keep water under the boiler.

Fruit Cake No. 2

This recipe makes a very fine cake and does not call for as much material as the first one, neither does it make as large a cake.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 12 eggs. | 1 lb. flour. |
| 1 lb. brown sugar. | 2 lb. currants. |
| 2 lb. raisins. | 1/2 lb. dates. |
| 1/2 lb. orange peel. | 1/2 cup molasses. |
| 1/4 lb. almonds. | 2 teaspoons cinnamon. |
| 1 teaspoon soda. | 1 teaspoon nutmeg. |
| 1 teaspoon cloves. | 1 teaspoon allspice. |
| 1 lb. butter. | Strawberry preserves if desired. |

Prepare the fruit and nuts, sift the flour and spices together. Save a little of the flour for the fruit. Cream the butter and sugar, add eggs well beaten. Mix soda with the molasses, beat well, add the flour and fruit. Steam three hours, bake one.—Mrs. E. B. C., Nova Scotia.

Eggless, Milkless, Butterless Cake

This is not too bad a substitute for a Christmas cake, it is quickly and easily made.

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|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 cup brown sugar. | 1 cup cold water. |
| 1/3 cup lard. | 2 cups seeded raisins. |
| 1/4 cup dates. | 1 teaspoon cinnamon. |
| 1 teaspoon cloves. | 1 teaspoon syrup. |
| 1/4 teaspoon allspice. | 1/2 teaspoon lemon extract. |
| 1/4 nutmeg grated. | |

Boil together three minutes. When cool add one teaspoon soda dissolved in a little hot water, one and three-quarter cups flour in which half teaspoon baking powder has been sifted. Bake in a moderate oven one hour.

Christmas Pudding

After the fruit cake is out of the way we can give our attention to the Christmas pudding. Many people nowadays prefer a plain suet pudding in preference to the rich English puddings. However, we will consider recipes for both.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 lb. flour. | 1/4 lb. citron peel. |
| 1 lb. raisins. | 1/4 lb. suet. |
| 1/4 lb. bread crumbs. | 1 lb. currants. |
| 1 cup brown sugar. | 1 cup molasses. |
| 1 cup milk. | 1 egg. |
| 1 teaspoon soda. | 1/2 teaspoon salt. |
| 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon. | 1/2 teaspoon cloves. |
| | 1 lb. orange peel. |
- Steam five hours.

Plain Plum Pudding

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 cup sour milk. | 3 cups flour. |
| 1 cup chopped suet. | 1 teaspoon cinnamon. |
| 1 small teaspoon soda. | 1/2 teaspoon cloves. |
| 1/4 teaspoon salt. | 1 cup raisins. |
| 1 cup Domoloo molasses | 1/4 lb. candied peel. |

Steam for two hours. This pudding may be made with sweet milk if cream of tartar and soda are used.

Maple Parfait

For a light and delicious dessert there is nothing that fills the bill as well as maple parfait.

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|----------------------|----------------|
| 1/4 cup maple syrup. | 2 eggs. |
| 1 cup cream whipped. | Pinch of salt. |

Beat the eggs and add to the syrup, put in double boiler and stir until it is hot and slightly thickened. Cool and add the cream whipped and the pinch of salt. Pack in salt and ice, stir once or twice during the first hour, cover closely and leave for four or five hours. Decorate with cherries. Coffee, chocolate caramel or ginger may be used for flavoring instead of the maple syrup.

Sunshine Parfait

This may be used as a foundation for all parfaits, using of course different flavorings.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 cup sugar. | 1/4 cup boiling water. |
| 1 tablespoon orange extract. | 1 pint thick cream. |
| | The yolks of 3 eggs. |

Boil the sugar and water until it threads, and pour in a fine stream on the beaten yolks of the eggs, return to the fire and cook over hot water until the mixture coats the spoon, stirring constantly. Beat until cold and add the flavor and the cream beaten solid. Pack in salt and ice.

Coffee Jelly

Coffee jelly is nice after a heavy dinner. The cereal coffees make good jelly and are wholesome for the children.

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|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1/4 package gelatine. | 2 cups clear black coffee. |
| 1/2 cup cold water. | |
| 1/4 cup sugar. | 1 cup boiling water. |

Have the coffee freshly made and your jelly will have a much better flavor.

Sugar Cookies

When we had a Christmas tree, and we always did, there were always some sugar cookies with a hole in the centre hung on the tree. If these are cut in the shape of animals they appeal more strongly to the young folk and may take the place of fruit cake for the children's supper.

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| 1 cup shortening. | 1 cup sugar. |
| 2 eggs. | 1/2 cup sweet milk. |
| 2 teaspoons baking powder. | A grating of nutmeg. |
| | Flour to roll out. |

If these are sprinkled with sugar just before going in the oven they will have a sort of Jack Frost appearance.

Mince Meat

This is an old fashioned recipe and a very good one if one likes mince meat with meat in it.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 lb. lean beef boiled. | Rind and juice of 1 lemon. |
| 2 lb. raisins. | |
| 1 lb. dates. | 2 lb. currants. |
| 1/4 lb. candied peel. | 1 lb. apples. |
| 1 teaspoon cloves. | 1 tablespoon cinnamon. |
| 1 tablespoon salt. | 1 teaspoon mace. |
| 1 1/2 quarts cider. | 1 teaspoon nutmeg. |
| 1 lb. suet. | 3/4 lb. brown sugar. |

Fruit Juice

Boil and chop the beef, mince the suet as fine as possible, seed and cut in half raisins, stone and chop dates, pare, core and chop apples and add to other ingredients. Mix the spices with the sugar. Pour over cider and set away to season. If you cannot get cider, boil the skins and cores of the apples and use a little of the pot liquor in which the meat has been boiled. If the molasses is brought to the boil before being added the flavor is better. I always add any left over bits of fruit juice to my mince meat.

Frozen Christmas Pudding

This is somewhat of a novelty in the pudding line and may take the place of the steamed article. Make a good chocolate ice cream. To this add, when frozen, a half pound of raisins, currants and candied peel, cooked until tender in a syrup of sugar and water, a bit of stick cinnamon or the ground cinnamon tied in a bag may be cooked with them. When tender, chill, drain and add to the ice cream. Pack in salt and ice and serve with whipped cream.

Fondant

As a foundation for Christmas candies nothing quite takes the place of fondant. It is somewhat difficult to make, but if it does not turn out right the sugar can

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be used for some other purpose, so one can afford to experiment a little. Start with a small quantity, say two cups sugar and one half cup water. Set over the fire and shortly after it begins to boil scrape in any grains that may have accumulated on the sides of the saucepan. Cover and let cook a few minutes longer. Then add one-quarter teaspoonful cream of tartar, boil until it reaches the soft ball stage, or if you are using a thermometer, when the temperature rises to 238° F. When the sugar is done turn it onto a large platter dampened with water or a little olive oil. Let stand until a dent can be made in the surface then work with a wooden spatula to a smooth, soft, creamy paste. Knead like bread and pack in tightly covered glass jars. Store in a cool place and let stand twenty-four hours. Do not jar the mixture while it is cooking and do not work it while it is too hot or the fondant will be granular. To remedy this, water may be added and the whole process repeated. This may be colored different colors and different flavorings worked in or made into centres and dipped in melted chocolate. The fondant may be made into balls and shelled nuts placed on top. Dates stuffed with it are very delicious.

To use the fondant for "centres," put a portion of the fondant in a bowl or double boiler. Set over hot water and let it melt until of the proper consistency to work with. Keep hot and use quickly.

Velvet Molasses Candy

If one can secure one of the better brands of molasses this candy is prime and wholesome as candies go.

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|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 cup molasses. | 1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar. |
| 3 cups sugar. | 1/4 cup melted butter. |
| 1 cup boiling water. | 3/4 teaspoon soda. |
| 3 tablespoons vinegar. | |

Put molasses, sugar, water and vinegar on to boil. When boiling point is reached add cream of tartar. Boil until when tried in cold water mixture will become brittle. Stir constantly during last part of cooking. When nearly done add butter and soda. Put into a buttered pan and when nearly cold pull until light colored. While pulling add flavoring—vanilla, lemon, essence of peppermint or winter-green.

Molasses Date Cake

One of our readers, who is a domestic science graduate, is responsible for the following recipe, and it is one of the best all round family cakes I know. It has the redeeming features of being inexpensive and of going a long way. The dates keep it moist.

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|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Butter, size of an egg. | 2 cups sugar. |
| 1 cup molasses. | 1 cup milk. |
| 2 eggs. | 3/4 cups flour. |
| 1 teaspoon cinnamon. | 1/2 teaspoon cloves. |
| 1/2 teaspoon soda. | 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg. |
| 1 lb. dates. | |

This makes a large cake and needs to be baked slowly.

Mrs. R.M.H.

Apple Sauce Cake

This cake should keep moist for some time.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1/2 cup butter | 1 teaspoon cinnamon. |
| 1 cup raisins. | A pinch of salt. |
| 1/2 grated nutmeg. | 2 cups flour. |
| 1 teaspoon soda. | 1 cup unsweetened apple sauce. |
| 1 cup sugar. | |

Cream butter, add sugar, then raisins chopped fine and dredged with flour, add the salt, cinnamon and nutmeg. Mix. Dissolve the soda in a little warm water and stir into the unsweetened apple sauce, let it foam over into the other ingredients and beat well. Add two cups flour and bake for about three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven.

Apple and Nut Salad

In the winter when green stuff is at a premium we have to fall back on apples or cabbage as the foundation of our salads. Celery helps out wonderfully in these. If the fresh celery cannot be procured, use a bit of the celery seed or celery salt. A small bottle of celery salt costs little and goes a long way.

Mix one pint of celery and one pint of apples, cut into small pieces with one cup of walnuts chopped. Dress with boiled salad dressing and serve in apple cups or on lettuce leaves. The apple cups are made by scooping out the inside of the apple.

Apple and Banana Salad

Slice bananas, roll in lemon juice and sugar. Mix with an equal amount of sliced apples. Serve with boiled salad dressing or mayonnaise.

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Putting Christmas to Work on the Farm

Continued from Page 15

country and towards the city. Forty per cent. of the foreign-born immigrants to Canada during the first fifteen years of the present century settled in cities of over 15,000 population. I do not say that we are over industrialized. But I do say that we are under agriculturalized, and that this undesirable state of things is likely to get worse. Except in wheat and oats there was very little increase in farm products in Canada from the beginning of the century till 1914, a period during which the human population was increasing faster than anywhere else on earth. The number of cattle remained almost exactly the same, while the amount of corn and the number of sheep show a decline. What wonder that the cost of living goes up! It is an unhappy nation which at the same time has a low wage level and a high price level.

It is fortunately true that the isolation of the farmstead shows sign of lessening. The telephone, the rural mail delivery, and road improvement, joined to the gradual "setting up" process is drawing the farmer toward the whirling centre of human life. And, of course, the nearer he approaches the centre the more his avocation is "speeded up." And, besides, the less a farm is self-contained, with the consequent driving of the farmer into business contacts with other men, the more he shares in the acrid experiences which urged them to corporate action. The time has come for agriculture to "burst its birth's invidious bar" and organize.

So, "God bless you, merry gentlemen, May nothing you dismay," is my message of goodwill this Christmas-tide to all the manifold and corporate activities of the Grain Growers of Western Canada.

The New Settlers' Christmas

Continued from Page 15

On the evening of the twenty-fifth a company of boys travel about from house to house and present a drama, illustrating the circumstances surrounding the birth of Christ, the massacre of the innocent children by Herod, the flight to Egypt and other religious events. The company announces its progress from house to house by bell ringing and the blowing of horns and bugles.

The Polish Christmas, like others that have been described, lasts three days, the first two associated with religious services and the third being a more untrammelled holiday.

Note—For assistance in preparing this article I am deeply indebted to Mr. Johannesson, editor of Logberg; Mrs. Clemens, Mrs. Smith, Miss Dobson, Mr. Francis Bedziak, Mr. Petruszewich, Miss Dreleukeirch and Mrs. Hykawy.

MR. ASQUITH

The Daily Chronicle, London, England, on September 12, contained the following comment on the British Premier:—

"Today Mr. Asquith attains his 64th birthday. He has been prime minister for a longer uninterrupted period than any of his predecessors since Lord Liverpool, whose unequalled term of office closed more than a hundred years ago. Yet, long as his premiership has been and considerable as is the legislative record which stands to his credit, he is still young as modern prime ministers go. At 64 Palmerston, who did not become prime minister until he was some years older, had the most brilliant and most memorable part of his career before him. Disraeli at 64 had just carried his Reform bill and become prime minister for the first time, and it was six years later before he led his first majority in the house of commons and had the power to enforce his policy. Gladstone at the same age had all before him his Bulgarian atrocities crusade, his Midlothian campaigns, the Egyptian war, the Irish upheaval, the enfranchisement of the agricultural laborers, and the two Home Rule bills. Salisbury's 64th birthday brought him only to the eve of his second premiership—which held the record in length of time between the periods of office of Lord Liverpool and Mr. Asquith—and the South African war found him hale enough to support its burdens when he was five years older. Thus, we may hope that Mr. Asquith has before him many more years of responsible and high service to the British Empire.

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A million of your sisters have rebelled at such drudgery and now sit down restfully at the Hoosier when they prepare a meal. You, too, have a right to this lifetime kitchen helper. It keeps your food supplies and cooking utensils all within arm's reach!

Forty labor-saving inventions by domestic science experts make the HOOSIER the greatest time-saver, step-saver and strength-saver ever built to cut down women's work.

No Other Cabinet Has These Vital Features

The oval picture above shows the features that are most important, the parts that are like extra hands to help you.

The storage space is above and below, with places for 400 articles at your fingers'-ends.

There is plenty of unhampered room above and around the aluminum (or porcelain) work-table. There are no useless little partitions to chop up the space and leave no room for work. The HOOSIER gives you a big table space to work

on—it gives you 17 vital points not found in all other cabinets combined. Five of these leading features are:

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Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "NEW SUPERIOR" cannot do, no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate, it will appeal to your customers.

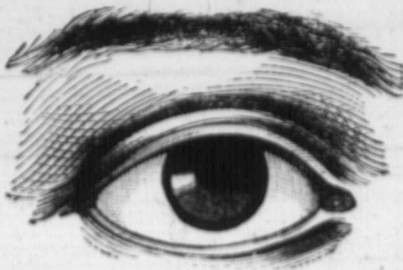
Made in sizes, 24, 32 and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger, and with power attachment for gasoline engine if desired.

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GRAIN COMPANY'S ANNUAL

Nearly 600 shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company attended the annual meeting in Winnipeg, on November 29-30 and Dec. 1. The meeting was held in the new warehouse that has just been erected by the Company on Market street east, and which has a very large commodious room not yet used for storing the supplies handled by the company.

The first business of the meeting was the presentation of the president's address by T. A. Crerar. Next Mr. Crerar took up the balance sheet and financial statement, going into details in all departments of the company and answering all inquiries to the satisfaction of the shareholders present, who, after going into the matter thoroughly, unanimously adopted the president's address and the auditors' report, which is given on page 21 of this issue of The Guide.

The Directors elected for the ensuing year were as follows: T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg, president; John Kennedy, Winnipeg, vice-president; Wm. Moffat, Souris, secretary; R. McKenzie, Winnipeg, J. F. Reid, Orcadia, Sask., F. M. Gates, Filmore, Sask., John Morrison, Yellow Grass, Sask., F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask., J. W. Wood, Wainwright, Alta. Mr. Wood is the only new member on the board. The Alberta member for some years has been E. J. Fream. Mr. Fream is, however, secretary-treasurer of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. The amalgamation having already been decided upon Mr. Fream said he thought it would be better to have no inter-locking of directorates, and therefore asked that his name be withdrawn from nomination as a director of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, which was accepted at his request.

Partridge's Services Recognized

President Crerar announced to the shareholders that the Board of Directors had decided to make some recognition of the obligation which the company owed to the man whose untiring efforts brought it into existence and who was the first president, E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, Sask. The Board of Directors therefore sent Mr. Partridge a few months ago a grant of \$5,000 as a slight recognition of his services in organizing the company which has grown to such splendid proportions. When this announcement was made to the meeting it was received with unanimous approval and hearty applause. Mr. Partridge was not present at the meeting but he was well known to practically every shareholder present. A resolution was immediately passed approving of the action of the Board of Directors in making this recognition to the man who founded the company. It was with great regret that the shareholders learned that Mr. Partridge only recently lost his only son, Charlie, who was killed at the front.

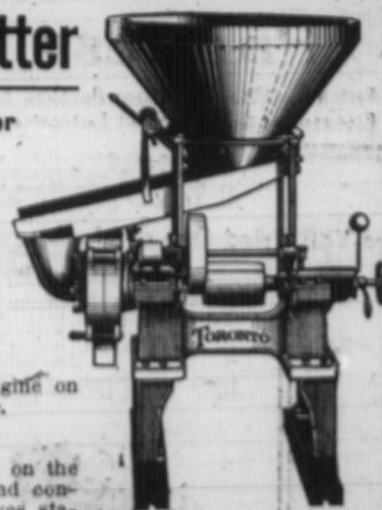
Big Amalgamation Scheme

The biggest question that came up for discussion at the meeting was that of the proposed amalgamation with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. For two or three years past the leaders of the farmers' movement in all three provinces have been discussing methods by which the various farmers' organizations could get closer together and carry on their work with greater benefit to the farmers of the West. Some time was spent up until a year ago, on a plan to federate the three great farmers' companies but no unanimous agreement was arrived at. Failing this the directors of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company made a proposal to amalgamate with The Grain Growers' Grain Company under the charter of The Grain Growers' Grain Company with certain amendments and that the name of the new amalgamated company should be The United Grain Growers Ltd. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company directors did not care to consider entering the amalgamation. For about six months past the directors of the Alberta Farmers and The Grain Growers' Grain Company have been engaged on the proposal for amalgamation and have worked it out in detail. The plan was brought before the shareholders of the Alberta Company three weeks ago in Calgary, where it was fully explained and received the unanimous endorsement of the delegates present. It was then re-

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Farmers are becoming educated to the principle of efficiency. A farmer could always make a living, but the farmer who makes money—and every farmer can—is the one who opens his eyes to the new methods, the improvements, the better ways of doing things. On the most prosperous farms, the boss will not waste his time doing work which can be done by an engine. The Engine on a farm is the Greatest Money-Maker.



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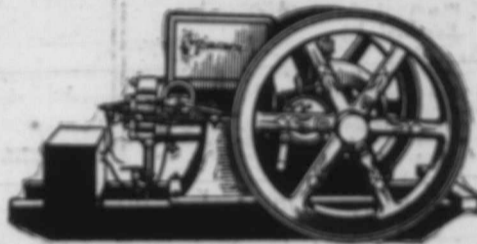
This is the most up-to-date Grinder on the market, with many improvements and conveniences. The low, solid frame gives stability. The plates give an even, steady, uniform grist. Special plate-control saves plates, also relief spring prevents injury if foreign substance gets between plates. Large hopper; the 3-bushel capacity is a great convenience. Cattle must have their grain crushed to properly digest it, and any farmer who has not a grinder should write at once for our catalog and price list.

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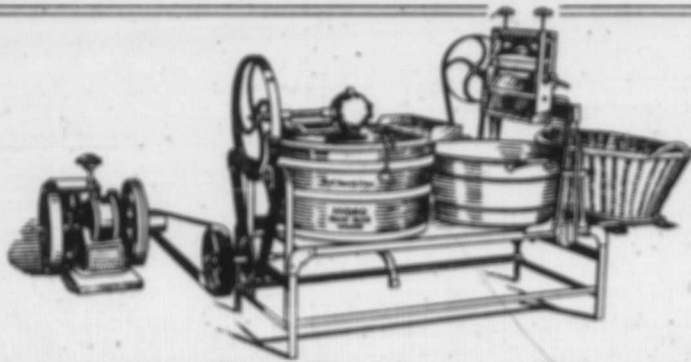
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is a wonderful boon to your wife when washday comes round. It can be operated equally as well by gas engine or electric power. It is made in one, two, or three-tub machines. Easy to operate. Simple but strong in construction and the mechanism is as perfect as science can invent.



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ferred to the various local units of the company, numbering 103, where it is being voted on by the shareholders, and if approved by the majority of them it will constitute an acceptance on the part of the Alberta company. It is expected that the local units will endorse the plan as unanimously as did their delegates at the annual meeting.

The amalgamation scheme was brought before The Grain Growers' Grain Company shareholders by President Crerar in a lengthy report in which he elaborated the whole plan. A general outline of the scheme had been sent to every shareholder when the annual meeting was called, so that they were aware that the proposal was to be discussed. A general scheme of amalgamation provides the name of the new company shall be The United Grain Growers Ltd. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is to be re-organized on the unit system, the same as the Farmers' Elevator Companies of Saskatchewan and Alberta. These local units will each select delegates to the annual meeting and the expenses of the delegates will be paid by the company, so that there will be a larger and more general representation of the shareholders at the annual meeting. At present the great bulk of the shareholders come from sixty to one hundred miles from Winnipeg, tho there are always a few from Saskatchewan and a handful from Alberta, whereas considerably less than half the shareholders live in Manitoba, 7,500 live in Saskatchewan and the balance in Alberta and British Columbia. Under the amalgamation scheme the capital stock of the united company will be increased to \$5,000,000, and it is the plan that the new company will build more elevators, not only in Manitoba and Alberta, but also in Saskatchewan.

Enthusiastically Endorsed

The amalgamation scheme occupied the time of the shareholders all day on Thursday, November 30, and was discussed in every detail. A few of the shareholders were opposed to the plan. The opposing arguments were presented by D. W. McQuaig, Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, J. B. Musselman and Mrs. Frances Graham. Arguments in favor were presented by a large number of shareholders. At the conclusion of the debate, President Crerar summed up the arguments in favor of amalgamation and the vote was taken showing that the shareholders present were almost unanimously in support of the plan, only about eight votes being registered against it.

On Friday morning, December 1, the various by-laws necessary for carrying out the proposed scheme of amalgamation were adopted by the shareholders and amendments for the charter will be sought at the next meeting of parliament at Ottawa early in the new year. Now that the boards of directors of both companies are authorized to proceed to complete the plan of amalgamation, it is expected that the legislation will be secured early in the new year and that all business arrangements will be completed so that before the next crop begins to move in the fall of 1917 both The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company will have disappeared and in their place will be the new company, The United Grain Growers Ltd.

Patriotic Donations

The shareholders gave a very clear expression of their feeling in relation to the prosecution of the war when the war tax on the profits of the company and its subsidiaries was announced by the president to be in the neighborhood of \$360,000 for the past two years. The president stated that altho the tax was a decided burden upon the company he felt that every shareholder would be heartily in accord with it, considering that the money was to be used for the prosecution of the war, and there was a general expression of approval by the body of the shareholders present.

Another tangible expression of the opinion of the shareholders was given by a unanimous vote of \$12,000 of the profits on the year's business to be distributed as follows:

Canadian Red Cross Fund	\$5,000
Canadian Patriotic Fund	2,500
Belgian Relief Fund	2,500
Orphans' Care and Education Fund	2,000
Total	\$12,000

Walter Simpson, Brownlee, Sask., one of the shareholders present, who served 23 years in the British army, and three years in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, spoke very feelingly in support of the men fighting, who should know that some provision was being made to care for their children in case they never returned. He also spoke of the splendid men and women that had been developed from orphan families left from the past wars. There was only one opinion among the shareholders present and the vote was made with enthusiastic unanimity.

Annual Banquet

On Wednesday evening, November 29, the annual shareholders' banquet was held in Manitoba Hall, presided over by President Crerar. The big banquet hall was completely filled by the shareholders, their wives, and a few friends. The chief speaker of the evening was Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, who explained the principles of the new rural credits bill which he has prepared for that province, and which has been fully explained in The Guide previously. Other speakers were Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, Regina; John L. Brown, Pilot Mound, Man.; Geo. Hoadley, M.L.A., of Alberta; C. Rice-Jones, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, Regina; R. C. Henders, Winnipeg; Col. J. Z. Frazer, Burford, Ont.; H. B. Cowan, Peterboro, Ont.; R. H. Halbert, president United Farmers of Ont.; Miss E. Cora Hind, of the Winnipeg Free Press; Mrs. F. J. Dixon, Miss Francis Marion Beynon, Winnipeg; Capt. C. E. Flatt, C.A.M.C., Tantaloon, Sask.

FREE TRADE MEETING

While the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company were attending their annual meeting last week in Winnipeg, arrangements were made by the Free Trade League, by which a Free Trade meeting was held on Thursday evening, November 30, attended by all the Grain Growers shareholders and a considerable number of citizens of Winnipeg. D. W. Buchanan, president of the Free Trade League, presided at the meeting.

F. J. Dixon, M.P.P., delivered a stirring address on the iniquity of the protective system and quoted a large list of specific articles, giving the prices at which they sold in Winnipeg and Chicago, showing that the Winnipeg price on practically everything was very much enhanced by the protective tariff.

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, took up a number of specific cases where the tariff increased the cost of living. He explained to those present how the customs department at Ottawa had interfered very much with the business of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, by levying extra duties on agricultural machinery imported. In some cases where the law provided a duty of 42 1/2 per cent, the customs department had arbitrarily raised the duty to 78 per cent. It was only after a great deal of trouble and expense that the company succeeded in getting the customs board to reverse the decision of the customs department.

Rev. Dr. S. G. Bland aroused great enthusiasm among the audience by declaring that in Canada people were no longer looking to the west for it and in the west they were looking particularly to the organized farmers. Dr. Bland appealed to the farmers to take action and take it promptly by which they would send twenty or more of their own men down to Ottawa to demand a square deal for the West and cleaner politics for Canada. At the conclusion of the program an appeal was made for membership in the Free Trade League. Quite a number of farmers present paid \$25 for endowment memberships in the League, others gave \$10 for sustaining memberships, and others paid \$2 for annual memberships.

NEW N.B. GOVERNOR

J. MacGrant, a prominent broker of Halifax, has been appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia in the place of the Hon. David McKeen.

To comp a livi commu must instal life s office vice-j and remar debat later. In t forme necess a com take prepar showi be hel cussed for e young subjec care m jects. should ence a ly easy debata there to its The subject proof tion. subject ceed to der the ber, bo studied ly. Th tive" a speaker first sp or of th er of th have sp a few that ha ers may reverse has the reply by is the u The b affirmat establish is also t vent the If the ne the affr will lose tive pro tablishes cannot d the decis F The sp main div Proof; (J tion, the statement may not which he If he doe will assi This brie an opport audience. general d be the d ever, sho These are justice rat The sec and shoul the lawye box, so th and will s should be he is cons ject, or it ested part posed to young deb ing a spee statements subject. The com up of the may be an strongest a he is going points are it should b where the a

How to Debate

By Prof. G. A. Sproule, Manitoba Agricultural College

To be a good debater is a great accomplishment, and therefore I believe a live debating club is an asset to any community. When organizing, care must be taken to get the right officers installed, for upon them will depend the life and usefulness of the club. The officers may consist of a president, vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, and a program committee. A few remarks here on the rules governing debates and the preparation of the debater, will, I trust, be in order.

In the first place, if such a society is formed and is to succeed it will be necessary that all debates be arranged a considerable time before they are to take place. The schedule should be prepared at the opening of the season, showing the dates on which debates will be held, the subjects that will be discussed, and the names of the debaters for each night. This will give the young debater time to think about his subject and to gather material. Great care must be taken in selecting the subjects. Any subject to be debated should be one of interest to the audience and one on which it is comparatively easy to get material. It should be a debatable subject, and so stated that there will be no misunderstanding as to its meaning.

The debater looks at his particular subject, decides what it means and what proof is necessary for its demonstration. He will make a division of his subject under certain headings, and proceed to gather material, grouping it under these various headings. Remember, both sides of the subject must be studied if it is to be debated intelligently. The two sides are called "Affirmative" and "Negative." The order of speakers is: First speaker of affirmative, first speaker of negative, second speaker of the affirmative, and second speaker of the negative. After all debaters have spoken, the two leaders may have a few minutes to reply to arguments that have been advanced (or all speakers may be allowed to reply), but in the reverse order, so that the affirmative has the closing of the debate. A single reply by the leader of the affirmative is the usual method.

The burden of proof rests upon the affirmative, that is, they must by proof establish the given proposition, and it is also the part of the negative to prevent them from doing so successfully. If the negative debaters overthrow what the affirmative have built up, the latter will lose the debate; but if the affirmative prove any single point which establishes their case, and the negative cannot destroy it, the judges will give the decision in favor of the affirmative.

Preparation of Speeches

The speech may be divided into three main divisions: (1) Introduction; (2) Proof; (3) Conclusion. In his introduction, the speaker should make a clear statement of the subject, and may or may not give the several points by which he proposes to establish his case. If he does so it is because he believes it will assist his audience to follow him. This brief introduction will afford him an opportunity of getting right with his audience. The voice, appearance, and general deportment of the speaker will be the deciding factors. Seldom, if ever, should apologies be resorted to. These are as a rule ineffectual, and prejudice rather than assist.

The second division contains the proof and should be clear and logical. As the lawyer calls his witnesses into the box, so the debater quotes his authority and will show why the authority quoted should be believed. It may be because he is considered an expert on the subject, or it may be that he is a disinterested party, or the view expressed opposed to his own interest. But the young debater must guard against making a speech which is just a series of statements of his own opinion about the subject.

The conclusion may give a summing up of the arguments advanced, or it may be an emphatic re-statement of the strongest argument, the one on which he is going to stake his hopes. If the points are all summarized at the end, it should be done to show the audience where the argument stands, and not just

to be systematic, and it should be done in such a way as to win the audience and judges, and not to prejudice them. It seems to be a boastful procedure to sum up as follows: "I have proven to you, first; I have proven in the second place; I have proven thirdly," etc. Better say: "I have endeavored to prove to you," "I trust I have proven first, secondly," etc., and leave to the judges and the audience to decide to what extent you have succeeded in advancing certain proof.

So much for the main speech, but the debater will be called upon to reply, and this reply must be as carefully prepared as the main speech, for the debate is often won by a clever-reply. A mistake often made by debaters on rising to reply to the arguments of their opponents is to appear before their audience with a long list of points which they proceed to attack by making a single thrust at each one. This is never very effective. If these points were carefully analyzed, it would be found that some of them could be safely admitted and others ignored without endangering the argument. But there are as a rule two or three arguments that have been advanced and which have made a favorable impression on the audience. These must be attacked and overthrown in order to win the debate. A vigorous attack on the chief argument will likely be more decisive than the multitudinous thrusts we so often are treated to at debates. The debater should prepare beforehand his reply, and he will find that he will be able to give it much as he has prepared it. He should not leave his reply to the inspiration of the moment.

Careful Preparation Essential

Careful preparation of the debate is the essential. How shall the debater prepare? After he has talked the subject over with others and read whatever is available, he should proceed to write out his speech. The writing of it helps to crystallize his thought. He should then read it over a few times to get familiar with what he intends to say. When this has been done he should make a synopsis, and go over the speech from the outline, referring to the written speech where necessary until he is sure he can speak from the outline. He should not memorize the speech to the extent that he is a slave to the very words used in the manuscript. There is no objection to having notes in the hand provided they do not take too much of the debater's attention, or interfere with the natural relation between speaker and audience. The winning of a debate or the success of a speech will not depend so much on the scope of his reading on the subject as it will on the clear, forceful and attractive way in which he presents the arguments at hand. He must show that he is in earnest and has enthusiasm for his subject. He must speak in a clear voice, using, as a rule, short sentences and repeating the important points so that the audience will not lose track of the argument. He must be courteous and respectful to his opponents, never addressing them by their names but always as "my worthy opponent," or the "first speaker for the negative," etc. He should not minimize what his opponent has said, but should always give him credit for having made a good case.

Debates are decided by three judges. The popular method now is to have the judges at the close of the debate hand in individual decisions. A majority of judges' decisions decides the winning side. A definite time must be given for each speech and each reply, and the speaker rung down promptly when his time has expired.

The Manitoba Agricultural College is now preparing package libraries which it is prepared to lend to debating clubs, and will give any other assistance it can in suggesting subjects for debate, etc.

I trust that these few suggestions may be helpful to some young society.

More than 900 Austrian and Hungarian newspapers have ceased publication since the beginning of the war. Practically all these were provincial papers.

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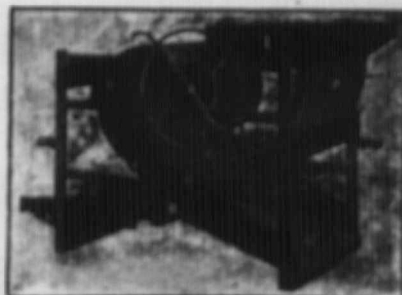
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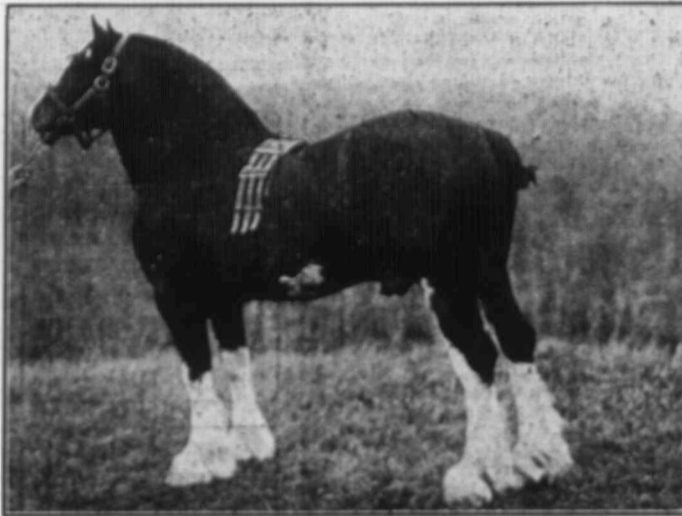
Interesting Information

The authorized capital of this company is \$500,000. The last announcement concerning the company's progress appeared in The Guide of October 18, 1916. At that time stock to the extent of \$428,800 had been allotted and the paid-up capital stood at \$167,771. At November 30, 1916, the stock allotted was \$437,900 and the paid-up capital in the company stood at \$172,797. Thus additional stock valued at \$9,100 had been sold between October 18 and November 30, 1916, while the paid-up capital was increased by \$5,026 within the same period. It will be readily seen that there is only \$92,100 more stock to be allotted before the company attains the authorized capital. A large proportion of the stock sold is held by farmers. In 1914 a dividend of 12 per cent. was declared; 1915, 12 per cent.; and 1916, 6 per cent., making an average of 10 per cent. per annum for three years. Any interested farmer can have a copy of the last annual report by writing to the head office, 707-708 Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg, Man.—ADVERTISEMENT

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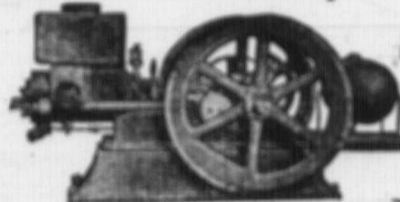
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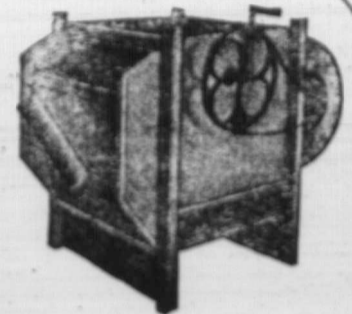
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FARMERS Lost \$1,469.50 In 60 Days

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IMPROVED WEBBER SEPARATOR AND CLEANER

Instead of sending it to the elevator to be cleaned.



This Angle Sieve Grain and Seed Separator is entirely different from all other GRAIN CLEANERS. It is better. It separates Wild or Tame Oats from Wheat, and no Wheat lost in the Separation. It also cleans all other kinds of grain. Not only BETTER but faster than other Cleaners. When properly handled is especially good on cleaning Flax seed. Webber Mills are all equipped with a Force Feed which automatically conveys the required amount of Grain to be fed the full width of the sieve, no matter how much chaff and dirt is mixed with it.

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20c. per lb.
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Even if the weather is cold when you read this advertisement, there is no danger in shipping your poultry alive. It is looked after in transit by the express company, and we place the birds in a warm shelter immediately upon their delivery at our warehouse.

In case you have already dressed your poultry, we can handle it that way, and will guarantee to pay highest prices for Turkeys and other fowl.

Here are our prices for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed for 15 days from date of this issue. We always prefer poultry shipped to us alive, and therefore quote the straight guaranteed price:

HENS (good condition—any age—any size)	Per lb.	12 1/2c
YOUNG ROOSTERS (1916 hatch; good condition; 3 lbs. up)		15c
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All prices live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. In order to save the express charges on empty crates from us, it would be advisable, if possible, to make your own crates. Of course this is optional, and if it is not convenient to do this, just drop us a line or phone and necessary crates will be forwarded.

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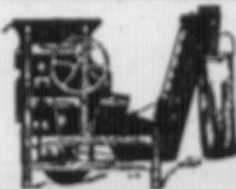
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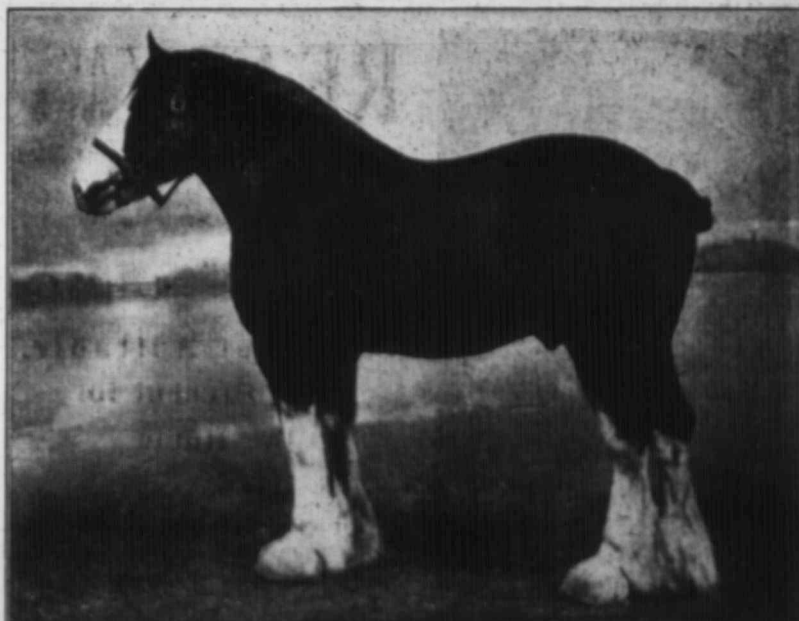
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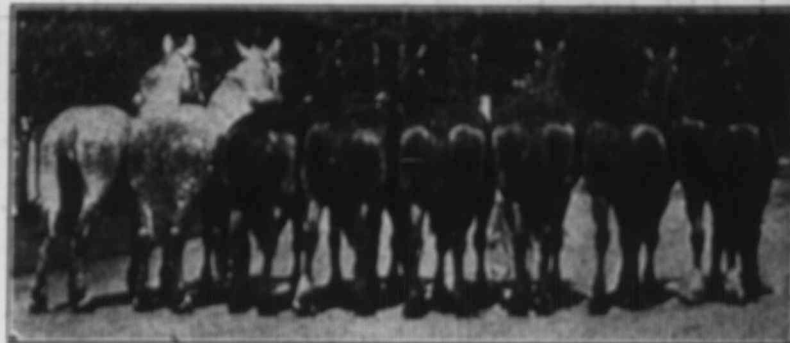
Write me early for particulars as this lot will soon be sold.

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Two Carloads Registered Stallions



This shipment will increase our selection to
Over 60 Head, Ages 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.



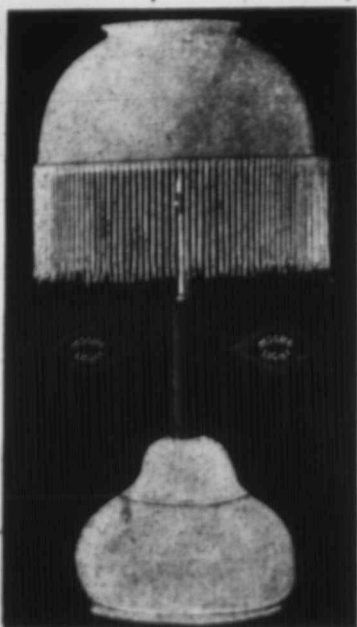
Anyone needing an exchange can be assured of a fair and honest deal. Ample time to responsible parties. Liberal discount for cash. Every horse guaranteed.

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A Gasoline Gas Lamp that can be Immediately Lighted With a Match

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Beautifully designed, of handsome and attractive appearance. Gives the softest, brightest light, easy to the eyes and comfortable for working, reading and sewing.

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Price Complete \$12.50, with White Shade. With Green Shade, \$12.50.



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If a man is handy with tools he can put up a fireproof Ready Made Building and make a neat job of it.

The way we ship these buildings out, with all frame members and every piece of corrugated iron cut to fit and marked where they should go, there is no chance of mistake. The corners, joints, eaves and ridge fit snugly.

The metal windows, glazed with wired-glass, are built right in a corrugated sheet, and can be put in place the same as any other sheets. The big sliding doors are sent out mounted with all hardware and ready to hang.

There are doors for the whole front side of the building. These doors pass each other on the bird-proof track which is supplied.

No wood is exposed. Nor can rain, snow, or dust find an open joint in a Ready Made Building. A metal watershed over the doors and track protects them from the weather. The gable ends are protected by tight-fitting cornices. Special plates under eaves make that joint wind, dust, and weather proof.

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Coupon Send full information about Ready Made Buildings.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd.
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Winnipeg, Man.

Farmer Giles

Continued from Page 19

will provide further employment for your children. When the mansion is completed, I will employ some of your sons as footmen, valets and chauffeurs, and some of your daughters can come over and wash dishes at my place and get paid for it. And perhaps, by and by, when I have become a captain of industry, the Governor-General may tap me on the shoulder blade with a sword and Snoring Plains be thenceforth honored with the residence of a knight.

Thus we will have not only diversified industry, but also diversified society, and over this well rounded municipality, from the turret of my mansion, will wave

"The flag that for a thousand years Has braved the battle and the breeze."

There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. I have provided the flood. Will you lead on to fortune? Gentle farmers of Snoring Plains, the eyes of the Empire are upon you and England expects that every man will do his duty.

Commotion now seized the meeting and broke it up into small but exceedingly argumentative knots. Faction flashed from the tongues of the talkers and many a friendship ceased. One stout farmer declared in no uncertain voice that "if Giles could not make his own living, he would be 'Creator-condemned' before he would pay a higher price for poorer crates to keep the wolf from Giles' door." Another said "He would see Giles in Hades first." Others arguing that what is good national policy ought to be good municipal policy, supported Giles. These latter roundly berated their opponents for not thinking imperially, and one went even so far as to call them "Little Snorers." In retaliation Giles' supporters were called "Big Snorers" and ever after these names of scornful origin were used to distinguish the two factions.

It was impossible to reach a decision that night, and, like a crowd of angry bees the farmers of Snoring Plains carried commotion from the meeting to their homes. Never before was such a buzzing in the public ear. What came to be known as the "Giles Imperial Municipal Policy" was thenceforward a bone of contention, and a very tough bone it proved. Farmer Giles had fired a shot that was destined to reverberate beyond the boundaries of Snoring Plains until eventually the echo was heard at the foot of the throne.

The Ravages of Rust

Continued from Page 46

facts stand out, namely that "durum" wheat proved more resistant to rust than any of our other varieties, and that under the rust conditions that obtained here this year the yield and quality continued to improve until the crop was mature.

Unsolved Rust Problems

The four principal unsolved rust problems relating to rust in this climate are (1) Do spores, either the summer or winter ones or both, live thru our winter? (2) Is a second host plant essential to their continued existence here and if so what is it? (3) Can the seed carry the disease within its tissues from one generation to the next and (4) by far the most difficult of all) can there be found any practical way of controlling the disease other than by preventative methods?

Concerning the first, it has not been shown that the small spores live thru the winter in climates north of the State of Ohio in America. Nothing definite has been shown regarding how far north the winter spores can live thru our winter season. If either or both can germinate in the spring, the straw of rusted crops should be burned.

Regarding the second point, it has been shown that some forms of rust do not require a second host plant but this has not been proven with respect to all species of rust. If a second host plant is necessary here and we know what it was we could take steps to eradicate it.

Concerning the third, two investigators have found mycelium resembling that of black rust in the seed of wheat and oats, but most other investigators do not accept this contention and believe the seed is not a carrier of the disease. It ought not to be a difficult

task to settle this point, but it is still in doubt.

With regard to control of the disease, once it has started Carleton has shown that the spores can be killed by the use of certain chemical sprays but he concludes that this procedure would be far from a practical method of control.

CONSERVATION OF HUMANITY

With the idea in view of investigating community problems, promoting a more general interest in social welfare and providing expert advice and assistance to any community desirous of organizing its forces for more efficient citizenship, the governments of the three Prairie Provinces have organized a Bureau of Social Research, which will be under the joint control of the three provincial governments.

One of the functions of the bureau is to secure information, and this will be done thru co-operation with public and private agencies and also by special investigations. The information thus secured will be disseminated by means of reports, bulletins, the public press, lectures, correspondence, etc.

During the first year two kinds of investigations will be carried on. One will be the care of immigrants, and particular attention will be paid to the Ruthenians who are settled in large numbers in each of the three provinces. The second will be a preliminary inquiry with regard to the proper care of the feeble-minded.

Each of the provinces will have an advisory council that will consist of one cabinet member, the minister of education and five other members. When each of these councils has been organized, two representatives from each will form an interprovincial council which will have charge of the general policy of the bureau. J. S. Woodsworth is the director of the new bureau, and the head office is in Winnipeg, where all the data collected is properly compiled into statistics that will always be at the disposal of inquirers.

A member of Mr. Woodsworth's staff has been engaged in investigating conditions in the Ruthenian colony near Vonda, Sask., and other communities will also be visited by trained investigators who will get in touch with the people and report on local conditions. The bureau will also take up the question of legislation designed to remedy the social life of the rural districts and of the provinces as a whole.

The conservation of the human resources of the country, and an endeavor to investigate and determine the way in which these resources can be best developed and conserved will be the sole work of the bureau.

DOLLAR'S NEW IMPORTATION

Unusual interest attaches to the recent importation, in spite of war conditions, by A. L. Dollar, High River, of twelve head of Scottish Clydesdales. The not his largest, Mr. Dollar considers this his best importation. These horses were purchased from T. Purdie Somerville, Sandilands, Lanark. Three of them were got by the famous Cawdor Cup Champion, "Scotland Yet" (14,829) which sold three years ago for \$8,500. Like their famous sire these colts are weighty stock.

Others in the shipment are by the well-known "Lothian Again" (11,804), and the celebrated "Apukwa" (14,567), the sire of both Cawdor Cup winners in 1915; two are by the noted prize horse, "Scotland's Favorite" (16,818), an equal number by the great, Irish horse, "Scotland's Victor" (18,108), whose dam was also a Cawdor Cup Winner; one is by the Glasgow first prize horse "Royal Salute" (14,825), another by the well-known premium horse "Mendel" (14,763), and yet another by the Mid-Calder premium horse "Bonnie Scotland" (16,489) whose produce topped the Lanark sale in one class. A three-year-old and a two-year-old by "Scotland Yet" are out of mares by the invincible "Hawatha" (10,667). These horses are bred for weight and substance, combined with quality. At least four of the sires were bred at Harviestoun from noted prize mares.

SALE, SHOW AND MEETINGS, CALGARY

The annual meetings of the various breed associations of Alberta will be held during the week of the Calgary Winter Fair. These are associations of pure bred breeders.

Cattle Breeders' Association—Tues., Dec. 12
Sheep Breeders' Association—Wed., Dec. 13
Swine Breeders' Association—Wed., Dec. 13
Horse Breeders' Association—Wed., Dec. 13

G. H. Hutton, director of the Experimental Station, Lacombe, will address the Swine Breeders' Meeting. There be an Auction sale of beef females and fat stock at the same time. Catalogs may now be had on application to the secretary, Exhibition Grounds, Calgary.

Tom Rawlinson, Inverfall, Alta., has just returned from Eastern Canada with a new shipment of Shires.

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It is a significant and gratifying fact that while the cost of everything else in the line of necessity has gone up—the price of one of the chief necessities of all—Life Insurance—has gone down.

To those looking for the best available in Life Insurance, it is sufficient to point to the fact that for nine successive years the public have shown that they consider The Great-West Life Policies unequalled. For nine successive years The Great-West Life has written the largest Canadian business of all the companies.

Policies are inexpensive—liberal—profitable—arranged to cover all needs. Ask for personal information, stating age.

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Highest Price Paid for all your Farm Products

The demand is now very heavy for BUTTER AND EGGS. Ship us your supply at once. As the weather is now cool you can ship your poultry dressed if carefully packed. It is necessary that all your poultry be fattened before shipping.

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Dressed Poultry

Butter, Eggs and all Farm Produce wanted. HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

ALEX. COOPER
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PROPOSED BRITISH WAR COUNCIL

A critical situation has developed in the British government. For some time spirited attacks have been made by many of the leading newspapers complaining that inefficiency, lack of initiative and slowness in reaching decisions was apparent in the conduct of matters directly affecting the carrying on of the war. On Sunday, December 3, it was announced that "Premier Asquith, with a view to the most effective prosecution of the war, has decided to advise His Majesty the King to consent to the reconstruction of the government." Nothing definite is known at the moment as to just how "the reconstruction of the government" will be accomplished. Whether it just means a reshuffling of posts or something more drastic is not yet apparent.

The political correspondents concur that the crisis will result in the constitution of a small war council of four or five members, exclusive of naval and military advisers, for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Their information, however, regarding the personnel of this council differs considerably regarding certain prospective members, especially with reference to Mr. Asquith's inclusion therein.

FIGHTING IN GREECE

According to a despatch from London, England, dated December 2, after a day of terror in Athens, in which Venizelists fought Royalists, and Greek troops fired on Entente forces which had landed, according to Vice-Admiral DuFournet, to maintain order, a truce was arranged. King Constantine finally agreed to surrender six batteries of mountain guns instead of the ten originally demanded by the Allies, and the latter are withdrawing their troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE FOR RUSSIA

An event surpassing in far-reaching importance the actual military operations of the war comes today, December 3, in the public announcement by the new Russian premier, Alexander Trepoff, that by an agreement concluded in 1915, and subsequently adhered to by Italy, the Allies definitely established Russia's right to Constantinople and the Straits. The existence of this agreement has been for a long time alleged, but never before was it thus publicly and formally admitted.

Simultaneously, while the fate of Bucharest is still hanging in the balance, comes the news that Russia—which has been accused in some quarters of failing to render assistance to its sorely-pressed ally—is making heroic efforts to turn the tide of events in Roumania, in addition to exerting vigorous pressure against Falkenhayn in Moldavia, where the Russians have gained a footing at Kiribaba, and the battle is continuing with the utmost energy.

GUARD AGAINST ROUP

Fully 75 per cent. of the farmers and poultrymen of this country calmly submit to an annual invasion of roup, or some closely allied respiratory disease, into their flock. This disease is second to white diarrhoea in its mortality. Roup is always most prevalent in the fall, attacking the birds at a time of lowest body vitality, at the close of a long season of egg production, or during the moulting period. The sharp, chilly nights of late fall and occasional damp, rainy days are also conducive to the disease, for it frequently finds conditions made more favorable for its development by colds and exposure.

Roup is an infectious disease. While comfortable houses, freedom from drafts, plenty of exercise and wholesome food will go a long way toward prevention, it is not sufficient. One of the chief means of communication of the disease germs is thru the drinking water. The following antiseptic is one of the most effective:—In the bottom of a quart jar put a layer of potassium permanganate crystal and add cold water, always being careful to keep more crystals than the water will dissolve. This will constitute your stock solution, and from this jar add just enough liquid to give the drinking water a deep violet color. This will mean one or two teaspoonsful to a ten-quart pail.

Make it a practice of not allowing your birds to drink any water without this antiseptic, and you have taken a big step in preventing roup.—C. S. Anderson, Colorado Agricultural College.

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That means a big saving to you

The Williams Shoe combines style and comfort with good leather and honest workmanship. When you buy this brand you get full value for your money. Ask your dealer for the

Williams Shoe—tell him nothing else will do. They can be bought at the leading stores from coast to coast.

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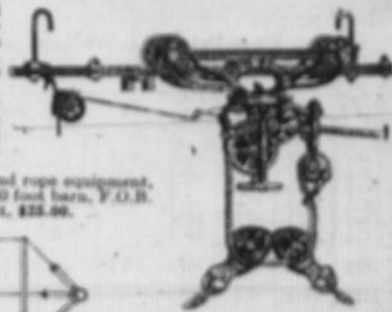
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THE TOLTON CAR

Extra heavily constructed and specially suitable to Western conditions. Can be supplied to run on practically all makes of steel track. It has an 18 inch wheel tread on the track. We also carry the B.T. Single Rail Steel Track. Stronger and heavier than any other. The B.T. Centre Trip Sling 5 and 6 foot made with best rope and maple slats.



Outfit complete, car track, slings and rope equipment, ready for erection. Our price for 50 foot barn, F.O.B. your station, \$45.00. Lighter outfit, \$25.00.

HYGIENE SANITARY CHEMICAL CLOSET

An absolute necessity where there is no running water. Big size, 8 1/4 gallon tank, \$7.95. F.O.B. Saskatoon. Smaller size, no door or air vent which we do not recommend.

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Give us size of your barn and layout that you like. We will draw plan and send price complete for equipment. F.O.B. your nearest station.

HAY BALING WIRE

Soft black wire, put up in coils or cut in 9 1/2 or 10 foot lengths with loop all ready for machine. For 1/2. F.O.B. Saskatoon, \$1 1/2 cents.

STEEL STALLS

Galvanized 2 inch tubing, including 1 post, 1 partition, sufficient hand rail, 1 cement clevis, 1 top slat, 1 stanchion post and 1 stanchion. Stall complete (including stanchion), F.O.B. your nearest station, \$1.50.

IDEAL FENCING

We have a good stock of all No. 9 heavily galvanized in many styles. Buy now at old prices for your spring needs.

FREE BOOK on complete barn and stable equipment. Write for it. We carry everything in farmers' hardware; get our prices.

Saskatoon Hardware Co. Limited, Saskatoon, Sask.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 4, 1916)

Wheat—There was a noticeable absence of strength in last week's markets. The receipts were generous and steady and the demand was only fair. The Imperial Government's agent was in the market each day, but his requirements appeared to be more than offset by the offerings and prices therefore sagged. Speculators are said to be pretty well out of the market, although there are probably some short interests. With the close of navigation in the near future there seems every probability of further declines unless some new feature appears to change the situation.

Oats—The decline in the oats prices for the week was also quite large. Both December and May futures are down 5 1/2 cents from a week ago, and with the present condition of the wheat market will likely show further declines. This also applies to barley, which shows lower prices, especially for the lower grades.

In the flax market prices have been fairly steady with a moderate amount of trading.

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
	Nov.	Dec.	May	
Wheat—				
Nov. 28	189 1/2	184 1/2	181 1/2	
Nov. 29	191	185 1/2	184 1/2	
Nov. 30	187 1/2	185 1/2	184 1/2	
Dec. 1	179 1/2	179 1/2	181 1/2	
Dec. 2	178 1/2	179 1/2	181 1/2	
Dec. 4	176 1/2	178 1/2	181 1/2	
Week ago	189 1/2	186 1/2	185 1/2	
Year ago	112 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	
Oats—				
Nov. 28	59 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	
Nov. 29	59 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	
Nov. 30	59 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	
Dec. 1	58 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	
Dec. 2	57 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	
Dec. 4	57 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	
Week ago	61 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	
Year ago	41 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	
Flax—				
Nov. 28	255	252 1/2	259	
Nov. 29	258	255 1/2	263	
Nov. 30	257	256 1/2	264 1/2	
Dec. 1	256	254 1/2	264 1/2	
Dec. 2	255 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	
Dec. 4	254 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	
Week ago	254 1/2	251 1/2	260	
Year ago	182 1/2	190	190	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES				
(Sample Market, Dec. 2)				
No. 1 hard wheat				\$1.82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars				1.80
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car				1.78 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars				1.75 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car				1.73 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car				1.70 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car				1.70
No. 3 wheat, 1 car				1.69 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, B.B.				1.67 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car				1.66 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car				1.65 1/2
Sample grade wheat, 3 cars				1.64 1/2
Sample grade wheat, 1 car				1.64 1/2
Sample grade wheat, 1 car				1.64 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car				1.60
No grade wheat, 1 car, c.s.				1.78
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car				1.80
No. 2 mixed durum wheat, 1 car				1.72
No. 2 mixed durum wheat, 1 car				1.72
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car				1.71
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car				1.34
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car				1.71
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car, c.s.				1.71
No. 1 mixed durum wheat, 2 cars				1.76
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car				1.76
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Montana				1.72
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana				1.67
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana				1.65
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car				83
No. 3 mixed corn, 2 cars				82
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car				82 1/2
No. 6 yellow corn, 2 cars				82 1/2
No. 4 yellow corn, 2 cars				80 1/2
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car				80 1/2
Mill oats, 1 car				34
No. 4 white oats, 1 car				48
No. 5 white oats, 1 car				49 1/2
Mixed grade oats, 1 car				48

Standard white oats, 1 car	49 1/2
Sample grade oats, 1 car	47 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	48 1/2
No. 2 rye, 1 car, to arrive	1 43
No. 2 rye, 1,900 bu., to arrive	1 41
No grade rye, 1 car	1 40
No grade barley, 1 car	95
No. 5 barley, 1 car	1 02
No. 5 barley, 1 car	90
Sample barley, 1 car	95
Sample barley, 3 cars	94
Sample barley, 1 car	1 08 1/2
No. 1 flax, part sacks	2 72
No. 1 flax, 700 bu., to arrive	2 80
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2 79
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2 81 1/2

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS				
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators during the week ending Wednesday, November 29:				
	Ele-vator Grain	Rec'd dur-ing week	Ship'd dur-ing week	Now in store
Moose				
Wheat	103,235.50	104,305.10	278,560.40	60,342.10
Oats	14,350.10		60,342.10	714.24
Barley			2,628.37	
Flax	1,846.08			

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY				
Week ending December 1, 1916.				
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	
At Buffalo and Du-luth	19,498,516	17,345,628	1,526,852	
At Buffalo and Du-luth	6,184,786	1,514,964	29,000	
Total this week	25,683,302	18,860,592	1,555,852	
Total last week	25,848,922	17,261,141	1,636,202	
Total last year	21,988,940	10,624,030	1,544,589	

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET				
Liverpool, Dec. 2.—Market strong.				
	Close	Prev.		
Baril	\$2 26 1/2	\$2 25		
No. 1 hard winter	2 30 1/2	2 25		
No. 1 Nor., Manitoba	2 46 1/2	2 45 1/2		
London Cargoes				
No. 1 Nor., Manitoba (afloat)	2 43 1/2			
No. 2 Nor., Manitoba (afloat)	2 40 1/2			
Liverpool Cargoes				
No. 1 hard winter (afloat)	2 22 1/2			

STOCKS IN TERMINALS				
Fort William, December 1, 1916.—				
1916 Wheat				
	This Year	Last Year		
1 hard	17,070.20	1 62,544.40		
1 Nor.	1,189,997.40	2,434,041.10		
2 Nor.	2,071,189.30	1,870,236.20		
3 Nor.	2,927,231.20	1,156,269.10		
No. 4	2,214,730.40	1,111,284.20		
Others	6,019,480.20	2,560,738.50		

This week	12,519,729.50	This week	9,234,914.30
Last week	14,172,716.40	Last week	18,045,353.40
Decrease	1,652,986.50	Decrease	8,810,439.10
Oats			
1 C.W.	22,024.22		98,936.16
2 C.W.	1,976,981.13		1,696,153.03
3 C.W.	793,646.08		1,158,517.23
Ex. 1 fd.	791,489.31		217,171.15
Others	2,635,121.03		1,476,812.22
This week	6,219,263.09	This week	4,647,593.11
Last week	5,476,733.31	Last week	4,074,382.15
Increase	742,529.78	Increase	573,210.96
Barley			
3 C.W.	64,467.03	1 N.W.C.	592,933.21
4 C.W.	269,292.30	2 C.W.	271,248.45
Rej.	96,964.21	3 C.W.	28,549.15
Feed	362,099.08	Others	20,354.06
Others	118,630.28		

SHIPMENTS			
	1916—Lake	1915—Lake	
Wheat	7,479,678.00	19,925,847.00	
Oats	1,255,746.12	2,235,707.00	
Barley	442,268.12	274,937.00	
Flax	559,940.15	250,033.00	
1916—Rail			
Wheat	235,531.00	89,617.00	
Oats	150,144.01	53,312.00	
Barley	25,932.20	7,419.00	
Flax	230.47	3,548.00	

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY				
Week ending December 1, 1916.				
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	
At Buffalo and Du-luth	19,498,516	17,345,628	1,526,852	
At Buffalo and Du-luth	6,184,786	1,514,964	29,000	
Total this week	25,683,302	18,860,592	1,555,852	
Total last week	25,848,922	17,261,141	1,636,202	
Total last year	21,988,940	10,624,030	1,544,589	

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO
Chicago, Nov. 30.—Cattle prices slumped 25 to 50 cents last week due to unprecedented congestion, over 180,000 having reached this market in two weeks. Cattle had to be shipped out to Kansas City. On November 27 a load of choice Herefords, averaging 1,627 pounds, sold at \$12.35, a new record. Others sold near this mark. Low quality stuff was very much off. The high price of feed is handicapping the feeder movement and the demand is slack.

Swine prices are steadily advancing and market men are predicting a high level of prices all winter. Packers buy very readily on every break in prices. Every pound of hog product that can secure vessel accommodation is being sent across the Atlantic, says the Breeder's Gazette. Last week exports were 8,377,000 lbs. of lard and 19,376,000 lbs. of meat.

Army horse purchases have been cut down in price and quality demands are even more exacting than before. Prices are \$1.50-\$1.65.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES			
Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Dec. 2, were—			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.80 1/2	\$1.81	
2 Nor. wheat	1.77 1/2	1.77	
3 Nor. wheat	1.75 1/2	1.74	
3 white oats	56 1/2	49 1/2	
Barley	80-110	76-110	
Flax, No. 1	2.56	2.81 1/2	
Futures—			
Dec. wheat	1.78 1/2	1.76	
May wheat	1.79	1.79 1/2	

WINNIPEG
Winnipeg, Dec. 4.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for the past week as follows: Cattle, 4,800; calves, 300; sheep and lambs, 600; hogs, 4,500.

Receipts the end of last week were liberal and there was a decidedly easier feeling to trade, especially on the medium grade butchers and cow. Choice fat cattle were scarce and there was little change on this class. On moderate receipts the first of this week there was no improvement in prices. Few cattle are good enough to bring \$7.00 or better, while medium butcher steers are quotable from \$6.00 to \$6.65. Best fat cows will bring \$5.75 to \$6.25. There is little change in trade on bulls or oxen. The stocker and feeder trade is somewhat slow and only the real choice kind will bring \$6.00 or better. We look for a good trade next week, especially for choice fat cattle. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$8.50; common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00.

There is a good demand for good quality sheep and lambs, best quality lambs going from \$10.75 to \$11.25 and handy weight fat sheep from \$8.50 to \$9.00.

The hog market closed last week at \$10.35 for select fed and watered. Trade opened Monday this week at \$10.35, holding steady Tuesday, advancing Wednesday to \$10.50, holding steady at this figure the balance of the week.

CALGARY
Calgary, Dec. 2.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 617; cattle, 2,688; hogs, 2,330; sheep, 3,166. This week a year ago: Horses, 337; cattle, 2,704; hogs, 3,467; sheep, 710.

Considering that P. Burns & Co. were practically the only buyers of fat cattle operating on the yards this week, prices held fairly steady, although they did not hold to last week's records on fancy stuff. About the best average price on top steers was \$6.90 with \$6.25 for fat heifers, and \$6.00 the extreme top on fancy cows. Bulls and oxen sold lower for the want of outside buyers. Stock cattle sold lower, average good two year old steers selling for \$6.40 against \$6.60 a week ago for the same weights and quality. The stuff was not so strong, with heavy supplies of heifers and cows on the market. There was continued keen demand for calves. (Prices this week a year ago, \$6.00 for top steers; \$5.75 for select hogs). We handled 15 per cent. of the cattle and 29 per cent. of the hogs on this market.

Hogs kept advancing throughout the whole of the week, all Friday's hogs selling for \$10.75, with buyers assuming full C.P.H. billings. Most of the hogs went to local plants, proving they used them and have an immediate outlet for tremendous quantities of pork thru their packing houses. There were very light shipments of hogs East.

Country Produce

Prices quoted are l.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—Is the same price as a week ago, i.e., 25 cents for No. 1 or the best dairy. Calgary is from one to two cents higher, being 25-37 cents. At Regina the same butter is over 40 cents. Butter is 10 cents or 40 per cent. higher here than a year ago.

Eggs—Are 50 cents at Winnipeg and Regina, and 40 cents at Calgary. The former prices are 10 to 12 cents or 25 per cent. higher than a year ago. It is worth noticing that new laid eggs are 10 to 15 cents higher than anything that can not be classed as new laid.

Dressed Poultry—There is little or no change in dressed poultry prices. A fair number of them are reaching the market and most of them are now dressed. This is the only desirable way to ship at present.

FLOUR BACK TO \$5.40
Following the wheat market, flour has come down in price 30 cents a barrel for the top grade, making the price now \$5.00 a barrel.

Cash Prices Ft. William and Port Arthur from November 28 to December 4 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					Feed	OATS					BARLEY			FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	6		2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Nov. 28	188 1/2	185 1/2	180 1/2	165 1/2	144 1/2	100	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	112	100	86	86	255	252	227	
Nov. 29	191	186 1/2	180 1/2	165 1/2	144 1/2	100	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	108	96	82	82	254 1/2	253	228	
Nov. 30	187 1/2	184 1/2	179 1/2	164 1/2	143 1/2	100	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	112	96	83	83	254 1/2	253 1/2	228 1/2	
Dec. 1	181 1/2	178 1/2	173 1/2	159 1/2	135 1/2	98	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	110	95	83	80	254 1/2	253	228	
Dec. 2	180 1/2	177 1/2	172 1/2	158 1/2	135 1/2	98 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	110	95	83	80	254 1/2	253 1/2	227 1/2	
Dec. 4	177 1/2	174 1/2	169 1/2	155 1/2	131 1/2	96 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	108	95	80	80	255	252		

S. PRICES
Principal western
were—

eg Minneapolis	\$1.81
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"METALLIC" covered buildings defy the elements

RAIN

SNOW

FIRE

STORMS

HOT SUN

LIGHTNING

THIS is a strong but a true statement. "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles on the roof, "Empire" Corrugated Iron or "Metallic" Siding on walls, and the building will last for generations. And it will do more than just "last,"—it will be always fireproof, stormproof, lightning-proof, neat in appearance, and dry inside. Thirty years of successful use all over Canada prove these statements.

"Eastlake" Shingles
have already stood over 30 years. They make your building safe from fire. Easily laid yet no storm can lift them, no sleet or rain can drive underneath. Fit snug and tight in the valleys. "Eastlake" heavily galvanized shingles are the original and best, their patented features can never be equalled. Get our prices.

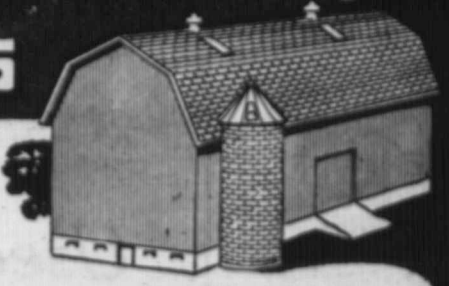

"Empire" Corrugated Iron
is always uniform in gauge and size, therefore it is easily and quickly laid by even inexperienced labor. Has deep, snug-fitting corrugations and makes a strong, rigid fireproof wall that needs no paint or repairs. All

"Metallic" goods are heavily galvanized. Our prices will interest you.

"Metallic" Siding
Is fire-proof, neat, easily laid, inexpensive and durable. It saves you insurance, protects the lives of your family—your stock—your goods—from the fire fiend. Our Rock, Brick and Clap-board patterns are sharply embossed and very popular. Write for prices and illustrations.

"Metallic" Ceilings
Are famous for beauty, sharp embossing, ease in laying and durability. They banish the wall-paper problem and free you from cracked plaster and peeling wall-paper. Quite in-

expensive. Make a beautiful, sanitary, easily cleaned, fire-proof covering, that is readily nailed on over any surface. Splendid for Sunday schools, halls, etc.

USE THIS COUPON TO-DAY.
Put a cross opposite the "Metallic" line you are interested in, clip this out and mail to us with your name and address and we'll send you pamphlets, prices and full particulars.

"Eastlake" Shingles	Empire Sile Roofs
Empire Cor. Iron	Schaefer Roof Lights
Metallic Ceilings	Hallux Ventilators
Metallic Siding	Empire Troughing

Metallic Roofing Company, Limited, Mfrs.
797 Notre Dame Avenue, WINNIPEG

Gifts of Real Value in Farm Homes

"Our best gifts are like our best friends, possessing qualities of true friendship—genuineness, permanence, helpfulness."

Fathers and Mothers of our farm homes: Make your Xmas gift to your son or daughter of real value. From our big illustrated catalog you can easily choose a present that will give lasting pleasure and satisfaction. Here are a few of our leading lines, suitable for Xmas presentation:—

STOCK SADDLES

No. 315—Made of good russet skirting, lancee tree, steel fork, stirrup leathers 1 1/2 inches to buckle, double rig to latigues, heavy \$14.00 wood stirrups. Price complete.

No. 316—Made of best russet leather, Illinois tree, steel fork, skirts felt lined, border stamped, stirrup leathers 1 1/2 inches, double rig, heavy wood stirrups. A very useful saddle \$16.50 about the farm. Price complete.

No. 320—Youths' Favorite. Made of good russet leather same style as regular stock saddle, dallas tree, 13 inch for children up to 15 years of age, round skirts, wood lined, single rig, buckle latigues, stirrup leathers 1 1/2 inches. \$17.00 lined. Price.

No. 334—Ladies' Astride. Made of best russet skirting, special astride tree, covered horn horsehide quilted seat, skirts felt lined. Our most practical ladies' saddle, very \$16.50 popular. Price.

ARCTIC ROBES
These robes are made of heavy fur cloth, are lined with the best quality astrakhan lining, and interlined with rubber sheeting, making them absolutely wind and waterproof, and very serviceable.
Size 54 x 52, \$9.00; 54 x 62, \$10.35; 54 x 72, \$11.85.

FUR ROBES
Heavy Black China Goat Robes, lined with plush. These are very serviceable robes and exceptional value.
Size 54 x 54, \$16.75; 54 x 70, \$18.25.
All-Wool Lap Rugs..... \$2.50
" " " " super quality..... 4.00

FUR CHAPPS

No. 50—Angora hat wing, made in white, black or old gold, fur extra long, horsehide basket stamped belt. Price..... \$26.00
Flower stamped belt \$1.00 extra.

No. 53—Angora Chappes. Made of No. 1 selected angora skins, sew leg style, in white, black and gold. Price (as illustrated) basket stamped belt..... \$23.00
Flower stamped belt \$1.00 extra.

LEATHER CHAPPS

No. 58—Made of good quality calfskin or brown or pearl horsehide, glopped edges. \$21.00 leather rusettes. Price.....
Other leather chappes from..... \$14.50

CELEBRATED STAR BRAND BITS AND SPURS

BITS

No. 940—Hand forged, steel burnished \$2.00
No. 1315—Plain hand forged steel..... \$1.75
No. 1913—Lag pattern, nickel plated or gun metal engraved..... \$2.50
No. 1984—Burnished and chased, hand forged..... \$2.60

SPURS

No. 1290—Polished and engraved..... \$1.40
No. 2315—Lag pattern, nickel or gun metal..... \$3.00
No. 2023—Hand forged steel, silver mounted..... \$5.25

HORSE BLANKETS

No. 786—78 in., heavy grey duck, quilted lining, shaped neck, 2 1/4 in. stay..... \$2.65
No. 797—78 in., brown duck, quilted lining, heavy web stayon, shaped neck..... \$2.75
No. 791—80 in., extra heavy brown duck, shaped neck with gusset, heavy quilted lining, 2 1/4 in. web stayon..... \$3.00

CHEST PROTECTORS

Heavy lined duck, invaluable for cold weather..... .75

No. 1287 1/2—Ladies' Spurs, solid gun metal, handsomely designed..... \$3.25

RIDING BRIDLES

No. 30—Best russet bridle leather, extra long reins; trimmed with nickel buckles and nickel rusettes. Three widths, 5/8 in., \$2.00; 3/4 in., \$2.25; 1 in., \$2.50.

No. 22—Heavy russet bridle leather, wide stamped check and front, basket stamped, reins extra long..... \$3.25

All goods backed by our money-back guarantee to be exactly as represented. We specialize in one line only, selling direct to the consumer for cash at a close margin, saving the expense of travelling salesmen and middlemen's profits. Catalog free. We pay all charges to your station. Send us your order today and save 25 per cent.

Riley & McCormick, Limited

Harness and Saddlery Manufacturers
Calgary, Alberta

MANITOBA HARD WHEAT FLOUR
ECHO
 MILLING COMPANY
 GLADSTONE-MANITOBA
 OUR AIM—THE BEST
GOLD DROP HUNGARIAN
 24½ LBS.

GOLD DROP FLOUR

Used in the Homes of the Men who raised it

Surely no stronger tribute can be paid to flour. Who knows flour better than our Western farm women? "GOLD DROP FLOUR" is not just ordinary flour—it possesses all the necessary body-building properties correctly proportioned which render your home-baked products not only *deliciously delicate* but satisfying! "Gold Drop" is sold on its high baking qualities to people who know.

Our Guarantee
 Gold Drop Flour comes to you with our guarantee to refund the purchase price if not satisfactory. There's a reason—it is the flour that is always good.

If you have not tested "Gold Drop" yet, don't hesitate any longer. Get your local association together. It will pay you to write us about your next carload now.
When you think Flour, think "Gold Drop"

Co-operation
 We are the pioneers of co-operative flour. Our co-operative method of selling has increased our sales enormously and created a wide distribution. Co-operation and quality are the keynote of our success.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

The Echo Milling Company Limited
 GLADSTONE, MANITOBA

Fosston Automatic
 No. 48 ----- 48 Inch
A Point to Remember
 The Fosston Mill stands supreme in the separating of WILD OATS.
 Ask the man who operates one.
 If your seed is selected or graded 100% good, you will surely have a full crop if the other conditions are favorable.
 We also have hand-power mills in 24-inch and 31-inch sizes, for which we can supply an inexpensive power attachment.
 Equipped with Closed Elevator, but not shown in cut
 Power Machinery on the farm is the up-to-date way of decreasing labor and increasing efficiency. Farming nowadays has developed into a science—a business if you please, where time is money and where brain work counts as much as in any other line of endeavor.
 If you are interested, drop us a card and we will mail full information and catalog.

Power Cleaner for Farm or Warehouse

John Deere Plow Co., Limited
 Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon

Plan to attend one of the Sixteen

Short Course Schools in AGRICULTURE and HOME ECONOMICS

being held during the present winter at different places in Manitoba under the direction of the Extension Service of Manitoba Agricultural College and authorized by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

The Instructors at all of these Short Courses are either graduates of the Agricultural College or are men who have had a wide practical experience in the subject on which they will lecture; consequently those attending can count on securing instruction which they can at once put into practice on their farms.

Gas Engine Work will occupy between 40 and 50 per cent. of the time. There will be from three to five instructors present throughout the fortnight, chosen from among the following:—

LIST OF COURSES
 The List of Courses is as follows:—
 WHITEMOUTH—Nov. 27-Dec. 3
 BEAUSEJOUR—Dec. 11-23
 WINKLER—Dec. 11-23
 BRANDON (Field Crops only)—Dec. 11-22
 PLUMAS—Jan. 8-13
 SOURIS—Jan. 8-20
 GILBERT PLAINS—Jan. 8-20
 McCREARY—Jan. 22-Feb. 3
 DELORAINE—Jan. 22-Feb. 3
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE—Jan. 22-Feb. 3
 HOLLAND—Feb. 18-Mar. 3
 KILLARNEY—Feb. 19-Mar. 3
 BRANDON—Feb. 19-Mar. 3
 ST. PIERRE—Mar. 5-17
 BOISSEVAIN—Mar. 5-17
 BIRTLE—Mar. 5-17

GAS ENGINES—A. C. Campbell, J. H. Wade, F. F. Parkinson.
 LIVE STOCK—A. J. McKay, Geo. H. Jones, Nelson S. Smith, J. R. Bell, F. H. Newcombe.
 FIELD CROPS—Prof. T. J. Harrison, Prof. S. A. Bedford, J. A. McGregor, W. T. G. Wiener, D. Patterson.
 POULTRY—Prof. M. C. Herner, J. E. Bergey.
 HORTICULTURE—A. P. Stevenson, J. A. Neilson.
 DAIRY—W. J. Crowe, R. M. Muckle.
 FARM COST ACCOUNTING—W. H. Hicks.
 DRESSMAKING—Miss M. Smith, Miss C. Senior.
 COOKERY AND CANNING—Miss E. Crawford, Miss R. M. Atkinson.
 MILLINERY—Miss C. Graham, Miss E. Blackburn.
 HOME NURSING—Miss Clarke.

For full particulars regarding any of these courses write:
 EXTENSION SERVICE,
 MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WINNIPEG

A Common Sense Talk
On a Very Important
Subject —

SALT

Its Vital Place
In the Dairy and in
The Home . . .

THE day has gone when "any old" salt was good enough. A dairyman, for instance, knows nowadays, that the quality of the salt is a highly important factor in the making of good butter.

Hence the remarkable increase during the last few years in the demand for our unequalled brands, especially the following:

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

The choice of those who take a pride in their butter making, and those who get the best prices in the butter market. There must be a reason!

WINDSOR CHEESE SALT

Ask the winners at the cheese shows and don't be surprised when you find that almost without exception they use Windsor.

WINDSOR TABLE SALT

A pure salt for all household purposes, for cooking and for the table. Sold from coast to coast, and a national favorite.

REGAL TABLE SALT

The King of all Table Salts. Never cakes. The finest grade of Windsor Salt with just sufficient magnesium to keep it free-running in the wettest weather. Strong package with patent aluminum pouring spout.

THE CANADIAN SALT CO.
LIMITED
WINDSOR, ONT.

Made in Canada

Use Rubber To Save Leather —It Is Needed In The War!

Rubber Supply Is Ample
Leather is Scarce and Very High

Leather is being worn out faster today than ever before in the history of the world, while production is considerably less than a few years ago. While the consequent shortage is keenly felt by the civilian who has to pay half as much again for his own and his family's shoes, it is even more serious for the Government, which must supply hundreds of thousands of soldiers.

Rubber, too, is being used in enormous quantities on account of the war—one British manufacturer, for instance, is working on a rubber boot order for the army which will take 14,000,000 pounds of rubber, fabric and chemicals. But the supply, thanks to the great rubber plantations in Britain's tropical Dominions, is easily keeping up with the demands, and raw rubber, despite a war tax of 7½%, is actually cheaper today than before the war. So, though the fabric and chemicals used cost nearly double, rubber footwear has not gone up very much in price.

These conditions naturally are leading thoughtful, thrifty, patriotic Canadians to save leather just as much as possible by wearing rubbers, overshoes, high rubber boots and heavy farm rubbers. In addition to the very substantial saving in cost, rubber footwear has decided advantages for wet or cold weather around the farm or in the woods. The men like its warm, dry comfort under all conditions, and the women like the way it sheds the dirt instead of bringing it in to melt and track around the house. For the children, too, particularly if they are walking a long way to school, rubbers and overshoes mean a great deal in warmth, comfort and protection against colds.

"Doing Without" Rubbers or Overshoes
Is Simply Thoughtless Extravagance

Christmas is at Hand

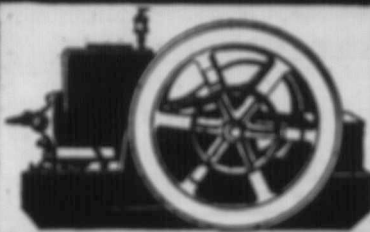
and with it comes that ever perplexing problem of "what to give." Have you a gift to make, one that you wish to feel certain will please? If so, we are certain nothing would be received with more pleasure and delight than a Ring. We have everything from the inexpensive baby ring at \$1.00 to Diamonds of the purest water at \$300.00.

- Baby Ring, engraved with initials \$1.00
- Ladies' Gemstone Cameo Ring, solid gold 3.00
- Gents' Signet Ring, engraved with monogram 5.00
- Diamond Ring, special 25.00

We carry a full line of badges and souvenirs of the 126th, 210th and 229th Battalions.

Crichton's Limited Watchmakers, Jewelers
Opticians
Hammond Building 304 Main St. Moose Jaw, Sask.

DREADNAUGHT



ENGINES

TO
The Western Steel & Iron Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Canada

Sirs—
Send me your catalogue of Dreadnaught Engines and your Best-in-the-West Engine Proposition.

Name _____
Address _____

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their highest, the company had borrowed almost \$5,000,000, which we think affords a fair indication of the standing and position of the company in the business life of the community.

Alberta Co-operative Co.

Our relationship with the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company has continued very satisfactory during the present year. That company had to surmount considerable difficulties as a result of the first two years of its operation, and we are very glad to be able to say that it has done so very successfully. As you are aware, we have acted as selling agents for the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company in handling their grain in Winnipeg, and our relationship with them during the past year has been most cordial throughout.

The Bonus System

During the year the directors decided that the employees of the company should receive some recognition for their service to it, in addition to the salaries they are drawing, and a system of bonus was worked up whereby over \$21,000 of the present year's profits will be distributed among over 200 employees. It is not necessary to deal with the details of this further than to state that the directors believe that the best interests of the company will be served by attaching to it as permanent employees those who have given satisfactory service to it. They think the bonus system is in every way admirable.

Profit and Loss

Looking first at the profit and loss side of the statement, we find that the profits for the year, after deducting all expenses on hand, but without deducting government war tax for the current year, are \$572,804. The gross income of the company from all sources was \$1,566,452.62 as against \$880,436.02 for the previous year. The total expenses of all kinds, including provision for bad debts and depreciation, was \$994,997.20 as against \$650,649.10 of a year ago. The adjustments between the premiums on stock sold and the organization expenses, after deducting the grants to The Guide and Grain Growers' Associations of \$19,500, and charges which are applied back to the credit of profit and loss account of \$3,075.84, give \$1,318.91, which added to the difference between the gross revenue and gross expenses just mentioned, for the year under review gives a profit of \$572,804.33.

Turning to the statement of assets and liabilities, we have an opportunity to ascertain the state of business health of the company. The first thing that strikes one in comparison between our present statement and the one of a year ago is the very substantial increase in the company's assets, which have grown from \$1,619,000 in round figures to \$2,500,000, an increase of over \$1,300,000.

The paid up capital stock has increased from \$867,422, at which it stood at the end of the previous business year, to \$1,073,179, or over \$205,000.

There was at August 31 capital subscribed, but unpaid, of over \$360,000, and we expect to get in a very fair share of this during the present year.

Distribution of Profits

From the profits of the present year above mentioned, \$105,500 has been appropriated for purposes of dividend, which has been paid; and \$217,159.28 has been transferred from the balance to reserve, bringing the latter up to \$600,000. Out of the amount remaining, \$104,281.74 has been set aside to pay what is estimated will be required for war tax for the current year, leaving slightly over \$151,000 at the credit of the profit and loss account.

Turning to a somewhat closer examination of the items under "investments," which in the company's balance sheet amount to over \$1,400,000, a word or two may be of interest. The large items are as follows:

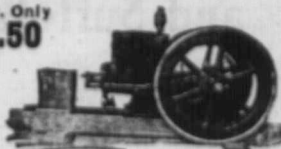
Home Bank of Canada	\$139,066.00
Stock in The Grain Growers' Export Co.	300,000.00
Public Press Ltd.	75,500.00
Grain Growers' B.C. Agency	28,000.00
Traders' Building Association	4,472.00

This latter represents the amount of stock the company holds in the present Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg Grain and Produce Clearing Association 2,200.00 Memberships in Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Calgary Exchange, Vancouver Exchange and Fort William Exchange 267,300.00

Complete Crushing Outfits
At 'Way Down Prices

Here's an All-Stover Outfit, consisting of: 10-in. Crusher, 9 1/2 H.P. Engine, with Self-Starting Webster Magneto. Price \$276.45
 8-in. Crusher, 7 H.P. Engine, with Self-Starting Webster Magneto. Price \$220.45

1 1/2 H.P. Only
\$38.50



Drive Belt Given Free for the Next 30 Days

Stover Grinders	
10 in.	\$38.95
8 in.	\$32.95
Concave Grinders	
10 in.	\$34.00
8 in.	\$29.00
EXTRA BURRS	
7 in.	\$1.50
10 in.	\$2.25
8 in.	1.75
12 in.	2.50

Low Down Flat Plate Grinders



Stover Gasoline Engines

Will develop at least 10 per cent. over rated horse power. They are built by one of the world's biggest gasoline engine manufacturers. A standard for other engine makers to go by.

1 1/2 H.P. With Webster Magneto	\$ 50.00
2 1/2 H.P. With Webster Magneto	68.00
5 H.P. With Webster Magneto	142.50
7 H.P. With Webster Magneto	187.50
9 1/2 H.P. With Webster Magneto	237.50

We have a good Grinder, which we recommend for use with our 1 1/2 H.P. Engine. Price \$12.00



Power Washing Machine Outfit

Consisting of: 1 1/2 H.P. Engine, Washing Machine and Belt.

Complete \$60.50

Stover Power Washing Machine, \$22.00

WE HANDLE WHAT YOU WANT

Ask us about our Excelsior Junior Feed Cutters, also Saw Frames and Blades. Get our catalog—Free.

Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co. Ltd. 8th and Pacific Aves. BRANDON, Man.

Champion Willow Springs Herefords

Canada's Largest Hereford Herd

Comprising over 500 head of pure bred registered Herefords and uniting the best blood of Great Britain and America.

EVERY ANIMAL HARDY RANGE BRED

Breeder of Western Fair Champions Both in Breeding and Fat Stock Classes



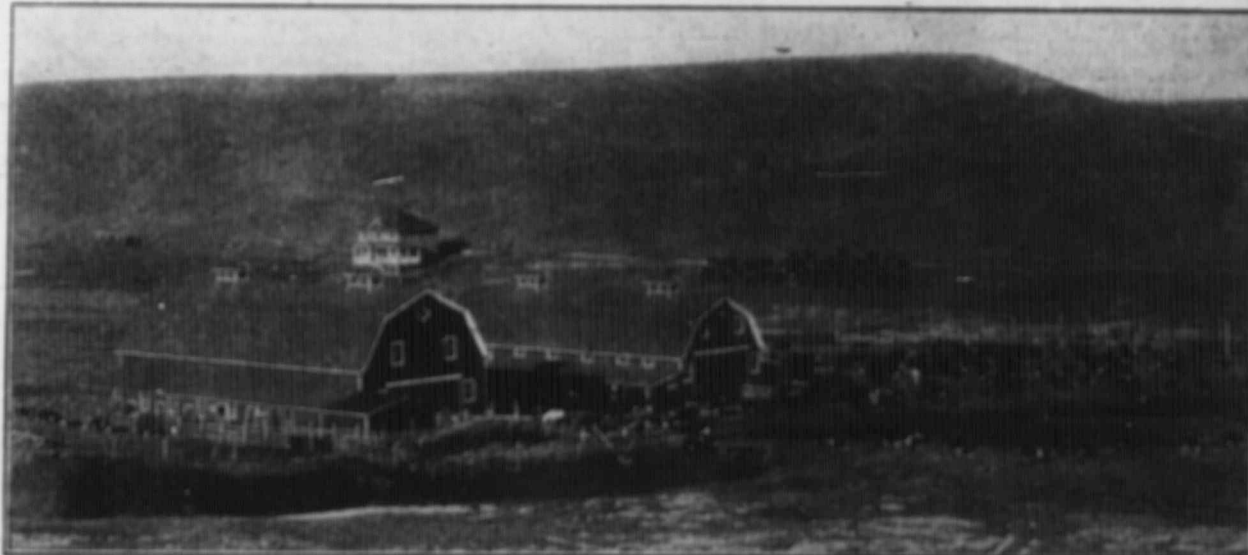
Ranch at Crossfield, Alta., Covers 6,000 Acres. Stock Ranges all Year Round

A Willow Springs Quartet. Left to right: "Willow Springs Sea Queen," "Sally III," "Willow Springs Jean," "Fairfax Perfection."

Herd Headed by the Noted Sires

"BEAU PERFECTION 11th" | "DRUMSTICKS"
 "GOVERNOR HADLEY" | "FAIRFAX PERFECTION"

Two year old and yearling bulls from the above sires for immediate sale. Intending buyers will save money by making their selection now. Farmers are cordially invited to inspect the herd. Can supply breeding stock of all ages.



The Home of the Willow Springs Herefords, Crossfield, Alberta

Write or phone for appointment

FRANK COLLICUT

Prices on Application

636 11th Avenue West

Calgary, Alta.

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Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians and Suffolk Punch Stallions

If you want a choicely bred, good quality draft stallion of any of these breeds we can sell you the right horse to suit you. We have had a lifetime's experience in the business. Our horses are all absolutely guaranteed. It will be decidedly in your interest to write us before buying.

Alex. Galbraith & Son **Edmonton**

Mammoth Auction Sales Pure Bred Registered CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Instructions from Dr. J. C. Rutherford, Hon. Duncan Marshall, P. M. Bredt & Co., Yule & Bower, David Thorburn and W. S. McKinnon

At Midway Stables, Calgary—**Wednesday, Dec. 13**
85 HEAD SHORTHORNS
Thursday, Dec. 14
45 HEAD CLYDESDALES

At Exhibition Grounds, Calgary—**Friday, Dec. 15**
125 HEAD SHORTHORNS
50 CLYDESDALES
22 HACKNEYS AND PONIES

J. W. DURNO, Auctioneer, Calgary

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

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

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

Telegraphic address: HORSES, CALGARY. Phone M 2260.

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

"STAR" WINDMILLS OUTSHINE ALL OTHER MAKES

There is a vast difference in the brilliance of the stars. Likewise there are windmills and windmills. The physical defects may not be apparent at the time of purchase—only time will tell. In Western Canada perhaps no other farm machinery is subjected to continual exposure—sunshine—hail—hurricane—cyclone—snow and frost. The "Star" windmill is built to withstand all weathers. Every nut, every bolt, is galvanized. In brief, it is a lifetime investment at a small comparative first cost.

"NO - OIL - EM" BEARINGS

These bearings only require oiling once a year, and are the only suitable bearings for windmills. They will not rust, corrode, expand or contract. Saves climbing—time in watching, and ensures smooth, noiseless running. The windmill can stand idle for months, and the bearings will not run dry.

WIND FORCE IS CHEAP—MAKE USE OF IT

The "Star" Windmill develops the cheapest power on the farm. The great wind gathering capacity of its wheel, and the absence of friction, makes it pump in light breezes. It is self-governing. You need the "Star"—you know that its purposes are inexhaustible. Just to quote a few. Pumps water for DRINKING, CLEANING and SANITARY PURPOSES—Water for the STOCK—Water for IRRIGATION—WILL GRIND your FEED—Run the CREAM SEPARATOR and CHURN—SAW WOOD and take the DRUGGERY out of wash day.

BUY A "STAR" AND GET DOUBLE EFFICIENCY

"Star" Windmills are fitted with TWO PITMANS, TWO GEARS, TWO PINIONS, TWO WHIST PINS. The double mechanism ensures direct centre lift, and no strain or twist can put them out of alignment. The most dependable windmill on the market.

Canadian Western Foundry and Supply Co. Ltd.

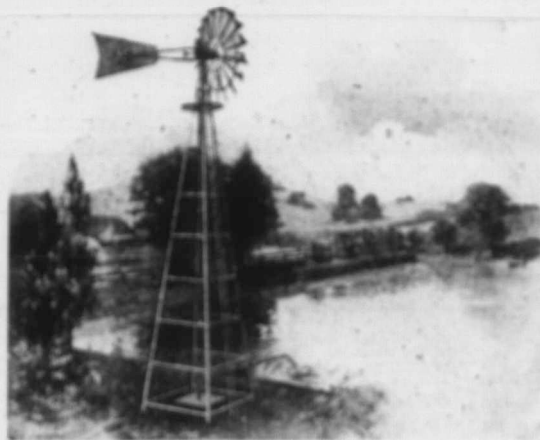
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Please send me full information and illustrated literature of the "Star" Windmills.
Name Address



"As Good as It Looks"

Real Estate—Lombard Street Property 307,610.00

This property, as you are aware, is located in the heart of the city, opposite the present building of The Great West Life, and it is the opinion of the directors that as soon as possible an office building for the use of the company should be erected upon it.

Burnell Street Property 12,598.52

This property was purchased with a view to providing a future home for the Public Press and The Grain Growers' Guide. It was thought better to secure another site for this purpose.

There are also a few lots in St. Boniface, which were taken over on an account. These are valued at 3,749.00

The next item is the apartment block in St. Boniface, our equity being 34,000.00

The next item is our timber investment, standing now at 225,682.00

A committee of your directors last May visited this property and spent several days inspecting it, and were unanimous in their opinion that it is valued at a safe figure in our assets. Personally, I consider this one of the most valuable assets the company has on its books.

The next item is the old site for Elevator "H," which is valued at 25,000.00

New Terminal "H" site and building, amount expended on same up to end of August 98,562.00

Line elevator department, including flour warehouses and value of work done to date on three elevators being built 110,596.24

The other items in the assets call for no comment, further than pointing out the fact that the funds on hand and in the bank amount to 565,542.10

Strong Financial Position

If we turn for a moment to the liabilities we see that outside of capital stock and in reserve they consist of accounts and bills payable to the extent of \$910,999.48.

An examination of the assets, however, shows that the advances on bills of lading and other debts due to the company, together with the stock of grain and machinery on hand, are in themselves more than sufficient to meet the accounts and bills payable.

It is quite within the mark to state that the financial position of the company has never been sounder than it is today. During the ten years covered since the company commenced business the shareholders have always received a 10 per cent. dividend on their money, with the exception of the first year when the dividend was 7 per cent.

On the present value of the company's assets their shares are worth 50 per cent. more than the par value, and this looking at it alone from the point of view of the actual returns in dollars and cents. If we view the results of the company's existence from the indirect benefits it has brought, they are very much greater and cannot be adequately estimated. Taking it all in all, the shareholders have some reason to feel proud of the progress their company has made in the first ten years of its history.

Ten Years Work

August 31 last saw the completion of the first ten years of active business of the company. The few men who gathered in Winnipeg in 1906 to organize it and start it in business and the few hundred earnest supporters throughout the country at that time of the idea of which it was the embodiment, while they had a vision of hope could scarcely have expected to see the record of progress which the company can show today as a result of its ten years operations.

From September 1, 1906, to August 31, 1916, the number of shareholders in the company has increased from a few hundred to 18,163; the paid up capital from \$5,000 to over \$1,073,000; the profits earned from \$790 in the first year of the company's history to over \$570,000 in the present year. The total grain handled during this period is over 205 million bushels. The total profits earned amount

to \$1,488,740.97; and the total dividends paid to shareholders to \$550,000. In addition to the paid up capital the company has in reserves and undivided profits over \$700,000.

During this period \$75,000 in actual cash has been given by the company to assist The Grain Growers' Guide and the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the United Farmers of Alberta in carrying on their respective work. Nor can the position and achievement of the farmers of Western Canada be measured by The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the work it has done. It is probably true that had The Grain Growers' Grain Company proved a failure in the first few years of its business, that the Co-operative Elevator Companies in Saskatchewan and Alberta would not have been formed, at least on the principle of the farmers retaining absolute control of them, and therefore the company can claim, and I think claim rightly, that its success gave a large part of the inspiration which later brought these other organizations into being.

Encouraged Others

And what has been the result for the past year if we couple up the records of these other two companies with that of The Grain Growers' Grain Company as the record of achievement of the organized farmers? It is that they have handled by their combined efforts over 90 million bushels of last year's crop; and they have handled direct for export a very considerable portion of this. They own or operate over 500 country elevators; combined they have in operation and under construction in terminal elevator capacity over five million bushels; they have at present more than 45,000 shareholders, and their combined profits for the past year, without making deduction for war taxes, have been over one and a half million dollars.

And what is the outlook for the future? If the shareholders and those whom they have placed in charge of the respective companies' business remain true to the principle and ideal which brought them into existence, they cannot fail to increase in the right direction their power and influence in the commercial life of Western Canada.

While it is always dangerous to enter the realm of prophecy, it is not too much to expect that within the next ten years the farmers of Western Canada will be operating their own saw mills and their own flour mills, possibly their own coal mines and meat packing plants, and may be caring for their own fidelity and fire insurance.

HORSE MARKET OUTLOOK

A recent letter from Wayne Dismore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, who is very closely in touch with the horse market situation, reads as follows:

Horsemen gathered at the Ohio and Iowa fairs were optimistic over the future of the draft horse business. The feeling expressed by many of the oldest men present, including many who had gone thru the years of depression in the 90's, was that there never had been a brighter outlook for Percheron breeding than at the present time. The demand for stallions bids fair to exceed all expectations. One especially noticeable feature is the fact that there are a very large number of small breeders, who own small but select bands of mares, who are seeking young horses of the best type, conformation, size and quality, to head their studs. These men have grown weary of using horses of indifferent character and they are determined to own their own sires in the future. This augurs well for the demand for the best horses. The trade from the ranges of the West, which has been gaining strength steadily for the last twelve months, is now better than it has been for many years. Ranchmen who have sold large numbers of horses for army purposes have found that the horses which carried two or three crosses of Percheron blood have sold more readily and for higher prices than any other horses they had available. They have profited by this concrete illustration of the value of good sires, are already heavy buyers of stallions to turn loose on the range with western mares, and will unquestionably buy still more heavily in the near future.

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The Secret Christmas Tree

Continued from Page 20

sigh reached the ears of no one but herself.

The two children sat, meanwhile, upon the settle, their school-books in their hands. But they did not study. They pondered upon what gran'pap had said. Gran'pap had brought many miracles to pass. It was possible that he would bring this heavenly one to pass also. Sometimes they whispered to each other.

When the whirring machine stopped and the mother pushed back her chair, gran'pap announced the feast ready. Susan carried the lamp from the machine to the table. She looked wretchedly tired. She rubbed her hand across her forehead, and when she sat down at the table she shielded her eyes from the light.

For once the children did not see that she was tired, for once they burst without thought into speech. Gran'pap's promise had intoxicated them.

"Gran'pap says we will have a Christmas," said Thomas, before he had lifted his spoon.

"With a big tree. He will cut it."

"And with presents," said Eliza.

"I would like a gun," said Thomas.

"And I a locket," said Eliza.

The mother shivered. She put her hands again to her forehead and closed her eyes.

"No," said she. "There will be no Christmas."

"But Susan—"

Susan looked straight at her father. Her answer was final, but it was not rude. It sounded cruel, but the old man was neither hurt or offended.

"This is my house, father. There can be no tree and no presents. I cannot stand a tree, and I have no money for presents."

The old man uttered a single "But"—then he said no more. The faces of Thomas and Eliza drooped, but they said nothing. After a while they looked furtively at their grandfather, as though to see how this correcting of his plans affected him. When they saw that tears dropped from his eyes, they looked down upon their plates.

But grandfather was not long sad. He helped Susan to clear the table, then he sat down with the children. When they had finished their sums and had learned their spelling lesson and had read—toss on the stripe on the carpet, backs straight, books held in a prescribed manner—their reading lessons, he drew animals for them and cut rows of soldiers for Thomas and babies for Eliza. Their mother folded the shirts she had finished, laid fresh work on the machine for the morning, and sewed for an hour by hand on a dress for Eliza. Then she bade the children go to bed.

"Are you going to sit up, grand'pap?" she asked gently.

"A little," said grand'pap.

"Good-night," said Susan.

Gran'pap sat by the table for a long time, his head on his hand. Gradually the expression on his face changed from sadness to a grim yet tender determination.

"We will see," said he aloud.

Then he read a chapter in his Bible and went to bed.

On Saturday gran'pap and the children went chestnutting. Their luck was amazing. After enough chestnuts had been reserved to supply the family's most extensive needs, there were ten quarts to be sold. With the money they bought ten spools of thread for Susan.

"You'll get more for your work if you don't have to pay your money for thread," said gran'pap.

Susan gave a little gasp. One who did not know her might have thought that she was about to cry. But Susan never cried.

"You oughtn't to have spent your money for me," she said.

If gran'pap was disappointed or grieved because Susan had said that the children could have no Christmas, he did not show it. He kept the wood-box full, he drove Moeley along the roadside to find a little late grass, and he heard the children say their lessons. When he was not thus occupied, he was in his little shop across the yard. Thither he had brought from his old home a jig-saw, a small turning lathe, and sundry other carpenter tools. He had here a little stove, and here on stormy days he worked. On pleasant days he made repairs to the house and barn, so that they should be winter-tight.

"The squirrels have thick coats," said he. "Look out for cold weather!"

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



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

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

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220W

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OUTLOOK

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BOYS—Don't pay \$1.00 or \$2.00 for a hockey outfit when you can get, **ABSOLUTELY FREE**, this magnificent outfit complete, consisting of a pair of splendid, strong, polished steel, hockey skates (all sizes), a good lively puck, and a strong, well-made rock and hockey stick, and in addition every boy can secure an extra present, a dandy pair of well padded hockey gloves with fingers and wrists protected by same splint covered with leather, or a pair of strong, heavy hockey boots with specially padded soles and reinforcement across the instep. **WITH THIS SPLENDID OUTFIT YOU WILL BE THE BEST EQUIPPED PLAYER ON THE TEAM.** WRITE TO-DAY—before you forget, and we will

send you by mail just 30 handsome bottles of our delightful Royal Zestness Perfume to sell among your friends at only 10 cents a bottle. Six different colors—White Rose, Arabian Violet, Lilac, Carnation, Heliotrop, etc.; no trouble at all to sell, everybody wants two or three bottles. You will sell them all in an hour. Then return our \$3.00 and you will receive at once the complete hockey outfit of the quality skates, rubber puck and hockey stick which gives you the opportunity to also win the additional present of two hockey gloves or hockey boots without selling any more goods. Hurry boys! We arrange to stand payment of all charges on your outfit right to your door under our return guarantee.

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DEPT. H. 27 TORONTO, ONT.

47 Piece Dinner Set Free



Here is a chance for any woman to get a beautiful English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set without one cent of cost. The picture is from a photograph and shows you the 47 pieces as they appear set out upon the table.

A Splendid Dinner Set

While the picture is a very good one it does not begin to do justice to these dishes. They are of the finest English Semi-Porcelain, made in a distinctive shape and decorated in delicate shades of blue and pink with a fine gold border. The set consists of—6 Dinner Plates, 6 Bread and Butter Plates, 6 Tea Plates, 6 Soup Plates, 6 Fruit Saucers, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, 1 Gravy Boat, 1 Salad Bowl, 1 Large Meat Platter, 1 Covered Vegetable Dish—A Total of 47 Pieces.

The price of dishes has greatly increased since the commencement of the war, and if we had not made a special purchase shortly after the war began, it would be impossible for us to offer such a valuable set as this. If you had to buy them in the ordinary way they would cost you from \$12.00 to \$14.00. The Guide is giving this beautiful dinner set free and with all charges fully prepaid to your nearest station, to any woman who will do a few hours work in her own neighborhood collecting new or renewal subscriptions to The Guide.

Fill out the coupon with your name and address and send it to The Guide Office, when full particulars will be sent you. Mail your coupon today to Circulation Department.

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I want to save one of your 47-piece English Dinner Sets. Please send me full particulars and coupon necessary for taking subscriptions.
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As a matter of fact, gran'pap disregarded entirely his daughter's prohibition. When the children were at school and late at night, gran'pap was at work. He carved the animals for the garden and made the little-houses and the cradle and the chess-board and he gilded walnuts and hickory nuts to hang upon the tree, and popped the corn to make the little balls for the finishing of each branch. It was a long task; gran'pap often sat up half the night. Sometimes he worked in hope, sometimes in despair.

"When she sees it in its grandeur, she will feel different," said he when he was hopeful. "Trouble's got fixed on her mind," said he when he despaired. "Perhaps she can't change any more."

"But I'll try"—this was the invariable conclusion of grandfather's meditations. "For the sake of her and these children, I'll try."

Several times gran'pap was almost caught. The odor of popcorn was sniffed by Thomas and Eliza, returning a little earlier than usual from school, and a large supply had to be handed over to them. A spot of gilding on gran'pap's coat was explained with difficulty. For the last days after the great tree had been dragged into the shop and set up gran'pap was in constant fear.

"On Christmas eve, after those children are in bed, I'll take her over," planned gran'pap. "I'll have a light burning. When she sees the tree, she'll feel different."

But now Christmas eve was past and Susan had not been led to the little shop. Susan had gone to her room and gran'pap had gone to his and Christmas morning was almost at hand. Gran'pap had never been so miserable.

"She'll never forgive me," said he, as he lay down upon his bed and looked up at the stars. "Oh dear! oh dear!"

At two o'clock gran'pap woke, conscious of a disturbance of mind. He lay for a moment thinking of Susan, then he realized that it was another uneasiness which had disturbed him.

"I left that light burning!" said he, as he sprang out of bed.

He dressed quickly, and went down the stairs into the kitchen. To his consternation the door stood ajar.

"Burglars!" said gran'pap. Then gran'pap stood still. The shop was on the side of Susan's room; he saw in the dim firelight that Susan's shawl was gone from its hook. "Oh my! oh my!" said gran'pap, as he made his way across the yard.

Then he came to another abrupt pause in his progress. He heard a sound, a strange sound, the sound of crying. He tiptoed closer to the door of the shop. Within sat Susan upon a low bench, her head bent low, her hands across her face. He could see her shoulders heave, he could hear the pitiful sound of her sobbing.

Gran'pap was in despair. He did not know what he should do, whether he should go forward or back. It was evident at least that his plan had not been successful.

"She's never cried before," said he.

Then, seeing Susan rise, he took a middle course and stepped into the shadow of the little building. Susan did not give another glance at the beautiful tree with its outstretched arms; she went across the yard, still crying, and into the house.

"She even forgot to lock the door," said gran'pap, as he went into the shop. He stood for a moment and looked at the tree. "We can keep the door locked," said he, mournfully. "I can give 'em the things another time. Perhaps she would let me give 'em each one thing this morning."

Then gran'pap heard a stir, the sound of a footstep, the rustle of approaching skirts. He turned and faced the door. "Susan!" said he. It was Susan come back, Susan with a burden in her arms. She looked at her father with a start. Her face was different. It was suddenly clear that she had been a beautiful girl. She laid her burden upon the little bench.

"Here is a little rifle that was his father's," said she. "And here is a little chain and locket that was mine. You put them under the tree, gran'pap."

"Oh, Susan!" said the old man.

But Susan was already at the door. There she turned and looked back. Again she was crying, but she was smiling too. It was plain that for Susan the worst of grief was past.

"Merry Christmas, gran'pap!" said she. "You'd better go to bed."

"Same to you!" faltered gran'pap.

Then he took the little rifle and the chain and locket in his hands and hugged them to his breast. "Oh my! oh my! oh my!" said gran'pap. "What will those children do!"—The Outlook, New York.

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Look this farmers' company square in the face. See where you benefit. Send us your orders for your farm needs.

Grain

purchased on track or handled on consignment. Get your Shipping Bills and Instruction Forms from us.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK.
CALGARY, ALTA.
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

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Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

Livestock

handled on commission for individuals or Associations. Ship to us at Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, Man.