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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

February 7, 1917

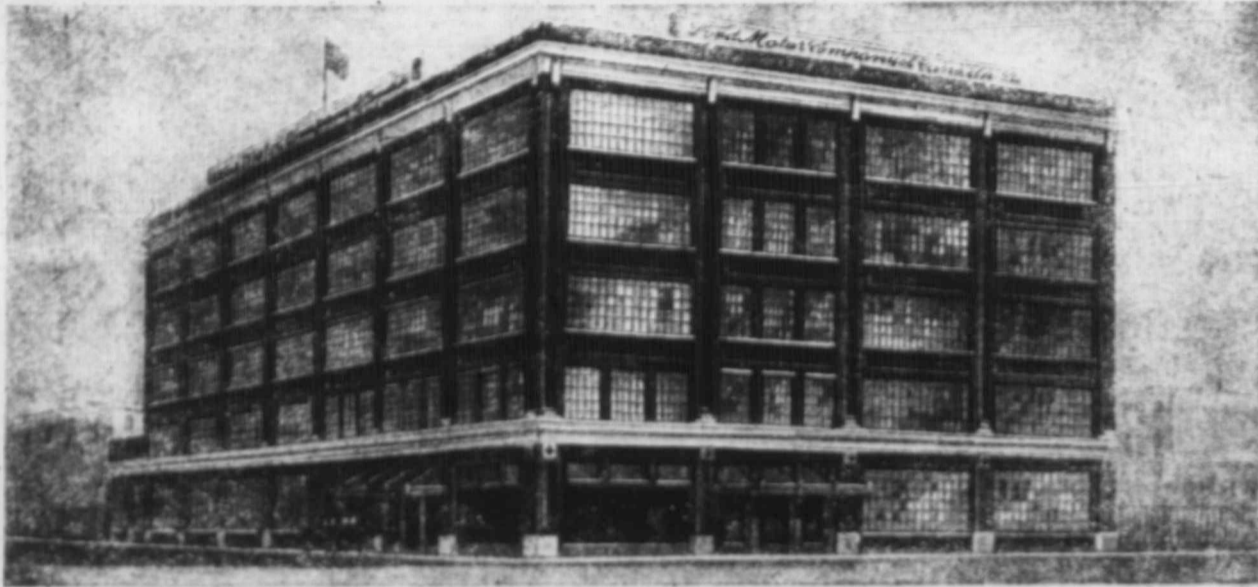
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"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 Marton Beynon

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THE NEW DE LAVAL

A Bigger and Better Cream Separator



THE FARMER who buys a De Laval this year will get a bigger and better Cream Separator than ever before.

Not only will he get a better machine, a simpler machine, a machine that will skim even closer than any previous De Laval, but he will get a machine of larger capacity.

The NEW De Laval is the culmination of nearly forty years of experience and development by the largest and oldest cream separator concern in the world. It represents

The greatest improvement in separator construction in the last thirty years

If you are trying to get along without a cream separator, or with a half-worn-out or unreliable machine, why not get a NEW De Laval NOW and stop your cream waste? You don't need to count the cost, because the De Laval will soon pay for itself.

There is a De Laval agent near you who will be glad to explain all the improvements and advantages of the NEW De Laval, and who will set and start a machine for you on your farm and let you try it for yourself.

If you haven't the spare cash right now, that need not stand in the way of your having the use of a NEW De Laval the rest of the winter. We have an arrangement with De Laval agents which makes it possible for any reputable farmer to secure a De Laval on the partial payment plan—a small payment at the time of purchase and the balance in several installments—so that your De Laval will actually pay for itself while you are using it and getting the benefit from it.

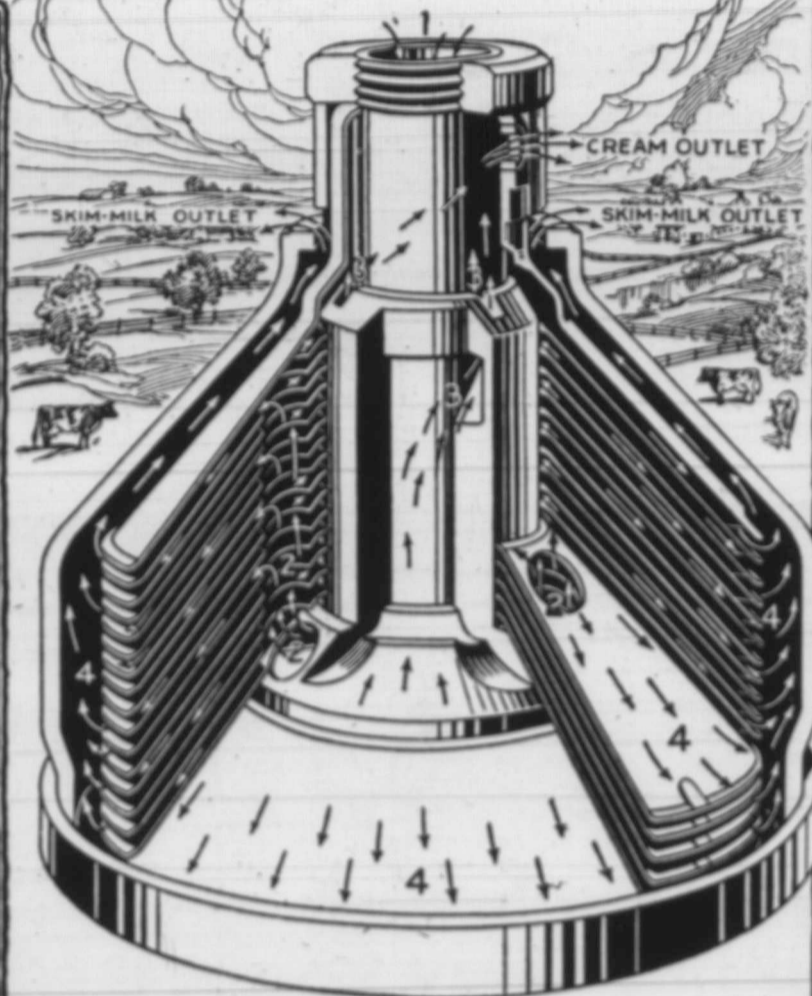
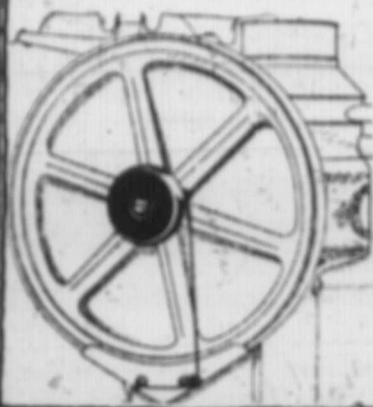
Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for any desired information.

Every NEW DE LAVAL is now equipped with a Bell Speed-Indicator

The "Warning Signal" which insures proper speed and uniform cream

Because nine people out of ten turn the separator handle too slowly and because this always means loss of cream and cream of uneven thickness, every cream separator should be equipped with a reliable speed indicator.

* Every NEW De Laval is now so equipped. The De Laval Bell Speed-Indicator is simple. It is accurate. It is reliable. There is nothing to wear out or get out of order. No matter who runs your De Laval, the "warning signal" will tell you when the speed is not right. You hear it and do not need to see it.



THE NEW SELF-CENTERING, DE LAVAL BOWL

Some of the points of superiority of the NEW DE LAVAL

The New De Laval bowl design and the new method of delivering the milk into the discs give increased capacity without increasing the weight or size of the bowl or increasing its speed. The incoming whole milk is delivered beyond the cream wall, and this, in conjunction with the improved design of the bowl, makes possible closer skimming than ever before, especially under the more difficult conditions of separation, such as skimming a very heavy cream or separating milk below usual temperature.

The much lower speed of the De Laval than other cream separators (in most cases from one-half to one-third less) insures minimum wear of gears and much longer life of the machine.

The New De Laval concave-bottom, self-centering bowl is so designed and so supported by the detached spindle that it will run true and do perfect work even after long wear, the great importance of which every separator user will appreciate.

There are fewer discs in the New De Laval bowl, and all discs are unnumbered and are interchangeable.

By reason of its simpler construction and the fewer number of discs, the New De Laval bowl is more easily washed and cleaned.

All New De Laval are automatically oiled, every moving part of the machine being bathed in a constant film of oil. There are no oil holes anywhere on the machine, and the sight feed oil cup on the top of the frame provides for a constant supply of fresh oil.

The gears, pinions and other moving parts of the De Laval are exceedingly simple in arrangement, substantial in dimensions and always interchangeable.

The De Laval timeware is sturdy and heavily tinned, well suited for long and hard wear, and easy to clean.

The low speed of the De Laval bowl, in combination with greater capacity for a given size and weight of bowl than is found in other separators, and the automatic De Laval oiling system, make the De Laval the easiest cream separator to run.

New Catalog will be mailed upon request

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 7th, 1917

TREATY OR CONFLICT

When addressing the Winnipeg Canadian Club last week, H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, sketched briefly the rise and development of the organized farmers of the West. He pointed out that the farmers were the last and the slowest to organize for self-protection and mutual improvement. When fully organized, however, they would be the strongest of all the commercial organizations in the country. Between the organized farmers and the other organized business interests there seemed at casual glance, to be a conflict of interest in buying and selling. Mr. Wood expressed the hope that the problems which must be dealt with by these apparently opposing forces would not have to be settled by conflict. He expressed the hope that the organized farmers would not be forced to use their strength in handling difficulties and settling disputes between themselves and the other interests. Rather he hoped they might be settled by treaty, as settlement by treaty was more permanent than anything of an antagonistic nature. Mr. Wood did not elaborate this idea to any length, but nevertheless it contains a suggestion that is worthy of consideration on the part of what are known as the business interests. Practically every important business in Canada is today fully organized for self-protection and for mutual benefit. Many of these business organizations have secured legislation which gives them special concessions at the expense of the general public. In the long run these accumulated privileges bear most heavily upon the man on the land. It is only a few years since the farmer was an absolute individualist and as such could merely protest against injustices, but had no power to demand redress. Steadily, however, the farmers are organizing and are demanding that these unjust burdens be lifted from them and that they be given an opportunity to retain for themselves and their families a fair measure of the wealth which by their own labor they produce. By dint of study and investigation the farmers are learning the nature of these injustices and the process by which these burdens are imposed upon them. They are determined that the burdens shall be removed. As producers of wealth the Western farmers rank highest in Canada, but under conditions prevailing before the war they were permitted to retain a smaller proportion of the wealth they produce than any other class in the country with the possible exception of some sections of unorganized labor. Steadily the organized farmers are growing in strength. They are developing under able leadership. There is nothing of the fanaticism and hysteria which has characterized some farmers' organizations in years gone by. They have developed immense business organizations with great financial strength. If all this power of the organized farmers is forced into conflict in order to obtain justice from other interests there will undoubtedly be very considerable destruction. If this unfortunate situation develops, none of the blame can be laid at the door of the organized farmers or their leaders. They have asked for a square deal and have demonstrated beyond debate that they are laboring under serious discrimination. If those profiting by this discrimination refuse to yield by treaty, then there is only one thing left, and that is conflict. Such a conflict may array class against class. It may array East against West, but present conditions cannot continue and this should be a matter of serious consideration to those interested.

Now is a good time to organize your summer meat supply. Start a beef ring in your locality and have good fresh meat when you need it most.

THE BANKING SYSTEM

In this issue we publish the conclusion of Vere Brown's article on the functions and obligations of the chartered banks in the West to the farming community. As we pointed out last week this is the most complete and comprehensive exposition of this subject from a banker's viewpoint that has ever been published. With the greater portion of Mr. Brown's conclusions every person will readily agree, but there will be naturally some difference of opinion on other points. It should be remembered, however, that the banking viewpoint is naturally the one which prevails in the operation of our banking system. Farmers, therefore, in order to avail themselves of the service of the banks in the greatest measure can well afford to give careful study to Mr. Brown's conclusions. This does not mean that all of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Brown will necessarily continue to be permanent. That can only be the case where they stand the severe test of practical experience. The bankers in the past year have adopted an entirely different attitude towards the farming community. They have demonstrated their willingness to discuss with representatives of the organized farmers the entire functions and obligation of the banks, and due to this discussion important changes have been made in banking methods. It is reasonable to expect that other changes will be made if found beneficial. The bankers naturally see the question from one viewpoint and the farmers from another. By giving careful study to the question it is quite possible for the organized farmers to bring further improvements in the banking system so that it will be of still greater service in agricultural development.

At present there are twenty-three chartered banks in Canada where a few years ago there were thirty-four. The number is steadily being reduced. Today there is competition between the banks for business, but there is no competition in the rate of interest, either upon loans or deposits. All the banks pay 3 per cent. on deposits and charge all they can get upon loans in accordance with the principles of general business. The rate upon loans is much higher in Western Canada than in the East and it would seem a reasonable proposition that there should be some relation between the deposit and the loan rate. The average rate upon loans to farmers in the West is at least 2 per cent. higher than the average rate to farmers in the East and it is very difficult to understand why the banks should not pay 2 per cent. higher on deposits in the West than in the East.

Another phase that is well worthy of consideration is the fact that the banking system is practically a public utility. It enjoys very valuable privileges thru special acts of the Federal parliament. The present banking system is a monopoly to all intents and purposes. It is an absolutely essential factor in the conduct of business and every person in Canada, either directly or indirectly, makes use of the service of the chartered banks. Why, therefore, should there not be a flat rate of interest all over Canada so that the small borrower would pay the same interest charges as the large one as is the case with our railroads, our post-offices and other great public utilities. At present where a branch bank is opened in new territory the aim of the bank is to make that branch show a profit as soon as possible. The local manager must therefore put up his rates of interest. Farmers in such outlying districts are more greatly in need of banking credit than in the better settled districts. They are handicapped in numerous ways and where they pay 10 per cent. and 12 per cent. interest on bank loans it makes it doubly hard for them to get on their feet. Yet these

settlers are doing the most necessary and valuable work for the nation in developing new territory and adding to the nation's wealth. It is worth careful consideration whether the banking service extended to them should not be equally as good as that extended in better settled portions of the country.

We shall be glad to have from our readers criticism, comment and suggestion upon Mr. Brown's articles. It is not only the privilege, but the duty of the farmers to consider this matter and to lend their aid in bettering the banking service. If the service they are securing is now satisfactory we shall be glad to know it. If it is unsatisfactory we shall be equally glad to hear it. We hope to receive letters discussing the whole situation set forth by Mr. Brown and we will publish the best letters we receive. Our readers may write freely and if they wish their names will be withheld from published correspondence.

HOSPITAL ELEVATORS

A peculiar situation in the grain trade has been existing in Western Canada for a long time. Private elevators have been acting in the capacity of hospital elevators and also as mixing houses in varying degrees. Under the Canada Grain Act there is no authority for any elevator to carry on mixing. This was the situation faced by the Canada Grain Commission when that body was created in 1912. The Grain Commission continued to license these elevators as hospital elevators and without granting them any special authority for mixing, the Commission in reality acquiesced in the mixing operations carried on. With the increase in crop year by year and frequently with a very large volume of low grade grain the hospital and mixing elevators have performed an important function. They have constituted the chief competition against the mills in bidding for out of condition and low grade grain. In fact the hospital or mixing houses have been paying from half cent. to one and a half cents premium over the regular market price for low grade and out of condition grain. They have taken this grain into their own private houses where no grain except that which they have actually bought is permitted to be stored. The grain has been cleaned, scoured and treated as has been found necessary, then mixed and placed upon the market. Mixing grain has had a stigma attached to it in Canada ever since it was discovered five or six years ago that this practice had been followed by some public terminal elevators with grain that was not their own property. Wheat, however, has to be mixed before it is in suitable condition for milling and whether or not it is to the best interests of the producer that this mixing should be done before or after the millers purchase it is a point of debate. At any rate this is the condition that has been prevailing at the lake front for a long time. A few months ago some public protests were made against the operation of mixing elevators on the ground that they were not legally permitted under the Canada Grain Act. The Board of Grain Commissioners (shortly after Dr. Magill resigned as chairman.) issued an order prohibiting mixing in any of these hospital houses on and after the first day of February. As a result all of these houses were forced to suspend operations despite the fact that they had been licensed in September last for one year and fully understood that they would have permission to continue operating for a year. They made their financial arrangements accordingly, but were suddenly cut off, because without permission to mix grain it is impossible for the elevators to operate at a profit. This question came up before the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Winnipeg last Friday and

after very lengthy consideration and with all the facts placed before them by competent authorities, the Canadian Council, with members present representing the three farmers' associations and the three farmers' grain companies of the West, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas: The Canada Grain Commission has been since its creation granting licenses to hospital elevators at the lake front to handle out of condition and various grades of grain; and whereas the Grain Commission has issued an order, effective February 1st, 1917, prohibiting mixing of any grades in such elevators, which order has closed up all the hospital elevators at the lake front;

And whereas: these licenses were granted on the understanding that they would be continued until the end of the present license year, and because of the large amount of low grade grain this year, the outlet afforded by these houses is particularly beneficial to the producer;

Therefore be it resolved that this Council recommends the Grain Commission to rescind the above mentioned order and permit these hospital elevators to continue in operation as before until their status is definitely determined by legislation."

The resolution was immediately forwarded to the Board of Grain Commissioners and there is reason to believe that the mixing privilege will be again extended to the hospital houses and they will be permitted to operate as usual.

The Canadian Council, in passing this resolution have not given a general endorsement to the wide open operation of mixing elevators. Amendments have already been proposed to the Canada Grain Act for the regulation and control of hospital and mixing elevators and the Canadian Council will make representations upon this question to insure that whatever mixing is done will be under such regulation and restriction as will properly safeguard the standing and the reputation of Western Canadian grain upon the markets of the world.

DANGEROUS COMBINATIONS

One of the most uncompromising evils in Canada is the rings and combinations the manufacturers and jobbers or wholesalers have been able to form and maintain behind the shelter of the tariff. Indeed this is the legitimate result of tariff protection everywhere, a licensing of these interests to take from the farming and laboring classes more than justice and equality could ever warrant. Today they are holding up the public of Western Canada. They are maintaining prices at certain levels by deliberate agreements and boycotts of such dealers as dare to break these agreements. Such methods are fatal to retailers and are rendering it increasingly difficult for the rural storekeeper to compete with the mail-order house. The latter can buy direct from the manufacturers with all the discounts that all wholesalers receive." There is good reason to believe that the country retailers could sell to farmers at lower prices and could compete on their own ground with the mail-order house if it were not for these obnoxious combinations of wholesalers and Canadian manufacturers. Indeed, combinations of retailers have been buying supplies at prices that seem to be low enough to permit of this added competition but the ring system has confined their purchases to a comparatively small number of commodities. In some cases there is only one Canadian factory producing a certain line, or in other cases mergers have secured control of certain lines under one head. Some manufacturers not only dictate to wholesalers at what prices they shall sell their goods, but also the prices at which they shall sell similar lines of imported goods. Wholesalers associations on the other hand frequently dictate to manufacturers to whom they shall and shall not sell. There is not the proper standard of honor for healthy business in these combinations. They should not be tolerated. The whole fabric is bound together by an

element of fear and force that savors of Prussianism. We know of a case in Winnipeg where a manufacturer entered into an agreement with one jobbing firm that tried to work independently of the ring and put the retailer on something approaching a basis of equality with the mail order house. After making use of that particular jobbing house's organization the manufacturer refused to give the discounts which the house proposed to pass on to retailers to enable them to sell cheaper to the farmer. Indeed it would appear that this means was used to break up the jobber's organization. The system of merchandizing in Western Canada is due for a radical change at an early date and it will be one of immense benefit to the farmer. The longer it is retarded by such means the more violent is likely to be the disruption finally.

The Bethlehem Steel Co. of United States has just declared a dividend of 200 per cent. That is the company that tendered for a supply of shells for the navy of its own country recently at over \$200 or nearly 40 per cent. more than an English firm offered to supply these shells. That is "profits patriotism." Still in the face of that profit, protectionists in United States declare a high tariff is the only salvation against such foreign competition. The only consistent thing about protectionists is their inconsistency.

Be sure to sign your name to all letters or contributions you send us. Some people sign a nom-de-plume and forget to include their real name. We have complaints against companies and letters with no names signed. All letters, contributions or complaints must include the real name and address of the sender.

How can your local machine agent help you more during this year? Let us have your suggestions.



A SLENDID SLEEPER

Some Phases of Livestock Markets

Stocker and Feeder Distribution---Horse Prices and Future---On Cattle Situation

A comparative statement for 1915 and 1916, of the stocker and feeder movement for October and November, out of the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Manitoba, gives an indication as to the effectiveness of the effort made to retain cattle within the Dominion:

	Totals		Oct. and Nov.	
	1915	1916	1915	1916
Total receipts	54,785	50,672	18,231	21,223
Reshipped West	9,380	29,246	2,772	13,257
Shipped to U.S.A.	44,975	21,124	15,173	7,966
Per cent. of total reshipped to West	17.1	57.7	15.2	62.4

It is worthy of special mention that for the two months' period the shipments to the United States of this class of cattle for 1915 were practically cut in two this year, while five times as many were shipped to points in Western Canada this year as compared with 1915. Of the stockers and feeders returning west, out of a total of 29,246 Alberta received 7,757, Saskatchewan 11,939, and Manitoba 9,550. These figures of course have nothing to do with the very large numbers sent back from Calgary and a few from Edmonton since the new yards started at that city. Three hundred and two head went to Eastern Canada.

The chief factors in this great change in the disposition of our cattle are several. The two principal ones of course were the reduction of 25 per cent. in freight rates on carlot shipments and the greater extension of credit on the part of our banks. Other factors that helped very materially were the co-operation of the Dominion Department of Agriculture officials as well as the Saskatchewan representative in assisting farmers to select stock after they reached the yards and in facilitating their work generally while there. The payment of railway fares contributed also, and the amount of low grade grain in the country which was difficult to dispose of at anything like the high prices prevalent for the higher grades. We hope the cattle that went back will come out in a condition creditable to western farmers, and if they do the price should be good enough to guarantee a liberal return on cattle, feed and labor. It will mean an added revenue for the railways that ought to demonstrate that the advantage of the reduced rate back to the country will work both ways. The railways, and particularly the Canadian Pacific, deserve credit for the move toward freight reductions. They will perhaps soon say "it is blessed to give as well as receive."

HORSE PRICES AND FUTURE

Horses not only have been in broad demand, but have made some price gains at the great international market of Chicago during the past twelve months. The arrivals for 1916 at that market were 205,449, a record 40,196 larger than previous banner year, 1915. The enormous inquiry for industrial and military horses has drawn liberally on the surplus in the great breeding districts and arrested what would likely otherwise have meant a downward trend in prices. Values for draft, general utility and army horses have made gains, particularly finished drafters of extreme weight and quality. Offerings of quality drafters with strong bone, good conformation and weighing around 1,600 to 2,000 pounds, have brought keen competition on American markets from buyers from the great eastern industrial and manufacturing centres. This was especially so from January to August, and cleared freely at a range of \$275 to \$400. One large consignment averaged \$315, and fancy matched pairs of supreme weight and finish changed hands at \$800. The eastern inquiry for heavy commercial animals was largely increased over 1915 and average quotations were higher. The offerings were purchased for the eastern coal, lumber, ice and building material industries, and for general short haul heavy traffic.

Large Export Orders

The European war has developed a remarkable demand for cavalry-mounts, artillery horses and

heavy drafters for the commissary departments of the great armies. Trainloads of horses arrive daily at the Chicago market, where they are sold to representatives of France, Italy and England for export. The army export shipments for 22 months ending October 31, 1916, totalled 682,908 head, valued at \$147,397,215, and 228,340 mules, valued at \$45,956,313. Expert economists, who understand the equine situation of Europe, predict a large foreign demand for horses for many years following the close of the war. The United States and Canada should be in the best position to supply this.

For the past five years in the United States and Canada there has been a decline in breeding operations following a shrinkage in export demand and a decline in prices for all commercial, industrial and pleasure classes. The thoroughbred horse has deteriorated very rapidly following the decline in racing. It is said the enormous volume of exports during the past two and one-half years of the best American bred war class type of horses has so reduced the supply that it would be impossible for the Washington government to mount a large force of cavalry if restricted to horses possessing the specified qualifications. Of 21,195,000 horses in United States it is said less than 50,000 would com-

The war has been very destructive to the foreign horse industry. Many large and good studs have been destroyed, and when the struggle is ended Europe cannot help but be millions of horses short of her industrial necessities. That she must buy large numbers of horses seems fairly certain. We ought to prepare to meet this, which will be for our best. The exports of horses from the United States in 1915 totalled 289,340, at an average value of \$221.35 per head. The movement in 1916 was larger than in 1915, with average prices a shade lower. The highest average prices for American export horses was made in 1903, when average values registered \$242.20 per head.

There seems every encouragement for the horse breeder to go ahead on as extensive a scale as he can afford. He need not expect to see the prices maintained as they are at present, and it is not desirable that they should continue so. One thing too many horsemen have difficulty in fully comprehending is that very high prices are disastrous, because people either do without or turn to something else. The present prices for purely economic reasons are turning men fast to mechanical power, and as long as prices remain so high this must continue. Whether horsemen like it or not, of course, doesn't concern men where dollars and cents are the determining factors. However, as stated before, the danger of over-production for many years is remote. Horses cost more to produce than any other class of livestock. For that reason many farmers sit back and proclaim that it doesn't pay to raise horses; that there never was a time when the horse market was so dull as now; that the motor truck and tractor have killed the horse business and the horse is a thing of the past, and some people believe all of this and never think about the real facts. Five years are needed to grow a horse. At best one should not expect more than two colts from three mares as an average per year. Moreover, not more than 16 per cent. of American farmers are raising colts. It is said the next ten years will see the greatest demand for horseflesh the world has ever known. Such cannot be met on short notice. The man who is breeding every mare old enough to the best stallion available and is taking proper care of the offspring is the man who is sure to be rewarded. There are plenty of men who have bought and paid for farms within the past ten years by their pure-bred draft mares. In the same community there are farmers who are no better off financially than they were a decade ago because they failed to foresee the profits from using the right kind of horses in their farm work.



The grand champion carload of fat beefsteaks at the Chicago International Show, 1916. Fed and exhibited by E. P. Hall, Mechanicsburg, Illinois, and sold for \$28.00 per hundredweight. This is the third time the championship has gone to this feeder. The 50-lb. yearlings were the pick of 113 head and averaged 1,145 lbs. The Angus breeders of Illinois co-operated in contributing one or more of their choicest calves to the prize, and thus they have been able to repeat the feat. They have thus shown commendable enterprise. It is said the winning of this contest places an added value on the produce of every Aberdeen-Angus cow in the United States, an enormous advantage indeed.

ply with all the specifications of government army horses, altho 1,000,000 horses could at present be easily selected that would do efficient service as army mounts or artillery horses.

Some Average Prices

The following figures on receipts and average prices at Chicago for 1916 on all classes of horses are interesting:

Monthly Average Price of Horses for Year 1916

Months	Draft Horses	Carriage Horses	Drivers	General Use	Business and Trainers	Saddlers	Chicks
Jan.	\$210	\$435	\$160	\$145	\$165	\$185	\$ 95
Feb.	220	475	165	150	175	195	100
Mar.	225	490	170	155	180	200	110
April	225	490	170	155	180	200	110
May	220	490	165	155	175	195	100
June	215	490	165	150	170	195	100
July	210	485	165	145	170	190	95
Aug.	205	475	160	140	165	185	90
Sept.	200	460	155	140	165	180	85
Oct.	200	450	150	140	165	175	90
Nov.	205	450	150	140	160	175	90
Dec.	200	450	150	140	160	170	95
Av. 1916	\$210	\$470	\$160	\$146	\$169	\$187	\$96
Av. 1915	203	473	164	155	166	179	88
Av. 1914	208	483	169	160	171	184	93
Av. 1913	213	493	174	165	176	189	98
Av. 1912	210	473	177	160	175	195	97
Av. 1911	205	483	182	155	170	190	92
Av. 1910	200	473	172	144	161	177	87
Av. 1909	194	482	165	137	152	172	77
Av. 1908	180	450	156	129	138	164	69
Av. 1907	194	482	167	137	152	172	77
Av. 1906	188	486	158	154	147	174	72
Av. 1905	180	486	156	132	145	172	70

General price average, 1916, \$181.

Horses at Winnipeg

There were 10,761 horses received at Winnipeg in 1916 in comparison with only 6,214 the previous year. Of the 1916 number, 4,928 came from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, or 3,073 more than in 1915. The greatest difference, however, was in receipts from the East, which increased from 1,211 in 1915 to 8,684 in 1916, over seven times. All these horses from the East and more were shipped West again, and a large number of them with settlers or by western farmers who were buying in the East. The receipts at Calgary this year were 23,084, against 10,522 in 1915 and 10,660 in 1914. The exports from Western Canada to United States in 1916 totalled only 1,916. The increased numbers on the markets were readily absorbed at strong and increasing prices. The heavy horse still commands the best and readiest market, tho the demand for heavy draft, agricultural and delivery horses is good in every case provided the horse possesses a reasonable amount of quality and is in good condition. Feed is worth more in horseflesh when the horse is to go on the market than with any other animal. Added horseflesh will nearly always sell for 25 or more cents per pound, whereas we think 10 or 12 cents is a very high price on cattle or hogs. This, of course, is particularly true with horses from 1,450 pounds up. The draft horse of quality from 1,600 pounds up for heavy cartage in cities; the agricultural

Continued on Page 25

The Cow for the Average Farmer

Relation of types to economical production---Factors to consider in selection

By G. H. Hutton, Superintendent Experimental Station, Lacombe

Judging from correspondence we receive from time to time a further discussion of the various considerations which must enter into the choice of the type of cow for a given set of conditions is still welcome to the average farmer. To reach the highest success there must be no confusion of ideals and I would prefer to select a definite type which will enable me to most economically place upon the market the products which my conditions and preferences warrant me in producing. Having essential facts in mind, each man must make his choice according to his own conditions. To succeed in animal breeding men must make their start from a solid foundation, and, in my judgment, in this case the rock upon which they must build is that of a knowledge of the cost of production. If beef type is the most efficient medium by which crops may be transformed into beef and if dairy type is most efficient when butter and milk are the forms we wish our finished products to take, then selection of type for a certain set of conditions should be based on that principle.

I have considered thus far only two types, but the question as to whether or not there is a third type of animal, the dual purpose, which can produce both milk and meat with equal efficiency, demands attention in such a discussion as this. The claim has been made by breeders of Shorthorns, Red Polled, Holsteins, Ayrshire and others, that the particular breed they champion is a dual purpose breed, and I can recall one instance in Canada when the Galloway was claimed to be triple purpose breed, namely beef, milk, and hides for robes. It cannot be denied that strains of any breed could be developed in a comparatively short period which would be remarkable for a characteristic not predominating in that breed when the selection was commenced. No one denies that beef breeds have dairy qualities, developed in many cases up to profitable standards, and no one denies that as a by-product the beef of dairy breeds is a factor to be considered. But this is not the great question at all. The real question is based upon the proviso set down at the beginning of this article—which type will prove most efficient and enable the seller to put his products upon the market at the lowest cost. Will the dual purpose type compare in the matter of economical production of either dairy or beef products with animals bred specially toward beef or dairy type? Let us consider certain data on this subject.

Cost of Milk and Butter from Dual Purpose

We have in our herd at Lacombe certain animals that might qualify as dual purpose. The average production of these individuals is over 5,100 pounds for their last lactation period, and that is over 1,300 pounds greater than the average production of the province of Alberta. These cows produced a profit of \$32.98, after paying for feed. Here are figures of cost from some herds that might be called fairly representative dual purpose herds. Our own just mentioned is included.

Dual Purpose Herd	Cost per 100 lbs. Milk	Cost per lb. Butter Fat
At Lacombe	\$1.02	21.6c
*At Kentville, N.B.	1.38.6	29.14c
At Brandon	1.02	22.67c

In none of these cases is labor and interest considered.

At Lacombe we house in the same stable with the cows which we are classing as dual purpose, other cows, grades, but bred for special dairy production. Their production costs are far below those given above and are included in the following table:

Dairy Herd	Cost per 100 lbs. Milk	Cost per lb. Butter Fat
Good Dairy Grades, at Lacombe	77.1c	16.9c
At Cape Rouge, Quebec.	86.6c	18.0c
Ayrshires at Ottawa (3 best)	63.7c	13.6c

Dairy Herd	Cost per 100 lbs. Milk	Cost per lb. Butter Fat
Ayrshires at Ottawa (3 poorest)	87.6c	19.0c
Holsteins at Ottawa (3 best)	63.3c	15.2c
Holsteins at Ottawa (3 poorest)	69.9c	17.6c
Jerseys at Ottawa (3 best)	91.3c	14.9c
Herd at Agassiz, B.C.	84.0c	21.0c

Comparative Cost of Steers

We have secured some figures in regard to beef production of different types of animals. The dual

cost to produce a pound of gain on dual purpose cattle in 1915 was 5.91 cents, taking the average cost of different animals from one to three years old.

Our figures as to the cost to produce gain from strictly beef animals are as yet limited to a comparatively few head, but insofar as figures have been obtained, the cost for yearling steers is shown to be 3.88 cents. I have secured data from other sources in order to broaden the foundation on which this argument is based and find that there is no great divergence in these cost figures. In one case, where 38 calves were considered, the cost of gain after allowing 20 per cent, for losses was 3.3 cents up to six months and 3.87 cents per pound up to one year. This cost is obtained where pasture costs \$1.00 for the season and where wintering of mature cows costs \$10.00, and interest and depreciation and labor are not included. Were these items added the cost per pound for a two-year-old steer would run from 5½ to 6 cents under such conditions. The comparative costs of producing beef from these various steers might be tabulated as follows:

	Cents per lb. Beef
From above dual purpose cows	4.87c
Some other similar herds	5.75c
At Brandon	5.91c
Strictly beef bred steers, Lacombe	3.88c
Other beef bred steers	3.87c

Costs per pound of beef decrease with increasing weight, not because finishing gains at two years cost less to put on than gains when the animals are younger, but because the calves at birth carry a charge against them covering depreciation of dam, service fee and interest. Therefore the cost per pound of their weight, say at six months, would be extremely high. The beef steers also have an added advantage in their higher selling value.

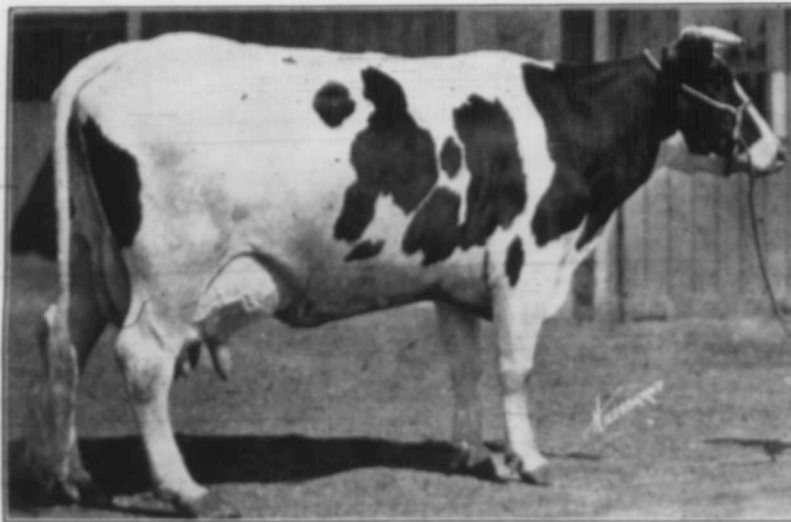
Dual Purpose Most Expensive Producer

The facts, then, prove that as departure is made from the beef type toward the dual purpose type, the cost of making a pound of beef increases, and that as departure is made from the dairy type toward the dual purpose type, the cost of making a pound of butter increases. Beef and butter, when produced by the dual purpose cow both cost more than when produced by the special type bred for the special purpose. If a manufacturer were placed under a handicap which would forever make it impossible for him to produce a given article as cheaply as his competitor, he would, under keenly competitive conditions have to close down his plant. At present the breeder who keeps cattle measuring up to the somewhat flexible standards fixed for the dual purpose cow can make some money from both lines of effort, but if the time comes when the supply of animal products is in excess of the demand, the man whose product costs him most will be the one who will be required to change his methods first. He will be the first man to lose money. It may be urged that such a time will never come. It may not, but even in the interval we claim that the lowest cost will permit the greatest profit and that a man cannot go as far toward a lasting success as if he breeds for a special purpose. The special purpose animal is in the nature of an insurance against hard times. It is one method by which the breeder may put himself in line with the principle of preparedness.

Conditions to Carefully Consider

There are a number of conditions which should always be carefully considered when selecting type. Some of these are: 1. Market conditions. 2. Capital available. 3. Labor supply. 4. Range (free or within owned limits). 5. Abundant by-products, such as straw.

* Figures taken from Annual Report of Experimental Farm, for 1915.



The best 50 pound cow. Begs Fayne Johanna, owned by Oliver Cahoon, Jr., Buffalo, N.Y. gave 720.5 pounds of milk, testing 5.547 per cent, fat and equal to 50.68 pounds of butter in seven days. There are only 15 cows in the world with a test above 40 pounds. She is a Holstein of beautiful type, weighing normally 1,450 pounds but at the beginning of her test and immediately after freshening she weighed 1,500 pounds. While seven day tests are valuable the future will put more emphasis on long tests and perhaps on most economical production.

purpose cows at Lacombe already referred have produced calves from beef bulls. These calves we raised as steers on the pail, just as calves from dual purpose cows would have to be raised, since their dams are hand milked. The cost per pound of beef to produce these steers was 4.87 cents. Labor, interest and depreciation of dams is not included. During the past year figures have been obtained to show the cost of production of calves from similar cows and the figures indicate a cost of 5.75 cents per pound of gain. *At Brandon the

Financial Experience Number

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

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

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

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

The Following Prizes Will Be Awarded

- For the best letter received The Guide will pay \$10.00 cash;
- For the next best letter, \$5.00 cash;
- For the third best letter, \$5.00 cash;

For all other letters which can be used payment will be made at regular rates. The length limit is about 1,000 words. Do not describe your experience with all these different institutions in the same letter, but you may write a letter on your experience with each kind of institution, sending in as many letters as you wish. Keep down to actual experiences and constructive thought as much as possible.

Do not mention the name of the bank or other financial concern in telling your story, but give these names on a separate sheet for our own information. Each letter must give the real name and address of the writer; but not necessarily for publication. A non-de-plume may be signed for publication, if desired. Write on one side of the paper only. Do not roll, but fold, your letter, which must reach The Guide office not later than March 7, and preferably by March 1. Address all letters: Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Rural Banking Credits

The functions and obligations of the Chartered Banks

By VERE BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches, The Canadian Bank of Commerce
(Continued from Last Week)

Speculation in Grain

The practice of speculating in grain on margins is one that has grown to considerable proportions among farmers during the past few years, assiduously fostered by some commission houses. For the farmer who allows himself to be drawn into this form of gambling there is not one chance in a thousand that he will escape loss before he stops—and he will be fortunate if he has sense and strength enough to stop before he is hurt seriously. This is not an opinion; it is the history of gambling in grain on margins since this kind of gambling was first known. Once a farmer is known to indulge in speculation on margin, his credit with a bank is ruined.

Farmers' Records and Statements

A farmer can greatly strengthen his credit with the bank by keeping a simple record of his farm operations, so as to enable him to give a correct statement of his assets and liabilities and show the net result of each year's operations. This point I cannot emphasize too strongly.

One of the greatest difficulties with which bankers have to cope is in getting correct statements of farmers' affairs. A commercial customer enjoying a bank credit of \$100,000 brings to his banker each year a completed balance sheet audited by chartered accountants, so that the whole position can be measured up in a few moments. In the case, however, of a farmer seeking a credit of only a few hundred dollars the banker has to spend half an hour or more making out a statement of the farmer's assets and liabilities from information dragged from the farmer piecemeal. Oftener than not, too, the farmer has only a vague idea of what he owes to merchants and others, in which case the banker must spend a good deal of time in getting the actual figures, and even then there must remain a doubt as to the completeness of the statement however evident the farmer's honesty may be. Multiply this difficulty 300 or 400 times for the country branch having that many farmer borrowers! And then consider what it would mean, in the matter of the banker's confidence, to have a farmer bring in his own statement prepared from a record book.

The temptation to conceal liabilities is one to which quite a few farmers as well as business men are apt to yield, and it frequently results in serious damage to a farmer's credit. Nothing will destroy a man's credit with a bank so completely as intentionally giving a false statement, and the fact is certain to be discovered—usually very soon. The position occupied by the banker towards his commercial customers is that of financial adviser, and it should be the same with farmers. An intelligent and industrious farmer who keeps nothing back from his banker can always rely on a sympathetic consideration of his needs in the way of banking credit.

Security for Bank Loans

Farmers often feel aggrieved at being asked by a bank for security—especially chattel mortgage security—even when they have fallen behind in their payments and are obliged to ask the bank to carry them over another year.

It is a mistake, however, to suppose that it is the function of a bank to lend money without security. As a matter of fact most commercial lending is done on a basis of security. Manufacturers usually give their bankers security on raw materials and manufactured goods; wholesale dealers in natural products also give pledges of merchandise; other wholesale distributors obtain most of their banking credit by discounting the notes of their retail store customers; and country store keepers borrow on the security of notes of their farmer customers.

It is the exception—not the rule—for bankers to lend money without security, and the most important exception is in connection with loans to farmers. The reason for this is simply that farmers seldom have security of a kind which banks are permitted by law to take for a new loan. Credit to farmers must therefore be based largely on confidence in their ability to repay from crops. Where this expectation fails, a bank is undoubtedly entitled to ask for security and would be foolish not to do so.

Mortgage and chattel mortgage security given by farmers to banks has saved many men from being put out of business unnecessarily by other less patient creditors. If a farmer in financial dif-

ficulty is of a type likely to work on to his feet again, the best thing he can do is to give his banker security and put himself under the guidance of the latter. A country bank manager will go a long way to help out a farmer whom he knows to be honest and a hard worker. A farmer who cannot even win the confidence of his banker would have slim chances of being helped thru by a miscellaneous lot of creditors most of whom have only a moderate claim to collect.

Rates of Interest

The banks have come in for much unfair criticism for the rates of interest charged, which at the small country points range from 8 to 10 per cent.

The smallness of the business obtainable at the average western country point renders high interest rates absolutely necessary. The out-of-pocket expenses of operating the smallest country branch may be set down at \$6,000 per annum, and the total profits of a great many bank branches now in existence are not sufficient to offset expenses—in other words, they are being conducted at a direct loss. Many people find it difficult to credit this, but the explanation is that the banks have opened many

branches which would have to be closed, to the serious injury of farmers in sparsely settled districts. It is a fact that, while no increase is at all likely, higher rates than those now charged would be necessary in order to make country banking in the West only reasonably profitable at the present time.

I should be prepared at any time to satisfy representatives of the farmers' associations as to the facts upon which my statements respecting interest rates are based.

As was the case in Ontario, so it will be in our Northwest. With the progress of settlement and the consequent increase in the volume of banking business, and with the rise in the average of farming efficiency and the resulting decrease of banking losses, will come a reduction of bank interest rates—a condition which will be welcomed as much by the banks as by their customers. This fact stated conversely means that lower interest rates cannot come without more and better business.

Co-operative Credit Associations

In my opinion, if our English-speaking farmers could be induced to join in forming Co-operative Credit Associations based on the assumption by each member of a moderate liability for the borrowings of the other members, and regulation by the association of the total credit commitments of each member, an immediate reduction of bank interest rates would ensue. But whether or not Co-operative Credit Associations could be successfully organized in English-speaking farm communities, the fact stands out that it rests largely with the farmers themselves to accelerate the bringing about of conditions which will render lower interest rates possible.

Profits of Canadian Banks

A digression here may be permitted to me in view of the fact that criticism of the banks' western interest rates is partly founded on the mistaken belief—widely prevalent among all classes of the community—that banking is immensely profitable. As dividends to bank shareholders are based on the par value of their holdings of capital stock, bank earnings are usually quoted at a percentage of the capital, and consequently both dividends and earnings look much larger than they really are. The "reserve fund" of a bank, however, is just as much a part of the shareholders' investment as is the paid-up capital, and obviously it should be taken into account in reckoning earnings.

In 1915 the earnings of the twenty principal banks ranged from 10 to 21 per cent. on "capital," and the total earnings of these banks amounted to 14 per cent. on their combined capital. Their combined capital was \$108,000,000, but their reserve funds amounted to \$108,660,000, or as much as their capital. Moreover, of these reserve funds 58 per cent. had been paid in by the shareholders in cash, while the remaining 42 per cent. represented small annual reservations from earnings over periods of from 40 to 100 years.

To ascertain the true showing as to earnings in the year quoted the profits must be calculated on the combined capital and reserve funds, as follows:

Capital, paid up in cash	\$108,000,000
Reserve, paid up in cash	63,022,800
Reserve, from earnings, 40-100 years	45,637,200
Total shareholders' funds	\$216,660,000

The aggregate profits for the year were \$15,389,860—including dividends and additions to reserve funds—equivalent to only a fraction more than 7 per cent. on the funds belonging to shareholders. In the whole range of our commercial system the community receives no service of equal efficiency for a smaller return to those whose capital is at stake. For example, contrast the 7 per cent. earned by the banks with the percentage earned by that admirably managed undertaking of the farmers' own—the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited!

Insurance—Fire, Hull, Life

Practically every farmer admits the necessity for insurance against fire, and yet it happens altogether too often that farmers suffer serious losses thru neglect to take out a fire policy.

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Mr. Brown points out that it would be cheaper for farmers to obtain all their floating credit from the banks

branches knowing that they could not be made to pay for some years, in order to be in a position to profit by future development.

I have been asked to explain why the very best farmer borrower does not get as low a rate as the very best commercial borrower. It will be advantageous to set my answer out under five heads:

1.—The very best commercial customer brings to the bank a balance sheet and profit and loss statement audited by chartered accountants, and therefore correct to the last cent. In the case of the very best farmer, however, as I have already pointed out, the manager has to spend considerable time preparing the statement from information obtained by a somewhat lengthy process of questioning, and statements so prepared are frequently found to be incomplete and inaccurate even where the customer's honesty and straightforwardness are beyond question.

2.—The best commercial customers are usually borrowers of large amounts. The actual time and labor involved in disposing of a commercial credit of \$100,000 is no greater than in the case of a credit of \$1,000 to a farmer. In other words, as the average farmer's loan is less than \$1,000, the time and labor which must be expended in lending \$100,000 to farmers at a small western country point would be more than 100 times that connected with one commercial loan of \$100,000.

3.—The borrowing of farmers is usually done at small points where the total volume of banking business would not be sufficient to support a bank unless the rates all round were higher than those prevailing at large centres.

4.—In lending to farmers in newly settled countries losses by bad debts are abnormally large.

5.—There is little, if any, difference between the rates accorded the best farmer and those accorded merchants at small country points.

If the banks had to lend at lower rates it would

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

POBERS

By John Kendrick Bangs

I love him more than I can say—
 But oh, the questions day by day
 He pops at me,
 While sitting wide-eyed on my knee,
 On things he seeks to know the why of—
 Like: "Pa, what'd the Dead Sea die of?"

And t'other night
 With eyes all bright
 He heard it said, "The clock's run down;"
 Then turned from out a study brown,
 And with a truly puzzled air
 Asked, "Down to where?"

Again once while we sat at tea
 I felt his eyes fixed full on me,
 And from their depths all wondering,
 I knew a poser fierce would spring—
 "Why do they call it T," he said,
 "Instead of X or Q or Z?"

But hardest question I recall—
 The very worst I think of all—
 Was when he called me from my bed
 At four a.m. one morn and said:
 "If you weren't you, and Ma weren't Ma,
 Who'd I be, Pa?"

—In St. Nicholas Magazine

PROFIT IN STUDYING ONE SUBJECT

Miss Jessie Montgomery, in charge of the extension work for the women in connection with the University of Alberta emphasized most particularly the necessity for clubs to take up some one line of study and devote a whole year to it.

She pointed out that it is the thorough knowledge, not the superficial one, which makes any subject fascinating, and that instead of making the year's work monotonous it would give it a deeper and richer significance.

Miss Montgomery felt that it was important also, to get as many people as possible taking part in these programs, so that the whole club is drawn into the study of whatever subject is selected.

WHERE THE PEOPLE FAIL

Dr. Jamieson, in addressing the women's section of the United Farmers' convention said that the great stumbling block in the way of suppressing disease was the unwillingness of the people to co-operate with the health department when disease entered their homes. They were very eager to have their neighbors quarantined, but let a contagious disease strike a member of their own family and they began to scheme to evade the provisions of the health act.

The old Adam dies hard in the human heart. Christ's second greatest commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is still the distant star to which we may hitch our wagons.

This danger of carelessness in regard to disease is greater in the minor ailments such as Measles and Whooping Cough, because people have a feeling that the neighbor's children are apt to have them anyway. It doesn't necessarily follow. As a matter of fact many people get thru life without having either.

On the other hand Dr. Jamieson proved by statistics that these two supposedly simple diseases accounted for more deaths than Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

Surely a sense of social responsibility will awaken in people in time and make them conscious of the iniquity of needlessly exposing the children of their friends and neighbors to contagion.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A DANGEROUS PRACTISE

Dear Miss Beynon:—There is a practise, prevalent on our prairie farms, which detracts a great deal from the attractiveness and cleanliness of the same, of which I have for a long time wished to speak of the evils, but found no chance. Then I thought of The Guide. Just the place. Everyone reads The Grain Growers' Guide. This practise is the feeding of the farm cat and dog from the dishes used by the family.

In town where these pets are well groomed, housed and confined, it might be different; but on the average farm, the dog is now at a nearby sheep camp, feasting on a dead sheep, next at the village garbage heap, and on his way home he might try the taste of that steer that died last month. Then home to put his nose in the family gravy dish set out for him to feed on the scraps therein, and which is afterwards washed by the housewife in the dishpan on her kitchen table. Scores of times have I seen this done by women otherwise clean, dainty and particular.

Perhaps all dogs do not range so far afield, but a dog's nose is a most inquisitive member, sticking itself into all kinds of places. This is all applicable to the cat also.

It is well known that cats are subject to many diseases of the human family, as colds, coughs, sore eyes and even diphtheria, and these are all extremely contagious. Might not a sudden outbreak of these diseases among the children be traced to too close association with their furry friends?

I love dumb animals, especially a good faithful dog, and believe in the best of care for them, both warm quarters and suitable food, but I love my children too well to let these pets eat from my dishes and sleep in my house, at the risk of spreading filth and disease.

FLAX.

JOINT PROPERTY

Dear Miss Beynon:—Some years ago my husband, bought a half section in this country on contract payments. We have both worked hard and sacri-



EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTORS OF THE U.F.W. OF ALBERTA

Back Row, standing from left to right—Mrs. Fortson, Yagoville; Mrs. Herbert George, Carley; Mrs. A. N. Prouse, Beath; Mrs. J. F. Ross, Dumas; Mrs. B. C. Daubert, Whiting.
 Front Row, sitting—Miss Jean C. Ross, Alta; Mrs. Walter Farley, Alta (President); Mrs. Edna C. Spencer, Edmonton (Vice-President).

need to make the payments and now are about to make a final settlement and receive the proper title. My husband wishes to show his appreciation of my help by giving me an equal share in the title of our home. Can you advise me as to the laws of this country, if this can be done?

In the States there is a form of deed which gives man and wife equal rights so that at the death of one, the property automatically belongs to the other and no will is necessary.

Have we a statute similar to this here? If my name were on the transfer jointly with his, would the law recognize me as a property owner with the rights to vote that goes with same and could I run for trustee on a school board?

Knowing you to be interested in a "square deal" for women I thought perhaps you could enlighten me. Thanking you for an early reply,

I am, yours truly,

INQUIRER.

Answer

I think I am safe in saying there is no form of title in this country which automatically transfers the whole to one of the joint owners when the other dies. Also I am sorry to say that your joint ownership would not give you the municipal franchise without depriving your husband of it. It would in Manitoba, but not in Saskatchewan.

However, things are not so black as they look, for it seems that the Hon. George Langley is about to bring in a bill giving the municipal franchise to all women living on farms with their husbands. Just the same I think the joint ownership is an excellent idea, which ought to be put more generally into practice.—F.M.B.

A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT

Summerland, B.C. has a schoolgoing population of about three hundred pupils, four teachers are the central school staff, while Trout Creek, Garnet Valley, Upper Trout Creek and a small school situated on the water front have one teacher each. Lately we have taken up the question of the proper conducting to school of the pupils and the proper heating of the rooms when they are occupied, and four Studebaker Cabs and a combination hot water and hot air heating system are the result.

Lately our directors have taken up the Belgian Fund for the children of that stricken country and I am writing to tell your readers of our more or less original methods of raising money for this School Children's Fund. We had raised a considerable amount in each school by personal contribution and by selling candy, postcards, etc. One little boy of seven years in the primary room raised five dollars and some odd cents by selling postcards one afternoon.

One night our teachers met together to devise a plan, which if successful, should provide a welcome addition to our funds. The day was set for Friday, November 10, and with about two weeks preparation a unique program was arranged. The time was about two hours and a half, a half hour in the three junior rooms, while tea was served in the principal's room for about three quarters of an hour.

Promptly at one o'clock the first visitors were ushered into the primary room where a little concert was held. The children were perfectly trained and performed splendidly, led by their teacher's excellent voice. The next half hour was spent in the second grade room, where a program entitled "The Pilgrim" was enjoyed. The costumed children gave a splendid impersonation of the old Puritan characters, and their teacher would be gratified to know that she instilled in the hearts of her audience a knowledge of thanksgiving which will be remembered for many anniversaries of that beautiful season. The doors of the next room were then opened, where a most interesting time was spent wandering about the amateur museum. The children were beautifully costumed and explained their different exhibits skillfully to an interested audience. The whole scene was tastefully arranged and presented a bizarre effect to the visitors. Colorful Japanese maidens coquetting behind their fans, with romantic knights in the gloomy armor of two hundred and fifty years ago paired dusky indians with their

quivers of poisoned arrows, or the moccasined head-bedecked Indian maiden. More time was spent in this exhibit than the program called for, and it was with reluctance that the visitors left that scene of romance to drop with a thud to the prosaic twentieth century tea daintily served by the young ladies of Principal Lee's room. That over, they strayed around the room studying the reproductions of the famous paintings of the old masters. In one corner was Shakespeare and a whole series of pictures taken around Stratford. Longfellow and other literary men formed an exhibit, while paintings of such artists as Rembrandt and Raphael formed separate exhibits.

Thus the product of a little thinking netted us about sixty dollars and formed a unique diversion from the usual public examination. Our total contribution from the school to the Fund was one hundred and fifty dollars. Such, Mr. Editor, is the adaptability of Canadian school children to novel and pleasing ideas.

ROBERT MACDONALD.
(Age 14.)

Summerland, B.C.

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOR

Could anything be more unconsciously humorous than the opprobrious epithets buried at able bodied conscientious objectors who don't believe in war and won't fight, by able bodied editorial writers who do believe in war—and don't fight!

Farm Experiences

SHEEP ON STUBBLE FIELDS

At the present time only about 25 per cent. of the large number of sheep reaching the Winnipeg Stock Yards during the fall months are fit for killing. At that time of the year, however, the packers usually lack a reasonably good supply and they are forced to put up with a large amount of this poor unfinished stuff. The other 75 per cent. ought to be taken back on the farms thru the West for feeding, and this particularly applies to the farms of Manitoba. A large number of them, of course, should never reach this market in the unfinished condition in which they do. The large percentage of unfinished sheep and lambs at the present time reaching our markets and which the packers must use for lack of better, is doing much to prejudice the consumer against mutton. People will not continue to eat poor quality mutton if they can buy for the same money more and better meat of another class. Much of our recent supply has been frozen imported mutton, tho we have not always realized that. At the present time there is enough waste grain, either on the stubble or around threshing machines or other places thruout the Province of Manitoba to finish 200 or 300 head, or perhaps 500 head, of sheep and lambs for every one that is now finished in this province.

It is remarkable how western lambs will gain on stubble feeding in Manitoba. I have had considerable experience in feeding sheep under forced conditions in the Province of Ontario, where we had reached a high standard, not only in breeding but in feeding. Generally speaking the sheep of Ontario compare very favorably with those of any part of the North American continent. There we were able to provide alfalfa, clovers, roots and all the various feeds that the best finishers of sheep and cattle usually have at their disposal. We were able to give most favorable conditions and mix our feeds to what we thought was near perfection, but even then I was never able, under these forced conditions, to make quite as big gains on the best lambs as I have been able to make on western lambs running on stubble fields in this province. The way these lambs fatten is remarkable and almost unbelievable to one who has not been carrying on this system of feeding. If this grain is left on the field it is either lost or comes up the next year as a mixture and often depreciates very much the value of the crop we would otherwise be able to reap.

Buy By the Carload

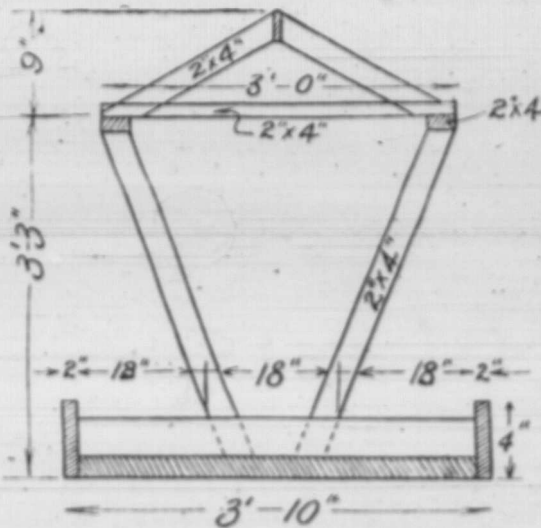
Western range lambs may be either bought on the Winnipeg market or on the ranges. It is not worth while to get less than a carload, and I have usually secured two or three cars. The best feeding season, of course, is from the first threshing to snowfall. That is the time they will make the biggest gains, and these lambs are best marketed at the time snow falls, because after that they are unable to feed longer on the stubble and they are in a sufficiently finished condition to turn directly into the market, which is usually fairly strong at that time. Of course they may often be carried on at a good profit. Especially is this true if sufficient labor is available. They may then be carried thru the winter easily by putting up some very cheap shed shelters. They should be marketed in the spring in March or very early in April, but preferably in the first month. Lambs usually command a very high price at that time. A double system can probably best be worked, however, by buying in August, feeding one lot until snow falls, selling them, and then buying in another bunch and feeding that lot until spring. The money can be turned over twice in this way and less risk run on marketing.

A third method is open to Manitoba farmers—that of keeping as many breeding ewes as possible, say 25 on each quarter section. These may be bred to have lambs come early in April. By reasonably good care and feeding these lambs can be got up to 80 lbs. by July and they are then as heavy as the market demands. There is very little made and usually nothing made, by running these lambs on until September or October. If turned off in July the money can be used to buy western feeding lambs in August, which can be sold when the snow falls. This money can again be used to buy other feeders for the spring market. Thus the money is made use of three times, and the chances of gain are much greater than if only one bunch of lambs were handled. Indeed, if native, i.e., home-bred Manitoba lambs are carried from one spring until the following March market, they are invariably too heavy and do not command the price they should. There is no doubt in my mind that hundreds of

farmers are losing a big opportunity of turning over a tidy profit here out of what would otherwise be waste.—Alex. McKay, Macdonald, Man., before Sheep Breeders' annual meeting, Brandon, 1917.

The Practice In North Dakota

Editor's Note.—The North Dakota Experiment Station in the fall of 1915 began a sheep-feeding experiment at its Williston sub-station which is to continue for several years. This year's work is being carried on with a choice carload of range lambs bought in Montana and shipped to Williston under the "stop over for feed" privilege extended by the railways. This allows the shipping of stock from western points to any point west of St. Paul, unloading for a feeding period up to six months



End view of a self-feeder for hogs. The self-feeder gives a "free choice" or "satisfactory" system that, properly handled, is a great labor saver and a very efficient feeding method.

in duration, then reloading and shipping to St. Paul under the original billing. The principal object of the North Dakota experiment is to demonstrate to farmers that they can profitably feed a carload or two of sheep for a period of from six weeks to three months each fall and so utilize much of the product of the farm that ordinarily goes to waste in enormous quantities.

Montana sheepmen have already discovered that there are vast quantities of feed suitable for fattening sheep going to waste in Dakota grainfields every fall. Many sheep are now shipped from Montana ranges to Dakota stubblefields each year during September to be fattened and then sent on to market. The Montana men, however, almost invariably retain ownership of the sheep and pay the



One of several groups of hogs on wheat pasture at Lacombe Experimental Station last year. For the early part of this lot some grass made a pound of gain as fast as three pounds of grain.

Dakota farmer for the use of the stubblefields. This is often a very small sum. The Dakota farmer often looks at the selling of the stubble field for grazing as an easy proposition and so much found money. He could not use it anyway, so sells, frequently for a song. The Montana men have found that a bunch of sheep will get from one-half to one bushel of grain per acre from a stubblefield.

It is the belief at the North Dakota Experiment Station that the Dakota farmer would make more money by buying sheep himself, utilizing what stubble he has for grazing them and, if necessary,

supplying sufficient other feeds to make them fat enough for market.

The same practice does not hold here in so far as we are aware. That is, we know of no Alberta sheepmen who have been fattening sheep further east. If any are doing so, we would like to hear about it.

COMPARISON OF HOG PASTURES

During 1916, at the Lacombe Experiment Station, tests of hog pastures were carried on as in 1915, and the results very largely confirmed the results secured in 1915. The 1916 experiments, however, were on a somewhat larger scale, i.e., more hogs and a greater variety of pastures used. It was hoped that data could be secured giving the approximate pasture capacity for hogs of different crops, but definite figures could not be secured as yet. As a supplement to grain separate plots of wheat, barley, alfalfa, sweet clover and rape pasture were sown. All hogs on these separate pastures were fed a three per cent. ration of shorts, i.e., three pounds per day for each 100 pounds of live weight per hog. With the shorts was mixed a 5 per cent. addition of digester tankage. The tankage was not added in the case of the pigs on alfalfa. Digester tankage is a highly nitrogenous abattoir by-product, very useful in growing young hogs. Alfalfa, however, supplies much nitrogenous or bone and muscle forming food itself, and had tankage been added in that case considerable of it would likely have been lost. A check group of hogs on grain without any pasture is also run, but the lack of exercise and bone forming constituents usually necessitates a change in this pen before the experiment is finished. Two hundred hogs were used in the various feeding trials this year.

Rape the Best Pasture

In both years wheat has been the most expensive pasture and alfalfa and rape have produced the cheapest gains. In 1916, on wheat pasture it required 4.93 pounds of grain in addition to the pasture to produce one pound of pork, while with alfalfa as a pasture, only 3.83 pounds of grain were necessary for the production of one pound of pork. Sweet clover was tested for the first time during the past season. Its acre capacity was not large but may be explained by the fact that it was pastured during the first year seeded, and it may be that a second year's pasture power will be much greater than the first. It would, however, be necessary for sweet clover to make a particularly good showing this year in order to equalize the handicap under which it has placed itself by the lack of production in the past year. Rape carried the largest number of pounds of live weight hogs per acre, averaging 1,980 pounds per acre for the season, while alfalfa carried 1,570 pounds. The alfalfa would quite likely have shown to better advantage had the pigs been put on as soon as the alfalfa was ready. As it was, all the pastures were started at the same time, and thus a disadvantage placed on alfalfa in this respect. Here is a table on the results secured on these different pastures.

Meal for One Pound of Pork with Pasture

Pasture	Grain	Pounds
Rape . . .	Shorts and Tankage	3.803
Alfalfa . .	Shorts and Tankage	3.833
Barley . .	Shorts and Tankage	4.047

Sweet		
Clover . .	Shorts and Tankage	4.672
Wheat . .	Shorts and Tankage	4.947

It must be remembered that this is a comparison of pastures. It has been sufficiently well established that pastures are invaluable in helping out a grain ration and adding to the growth and healthfulness of hogs. Pigs can secure approximately two-thirds of their feed from grain and one-third from pasture. If one pound out of every three can be saved in this way it means an enormous saving when feed is high and might often make the difference between profit and loss. All the pastures except rape are best when comparatively fresh and tender. They are most palatable then and contain then the most bone and muscle forming ingredients. This also accounts for their superiority over grass pastures. Rape provides the most suitable pasture after the others are done, i.e., on in August and thru the fall, and stands pasturing best at that time. Its carrying power, as noted, was considerably the highest. It is worth noting also that barley was considerably better than wheat. These pasture crops can be sown early in May and used from some time in July on until well into the fall. They should not

DISTRICT NO. 1 CONVENTION

The annual meeting of district No. 1 took place in the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A., Moose Jaw, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 19 and 20.

Mr. Beesley, the district director, called the meeting to order at 10 a.m. on December 19. W. D. Locke, of Riverhurst local, was appointed secretary of the convention, and Messrs. Warren, Inkster and Orr were elected as resolution committee. Mr. Beesley then delivered his address as follows:—

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to address the delegates to the annual convention of district No. 1 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. This is the second time it has been my privilege to do so, but the first time since the district was enlarged at the last general convention. As the district is at the present time we have nearly eighty locals. Just what the membership is at the present time I am unable to say. While it is said that prosperous times are not good times for co-operation and organization work, I am led to believe by what some locals are doing that at the close of the year the report of our district will be a good one. Owing to bad weather and other unforeseen circumstances it has not been possible to do the organizing work during the past summer as was intended. Some work was accomplished, however, meetings being held in different parts of the district. I have been unable to visit personally as many locals as I would have liked, but have attended every meeting but two, where the request came from the local and some where it did not."

Hail Insurance Scheme

One of the questions that should receive the earnest serious thought of every Grain Grower is our co-operative hail insurance system. Even those who were critical of it some time ago now admit that municipal hail insurance is fundamentally right. The committee appointed by the convention recently held in Regina who have given a great deal of time and thought to this question, advise us that if a six cent rate had been in operation from the year 1913 the commission would now be in possession of a surplus almost, if not entirely, sufficient to pay the 1916 losses in full. Some idea of the immense damage done this year may be gleaned when it is stated that out of the 137 municipalities 134 were hailed. The difficulties and losses of the past season require the hearty co-operation and help of every farmer living in all the municipalities to assist and adjust. This is a question that pertains largely to the future welfare and prosperity of the farming community as a whole. I am sure that if we give this question our earnest consideration we will be able to come to a just and safe conclusion that will be for the good of the whole province.

The Wheat Crop

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

Women's Work

The report having been adopted, Mrs. S. V. Haight, of Keeler, vice-president

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.

of the Women's Section, gave the report on the work of the section, in the absence of Mrs. Riggall, the district director. John F. Reid, member of the executive, then addressed the meeting on the life membership scheme and other phases of the work of the association. Greetings were then presented to the delegates by His Worship Mayor Davidson and John Crawford, president of the Board of Trade, who assured the meeting that sufficient accommodation would be provided at the great convention in February next.

The following resolutions were then discussed and carried:—

1.—That we favor municipal free hospitals, medical inspection in schools and free treatment.

2.—That we are in favor of better inspection of schools.

3.—Be it resolved that the present form of co-operative Municipal Hail Insurance be upheld and that the Hail Insurance Act be so amended as to provide absolute protection on a more equitable basis.

Nominations for district director were then taken and Mr. Beesley being the only person nominated he was declared duly elected. The following were elected sub-organizers for the district: Messrs. Henricks, Outlook; Geo. M. Emmons, Eyebrow; W. D. Locke, Riverhurst; Alfred Green, Boharm; R. K. Skeldon, Uren Local; and W. J. Orr, Broderick.

There was a good attendance of dele-

with the boys' camp movement. He also referred in flattering terms to the success attained by them in respect to registered wheat and asked that the movement should receive greater encouragement. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Roddick for his address, after which a discussion took place as to the boundaries of the districts. The following were appointed sub-organizers: Messrs. O. L. Brevig, J. Aikins, C. Binky and McGregor, Mrs. Christie and Mrs. Goodale. Resolutions were next submitted for discussion as follows:—

No Grade Grain

Whereas we believe that under the present system of grain inspection it appears the farmers are losing enormous sums of money each year on account of so much of our grain being classed as "No Grade" from one cause or the other. Therefore be it resolved that we, the delegates of district No. 8 of the Grain Growers' Association, at our district convention assembled, ask that a board of appeal be appointed for the re-inspection of "No Grade" wheat, and be it further resolved that a copy of this be sent to the Grain Commission of Canada and to the Council of Agriculture and to the Premier at Ottawa, that action be taken to give relief at the earliest opportunity. Carried.

Resolution No. 2

Resolved that this district convention is of the opinion that it is desirable that the

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention at Moose Jaw February 13, 14, 15 and 16

gates and during the convention eleven life memberships were taken up.

DISTRICT NO. 8 CONVENTION

The annual convention of district No. 8 assembled at Saskatoon on December 15, the meeting being called to order by the district director, W. J. Orchard, at 2:30 p.m. A preliminary address having been delivered by Mr. Orchard on the order of business, a resolution committee was appointed, consisting of the following: Messrs. Hoppes, Peterson, McLean, Brevig and Hoekensen, Mrs. Christie and Mrs. Mainland.

Mr. Cameron then addressed the meeting, dealing with the duties of directors and referring to the absence of information as to what was done by the executive. In reply Mr. Orchard gave a short explanation of a director's duties. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Hoppes, Roddick and the chairman, W. J. Orchard, was next appointed to draft the program for the next day's business. A discussion here took place on the question of libraries, after which an adjournment was made to 9 a.m. on the 16th inst.

Second Day

The convention met for the second day's business at 9 a.m. on the 16th inst., and after some minor matters had been disposed of the delegates adjourned to meet with district 6, in order to hear Mr. Cameron's report on the hail insurance question. The proceedings lasted until 12:45 p.m., when the committee's report was in part endorsed, together with a resolution from the Dundurn local. The delegates reassembled at 2:30 p.m., W. J. Orchard again presiding. The first business was the election of a district director, Mr. Orchard being unanimously re-appointed. W. J. Orchard then delivered his address to the convention, in the course of which he expressed the opinion that it was a mistake to hold district conventions in large cities, as there were too many attractions, which hindered the attendance of delegates. Mr. Roddick, of Colonsay, gave an address in which he spoke of the value of the educational work carried on in connection

board of directors should have a larger place in the management of the business of the association and should be kept in touch more fully with the work of the executive of the association, and we consider the business and educational department should be carried on separately, and that the officers appointed to manage these departments should devote all time to the duties to the absolute exclusion of any other public or private positions. Carried.

Resolution No. 3

Resolved that in the future the full board of directors sit as a resolution board previous to the provincial convention, instead of the executive as in the past. Carried.

Resolution No. 4

Resolved that this district convention desires to extend its congratulations to the Hon. C. A. Dunning upon his appointment to cabinet rank in the Saskatchewan government, and as in the past so in the future we assure him of our continued support in his endeavors to secure the square deal for all citizens. Carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 5

Resolved that this convention puts itself on record as being in favor of government ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway, also the nationalization of the railway and telegraph in Canada.

The following resolutions were also carried: "That we re-affirm our position of being in favor of Free Trade." "That we thank the city of Saskatoon for their hospitality while in the city with our convention and that the secretary convey these thanks to the City Council." "That we are in favor of amending the act so as to impose a poll tax on all non-property owners, and that a copy of this be sent Mr. Langley."

This brought the business of the convention to a close.

E. G. HOPPES, Sec'y. Dundurn.

DISTRICT No. 3 CONVENTION

The District No. 3 Convention was held at Stoughton on December 13, 1916. The morning session opened at 10:30 with thirty delegates present. The very cold weather made it impossible for a large number to be present that were intending to motor thru. The Soo line train was two hours late and missed connection with the train from Weyburn. The morning session was taken up with reports from the different locals. The afternoon session opened with about sixty present. The resolutions presented by the resolution committee were taken up.

Hail Insurance

The first resolution dealt with the hail question. About two and one half hours were spent in the discussion of this important question and the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved that for future hail protection, we the delegates of District No. 3 endorse the findings of the committee appointed by the Reeves, viz., that for future hail protection the revenue of the commission should be raised by a flat rate of six cents per acre upon all assessable lands in the Municipality except such as are withdrawn and that the "pro rata" clause be retained.

Other resolutions submitted and passed were as follows:—Resolved that this convention favors the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the Co-operative trading department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association with the United Grain Growers' Limited.

Rural Credit was discussed and was referred to the locals for consideration and their reports to be forwarded to Central before the annual convention in February.

Resolved that whereas the people of Saskatchewan have expressed very emphatically their wishes re the liquor question therefore be it resolved that this convention go on record as favoring the pressing of the Dominion Government to effect legislation abolishing the importation and manufacturing of intoxicating liquors.

Resolved that whereas such a limited number of farm boys have access to the Agricultural College therefore be it resolved that this convention favor the enlargement of the scope of seed grain fairs so as to include lectures on such subjects as veterinary science, taking in the care, feeding and treatment of diseases in farm animals. Also cultivation of the soil with its chemical effect on its composition and methods to maintain its fertility under successive cropping.

Resolved that this convention is in favor of Free Trade within the Empire and a general lowering of the custom tariff eliminating the protective feature.

Nominations for District Director were called for after R. M. Johnston was placed in the chair. G. E. Noggle, Lampan, was nominated but on account of lack of time declined the nomination. N. Spencer of Carnduff was nominated and declared choice of convention by acclamation. Sub-directors were nominated as follows: Soo Line—H. H. McLeod, Macoun. Souris Line—J. B. Ewan, Frobisher. Arcola Line—R. M. Hayes, Stoughton. G.T.P. and C.N.—G. E. Noggle. Estevan was favored as the next place of meeting. R. M. Johnston, of Eastview, Director of District No. 4, then addressed the meeting on the "Ideals of the Grain Growers' Associations." His address was followed with keen interest and everyone left feeling that a profitable day had been spent.

G. E. NOGGLE, Director District No. 3.

Central-Secretary, Dear Sir: Your letter of 3rd inst. re members who have joined the ranks, to hand. Please allow me to be one of the many who I feel sure will congratulate the Central in their attempt to give our soldier members some public recognition. I enclose list of our boys, with the fullest information I have been able to obtain under the circumstances, the same being rather short and as I have remarked before our mail service is not the best. STANLEY PEARCE, Secretary. Pleasantdale, January 15.

Lieut P.P.C.L. Neatby Neatby England enlisted being t of Sask awarde Medal stances. At th ing-Cor display ability Lewis ment w men th country placed commat ground twenty ally tal Watrou MIN The w Saskato p.m., th Thoms was op Adams. Addr His W of the c F. Ma secreta Trade. Ruther J. A. 3 "New an ad Needed by Prof of Sask Abou attende morning commit tan, P H. Mar and O. appoint An a member Mr. Th case th sociatio bers ha associat lived, a Lake, J and H. a comm ship r present. An it tion w answeri to give work o triets (Murdo Hail I until as noon se cussion Mrs. M triet di on the John S director of Pich RESO: TI Resol ment o States Canada include upon th that ag her, re for pow the free Resol in the Commit method bodied urance vention garva, durn. Conven at Sask

A PRINCESS PAT

Lieutenant Allan Fairlie Neatby, P.P.C.L.I., is a son of Dr. Andrew M. Neatby, of Renown, Sask. Lieutenant Neatby was born at Sutton, Surrey, England, on December 14, 1895. He enlisted at Saskatoon in February, 1915, being then a student of the University of Saskatchewan. He has recently been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal under the following circumstances.

At the time Lance-Corporal and Acting-Corporal in the "Princess Pats," he displayed conspicuous gallantry and ability during an attack in handling Lewis guns. Isolated from his detachment with his company, he guided his men thru unknown and heavily shelled country for nearly one thousand yards, placed his guns in advanced shell holes, commanding the enemy's trench and ground behind, and remained there for twenty hours until the trench was finally taken.

J. J. BRADBURN.

Watrous, Jan. 24.

MINUTES OF DISTRICT No. 6 CONVENTION

The opening meeting of the convention was held in the Strand Theatre, Saskatoon, on December 15, 1916, at 8 p.m., the district director, Mr. Wiljames Thompson, in the chair. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. G. K. B. Adams.

Addresses of welcome were given by His Worship Mayor Young on behalf of the city, and by Malcolm Isbister and F. Maclure Sclanders, president and secretary respectively of the Board of Trade. President Murray and Dean Rutherford were also on the platform. J. A. Maharg delivered an address on "New Policies for Rural Progress," and an address on "Economic Reforms Needed for Western Canada" was given by Professor Swanson of the University of Saskatchewan.

About sixty delegates and visitors attended the convention, the following morning, December 16. A resolution committee consisting of John McNaughtan, Piche; Wm. Lakk, Sr., Asquith; H. Marsh, Herschel; D. Gray, Naseby; and O. D. Madden, Biggar, was then appointed.

An appeal to delegates to become life members of the association was made by Mr. Thompson, who pointed out that in case the ordinary members of an association dropped away the life members had it in their power to keep the association in existence as long as they lived, and could carry on its work. Wm. Lake, Asquith; J. C. Cherry, Saskatoon, and H. Marsh, Herschel, were appointed a committee to conduct a life membership campaign among the delegates present.

An interesting feature of the convention was the roll call, each delegate answering for a local being expected to give a five minutes' talk on the work of the local. About 11 a.m. Districts 6 and 8 met together to hear Murdo Cameron speak on "Municipal Hall Insurance," the meeting lasting until nearly one o'clock p.m. The afternoon session was taken up by the discussion of resolutions, an address by Mrs. McNaughtan, the election of district director for 1917, and an address on the military hospital commission, by John S. Hull. The choice of district director fell upon John McNaughtan of Piche.

J. CHERRY,
Secretary District No. 6.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT DISTRICT No. 6 CONVENTION

Resolved, that the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911 offered by the United States be accepted by the parliament of Canada. Also that all food stuffs not included in this agreement be placed upon the free list. We urgently demand that agricultural machinery, coal, lumber, cement, oils and oil products used for power and lubrication be placed on the free list.—Passed unanimously.

Municipal Hall Insurance

Resolved, that the recommendations in the Report of the Hall Insurance Committee covering the 1916 losses, and methods of future protection, to be embodied in amendments to the Hall Insurance Act, be accepted by this convention. Moved by W. J. Orchard, Tregurva, seconded by E. J. Hoppes, Dundurn. Passed unanimously by District Conventions Nos. 6 and 8, joint session at Saskatoon.

A Markets Committee

Resolved, that this convention recommend the advisability of the Central Convention having a committee appointed to investigate the market problems of western agriculture; and that Professor W. W. Swanson be asked to act with this committee.—Moved by John McNaughtan, Piche, seconded by Harry Marsh, Spring Lake. Passed unanimously.

Tax Sales of Soldiers' Lands

Resolved, that whereas there has been brought to the notice of this association the fact that certain lands belonging to men now fighting in the trenches have been sold for taxes; Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Normanton Grain Growers' Association, are strongly in favor of bringing before the legislature the great need of enacting laws to prevent the municipal councils from selling said lands, and that arrears of taxes shall not bear interest.—Moved by H. Stallibrass, Normanton, seconded by O. D. Madden. Passed unanimously.

Car Shortage On C.N.R.

Whereas, the car shortage on the C.N.R. and branches west of Warman, and also on the Goose Lake division, has become so serious that there is almost a complete blockade; Therefore this district convention demand that the Railway Commission investigate this matter immediately, and alleviate the situation.—Moved by J. H. Armstrong, Zealandia, seconded by Frank Beale, Laura. Passed unanimously.

Re Provincial Address on Economics

Resolved that this convention recommend to the Central the advisability of having Professor William W. Swanson deliver to the annual convention in February, 1917, the address covering his investigations concerning economic reforms needed for Western Canada.—Moved by Joseph A. Dane, Landis, seconded by John McNaughtan, Piche. Passed unanimously.

Official Report of Director

This convention accepts and endorses the official report of Director Wiljames Thompson covering recommendations for federal legislation.—Moved by Joseph A. Dane, Landis, seconded by Harry Marsh, Spring Lake. Passed unanimously.

Vote of Thanks to Director

This convention expresses its heartfelt appreciation, by this vote of thanks, for the able way in which Director Wiljames Thompson has served the association.—Moved by Joseph A. Dane, Landis, seconded by John McNaughtan, Piche. Submitted by President John A. Maharg, passed by convention.

Nomination of Director for 1917

Moved by Harry Marsh, Spring Lake, seconded by John Beal, Laura, that John McNaughtan, Piche, be director of 1917. Nominations closed, and Director Thompson declared Mr. McNaughtan elected by acclamation.

Resolutions of Thanks

This first annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for District 6 desires to express its thanks and appreciation:

To Mayor Dr. Young for the various courtesies extended officially by the City of Saskatoon and its citizens.

To President Malcolm Isbister and Commissioner F. M. Sclanders of the Saskatchewan Board of Trade for the co-operation of the business interests of the city.

To President John A. Maharg, to Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, president of the Women's Section, for their able addresses.

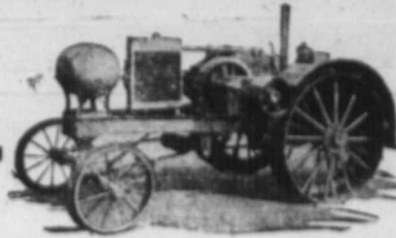
To Professor William Walker Swanson, of the Political Science Department of the University of Saskatchewan, for his scholarly and forceful address on the economic reforms needed for Western Canada.

To the Press of Saskatoon, represented by the Daily Phoenix, Daily Star and Saturday Press and Prairie Farm, for their co-operation in giving complete and impartial publicity to the proceedings of the association.

To the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, for their hearty co-operation in their efforts, thru their District Passenger Agents to make the travelling of the delegates and visitors in every way comfortable and pleasant.

To J. F. Cairns for his generous and public spirited co-operation in making the work of the convention a success.

WATERLOO BOY



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Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Our Big Free Book

Points the easiest, cheapest and quickest way to pull and remove your stumps.

Land clearing is not the time consuming, money consuming, back breaking, heart breaking, never ending job it once was, if you clear your land by the Kirstin Method. This method pulls your stumps, clears the pulled stumps from your land and guarantees a saving of 10% to 50% over any other method. Before you clear another foot of land, find out what the Kirstin Method can do for you.

Kirstin Pullers are the very last word in up to the minute, twentieth century land clearing machines. Thousands of users testify to their superiority. There is a puller for every need. No matter what your clearing problem may be, there's a Kirstin to solve it.

Kirstin Stump Puller
One Man — Horse Power

No stump is too big for the Kirstin Horse Power Puller. Its mighty strength is irresistible because of its triple power and other exclusive Kirstin features. It will clear more than two acres at one setting without strain to man, horse or machine. It has been a leader for 21 years.

One man without horses can pull the biggest stumps, too, with the Kirstin One Man Stump Puller. A little push on the handle gives tons of pull on the stump. This enormous power is developed by use of double leverage. It gives an ordinary 17-year-old farm boy a giant's power.

Our Free Book gives valuable information on all kinds of land clearing. It tells all about the Kirstin line of pullers—most complete in the world—and explains Kirstin service, forever free to all owners of Kirstin Machines. It has many photographs of stumps that the Kirstin has pulled, and letters from the men who pulled them. Don't buy a puller until you read this book.

Big Money to Early Buyers To first buyers in every locality we offer a special opportunity to join in our profit sharing plan. No canvassing; just a willingness to show your Kirstin to your neighbors. Don't wait—send the coupon today.

A. J. Kirstin Canadian Co., 5628 Dennis Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Largest Stump Puller Manufacturers in the World



Send me a Free Copy of "The Gold in Your Stump Land" and full particulars of the Kirstin Method, The Money Back Bond, The 15 Year Guarantee, The Profit Sharing Plan.

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

The Kirstin Method gets rid of your stumps after they are pulled.

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Remember, the Kirstin Method saves you from 10% to 50% over any other way of clearing land for the plow. This claim is supported by a Money Back Bond.

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Write or call on us and get particulars. We will gladly let you have an Acousticon on 10 days' approval for which no charge is made.

What the Acousticon is and How it is Used.

The Acousticon is an electrical hearing device, adaptable to any degree of deafness, weighing but a few ounces and is so constructed that it may be worn constantly without the slightest inconvenience by any individual independent of calling.

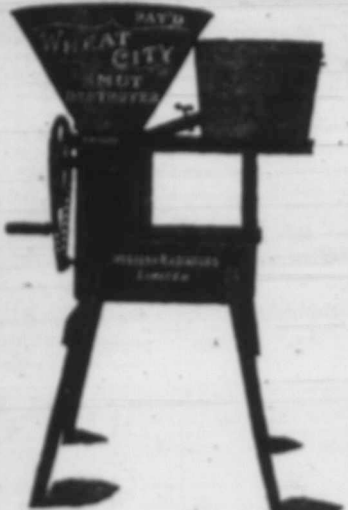
With the aid of an Acousticon impaired hearing (no matter how severe) is instantly restored. Call for demonstration or write for particulars of our free trial offer.

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

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The most rapid, light running and most perfect Grain Picker with Capacity 100 bushels per hour. We have only a limited quantity in stock at this price—Cash with Order. \$7.00 (c.a.) Postage in Prairie.

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If you are interested, drop a postal card to the Guide office and ask for Letter "M," which will give you full particulars of our proposition.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Manitoba

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

CORDOVA ANNUAL MEETING

The Cordova branch of the G.G.A. held its Annual Meeting December 11, the attendance being fairly representative, the unfortunately none of our lady members were in attendance.

The officers elected for the new year were as follows:—President, N. P. Shuttleworth; Vice-President, J. Allan; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Beaumont; Directors, Messrs. A. Allan, C. Johnson, A. Wark, M. Williamson and W. Channon; Auditor, W. Channon. Three delegates were appointed to attend the Annual Convention at Brandon:—Messrs. S. H. Montgomery, A. Channon, and J. W. Allen. The reports show somewhat of a decrease in membership as compared with last year and fewer meetings recorded which may be attributed to bad weather and scarcity of help on the farms. The Association, however, is continuing to take an active interest in the life of the community—its value being shown by the way in which complaints laid thru it are given immediate attention.

At our November meeting we were favored with a visit from Messrs. Kennedy and Smith of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. in response to an invitation to come and explain why certain conditions existed at our shipping point where the company operated an elevator. A very interesting evening was spent, Mr. Kennedy giving a splendid address on the history and development of the company after which he went into the details of the grain trade, while Mr. Smith answered questions relating to his department. This meeting might serve as an example of how the farmers and business men could get into closer touch with each other and by a little honest discussion remove some of the differences that often exist.

Our co-operative business extended to the purchase of binder twine and a car of apples—the latter netting the Association a very nice profit and at the same time supplying the fruit at considerably lower prices than local dealers were charging. The question of the supply of seed grain has been raised and several samples were submitted for inspection with the result that ample seed has been located to supply the needs of the district, all of which can be brought in on the special seed grain rate.

The coming year promises to be an active one for our organization—members are coming from longer distances to join our association and the larger our membership list is the greater will be our sphere of usefulness—especially in the co-operative business. So come along any Thursday night on or next the full moon and get initiated.

H. BEAUMONT,
Secretary.

WOODMORE AND NEW BRIDGE

At the annual meeting of the Woodmore-New Bridge G.G.A. the following officers were elected for 1917:—President, J. M. Palmer, Ridgeville, P.O.; Vice-President, H. Nisely; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Batten, Woodmore P.O. Eighteen members were present and a partial report was given from the delegates who were in attendance at the Brandon Convention. Co-operative selling of livestock was arranged for during the year. The Membership Fees for the Central Association were taken at the meeting, amounting to \$14.65.

H. BATTEN,
Secretary.

ROSENEATH—A NEW ASSN.

This was a new branch organized on December 29, meeting in the Roseneath School House (not a reorganized branch as reported a short time ago). The members live in the Moore Park District—hence the mistake in the Central Office in stating that this branch were re-organizing. We are always glad to welcome new associations and hope that the secretaries of the same will not be backward in letting the Central

Office know of any service they may render that will help the local in any way.

OAKBURN G.G.A. CELEBRATES

The Oakburn Grain Growers are holding a Burns Anniversary Supper on Thursday, February 8. The proceeds are to be devoted to patriotic purposes. A piper, Highland dancer, and some good speakers should be attraction enough to bring out a good attendance. We hope to hear they have had a successful entertainment.

LAVINIA BRANCH MEETING

The Lavinia Grain Growers are having a social evening on Wednesday, February 7, which is to be held in the church. R. C. Henders, Esq., is to be present and give an address. Their district director, Mr. Frank Simpson, of Shoal Lake is also one of the speakers on the occasion. A good turnout is expected and a profitable evening looked for.

OAKVILLE'S MEETING

The Oakville Co-operative Association hold their Annual Meeting on Saturday, February 3, and in the evening of that day the Grain Growers hold a meeting at which there will be an address given on "Co-operation," by President R. C. Henders of the Central Office. They expect to have a large gathering on this occasion if the weather proves favorable.

SHADELAND GRAIN GROWERS

Mr. Geo. W. Sandy, Secretary of the Shadeland Grain Growers' Association, has sent us a contribution of \$35.00 for the Patriotic Acre Fund. This branch has been very generous in the past in contributing and the thanks of the executive are extended to them.

ARE FARMERS PROSPEROUS?

If a farmer thinks he is well off, let him pay his overworked wife \$1.25 per day. Let her keep the money and spend it for gowns or travel, for the opera or for a month at a summer resort. Farmers forget to count that she works seven days a week and that in some of the cities that women are prevented by law from working more than ten hours a day in a factory or a store. There is no law yet to protect the farm women, and no hope whatever that they will get a "square deal." If the farmer's wife is not a drudge, then it is some other woman. It seems impossible to operate a farm under present conditions without the woman farm slave. The "beauty" of slavery days was that the drudge was a black woman. Now they most all are white. However, in justice let us say that as soon as finances permit and the help is obtainable—that help is secured for the home.—Selected.

SOURIS DISTRICT

Copy of circular letter sent to members of Souris District Association: A convention of the officers of the Souris District Association will be held in Deloraine on Thursday, February 1, at 8 p.m. By virtue of your office you are a member of the above executive, and your presence is earnestly requested at that meeting. Business: Appointment of district secretary; laying out plans to organize and re-organize branches covering the whole Souris constituency; finish up the business carried over from the Boissevain convention, and deal with matters in the interests of the association. Presidents or other delegates made welcome.

R. CHAPMAN,
President.
WILLIAM ALLISON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

WOMEN'S PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Where there is no vision, the people perish, so said the wise man of old, and when asked what is a vision replied: "A vision is something good and lofty which the soul may see, and having not,

may reach forth and obtain." It is the passionate goodness possessed by the normal human mind. Without a vision the body may live, but the soul is starved. It is death in life. How may we get a vision? He that seeks finds. One of the wise men of today, Canon Lyman Abbott, says that Christ taught certain principles of life, such as cultivating a spiritual vision, a spirit of hope dissatisfied with the past and aspiring to a better record in the future, a spirit of good will reverent toward God—kindly and helpful toward all mankind. He has revolutionized government, has abolished slavery, has begun the emancipation of labor, has created systems of popular education, in short, Christianity is the spiritual vision of self sacrificing service.

Surely it was such a vision, a vision that saw the people were perishing, that started our farmers' organizations, and later a growing vision brought the Woman's Section into being for "United we stand, divided we fall."

Need Team Work

It has been said that football means sacrifice, loyalty, courage and organized efficiency, it means team play of the highest order, and team work we all need. We have all worked alone too-long, but in future we hope for organized efficiency, which we cannot attain without learning the rules. But with a wider vision of what we are reaching forward to, we may succeed, in making our section a power for good in the land. We may hope to improve social conditions, and in so doing we may hope to enjoy more social life and bring our young people forward to join with their elders in the work of saving the people from perishing. That for which we spend ourselves, we love, and no one is a good citizen who does not do something for his country, and no one is a good member who is not willing to do something for his organization. There is opportunity for all to help increase our membership and at least live up to our motto, "Each for all and all for each."

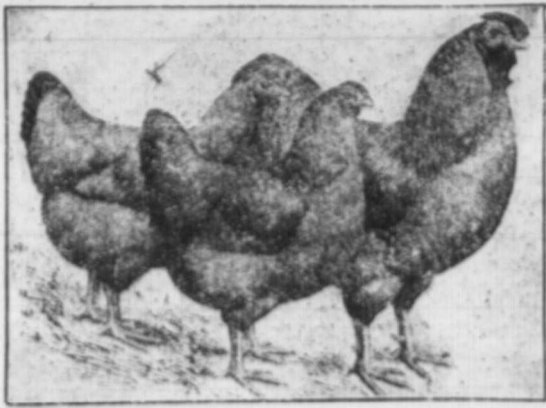
I know we often feel diffident about public or semi-public work. We feel our capability is not equal to much, but I once heard Dr. Woodsworth (who certainly has had large vision and done much to save the people from perishing), say the bulk of the world's saving work is done by the person of one talent. That is very encouraging, and we will all be able to feel with due modesty that each of us is qualified to work. Idaho has had woman suffrage for over twenty years. The men worked for it because, two years after Idaho became a state, at the Republican state convention, several prominent office holders were intoxicated in public. The delegates determined on a woman suffrage policy as the surest remedy. The influence of the new voters was immediately felt. It was tacitly understood by politicians that the standard must be raised. Rather a sordid vision, but it worked. The Duke of Wellington said that Waterloo was won on the football grounds of the British public schools. There is no doubt our Waterloo is ahead of us. We shall need study, loyalty, courage, and team play of the highest order to be ready to meet it.

Free Trade League

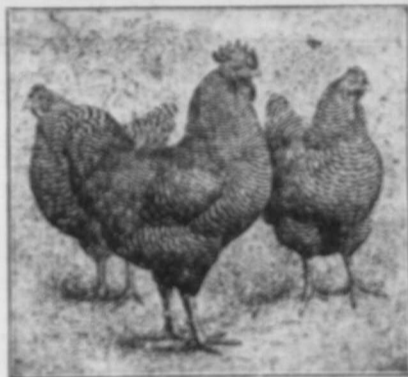
At the Grain Growers' Grain Co. shareholders' meeting in Winnipeg many of the farmers joined the Free Trade League. Here is an opportunity for the women to do their bit with the men. We are voters, too. If it is wise for the male voters to join a political league, it cannot be foolish for us to do likewise. In one of the leaflets distributed it is stated that Protection costs the people of Western Canada not much less than \$100,000,000 annually. We always say the way to John Bull's feelings is thru his pocket. That sum has to come from our pockets annually. It should stir us up to alter things. If we join such a league we shall give the privileged classes a large vision of what the voters of the West mean to do when the opportunity comes.

To duty firm, to conscience true,
However tried and pressed,
In God's clear sight, high work we do
If we but do our best.
To do nothing is as fatal as to commit evil, and it is more cowardly.

MRS. TOOTH.
Eli, Man.



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



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

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

World's Best

That is a title which can justly be applied to the **Famous Prize Winning Poultry** which The Guide is distributing free, and transportation charges prepaid, among Guide readers.

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

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY

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



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



White Wyandottes—Are pure snow-white in color. They are very easy to breed true to color, as there are very seldom any culs when hatched from eggs produced by first class mating. As egg producers they are surely a success. The White Wyandottes mature very quickly and their full breasted, plump bodies and yellow skin and legs make them a valuable table fowl.

COUPON

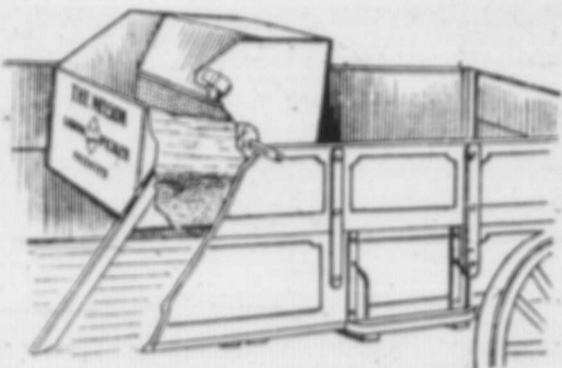
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Feb. 7, 1917.

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

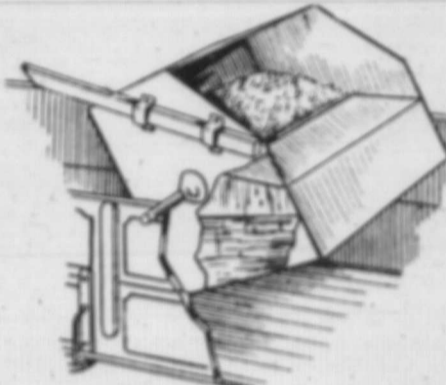
Name

P. O. Prov.

"Nelson" Galvanized E-Z Way Grain Pickler



No. 1 Position—Showing Grain in Pickle



No. 2 Position—Showing Grain Draining



No. 3 Position—Showing Grain Being Dumped

All Grain Thoroughly Immersed and No Solution Wasted

Can you think of anything more simple and efficient? No cranks to turn or parts to get out of order. You simply put solution into pickler, shovel in grain, give pickler one-quarter turn to let grain drain a few seconds, then dump and turn pickler back into position for the next lot of grain. One man can easily pickle 100 bushels per hour. Pickler can be placed in wagon box as shown, or on stand in granary. Price only \$11.00 net cash with order, and we guarantee every pickler to work satisfactorily or money refunded.

ORDER NOW AS THIS SEASON'S SUPPLY IS LIMITED

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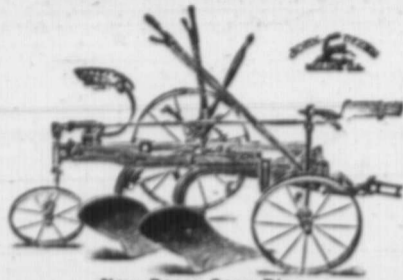
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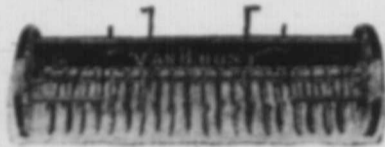
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in the
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Registered Seed Potatoes

The famous
"TABLE TALK"
Variety

"Table Talk" is one of the very best potatoes grown in Canada for general use. The first seed was brought into the country in 1907 by a Scotch immigrant and grown on the Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alta., where it gave splendid results. Since then it has been grown on all the experimental farms throughout Canada and invariably has been a big cropper. It is a white potato, smooth, with shallow eyes and an excellent keeper. As a table potato it has no superior, and it always brings a good price on the market.

We have secured about 60 bushels of these excellent potatoes. They have been grown under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and are registered as Elite Stock seed, which means that they are of the very choicest and best quality of hand selected seed. Every tuber is perfect, none of them weigh more than six ounces nor less than three ounces, and are absolutely free from all spots, scabs or diseases of any kind. It is impossible to get better seed potatoes. Any person who secures any of these potatoes will be entitled to use them as foundation stock for producing registered seed and can join the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Just as with registered seed grain, there is going to be a big demand in the future for registered seed potatoes, because registered seed can always be relied upon to be the choicest.

These potatoes are put up in sacks containing 1½ bushels each. One bushel and a half of this seed, if properly cared for, will produce, under ordinary circumstances, a crop of from 30 to 40 bushels and in the second year will provide a large quantity of registered seed for sale that will bring very much above the average price for seed potatoes.

We have only 40 sacks of these potatoes so that there will only be an opportunity for 40 people to get them and there are no other registered "Table Talk" potatoes in Western Canada. We are going to give away these sacks of potatoes to any person who will collect subscriptions to The Guide in their own community. Any person who will collect four yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) at \$1.50 each and send the \$6.00 cash to The Guide office will be entitled to one sack of registered "Table Talk" potatoes containing 1½ bushels, absolutely free. The subscriptions may be all sent at one time or at different times, provided that when they are sent in it is explained that they are to count towards seed potatoes. The potatoes will be shipped just as soon as it is safe, and in plenty of time for seeding. Address all correspondence to—

The Circulation Department
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Ross Rifle

Premier Borden Explains

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—The House of Commons spent the most of today discussing the Ross rifle. At four o'clock Premier Borden began to relate the history of Ross rifle troubles in full; the speech carried over into the evening session. The debate was started by F. B. Carvell's request for information as to why the Ross rifle was still being turned out of the factory in large quantities. The answer to the question was found in the fact that Ross rifles were being sent to England for the use of the home forces and marines. The Canadian contract for 100,000 rifles, entered into last March, is mostly unfilled while a British contract with the company, made in 1914, for a similar quantity has not been half filled to date.

Sir Sam Hughes dug himself into the debate with a vigorous defence of the Ross rifle and blamed the trouble on defective ammunition.

In dealing with the Ross rifle problem the premier stated the contract made by the last government had to be taken into account, no period for its termination having been fixed. Since 1914 the factory had delivered 218,000 rifles and on existing contracts there still remained to be delivered 97,000. The last order given was last February, for 100,000.

French Suggested Changes

Sir Robert Borden quoted a letter from Sir John French, written in June, 1915, suggesting that if the chamber were enlarged the Ross rifle might be satisfactory, the cause of trouble being jamming of ammunition. He suggested enquiry by an expert. As a result of this letter it was decided to re-arm the first division of the Canadian forces; but at that time the government was confronted by the fact that there was no other source from which to supply our troops and that the terms of the contract with the Ross people, required a full year to pass before the company could be called upon to manufacture a rifle of another type. The British authorities had informed them that it would require more than a year to alter the factory for the production of another type of rifle. Materials of all kinds at that time were in extreme demand and it was difficult to get machinery, steel, etc. In the summer of 1915 the impression that the war would be a long one was not very strong and it did not seem as if the new type of rifle could be turned out before the war had ended.

In July, 1915, it was decided to enlarge the chamber of the Ross rifle on the recommendation of the Imperial Small Arms Commission. The result was to stop the jamming. While the alteration was being made the second division went overseas, on September 30, 1915. The third division crossed to France in January and February, 1916.

The question of placing a new order with the Ross factory came up in March, 1916, and while an order of 200,000 rifles had been recommended, it was decided to order only half that number with enlarged chambers.

New Conditions

On behalf of the Ross rifle the premier said it had been subjected to the severest tests. If the barrel was too long for trench warfare, nobody knew at the beginning of the war that trench warfare would predominate. Also, brave new troops such as ours were not accustomed to handling rifle mechanism as were regulars who made soldiering a profession.

The government recognized the importance of our boys having confidence in their weapons, however, and Sir W. M. Robertson was advised that the choice of the rifle to be used would be left to the army authorities after full tests of the Lee-Enfield and Ross rifles had been made.

On May 28 Sir Douglas Haig reported that the Ross rifle as a service weapon was less trustworthy than the Lee-Enfield and that the men had lost confidence in it. At the request of the war office

and the Canadian government Sir Douglas Haig made a second report, recommending that the Canadian troops be re-armed with the Lee-Enfield. The first division, he said, was already re-armed with the Enfield, preferring it greatly and while such demand was not so noticeable in the third division, he believed it wise to re-arm all the troops.

Using Lee-Enfields

In April the government asked the British authorities if they would undertake to arm the Canadian troops with Lee-Enfields and were told there were none of these rifles available for the purpose. But on July 11, apparently changing their views, the British government agreed to arm all Canadian troops at the front with the Lee-Enfield. The Premier said that he had suggested the advisability of all Imperial troops being armed with the same standard weapon and that a conference of overseas representatives should be held for this purpose and arrangements made to produce this standard weapon not only in the mother country but in the British dominions overseas. A telegram from Sir Max Aitken on behalf of the British government then arrived, advising that the suggestion was to be carried out shortly.

In August, the fourth division went to France, leaving England armed with the Ross rifle. Announcements having been made that the Lee-Enfield would be the rifle used the government cabled the British authorities for an explanation and were informed that the Lee-Enfields to arm the fourth division had been sent to France and these rifles would be in the hands of the men before they were under fire.

Anxious to manufacture the rifle which would be adopted as the British standard, the government had asked for definite information as to the standard service rifle to be adopted and were informed by cable on September 19 that the British army council could give no definite assurance as to the army rifle after the war. As a large number of army rifles would be available after the war, it might not be desirable to manufacture on a large scale.

To Make in Canada

In September Sir Robert asked the British government to furnish a sealed pattern of the best type of Lee-Enfield in order that arrangements for its production might be made in Canada. At the end of November an order-in-council was passed, giving a year's notice to the Ross rifle company that a new rifle would be required. This would go into effect December 1, 1917. The sealed pattern not arriving until the middle of January, the order-in-council had to be amended as to date.

When the war was over the large number of Ross rifles on hand would be used for training purposes. It had been found a superior weapon for sniping purposes. Though not authorized for service, the Ross rifles were found valuable for home defence in England and for marines.

Sir Robert said that there was no desire to conceal any correspondence except that which might be useful to the enemy. He had confidence in the Canadian public's appreciation of the conditions. The government had one purpose only—the arming of our gallant troops with the best possible weapon.

MINERS GET EXTRA WAGES

Calgary, Alta., February 4.—The minister of labor today announced a settlement of the trouble between the coal miners and the operators. The settlement requires the operators to provide a 9½ per cent. increase in wages. It is expected that the operators will add this income to prices to consumers.

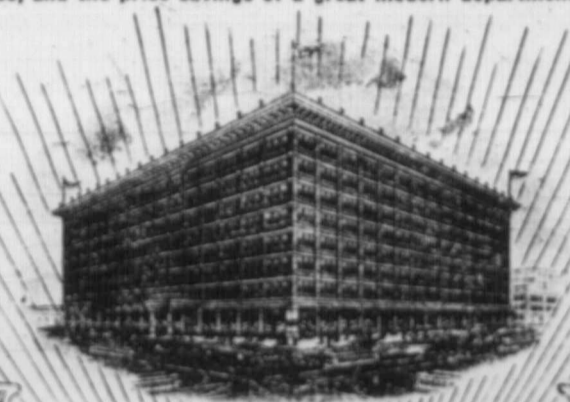
Just what the operators can do in opposition to the action of the government representative is not announced but it is possible that a refusal on their part may result in additional trouble at the mines and governmental control as a last resource.

EATON'S SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE Is Now Being Distributed Throughout the West

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The tremendous demand for our fighting armies limits, to a great extent, the supply of raw materials that the manufacturers can use for home consumption. It is only through our excellent and thorough buying system, touching the great trade centres of America, Europe and the Orient, that we have been able to gather together the unusually satisfying display of merchandise pictured in our newest catalogue.

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In addition to our big general catalogue we issue a number of booklets, any of which are free on request—Gasoline Engines, Harness and Farm Machinery, Baby Carriages, Pianos, Invalid Chairs, Sporting Goods, Plumbing and Heating Systems and Sewing Machines.

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Yours is the opportunity in our new Spring Book. Buying for either your personal or household needs, you will find illustrated, in this newest of our catalogues, a selection hard to equal of Clothing for Men, Women and Children, Furnishings for the Home—Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Wall Paper, Paints—Farm Implements of the most useful, durable kind, Harness that will give the best of service, etc.

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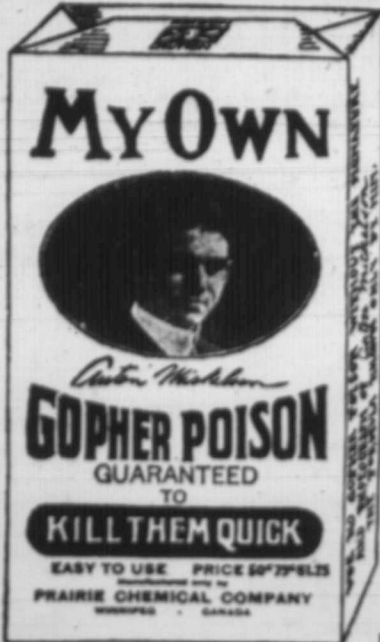
If you have not received a copy of this book—it has been in the mails for a week—let us know, and we will see that a catalogue is sent to you by return.

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Our special combined Seed and Grocery Catalogue has just been issued, and will well repay you by sending for it at once if you have not received it. It is sent, post paid, on request.

I Was Deceived!



So say many farmers. The gopher poison did not work. I repeat Mickelson's words for my fellow-farmers' protection:—

"You will see my name on packages of gopher poison, but unless it is accompanied by my photograph it is not made by me"—Anton Mickelson.

We use no war formulas—substituting with cheap ingredients. We have not raised our prices as others are doing—neither have we reduced the size of our packages as others are doing. Positively insist on the package with Anton Mickelson's photo on, the only guarantee against imitations. If unobtainable, sent postpaid on receipt of price—50c, 75c or \$1.25 sizes.

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The 1917 Chatham

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



Made in Three Sizes

"THEY LAST LONGER"

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The Most for Their Money

that lies within their power to buy or ours to give.

Avoid Delay Send in your enquiries or orders early, so we can guarantee you delivery when wanted.

Norwest Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co. Ltd.
 Vancouver, B.C.

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 Gentlemen—I contemplate building, please forward me your delivered price list,
 FREIGHT PREPAID to..... my nearest station.
 Name,
 Address, G.G.G.

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

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

LIBERTY IS PRECIOUS

Editor, Guide:—I gladly avail myself of the opportunity afforded by your paper for the open exchange thru its columns of opinions concerning the welfare of the people. I note with interest the remarks in an article entitled "One Attitude Towards Peace" and it appears to me to draw attention to a serious, even tragic, but only too true condition of public affairs in Canada. The hydra head of despotism is attempting to fasten its fangs in democracy and to paralyze with fear our freedom of expression. The endeavor is being made to force the opinion of eight million citizens to entirely concur in a policy, originated by we do not know how few, the execution of which necessitates details both horrifying and revolting to the minds of civilized people, not to mention the possibility of shattering ideals based upon the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Slight consideration is allowed those whose sense of duty prompted, or perhaps forced, by the highest Christian principles, causes them to openly demur. Bitter and unjust criticisms are heaped upon their heads, accompanied in some cases even with threats of im-

therefore doomed. Let us instead of "Turning everyone his hand against his neighbor," unite in the battle for justice, truth and equity at home; remove from our eyes the beam of self-righteousness, for, as someone has truly remarked, "How can we love our country which we have not seen, if we do not first love our neighbor whom we have seen?"

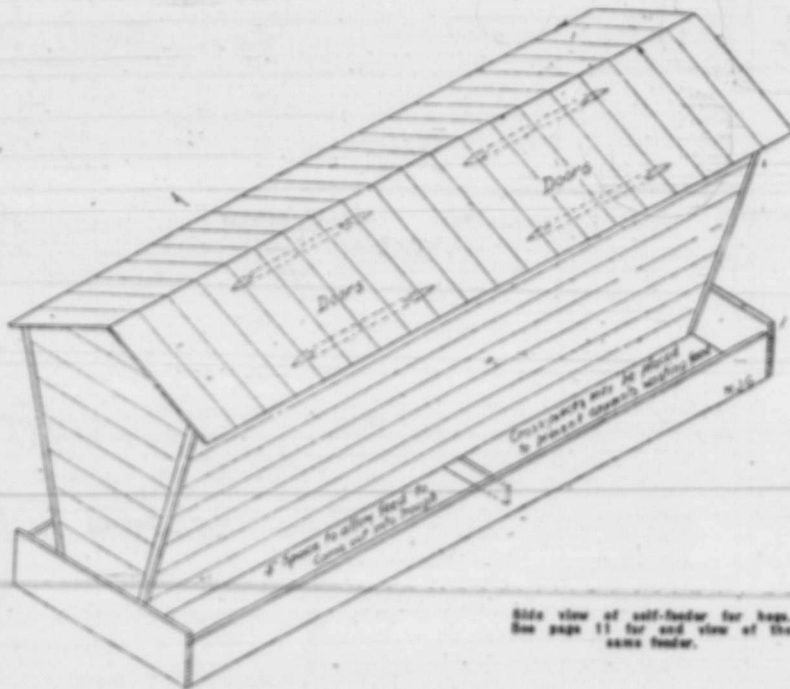
All honor to those who are willing to offer themselves and their lives in the cause of righteousness either on the bloody battlefield of Europe, or the bloodless one at home.

W. V. ANDERSON.

Oakville, Man.

INCOME TAX TOO HIGH

Editor, Guide:—There is this point in the new Farmers' Political Platform with which I cannot agree and that is the absurdly high amount you advocate for a minimum income tax. In England they tax, or did tax, \$800 a year. Now I believe it is even lower. In a recent statistical column I read that of Germany's income tax estimate the smaller incomes produce the larger amount. I think \$1,000 a year could safely be taxed with a 5 per cent. tax,



Side view of self-feeder for bags. See page 11 for end view of the same feeder.

prisonment and humiliation—ministers of the gospel, men of stainless character, citizens of the best standing, who by virtue of their manifest desire and ability to truly serve had attained positions of responsibility and trust, but because they refused to be muzzled or smother their expression of justice, are persecuted, or "let out" of their self-earned positions. Oh, the shame! that Kaiserism should be tolerated, and even lauded at home, when the blood of our brothers is poured out on foreign battlefields in the belief and hope that they are crushing this dragon of despotism. When the turmoil of these mad dreams has ceased, and history is written, these things shall stand like blots indelible on its pages. In the words of the oft-quoted poet,

"O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us, To see oursel's as ithers see us!"

If sincere expression and honest speech is to be bullied and threatened, what is to become of our democracy? Where is the freedom and liberty which we proudly boast that our forefathers fought and bled for? I am a Canadian born and bred, and anyone undertaking to teach me the meaning of patriotism cannot commence until a competent board has passed on his qualification, warranted thru his citizenship. As we desire liberty, let us allow liberty. Despotism is un-godlike,

increasing the amount every thousand dollars until the maximum of 25 per cent. is reached on large incomes.

In England it is higher than 25 per cent. It seems absurd that a man should have \$80 a week before he is to be taxed. In Germany they tax working men's wages, besides other heavy taxes. I am sure the laboring men of the towns will never support a minimum of \$4,000, and if you want to win elections you must consider the elements that compose the electorate. Laboring men are dominant in Australia, and in all probability will be here. They at present advocate conscription of wealth and nationalization of industries without being particularly socialistic, and that is the present development in Australia and England by degrees. The overlapping of competition with its great waste must be eliminated from national life if the war is to be won.

A. M. BENNETT.

Conjuring Creek, Alta.

AIMS OF FREE TRADE LEAGUE

Editor, Guide:—There is little doubt that every Free Trader who read Mr. Foulston's letter in last week's issue, read it with cordial sympathy. We would all like to attain the ideal at once. It cannot come too soon for any of us, yet past experience is practically

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unanimous in showing that it is better to make haste slowly. Improvements in public conditions have seldom come with a rush.

Further, the gradual advance will secure for us the support and co-operation of many, especially east of the Lakes, who to a degree are loath to countenance extreme changes; if the change proposed affords them opportunity of gradually adjusting to the changing conditions they are much more likely to be won for the cause.

Still, I am ready to admit that it is open to a man to say, "That is too slow." But I am inclined to think that if Mr. Foulston will give full weight to the "immediate demand" proposals of the Free Trade League he would find that they constitute so very large a step in the direction of the ideal that it would be infinitely preferable to our present conditions, and that its being granted would practically guarantee further rapid advance to full Free Trade status.

It is worthy of note that the proposals of the League are practically identical with those which the Canadian Council of Agriculture has found it wise to adopt in their National Platform and which thus will have behind them the united strength of organized Canadian agriculture from sea to sea.

WM. R. WOOD,

Gen. Sec., F. T. League.

Winnipeg, Jan. 29, 1917.

CO-OPERATION AFTER THE WAR

Attitude of the World's Greatest Co-operators

The greatest co-operators among the Allied nations have very definite views on post-war problems. They recently expressed these views in an emphatic manner at a conference held in Paris late in September and attended by representatives from the great wholesale societies and co-operative leagues of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy. Professor Charles Gide, one of the world's greatest economic authors and co-operators, who presided, made some statements that stand in sharp contrast to those of the many pseudo-economists whose dissertations on the need of an Allied economic alliance against the Central Powers after the war, filled so much space in certain sections of the press recently and who fancied they saw in Britain an abandonment of the policy of trade freedom.

Professor Gide in opening the conference said:—

"We consider that when once the war has been decided on the battlefield it will not be continued in the economic sphere. This conference, which has been convened in this hope, has aroused certain fears amongst our foreign friends; it has been said that we intend to found a movement outside of the International Co-operative Alliance—a new organization which would be not international, but I may say so, multi-national.

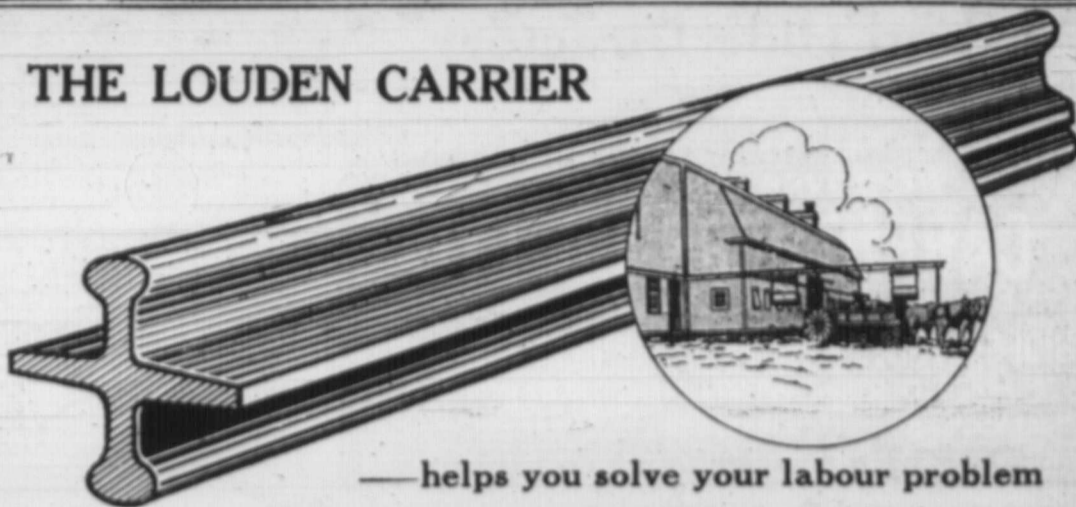
"We wish to remain loyal to the International Co-operative Alliance (an alliance of the greatest co-operators from practically all European countries). We read every day in the press that we have finished with internationalism. It is not true; we have not done with either capitalist, intellectual, or co-operative internationalism. For our part, you and I will remain loyal to co-operative internationalism. I consider it absurd when I hear it said that it is unpatriotic to speak of internationalism.

"As the representatives of consumers, co-operators will have to fight after the war against all 'protectionist measures' which by excluding foreign products would increase the cost of living at a time when there will be quite enough to do to fight the increase of prices which will continue long after the cessation of hostilities. As consumers also they must be guided in their purchases, not by persuasion, but by reason; not with a view of inflicting an injury on others, but with a view of obtaining for themselves and for everybody the greatest possible advantages. Every nation has its own genius, every land its natural resources and we must realize that division of labor, which is but a form of co-operation, is the law of progress for nations as well as for individuals, and that the motto 'every man for himself' would be as fatal for one as for the other."

The After War Policy

A basis for discussion among those foremost co-operators from allied nations was arrived at and such a policy will be

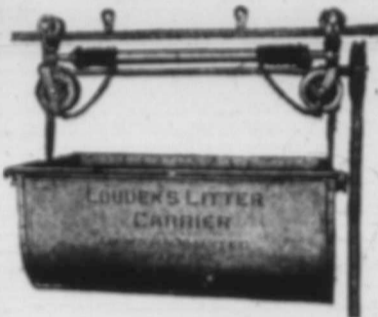
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THOUSANDS of Louden Litter Carrier outfits were installed when labour conditions were normal, and they have since given daily demonstrations of their value, as savers of time, and of labour. How much greater this value to-day, when farm help is scarce, and high in price. Secure

a price on a complete Louden Litter Carrier outfit from our dealer in your locality, or from us direct. You will be surprised at the low cost of the equipment, which lasts a life-time, and at the saving in the cost of performing a hard and disagreeable task.



Litter Carrier equipment to give satisfaction must be right in design, in material, and in workmanship. You can purchase Louden equipment, assured that on each count, you are getting the best.

Louden track is centre hung, weighs two pounds to the foot, and is high carbon steel. Full strength of the steel bars. They are neither punched nor drilled for splicing or attaching the hangers. This track can be curved without heating, right in your own barn.

Litter Carrier box is made of heavy galvanized steel. Strongly reinforced with angle iron. No wood to rot out, or get manure soaked.

Louden Litter Carriers will move and lift the heaviest loads, with but little effort.

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7



Given to the pregnant mare
For 60 Days
before foaling
Prevents Navel Disease
in the foal

*Whitehorse Mar Oct 23/16
Dear Sir*
*your letter to hand of the 17th Oct asking me for a photo of my foal & mare that I fed & treated with foaline. I'm sorry to say that I have not got a photo of the mare & foal. One thing I can say is I have a fine strong healthy foal, 3 years ago I started using your foaline, and I must say I have had great success! having raised five foals from less than in three years. I have not lost a foal up to date that I treated with your foaline. There same two mares has lost 5 foals, died from effects of Navel Disease. I did not know anything of your foaline then I am sorry to say but since I started using it, I have not lost a foal at all, if this is of any use to you, you can use it, I intend using your foaline again that year. I am yours truly
The Belcher*

ONLY one bottle required to treat each mare.



ORDER NOW

\$3.00

Per Bottle (Charge Prepaid)

Foaline Laboratory OF CANADA WINNIPEG

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER BOTH \$14.50 FOR

130 Egg INCUBATOR
130 Chick Brooder
BOTH FOR
\$14.50 freight and duty PAID

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$14.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any U. S. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your U. S. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Two year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—don't save money—it pays to invest before you buy. Suggest our price of \$14.50 for both incubator and brooder and our freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.



Write Us Today—Don't Delay

Buy a "Fox"

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

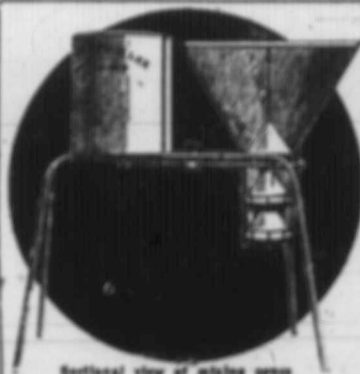
Construction—24 gauge galvanized iron, with steel frame; no wood used.
Capacity—125 bushels per hour.
Efficiency—Thoroughly sprinkles and then turns the grain over four times.

PRICE: Galvanized iron for Formalin, \$15.00
Copper for Bluestone, 20.00
Freight paid to your town.

For further particulars write to

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315 Hammond Bldg. Moose Jaw, Sask.



Side view of picking area

Did you ever think the debtor and creditor laws were unfair to the farmer? Charles Ager in "The Farmer and The Interests" makes it clear not only that they are unfair, but he tells you just how and why they are unfair—and then he tells you how to make them fair. 75¢ post paid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

Got Gophers? Kill-Em-Quick
For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement on Page 42

Fur and Hide Directory

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 WE COVER THE WEST
A. CARRUTHERS CO. LTD.
 DEALERS AND EXPORTERS
HIDES, WOOL, RAW FURS, SENECA ROOT
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ESTABLISHED 1883 ship me without delay all your CAPITAL \$250,000.00
RAW FURS, HIDES, SHEEP PELTS, WOOL AND SENECA ROOT
 Demand now very keen for all goods in my line. Write for price list.
 Prompt advances made on shipments against Bill of Lading, when requested.
R. S. ROBINSON, 171 James St. E., Winnipeg, Man.

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 The farm house need no longer take second place to the city home—Delco-Light will give you clean, brilliant, safe electric light at the touch of a switch. It will supply power for pumping water, running cream separator, churn, sewing machines and electric fan.

An Easier Life on the Farm
 An easier life for all—far less work and drudgery in the house—less work in doing chores with the barns and out-buildings lit by electricity—and a happier, healthier life for all.

Delco-Light is Simplicity Itself
 Delco-Light is a single compact unit. A gasoline motor—a generator—storage batteries. The engine starts automatically on the pressing of a lever. The batteries are charged—the engine and generator stop of themselves—no trouble—no mechanics. Sufficient power is generated to run all the lights required—to run small motors. And all this at the low cost of less than five cents a day.

The Domestic Engineering Co., Dayton, Ohio
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 Write at once for open territory.

laid before the different societies. It is embodied under these heads:—

(1). The negotiation of commercial treaties, as wide as possible, between the countries of the Entente; the extension of the system of all forms of exchange, transport, intercommunication, immigration, naturalization, unification of laws relative to labor, etc. To endeavor to establish a more complete union with the neighboring countries. To recommend organized propaganda for the extension of such treaties to other countries as soon as in the opinion of the International Co-operative Alliance the time is ripe for such extension, but only to such countries as may be prepared to submit international disputes to arbitration.

(2). As far as Germany, Austria and other allies are concerned, to refrain from all systematic boycott of one or more nations with the definite object of bringing about their commercial ruin, but to admit free access to the Entente markets if these countries as well as the Entente are prepared to submit their international disputes to arbitration.

(3). To facilitate the establishment of new industries which would furnish fresh elements of strength to our national activities, but not to make our country independent of the foreigner, and to accept the principle of necessary division of labor and the desirability of international co-operation between all the countries.

(4). To call the attention of the allied countries to the high commercial value of industrial collective organization under the system of co-operation or under the form of participation, allowing a certain amount of control to the workers' representatives.

What Their Attitude Means

These co-operators are standing by the principles of true co-operation. They refuse to be diverted from the path their convictions tell them is the only true economic policy, not for their country in particular, but for the world in general. They realize the welfare of neither can be promoted by the encouragement of that narrow spirit of nationalism that supported by "protectionism" threatens to contract the minds of nations and divert them into channels fraught with fatal dangers to the great mass of the people. They know that true patriotism means more than loyalty to any one country, that it means loyalty to the best interests of all mankind even if such conflict with national interests. Hence their declaration that we must be guided in our dealings with the object of obtaining for everybody the greatest possible advantage. This can only be secured by the abandonment of "protective measures" which discourage trade and promote that Satanic doctrine, "Every man for himself." How else can we ever benefit by the genius of other lands. Why should we "protect" ourselves against the best fruits of that genius? The more complete union of neighboring countries thru economic means, the promotion of international arbitration and opposition to the boycotting of any nation by a combination of others with the object of compassing its commercial ruin, the rights of workers to a certain amount of control, but plainly define the stand true co-operators should adopt in all countries. How sharply this contrasts with the principles of pseudo-protectionist politicians of both parties in Canada.

But these co-operators have also attempted to apply internationalism. Realizing the difficulties many co-operative organizations in the war affected areas will have in financing in competition with private capital directly after the war, they are preparing to centralize money by collecting from those societies able to contribute and distribute it for the reconstruction of crippled or destroyed societies in any of these countries. True co-operators realize that the after war struggle so much talked of will not be so much a struggle of nation against nation as a struggle of co-operation against monopoly, of privileged capital against the laboring man, of "protection" against freedom of trade, of internationalism against nationalism.

During the year Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, the arrivals in Manitoba, according to the Immigration and Colonization office, was 4,263. Of these 2,492, or over 67 per cent., came from the United States; 969 from Great Britain; 251 from Sweden and Norway; 30 from France; 9 from Belgium; 7 from Holland and 5 from Finland.

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NEW YORK AND LONDON, ENG.
 YOU are interested in getting the highest market prices for your Raw Furs—get in getting the highest quotations and the poorest returns. Being manufacturers as well as exporters and the oldest house in the Dominion in this line, we surely can satisfy you. Write for price list and tags free.
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GETTING MORE WORK WITH LESS GASOLINE

There are several ways by which the experienced motorist gets more miles to the gallon of gasoline, and the man who is just buying a motor truck or an automobile may well spend some time in studying the ways by which his gasoline bill may be kept down. A car in the hands of one man will average twenty miles to the gallon, while the same machine run by another man will average only twelve, over the same roads and under exactly the same conditions.

1. Don't race your engine. By racing an engine is meant speeding it up when it is idle, or preparatory to engaging the clutch. Of course, it is necessary to increase the speed of your engine slightly when starting, but it is absolutely unnecessary to speed it up until it sounds like a rising tornado. Some operators speed up the engine before starting—"limbering her up" they call it—until it is running fast enough to make fifty or sixty miles an hour on the road.

The carburetor has a small reservoir that holds about an eighth of a pint of gasoline in reserve in order that the engine may have a sufficient quantity at all times; when the engine's speed is increased abnormally this reserve supply of gasoline is sucked from the carburetor.

Aside from the gasoline waste, moreover, the practice is a bad one; for an engine running at high speed will soon shake itself to pieces, materially decreasing its length of service and increasing the repair bills.

2. Don't use your brakes unless you have to. When I drive a car I want the throttle adjusted so that I can stop the engine by the use of it alone if I want to. When your car's throttle is adjusted this way you can coast down a hill without using gasoline, without throwing your car out of gear, and without using your brakes unless the hill is unusually steep. The compression of the engine acts as a brake to the car.

Carburetor Adjustment

The way most throttles are adjusted all the gasoline cannot be cut on, and in going down a hill the brakes have to be used to counteract the gasoline that is still being fed.

The same rule applies to starting and stopping. Some drivers keep the car's speed up to twenty or more miles an hour until it is within a few yards where they want to stop and then use the brakes abruptly to counteract the energy of the gasoline. The gasoline should be cut off in time for the car to stop of its own accord, almost where you want it, without applying the brakes at all.

3. Have your carburetor adjusted properly. This will not usually give the driver of a new car much trouble, for carburetors are adjusted before cars are sent from the factory. Sometimes, however, they get out of adjustment. If black smoke comes from the exhaust pipe of your engine the mixture is too rich—that is, the carburetor is furnishing too much gasoline in proportion to the air used. Black smoke must not be confused with blue smoke, however, for they have altogether different meanings. Blue smoke means that there is an excess of lubricating oil in the crank case of the engine. When the mixture is too lean the car will respond weakly to the throttle, hesitate, and the engine will finally go dead with a hissing noise.

4. Tolerate no missing cylinders. When a cylinder fails to function properly it is still sucking away at the carburetor, inhaling and exhaling the gasoline mixture whether it burns it or not. This much gasoline is wasted and the other cylinders have to be fed proportionately more to pull their increased load, which is doubly increased by having to overcome the compression of the inactive cylinder. The cause of such missing often times out of ten is the spark plug, especially when a high-tension magneto is used. When a low-tension magneto with vibrators and coils is used, the blame for missing is usually divided between the spark plugs and the vibrators. The remedy is to replace faulty spark plugs or to adjust the vibrators.

5. Keep the car well oiled. This will reduce the friction of the working parts

No Other Six Resembles Hudson Super-Six

Don't Be Misled—It Is a Hudson Invention

Sixes have come into renewed popularity since the Super-Six won the top place. But the Super-Six invention—controlled by our patents—added 80 per cent to the six-type efficiency. And that 80 per cent is what gave it supremacy, when the V-types threatened to displace the Six.

Late in 1915, remember, the Six was a waning type. Even the Light Six, which Hudson gave first rank, had revealed some vital engineering limitations.

It had not solved the problem of motor vibration. It had not minimized friction and wear. Its endurance had proved disappointing.

Sixes at that time held hardly a single record. They were mostly held by Fours.

And leading engineers, including the Hudson, were seeking a remedy in Eights and Twelves. At that time the Six, for high-grade cars, seemed verging on displacement.

What Saved the Day

It was the Super-Six invention, remember, which then saved the day for the Six.

Hudson engineers discovered the shortcoming. By a basic invention they corrected the fault. They ended nearly all the vibration. They doubled the motor's endurance. Thus they created a motor which has since won all the worth-while records.

But that doesn't mean that the old-type Six is any better than it was.

'Twas the Super-Six That Won

The Super-Six, in a hundred tests, has out-performed all other motor types. It has not merely broken records. It has made new records which, a year ago no man considered possible.

It broke the 24-hour endurance record by 52 per cent. It broke the transcontinental record twice in one round trip. A Super-Six touring

car went from San Francisco to New York and back in 10 days and 21 hours.

It beat twenty famous rivals up Pike's Peak. It broke all stock-car speed records, and all for quick acceleration.

Then, after 7,000 record-breaking miles, it showed itself in new condition. Not a part or bearing showed evidence of wear.

No other motor ever built has shown anywhere near such endurance.

All By Saving Waste

The Super-Six develops no more power than other like-size motors. It simply delivers more. It almost eliminates motor friction and wear by ending nearly all the vibration.

That vibration, which wasted power, was the great fault of the Six. It is that which led to the Eight and Twelve as a possible solution. Any motor in which that fault remains can't compare with the Super-Six.

A New Gasoline Saver

The Hudson Super-Six, in endurance and performance, stands foremost in the world. The new style bodies which we have created make the car look its supremacy. A new exclusive feature—a gasoline saver—gives it this year another advantage.

It now outsells any other front-rank car. It has 25,000 enthusiastic owners, who know that no rival can match them.

You can prove in one hour, at any Hudson showroom, that this car deserves its place. And that no other car, at any price, can be classed with it. Do that before the spring demand overwhelms us.



Phaeton, 7-passenger, \$2250	Touring Sedan - - - \$3000	Town Car - - - - \$4000
Roadster, 2-passenger, 2150	Limousine - - - 4000	Town Car Landaulet - 4150
Cabriolet, 2-passenger, 2100	All prices f.o.b. Detroit, July 1916	Limousine Landaulet - 4150

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Belgians

The Belgian horses are the oldest of draft breeds, the heaviest and now the foremost also in quality, as proved by exhibits both in Canada and U.S. in the last few years. They are the kindest, best feeders and have the strongest constitution of any horse.

These are good reasons why you should breed your mares to a Registered Belgian stallion. If you have none in your district, get one. He will probably cost a little more than others, but you will be repaid many times over by the superior colts you get. It pays to breed to the best.

The purpose of this advertisement is to help in placing the Belgian horse where he deserves to be, and ask you to write down our name and address for future use. We have a large number of Pure-bred Belgians now, but we want to raise some more, especially mares, before we start to sell—they are increasing fast. Ours are of the choicest breeding, tracing back in direct line to the famous "Brin D'Or."

WE CAN SELL ONE rising two-year-old stallion of outstanding quality. His sire has won four first prizes and three championships, and his dam has won the first, one second and two championships. If you have a good registered Belgian stallion to exchange, write us. This ad. will not appear again.

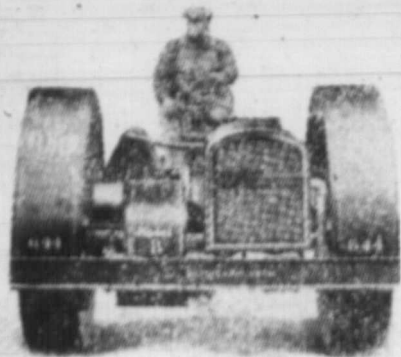
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A SOLID PROPOSITION to send you, well made, easy running, perfect separating separator for only \$14.95. (Usually \$20.00) in new or used milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Best of separator's material, easily cleaned. Difficult to get picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy

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If you are in the market for a tractor and have not seen

THE FORD Demonstrated—WAIT!

It will not be what our Salesman says or what our COMPANY say, the Ford will tell the truth. We will give service you like and trust—a Company who WILL live up to their promise.

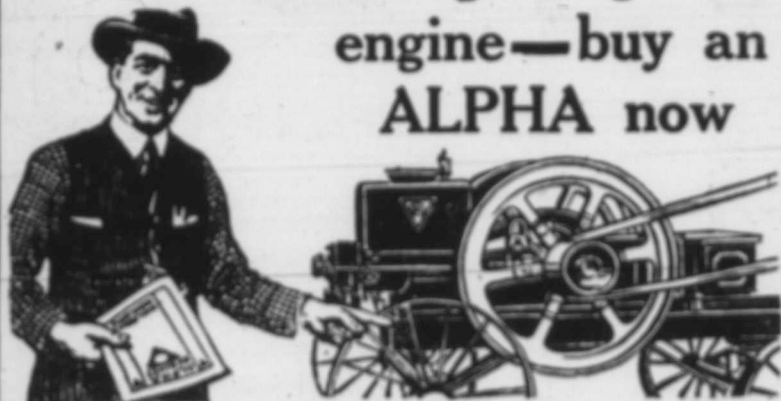
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Head Office - Edmonton, Alberta

Moose Jaw Gas and Electric Co., Moose Jaw, Agents

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

You need a good gas engine—buy an ALPHA now



THERE is no question about your needing a good gas engine. Every day you can see ways in which it would be a big help. Why delay the purchase any longer? You are not saving money by doing without an engine. You are actually losing money. You will not begin to save the price of a good engine until you buy an Alpha and let it do the saving.

But be sure the engine you buy is a good engine—a high-grade, reliable, durable engine that you can depend upon to do the work you expect of an engine.

The first cost is the last thing to consider. The lower the first cost, the lower the quality of an engine, and you cannot get reliable service, durability, low repair and fuel costs, with such an engine. Buy your engine with an eye to the future.

There is nothing mysterious about the superiority of an Alpha. The better design of this engine, the quality of material and workmanship that go into it, are easily seen. Every feature of this engine has in it some sound reason why the Alpha will give you better service and last longer.

Ask for and read our large engine catalogue carefully, and you will see where the extra value comes in.

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

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos.

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and therefore reduce the amount of gasoline necessary to operate it. Special care should be given to the bevel gears and the differential in the rear axle housing, also to the roller bearings of the rear axle and the bearings of the front wheels. Also keep an adequate supply of oil in the crank case.—P. T. HINES, in the Country Gentleman.

PARLIAMENT TO ADJOURN

(By Our Ottawa Correspondent)

Ottawa, January 27.—In his opening speech in the debate on the address Sir Wilfrid Laurier proffered the olive branch of peace to Sir Robert Borden. He said to the premier in a word: "Defer all controversial legislation until after your return from the Imperial conference. Let us deal only with the pressing business at present and let the house rise during your absence."

The prime minister took the proposal into his consideration, conferred with his colleagues, and, on Thursday, told an expectant house that he had decided to accept the suggestion made by the leader of the opposition. He said he had received a cable from Premier Lloyd George, "in which some urgency was expressed as to an early date" for the conference. Sir Robert then suggested that the house should vote the supplementary estimated for the current year; twenty-five per cent. of the main estimates, which would carry the country to the end of June; the war appropriation for twelve months; pass another bill authorizing further borrowings by the minister of finance, and introduce the long deferred bill to consolidate the various railway acts, this to be again referred to a joint committee of the commons and senate.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed to the proposal. Referring to the plan to vote twenty-five per cent. of the supplies en bloc, he said: "That is a little more than we are used to granting, but in war times we are disposed to be generous, and we will agree to it."

W. F. Maclean was the only member to advocate a National government on the floor of the house. He frankly asserted that the present cabinet is not equal to the great responsibilities of the present day, and declared that a stronger administration must be formed. "I am not going to criticize the government in power today," he said, "but we have in office a peace government and the result of a peace election. A war cabinet has to be forged out of different material. I believe that the best material for winning the war is to be found in both parties, and that a union of both parties in order to get a really strong war cabinet is the only way in which Canada can successfully play her part in the conduct of this war."

Farmers' Platform

As already stated, domestic matters have not up to the present time received much attention in the speeches made. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux made a passing reference to the platforms which have been adopted by the western farmers in convention, and asserted that it would be the duty of the opposition during the session to bring these matters to the attention of the house. He said:

"There are many problems apart from the war which are very important and require solution. From every part of Canada reforms are being urged. I have here, for instance, a copy of the resolutions adopted the other day by the farmers of the West, a body representing sixty thousand affiliated farmers. In spite of the war they think that some reforms are overdue. For instance, they ask for an amendment of the tariff laws by reducing the goods imported from Great Britain to half the rates charged under the general tariff, such as will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada within five years. They ask that the tariff be so amended as to give free agricultural implements, free farm machinery, free vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, and illuminating fuel and lubricating oils. They urge all of these reforms, and it is not because we are at war that the Liberal party should not voice them. It is our duty to bring these questions to the attention of parliament and the public."

GREAT DISCOVERY!

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

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

A remarkable new untearable cloth has been discovered by a well-known firm in London, England. These new Holeproof Cloths are amazing! You can't tear them, you can't wear them out, no matter how hard you try. Yet, in appearance, they are exactly as finest tweeds and serges sold at \$20. But the price is only \$2.25 for a pair of Trousers, Breeches \$2.60, and for a well-made, smart, stylish Gents' suit, delivered by post, with no further charge whatever \$6.50 only. Boys' Suits from \$2.27, Knickers from \$1.00. Readers are reminded that the above sums cover cost of postage and all charges, and there is nothing more to be paid on delivery. Full particulars of these remarkable cloths, together with a large catalogue of patterns, fashions, and a simple measure chart with which readers can measure themselves at home, will be sent absolutely free and postage paid to all those who just send a postcard to (Agents Dept. 37, The Holeproof Clothing Co., P.O. Box 777, Winnipeg. The firm's London address is 54 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., but all applications for samples should be sent to Winnipeg.—Advertisement.



SILK

All Fancy Colors—Large Pieces—just what you need for making Crazy Quilts, Cushions, etc. Large packet 10c. or \$ for 25c. SEWING EM-BROIDERY SILK—Large packet of best quality in assorted colors 10c. or \$ for 25c. We pay postage—order now and receive our catalogue free. UNITED SALES CO., Dept. 4, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature. THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE KITCHENER, CANADA

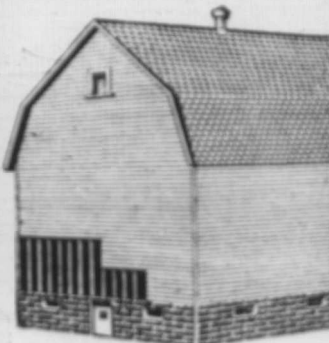


This watch is made by the famous Waltham Watch Company. It has a heavy nickel case, screw front and back. It is a stem-winder, a very reliable time keeper, and is constructed for hard usage. This watch would cost you \$7.00 to buy at your jewellers. It will be sent free and postage prepaid to anyone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

COUPON
The Grain Growers' Guide Feb. 7, 1917
Please reserve for me one of your Heavy Nickel Waltham Watches, and send me supplies and instructions for carrying the seven subscriptions necessary to earn this price.
Name
P. O.
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'Metallic' Clapboard Siding

YOU can quickly run up a neat, strong building—fire-proof and weather-proof—with Metallic Clap-board Siding. You save money,—wood sheeting is not needed, the Clap-board being nailed right on the studs. Outlasts the building it is put on.



"Metallic" Clapboard Siding

Made in heavily galvanized sheets 8 ft. long. Very easily handled. Far cheaper and more durable than wood. No knots or cracks and doesn't soak up paint.

Nailheads are sheltered from the weather (see small picture at right). Don't invite fire with wooden walls, etc. Use "M-R. Co." Clap-board Siding, "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles, Ventilators, etc.



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Concrete Mixer pays for itself in three days' use. It mixes any kind of concrete or mortar. Send for catalog No. 1K.

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BIG MONEY SAVER
You can keep your business in just as good shape as any business man in the city. The Farmers' Private Secretary is prepared especially for farmers. Contains of One Letter File, like the picture, 11 1/2 by 14 inches, with a pocket for each letter of the alphabet. This is when closed is only 1 1/2 inches thick, but it opens like an accordion, and will hold 1,000 letters. Made of rough paper reinforced with linen. It will last twenty years if handled with care. Two beautiful Greenish Gold Writing Tablets, each containing 50 sheets of ruled paper, to fit the file, with buttons. One Hundred White Envelopes. Six Sheets "Manifold" Carbon Paper, for taking copies of your letters. Six "Manifold" Press specialties made for making carbon copies of letters. One set of instructions.



The Farmers' Private Secretary will be mailed free and all charges paid prepaid to anyone who will return only two party subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50, and send the money with the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office, or one two-year subscription at \$2.00 will earn this price. Your own subscription will not be counted on this offer. Both subscriptions must be collected from others. Mail your subscriptions to—CIRCULATION DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

Some Phases of Livestock Markets

Continued from Page 7

horse 1,400 pounds or more, and the delivery horse of anywhere from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds, but clean in bone and with good action and style are the best sellers on the market. The market for each will expand, but it will always for many years pay best to breed for the heavy ones, and a liberal supply of smaller stuff and misfits will be got in that to supply considerable of the market demands for the other classes.

A CATTLE PERSPECTIVE

Like all other lines of enterprise and activity, the livestock industry in America during 1916 has been subject to its full share of the influence and effect of the war.

It would probably not be true to say that the supply of cattle and other livestock in this country at the present time has been affected by the unfortunate conditions abroad, except possibly, insofar as increased demand for meat products for export purposes has induced larger marketing. The government census report of cattle in the country on January 1, 1916, showed substantial gains for the year 1915, but it should be observed in that connection that marketing for 1915 showed a very marked decrease from previous normal years, 1914 excepted. Some of those in the best position to know have thought that probably the actual gain in cattle for 1915 was not due so much to increased production as to a holding movement on the part of producers. From inquiries made of many shippers to Chicago and from reports received from representatives of the market covering the entire producing and feeding territory of the middle west, west, northwest and southwest of the United States, it seems very evident that while there has been some considerable increase in production in certain sections of the country during the past year, the census for January, 1917, will not show any very material increase in the number of cattle in the United States, and possibly a decided decrease in the number of sheep.

Chief Markets Gain

* Receipts at the principal markets of that country for 1916 show very large gains over 1915, and material gains over most recent years. The record for cattle was made in 1907, during which year receipts at the seven principal markets were 9,024,000, while 1916 saw 9,320,000 cattle reach the seven principal markets. With respect to hogs the situation is very much the same. The record in hog receipts was made in 1908, when 20,557,000 hogs were received at the seven markets, while last year's receipts (1916) were 25,345,000.

In comparison, however, with the receipts of cattle and hogs, that of sheep is most noticeable, and discouraging, indeed. The banner year for sheep receipts in the past was 1914, when 13,271,000 were reported from the markets referred to above, while for the current year receipts have aggregated only 11,837,000, which is less than for any year since 1910, with the exception of 1915, when receipts were only 11,160,000.

Southeast Suffers Drought

This year has been rather unusual in a number of respects, especially from a climatic standpoint, which has undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the marketing, particularly of cattle. In the late winter and early spring a drought prevailed over a considerable section of the southwest, noticeably in the southern portion of Texas, which reached serious proportions, and its climax during July. Anticipating short grass, a great many Texas producers moved their stuff north and east in the spring of 1916. This movement is always a forerunner of heavy marketing of grass cattle in the summer and fall. Many of the cattle thus moved encountered dry weather and short grass early in the summer and were marketed in a premature condition. This drought has continued with more or less severity in different parts of the south and has necessitated such shifting of cattle from

PAYS TWO WAYS

A CROP OF ALFALFA, CLOVER OR BROMUS.

SHOW A PROFITABLE RETURN—IMPROVE THE SOIL

ALFALFA

Every farm should have a field of Alfalfa. It doesn't need to be a big field but do not delay nor hesitate in putting say 5% of your farm acreage into Alfalfa. Grow it for hay and market it in the form of live stock, dairy and poultry products. Use a portion as a hog pasture. Alfalfa rebuilds the soil with the very elements that make it excellent for future crops of corn, wheat, barley, etc.

NORTHERN GROWN STOCK

is what you want for the best results. Our seed is hardy and will thrive practically everywhere in the well drained regions of the Northwest. Alfalfa is a perennial, standing for an indefinite time without re-seeding.

SWEET CLOVER

There is not a run down or partially run down farm in the Northwest that cannot be improved more rapidly and more economically with white flowering sweet clover than with any other crop. It will survive under the most severe weather conditions and makes a sure crop that will serve as excellent pasture or cut at the proper time gives a hay crop that has as high a feeding value as alfalfa. Sweet clover is a biennial. It produces seed the second year and enough can be secured from 2 or 3 acres to seed down 50 to 100 acres. It kills weeds, produces drainage and when plowed under is many times better as a fertilizer than barnyard manure—a most valuable plant for pasture, hay, seed and soil building.

BROMUS

This grass is highly recommended. It equals in quality and yield any grass crop and adapts itself to almost every condition of soil and climate. It starts to grow earlier and keeps green later than even the native prairie grass. Cold can't kill it and hottest summer sun can't hurt it. Cattle and sheep like it the best of all grasses.

Plant alfalfa, clover and bromus in the spring and make your seed purchases without delay.

Our seed stocks of alfalfa, clover and bromus were grown on inspected fields and have passed the State Control Laboratory for purity and germination.

THE FARGO BRAND

is a guarantee of the highest quality and enables you to secure seed absolutely free from all noxious weed seeds.

Write today for Free Samples and our 1917 Catalogue containing complete list of all our Seed Grains and Grasses—with prices

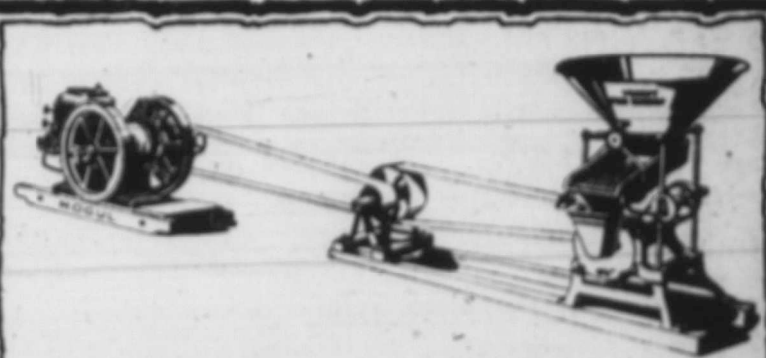
We are prepared to make special arrangements with Grain Growers' Locals in Western Canada who wish to order co-operatively and in bulk.



CLOSING OUT SALE OF PERCHERONS

Having rented the Hawkeye Ranch, I will sell on February 20th, 1917, at my Fair-acre Farm, 2 miles east of Wetaskiwin, 22 Registered Percherons (9 Stallions, 13 Mares) and 25 Grade Horses. AUTOS WILL MEET ALL TRAINS.

CATALOGUE READY FEBRUARY 1ST. WRITE FOR IT.
GEO. F. ROOT WATER GLEN, ALTA.



Are You a Miller?

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

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

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

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

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

Feb. 7, 1917

YOU Can Help to Bring Immigrants to Manitoba

EVERY new settler taking up a farm in Manitoba is a benefit to the Province at large and to every individual farmer in the Province.

Manitoba Wants More Farmers

More farmers mean more production, more business, more prosperity, more individuals to share the cost of roads, bridges, drainage, schools, telephone lines and all other utilities for which the community at large has to pay.

You Can Co-operate

By sending at once the names of your friends and acquaintances in the United States or Eastern Canada who might be induced to come to settle in Manitoba if they were told all about this Province.

The Government Does The Rest

By sending to the people whose names you supply descriptive pamphlets, maps, circulars and personal letters telling them all about Manitoba and its opportunities.

Help Yourself and Your Neighbors by Co-operating with the Government in this way.

Send your list to—
 Superintendent of Immigration and Colonization
 Province of Manitoba, 439 Main Street
 Winnipeg

one section of the state to another in search of grass, until many ranchmen have felt that it was more profitable to ship to market than to encounter further expense in moving their stuff, or in the purchase of feed, which has been exceedingly dear.

On the other hand, the most severe winter of 1915 in the northwest, particularly in Montana and Wyoming, was followed by a somewhat backward spring, and later, in many portions, a drouth which cut short the usual summer range, curtailing materially hay production and leaving winter range conditions for this winter far from favorable. Marketing from that section of the country has been much more spotted than usual. Due to the poor condition in which cattle went on the range and the subsequent short grass, some very large producers in certain sections of the territory, discouraged by unsatisfactory range conditions, and the very high price of hay and winter feed, marketed their stuff which ordinarily they would have carried over.

Many Half-Pat Steers

Thruout the greater part of what is commonly known as the corn belt of the United States, where large feeding operations are normally carried on, the unusual high price of corn and other feed has caused the marketing of very large numbers of half-ripe steers which would otherwise have been fed to prime condition. Not only have those feeders who carried stuff over the summer in anticipation of finishing for market shipped out their holdings, but those who ordinarily buy during the fall months for feeding purposes have remained out of the market, preferring to sell their grain rather than chance feeding it to high priced cattle. In view of this fact the outlook for a normal supply of prime stuff for the next six months is not very flattering.

Notwithstanding these causes which have contributed to the largest marketing of livestock on record, prices have been maintained for the year in a most satisfactory way. As a matter of fact, substantial gains have been recorded for practically all classes of stuff. While exact figures as to prevailing prices are very difficult to obtain with exact accuracy, it is probably safe to say that the bulk of the sales of cattle have averaged for the year from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hundred better than for either 1914 or 1915. Hog prices, always subject to frequent and rather wide fluctuations, have borne a fairly even keel, averaging probably from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per hundred better than for the two years previous.

The restricted marketing of sheep is noticeably reflected in the sales from day to day, this year having witnessed the establishment of new record prices for all classes of the ovine family. Choice lambs have made the unheard of top of \$13.25 per hundred pounds, while prices thruout are probably \$3.50 to \$5.00 per hundred over the previous two years.

Having in mind market prices for the character of livestock mentioned, it is of some interest to note, with respect to cattle, that farm and range prices have probably not increased in any substantial way during the past year. This has been due largely perhaps to the climatic conditions mentioned, which have been especially trying upon the larger ranch operators, and has deterred others from stocking their ranches until an improved condition seems assured, and also to the fact that many of the large feeders have not been satisfied with the results of their operations during the past two or three seasons, and have not felt inclined to be as liberal in their purchases from growers as has been the case in recent years.

Bright Future with Prudence

On the whole it seems safe to say that the future of the livestock industry from the standpoint of the producer is quite satisfactory, and that those who engage in the business, giving it intelligent and prudent care, need have little fear of encountering any severe reverses during the next two or three years at least.

Notwithstanding the very encouraging and even flattering condition of the industry at this time, it should be borne in mind by those interested therein in any manner, whether directly as a

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Overalls and Working Shirts
 Fully Guaranteed
 Big Roomy Garments Cut to fit easy. Seam Sewn Extra Strong.
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 by
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BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED
 by CUTLER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
 Low priced, fresh, reliable, preferred by western stock men because they protect where other vaccines fail.
 Write for booklet and testimonials.
 10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
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 Use any injector, but Cutler's simplest and strongest.
 The popularity of Cutler's products is due to over 15 years of specialising in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTLER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
 The Cutler Laboratory, Berkeley, California

CATER'S WOOD PUMPS

Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 720. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address: H. CATER, Dept. O, BRANDON, MAN.

Deafness

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

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums
 "Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible, soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.
 WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
 545 Inter-Southern Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY

"I Would with it f

So writes an customer. "Wo says another. over 100,000 peo

The N: Body

For MEN Develops erect overcomes W AILMENTS of Brings wom many strengt ability to work **Makes You and Lo** Does away with walking; repla organs; reduce strengthens th develops lunga curvatures, ne **Wear It 30** Write today f blank, etc., and HOWARD C. B 274Kash Bld

SASKA

Of purcha auspices of Brandon A as follow: Auction March 1 Auction March 1 ALL ENI For entry f

Secreta



See near THE TEMPL

INCUBA

my illustrat family raising year's poultry you make a you the best and Brooder screens, etc. attract you your address send my cata usually. The- Winnipeg, Ma



Sack

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Mainly Ro (acted) fact location 1 you like, in -week. This a sack bet With it ten no longer \$1.00 up a 1 binder can be used on anywhere as in any else This value and more will be a and parts prepared, to who will be nearly and on. The \$1.50 and money only the cause disease of written in 7 often, or if last one subscription the one-22 scripton at Need you Commission GRAIN



America's Finest Dog Kennel

"I Would Not Part with it for \$10,000"

So writes an enthusiastic, grateful customer. "Worth more than a farm," says another. In like manner testify over 100,000 people who have worn it.

The Natural Body Brace

For MEN and WOMEN. Develops erect, graceful figure, overcomes WEAKNESS and AILMENTS of Women & Men.

Brings womanly beauty and manly strength, restful relief, ability to work and enjoy life.

Makes You Feel Good and Look Good

Does away with the strain and pain of standing and walking; replaces and supports misplaced internal organs; reduces enlarged abdomen; straightens and strengthens the back; corrects stooping shoulders; develops lungs, chest and bust; relieves backache, curvatures, nervousness, ruptures. Easy to wear.

Wear It 30 Days Free at Our Expense

Write today for illustrated booklet, measurement blank, etc., and read our very liberal proposition. **HOWARD C. RASH, Pres. Natural Body Brace Co. 274Rash Building Salina, Kansas**



For Children Also

SASKATCHEWAN SALES

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

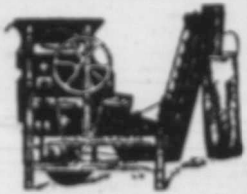
Auction Sales of Cattle, Regina, March 14; Saskatoon, March 21. Auction Sales of Horses, Regina, March 15; Saskatoon, March 22.

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE FEB. 20th, 1917

For entry forms and regulations address:

P. F. BREDT,

Secretary, Saskatchewan Livestock Associations, REGINA, SASK.



PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator (Patented 1901)

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

See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to **THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., PERCUS, ONTARIO**

INCUBATORS

I want to send you illustrated literature to every family raising poultry. My 25 years' poultry experience will help you make a success. I can give you the best value in incubators and brooders. It is possible to get satisfactory. My factory prices will attract you. Send me your address at once that I can send my catalog and write you personally. **The Swift Mfg. Co. Ltd., W. H. BRETT, President, Winnipeg, Man.**



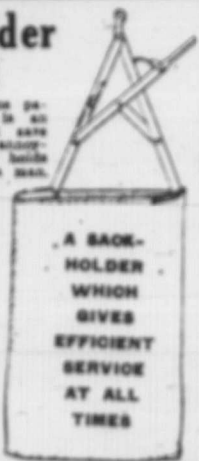
Poultry Book

Latest and best poultry book, 256 pages, 216 beautiful pictures and color plates. Breeding, raising, feeding and disease information, describes the best Poultry Farm buildings of various kinds including Indian Runners. Tells how to properly choose fowls, eggs, incubators and secure cheap feed. This practical book worth dollars mailed for 10 cents. **Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 81, Clarinda, Iowa**

Sack Holder

FREE!

Ministry Book. Famous patented Sack Holder is an invention which will save you time, money and annoyance. The invention holds a sack better than a man. With it two men are no longer required to fill up a load. The holder can be attached conveniently anywhere and it will fit any size of sack. This valuable time and money saver will be sent free, and postage fully prepaid, to anyone who will collect two yearly subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 and send the money collected, and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office, so if you collect one two-year subscription at \$3.00 it will count the same as two one-year subscriptions, but your own subscription will not count. Send your subscriptions and money to The Circulation Department, **GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG**



A SACK-HOLDER WHICH GIVES EFFICIENT SERVICE AT ALL TIMES



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOYER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

grower or finisher, that the extreme prices now prevailing and the rosy outlook for the future, may carry within themselves elements of great danger to the ultimate prosperity of those thus in any way contributing to this, the prime product of American enterprise.

A very large number of cattle loan companies have been organized during the past twelve or eighteen months. The smaller banks thruout the country have also abandoned their formerly established policy of confining their cattle loaning to the smaller deals of their regular customers, and are now engaged in financing, with the assistance of their federal reserve bank, or thru their small cattle loan company, large deals much in excess of anything heretofore undertaken, and in numerous instances to operators previously accustomed to handling much smaller outfits. This is rendered much easier thru the favorable attitude of the federal reserve banks to discounting cattle loan paper. That such banks and cattle loan companies are offering to investors a security which, when properly made and carefully supervised by experienced men, is second to none in existence, is the writer's firm conviction.—M. A. Traylor, President Livestock Exchange National Bank, Chicago.

Ed. Note.—Mr. Taylor is the president of one of the largest livestock banks in the United States. Last summer we had the pleasure of discussing livestock loans with him. At that time his bank had over \$12,000,000 out on cattle loans thruout the Western States. He is also head of one of the largest cattle loan companies in his country.—W.

The Cow for the Average Farmer

Continued from Page 8

The convenience to market is a feature which must receive consideration when selecting type. A dairyman must be comparatively near market or to his shipping point at least. The man who produces beef may be a very considerable distance from his shipping point and still produce economically. Where feasible the idea of community breeding should be adopted, and when adopted will bring better market facilities for any product being offered, thru the possibility of co-operative selling.

The capital invested per man capacity to handle is less with dairy cattle than with beef. Dairy cattle supply a more continuous revenue than can be had from beef, and the ability to wait for returns is a deciding factor at times.

Labor with Dairy and Beef

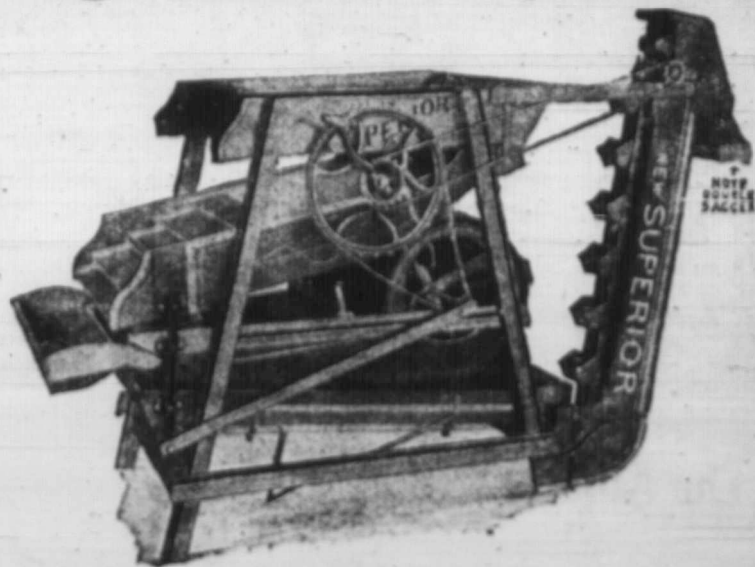
A regular labor supply is necessary for handling all classes of stock, but I believe that labor is more often secured within the enterprise in the case of beef cattle than with dairy stock. The man capacity is greater in the case of beef cattle than with dairy cattle. I am of the opinion that the man capacity for handling dairy cattle is not more than 15 head, to grow feed, feed it and take care of the cattle. The average profit per cow after paying for feed at Lacombe last year was \$58.19. Call it \$60, and you have a labor and interest return from the cows after paying a market price for the feed of \$900. The per man capacity for the production of the necessary feed, feeding it and taking care of breeding beef cows would be about 100 head. For the sake of argument we will assume that the producer is prepared to sell those calves at market prices in the fall. This year calves raised on cows were worth from \$35 to \$45 each. Taking the lower valuation and figuring the current prices for wintering cows, cost of pasture and 20 per cent. for losses, the profit per man capacity would be \$1,744. This assumes, however, that pasture for the cattle is available outside the owned land. With the small farm, a man can market his labor thru the special dairy animal to better advantage than would be possible with a small farm with beef cattle.

Grass in Terms of Beef

The breeder of beef cattle can produce his profits economically a considerable distance from rail, and is likely to

SAVE DOCKAGE, CLEAN YOUR GRAIN BEFORE MARKETING WITH

King of Wild Oat Separators



The Lincoln "NEW SUPERIOR" Wild Oat Separator

With our patented open and blank space sieves, it positively separates every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat, and not up on end. It is **STRONG, WELL BUILT AND BOLTED—NOT NAILED**

Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "NEW SUPERIOR" cannot do, no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate, it will appeal to your customers.

Made in sizes, 24, 32 and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger, and with power attachment for gasoline engine if desired.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Limited

Builders of light weight, high grade Gasoline Engines for all farm power work. **WHYTE AVE. AND VINE ST., DEPT. D., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR

Fanning Mills—Saw and Pickling Machines—Various Washing Machines—Lincoln Grades—Looms—Saws—Incubators—Universal Motors—Langdon Ideal Seed Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagon Hardware Specialties—Mountain and Little Giant Neck Tote Cams—Combination Threshing Outfit

Pure Bred Hogs, Free



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

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

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

Berkshire, Yorkshire, Duroc Jersey and Poland China

Make Your Reservation—NOW!

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

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

.....
 * The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.
 * I would like to earn one of your pure bred hogs, and am sending you herewith my first subscription and \$1.50 to apply on same. Please send me full instructions and materials for taking the other subscriptions required.
 * Name,
 * Post Office,
 * Province,
 * Sow or Boar,
 * Berkshire Poland China,
 * Yorkshire Duroc Jersey,
 * Make a cross in the space above in describing the sex and breed which you have chosen.
 * The Grain Growers' Guide Feb. 7, 1917

PEERLESS PERFECTION



The Knot That Locks the Bars



The Fence That Always Stays "Put"



Peerless Farm Fence

Strong enough to keep your own live stock where they belong and your neighbor's out. The best way to hold property together is to fence to prevent trespassing. The fence that "locks the bars," that "stays put" is the Peerless Farm Fence.

Made of Open Hearth steel wire—heavily galvanized in such a thorough manner that it will not flake, chip or peel off. The wires are tough, elastic and springy and will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. The joints are securely held with the "Peerless Lock," which will successfully withstand shocks and strains and yet it can be worked on the most hilly and uneven ground without buckling, snapping or sinking. We also build a full line of poultry fence, ornamental fence and gates. Send for our literature. Mailed free on request.

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Grain

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

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

Co-operative Supplies

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

Address all correspondence to—
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Get Your Seed Corn FREE

Wherever Livestock is being raised it pays to grow fodder corn. If you have a silo so much the better, but if not the corn can be dried in the field and used for winter feeding. We can supply any of the following varieties:

**NORTHWESTERN DENT
MINNESOTA No. 13
LONGFELLOW YELLOW FLINT
NORTH DAKOTA WHITE
GEHU YELLOW FLINT**

These are all the best varieties for Western Canada. The seed is very choice. It was all matured in the most northerly limit on the continent, so that it is the best possible seed that can be obtained to sow under Western Canadian conditions.

Authoritative Instructions

With each shipment of corn we will provide full instructions for preparing the soil, seeding, care of the crop and harvesting. These instructions will be by competent authorities and will be of great help especially to those who have never grown fodder corn in the West.

Easy To Get

One bushel of seed corn will be approximately enough for two acres sown under ordinary conditions. We will donate one bushel of high class seed of any of the above named varieties absolutely free to any person who will collect four subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50 per year and send the \$6.00 to The Guide office. One subscription for two years at \$3.00 will count the same as two subscriptions at \$1.50 each. The subscriptions may be all sent in at one time or at different times provided that when sending them it is stated that they are to count towards seed corn.

This is a cheap and easy method of getting your seed corn and you may earn as much as you like. We have already several hundred farmers who are earning choice seed in this way.

Address all correspondence to—
**CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg**

be able to make use of cheaper land and frequently secure free range, of which the dairyman is not able, owing to distance from market, to avail himself. There are in Western Canada large areas of land which are as yet used only for grazing purposes. I believe there is no class of stock which will with such relatively small risks transform the grass from this land into readily marketable products as will the beef type. In 1915, 162 steers on a section of prairie made an average gain of 358 pounds, while during this past season 72 head made an average gain on the same land of 315 pounds. The section would have carried 100 head again this year. The value of the grass marketed as beef at six cents per pound was \$2,190.66 in 1915 and \$1,383.48 in 1916, and the labor was practically nil.

The breeding herd of beef cattle can be economically wintered and still kept in fair condition by the liberal use of straw, particularly oat straw. Both barley and wheat straw have a value, tho I am unable to present figures now as to the relative values of these fodders. We have wintered breeding cattle in the corrals and used both hay and straw, and I would personally be well content if I knew the breeding herd had free access to stacks of straw, with plenty of water. I believe that they would come thru in good condition. The use of roughage in this way reduces wintering costs to a comparatively low figure, particularly if other means of marketing roughage are not on hand.

Should Find Costs of Producing Beef

For years ideal types of cattle have been discussed, and the objective for which breeders are working is well defined. The beef cattle man wants the low down, thick fleshed, early maturing animals having size coupled with quality. The dairy cattle man also wants size coupled with quality, his animals should have true lines, tremendous constitution and indication of dairy capacity.

In order to place the merits of dairy cattle as producers before the purchasing public in such a manner as to enable the prospective buyer to judge their merits, various breeds have adopted a Record of Performance, varying according to the breed in question, which admits those individuals to a certain deserved aristocracy within the breed when they measure up to the standard set. It is the yearly record which deserves most consideration on the part of both breeder and prospective purchaser. It is only the long distance cow which can produce profitably during this year and every year that is going to pay the wages, interest and eventually relieve the farm of any encumbrance should a mortgage be necessary at the beginning. I think it would be well for the breeders on securing a record to place greater emphasis than they now do on the economy of production shown in that record. In this way strains will in time be developed which will be known, perhaps not so much as extremely heavy producers but as most economical producers of that breed. I do not know but that it would be wise for breeders of beef cattle to adopt some system for the determining of costs of beef production under government supervision. This would establish those strains within any given breed which are most economical in their production of meat, the object for which they are bred.

But every man must think this problem thru for himself. He should know costs, and, standing upon the rock of fact, select the type either milk of beef which for him will yield maximum profits. No one is in a position to hand on a platter a ready-made success to another, but each must enlist himself for life in this struggle and fight his own battles in order to gain—that moral strength which alone is responsible for real material progress.

An ounce of salt for every 100 head of hens should be added to the mash. Wheat grows feathers, and so does bonemeal, and oats make muscle. The smallest seed lying on the ground is quickly detected by the hen. Billed cats is a treat as an occasional feed.

SEED PRICE LIST

Good seed scarce. Make sure now. Plan your field and garden crops now. Our new catalog will help. Post card today brings copy by return.

Address Dept. 2
HARRIS McFAYDEN COMPANY
Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg

FREE!

Guaranteed Genuine Everlasting GRIMM ALFALFA

Produces plants with large branching roots which resist winter conditions. Leafier, out-yields other varieties and is of better feeding value. Booklet, "How I Discovered The Grimm Alfalfa," and sample free. Will also send testimonials from patrons in your locality.

A. B. LYMAN, Grimm Alfalfa Introducer
Alfalfadale Farm, Excelsior, Minn.

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W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.
CATALOG FREE-DEPT. 31 LA CRESCENT, MINN.



Perfect Sewing Awl

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


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Retail Manufacturing Jewelers
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SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned will be received at this office until 4 p.m. on Monday, February 12, 1917, for the supply of: "Brooms and Brushes," "Chain," "Coal," "Hardware," "Hose," "Oils and Greases," "Painting," "Paint and Paint Oils," "Manilla Rope," "Wire Rope" and "Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings," for the requirements of the Departmental Dredging Plant in Manitoba during the fiscal year 1917-18.

Each tender must be sent in a separate envelope and endorsed: "Tender for Hardware, Manitoba," "Tender for Chain, Manitoba," etc., etc., as the case may be. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. These forms can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of the Acting District Engineer, 702 Notre Dame Investment Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works for amount stated in form of tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, January 17, 1917.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

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Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
 Curb, Spilt, Swoony, Capped Hock,
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 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
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 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
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 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
 Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. It is invaluable.
 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
 warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by post-
 paid, charges paid, with full directions for
 its use. 10¢ refund for descriptive circulars,
 testimonials, etc. Address
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wound
 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to
 horsemen who give the Wound a trial. Guaranteed
 for Inflammation of Lungs, Hooves, Kidneys, Feces,
 Diaphragm, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, pack-
 ing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly
 Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

HOLSTEIN COWS Excel All Others
 Proof is found in 100,000 official test-
 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 use-
 fulness Holsteins make a large amount
 of good beef.

W. A. CLEMONS Secy. Holstein-Friesian Association
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Send for FREE SAMPLE of
THE "IDEAL" EAR BUTTON.
 FOR CATTLE
 Canadian Stamp Co., P.O. Box 283, Winnipeg

Daily Market
 FOR
BEEF, STOCKER AND DAIRY CATTLE
Hogs and Sheep
 Modern facilities
 Direct railway connec-
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 Inquiries solicited
Edmonton Stock Yards
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KEEP THEM WORKING
 A horse in the field is worth two
 in the barn. You can't prevent
 Spavin, Ringbone, Spilt, or Curb from
 putting your horse in the barn but you
 can prevent these troubles from keeping
 horses in the barn very long. You can get
KENDALL'S
SPAVIN CURE
 at any druggist at 25¢ a bottle, 5 for \$1, and
 Kendall's will cure. Thousands of farmers
 and horsemen will say so. Our best
 "Treatise on the horse" free. 115
 Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Ensbury Falls, Ont.

Farm Experiences
 Continued from Page 11
 be depended upon too much, i.e., they
 should be used to supplement the grain
 ration and not the grain ration to
 supplement them. Too young pigs do
 not do so well, and they should be about
 50 pounds before turning onto the pas-
 ture.—G. H. Hutton, Supt. Lacombe Ex-
 periment Station.

FEED THE DRAFT MARE IN FOAL
 The time to give a foal a good start
 toward making a big lusty drafter is
 before he is born. It is useless to ex-
 pect that a mare carrying a foal can
 maintain her thrift and strength on the
 same ration as the barren mare. She
 must have food for two lives instead
 of one. A very striking illustration of
 what judicious feeding will do for
 mares that are heavy in foal is fur-
 nished by one breeder. He had eleven
 purebred draft mares of the ton sort,
 all in foal to 2000 pound stallions. These
 mares were carried thru the winter in
 splendid condition because this man ap-
 preciated the importance of good feed-
 ing in growing good draft horses. In
 early spring he purchased five more
 mares of the same breed and fully as
 large when in as good condition as the
 ones he had. Those bought were ex-
 ceedingly thin in flesh and in foal to
 ton stallions. The entire lot of six-
 teen mares reared their colts in the
 same pasture under exactly the same
 conditions. The colts had access to
 the same creep, where they got all the
 grain they could eat whenever they
 wanted it. At weaning time, the colts
 out of the mares that had been well
 fed during the winter weighed an aver-
 age of 150 pounds more than the others.
 This was not a case of difference in size
 of parent stock or of breeding, but in
 the kind of treatment that the dams
 received before the colts were foaled.
 Breeders lose a great opportunity who
 fail to feed their draft mares well dur-
 ing the period of pregnancy. The good
 kind cannot be produced by skimping
 the feed, either with mare or foal.—
 Ellis McFarland, in Breeders' Gazette.

NEVER GETTING JOBS FINISHED
 My occupation is farming and conse-
 quently I have always professed to be
 a farmer, but for some reason or other
 things in general have more or less
 brought to my mind that I am not the
 kind of farmer I ought to be. This is
 the way I came to believe that I was
 not such a farmer. All year round, I
 couldn't turn my eyes any direction
 but I could see unfinished work. Each
 job seemed to take so long that the
 next job would pop along before I had
 the last one finished and naturally
 enough haying and harvest time found
 me with only about two-thirds of my
 season's work finished. However, I
 kept scratching away and all the time
 wondering why it was that I could not
 go to a picnic or leave home half a
 day, like other farmers, without feel-
 ing that I was leaving my work un-
 finished. Since freeze up, I have been
 thinking things over and have come
 to the conclusion that either I must
 have more help, or less work to do. It
 just seems that my work is a little too
 much for the help I have. For instance,
 I seem to have so many head of cattle
 that I cannot properly care for them,
 especially during the winter months,
 and of course two or three of them die
 and consequently away goes the prof-
 it of the whole bunch. The same way
 with my crops. I have just enough too
 much land that I cannot get it all well
 and properly worked to insure good har-
 vest returns. Now, any sane man can
 see that farming will not pay to be
 handled in that fashion, and besides,
 there is no satisfaction in it whatever.
 Every day I get less satisfied and more
 discouraged than before. The only
 method I can see to make things go
 more satisfactorily and profitably will
 be to so arrange the work that instead
 of having any one job just barely nine-
 tenths done, have it finished completely
 and a little time to spare to figure out
 other methods of doing the same job
 more quickly and inexpensively.
 Therefore I have learned that one
 man cannot do two men's work in the
 same time and have it done right.
 PRAIRIE FARMER.
 Sask.

HARTLEY & WATCHORN'S
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 Public Auction Sales Every Tuesday and Friday
 At 2 P.M.
 We have on hand from 100 to 200 head of Horses, con-
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"Hugonet 111" (5567) 111885, four years old.
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ALAMEDA STOCK FARM have for sale Clydesdale and Per-
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 Ranchers leaving for the front and the closing out of a lot of the big leases,
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 is proved in the fact that over
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 140,000,000 cows have been milked
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50.00	"	43.00
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JAN. 2, 1917

FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA

CROWN LIFE

The volume of applications for new insurance during 1916 was by far the Greatest in the History of the Company. That is the best evidence of public esteem.

Let us send you some fresh insurance facts
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

Rural Banking Credits

Continued from Page 9

There are still many farmers who are unwilling to insure against hail, but as experience has shown that practically no district in the prairie provinces is immune from hail, it is now becoming the practice of banks to stipulate for hail insurance when lending money for grain growing.

Life insurance, however, is rarely carried by farmers, notwithstanding that the welfare of a farmer's family is quite as dependent on his life as is the case with a business man. The farmer-banker who goes a step farther and makes a moderate amount of life insurance a condition of credit will be a benefactor to the farming community.

Powers of Country Managers

Some critics of the banks have made much of the argument that the branch manager has to submit applications for farmers' loans to his head office before granting them. This is one of the greatest of the numerous fallacies regarding the policy and methods of the banks. The general rule among banks having numerous country branches in the West is to clothe their newest managers with power to make loans on their own responsibility up to \$1,000, which limit is largely increased as a manager gains experience. There may be exceptions to this general rule, but they are extremely few and I have no personal knowledge of them. Farmers who need to borrow instanter more than \$1,000 are few and far between. Furthermore, the usual practice is to have farmers submit an estimate of their requirements for the farming season and have a line of credit established sufficient for the whole season. There is therefore no good ground for the charge that farmers are inconvenienced by having their applications for credit held up for reference to head office.

Advice Respecting Investments

Farmers are often easy victims of peddlers of shares in get-rich-quick companies. Instances of farmers being ruined or losing heavily by subscribing for a large amount of worthless company shares on easy payments, are almost as numerous as similar experiences by farmers who go beyond their depth in the purchase of a threshing outfit or tractor engine.

Farmers should consult their banker before committing themselves to important investments, whether in company shares, land, threshing outfits or anything else. Even if they do not accept the bank manager's advice, it could do no harm to hear it.

Where a bank manager is not himself in a position to advise as to the value of company shares, he can easily obtain full information by writing to his head office, and this is a kind of service that banks will gladly render.

Take All Floating Credit from Bank

Too easy credit in the period of agricultural prosperity prior to 1912 is responsible for the present financial troubles of many western farmers. Too much land bought on deferred payments, too much credit for horses and implements, too much store credit—instead of careful buying as they went. All this has operated to the farmers' serious disadvantage in two distinct directions.

In the first place, the necessity for large crop returns was an incentive to the cropping of big acreages indifferently cultivated—gambling with the weather man, instead of playing safe with an acreage limited to what could be well prepared.

In the second place, the assumption of excessive liabilities established retail distribution almost wholly on a credit basis, and a credit basis in a newly settled country means that all prices have to be loaded with a generous allowance for bad debts and interest.

Now, when financial difficulties overtook our farmers in the period of indifferent crops and low prices, one of the burdens of which they complained most was the rate of interest on their mortgage and bank indebtedness, and for the most part they were unconscious of the fact that their credit for imple-

A Time-Tried Plan

MANY farmers have found the consolidation of outstanding debts by means of a mortgage loan a highly successful and profitable plan.

A call upon our nearest agent or a letter to one of these branches will furnish you with full information.

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THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Issue a Special **FARMERS' POLICY**

There is none better. See our Local Agent or write for his address to—

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THE Weyburn Security Bank
Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

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They prove the claim—endorsed by thousands of satisfied policyholders—that The Great-West Life is the best dividend payer of all the companies.

For ten successive years The Great-West Life has written the largest Canadian Business of any Canadian company—quite a reason why you should make yourself acquainted with Policies so popular.

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Price List of Hides and Raw Furs

Tanners in the West for over 20 years

Wheat City Tannery
Tanners and Manufacturers
BRANDON MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

ments, horses and store supplies was costing them all the way from 15 to 40 per cent.

Until a farmer gets into a position where he can obtain all his credit from the bank and pay cash for all his equipment and supplies, his prosperity will be very limited. Over a great portion of the western provinces the crops and prices of the past two years have enabled most farmers to attain a position where they should not need to take any credit except from their bankers; and the banks, the merchants and the farmers should co-operate to permanently establish retail trade on a cash basis and secure for the farmer the benefit of real cash prices.

"Aim to shape your affairs so that you can obtain all necessary floating credit from your bank" should be the slogan of our farmers' associations, and until a farmer gets into this desirable position he should not take a dollar of credit from merchants and traders that he can possibly avoid. He should not let a good salesman talk him into buying a new wagon or a new binder or any other new thing when the old one still has a year or so of good service left.

I repeat that to entitle a farmer to bank credit, his financial position should be such that, confining all his floating debts to the bank, an average crop would afford him the means of clearing up at the end of the season.

Heretofore banks have not usually held good farmers down strictly to these lines, but all interests are now working towards such a condition, and the sooner it is fully attained the better it will be for the farming community.

Branch Banks vs. Local Banks

Some western critics of the Canadian banks as regards the policy of the latter in the matter of rural credits, have discussed the relative merits of our banking system and the system of small local banks existing in the United States, always in favor of the latter. Mr. G. W. Leedy, ex-governor of Kansas but now engaged in farming in Alberta, made a notable speech at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta a year ago, in which he contrasted the service given farmers by the local banks of Kansas with that of the branch banks in Alberta. But Kansas is a great deal older than Alberta, its settlement having commenced almost while buffalo were still at large in Alberta. His comparison of Kansas should have been made with the old settled province of Ontario; and for a fair comparison as to Alberta he should have taken newer states, such as North Dakota and Montana, in which the going rates for farmers' loans at small towns are at least two per cent. higher than those in our western provinces.

Read this extract from the report of the United States Comptroller of Currency for 1915:

"Two thousand seven hundred and forty-three national banks in 42 states, covering 94 per cent. of the total area of the continental United States, exclusive of Alaska, admit under oath that they are charging 10 per cent. or more on some of their loans; and 1,022 national banks, in 25 states, which include 74 per cent. of the total area of the continental United States, exclusive of Alaska, also confess that they have been charging on an average anywhere from 10 per cent. to 14 per cent. or more on all of their loans."

It is to be noted that this report does not deal with the state banks, whose showing would probably be more unfavorable than that of the national banks.

As to Mr. Leedy's own state of Kansas, the comptroller reports 31 national banks as having admitted that on some loans they were charging 12 per cent. or more!

If the authoritative statement given above does not effectively dispense of the fallacy that local banks would or could lend to our western farmers at better rates than branch banks, then facts mean nothing. The truth is that no part of North America ever had at the same stage of its development as good banking facilities as our western provinces.

Let me add that twenty years ago there were in the province of Ontario 161 private country banks, occupying a position analogous to that of the local banks in the smaller towns in the

ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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P. L. HOWLAND, PRESIDENT. E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER.

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119 Branches 43 Branches in Western Canada

Farmers' Splendid Opportunity

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

The Standard Trusts Company
346 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

Cleans churns, hygienically—purifies every part and leaves no greasy film

Old Dutch

Banking—buying and selling markets—transportation—co-operation—the ballot—rural solidarity are all scientifically treated in "The Farmer and The Interest." 75 cents post paid

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

50c. Cash Given for this Ad.

Cut Your Own Hair Easier Than Shaving

Just cut out this ad. and send it to us with 50 cents cash, and we will send you, postage paid, this wonderful invention. The Automatic Hair Cutter requires only \$1.00. We can only afford to make this liberal offer because we know that you will be good enough to show the Automatic Hair Cutter to your friends and that we will get dozens of orders from your town. The Automatic is certainly a wonderful tool. It shaves in any comb in 5 seconds. All you have to do is to comb your hair any style you wish, and the Automatic will cut it smoothly and evenly in four or five strokes. It cuts while you comb. Knead in your hair every year. Just think, cut your hair twice and you have paid for the Automatic. It will last a lifetime, so figure out how much money it will save you. It is already included in gifts and you see. Cut out this ad. and send it with only 50 cents cash, and we will send you the Automatic complete with two blades post paid to any address. Send us this ad. and 50 cents and we will send you the Automatic Hair Cutter and an extra set of blades and an extra quality comb, all ready for instant use. Send today. The price will go up immediately to the full price of \$1.00. Money not accepted. Agents Wanted.

FISHER-FORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY DEPT. 27, BARRIE, ONT.

Phenomenal Strides

Made by Canadian Northern Railway System in First Year as Transcontinental

New System in the Past Year Carried Approximately 131,000,000 Bushels of Wheat, an Increase of 125 Per Cent. Over Previous Year. Company's New Mileage on Pacific Coast and Northern Ontario Makes Astonishing Showing Right from Commencement of Operation. Company's Lines Most Favorably Located.

Toronto, January 16.

The phenomenal gains that the Canadian Northern Railway reports for its year as a transcontinental line makes the statement one of the most important that has ever been issued by any railway in Canada. It is even doubtful whether the tremendous increases in business handled have ever been duplicated by any system in the world. There are many features to the report that make it of special import to every Canadian, owing to the interest the country has in the building up of this important transcontinental line and the attractive territory that has been developed through the completion of the system. The feature of the report that is likely to be especially gratifying is that which shows the prominent part the Canadian Northern, with its transcontinental system, has been able to play in handling such a large proportion of the grain requirements of the Mother Country.

Right along it has been the contention of Sir William Mackenzie and his associates that it was only a matter of a very short period before Canada and the Empire would enjoy the benefits of the big system that had been built up across the Dominion, and the showing made in the report indicates that these hopes have been realized much earlier than it would have been thought possible when the transcontinental system was set in operation a little over a year ago.

Important Gains of Year

A few of the outstanding features of the report are as follows: An increase in freight traffic during the year of \$8,352,412, equivalent to as much as 45.87 per cent.; increase in passenger traffic, \$747,246, or a gain of 13.25 per cent.; an increase in total operating revenue of \$9,564,168, or 36.91 per cent. over the previous year. That the company's lines handled over 131,000,000 bushels of grain is proof positive that the railway has been located in the best grain growing areas of the West.

The exact grain traffic handled amounted to 131,978,809 bushels, as compared with 58,575,529 bushels in 1915, or an increase of 72,403,289, equivalent to an increase of as much as 125.31 per cent.

That the Company has been able to make such striking gains in the amount of traffic handled over its lines will undoubtedly be more readily appreciated when it is remembered that it was only operated as a transcontinental system during the last seven of the twelve months of the fiscal year, and when it is recalled that last winter the weather conditions in the western provinces, and more particularly in British Columbia, were the most severe that had been experienced in a great many years, in fact, in some instances, were the most difficult that Canadian railways had ever to meet in that part of the country. It should also be pointed out that the Company had the disadvantage, owing to the conditions

arising from the war, of being without its own terminals in such important centres as Vancouver in the West, and Montreal in the East.

Company's Earning Power.

The development that is sure to be most favorably received by everybody who is following the growth of the larger Canadian railways will come from the fact that the Canadian Northern Railway has come within hailing distance of earning its total fixed charges, the deficit for the year being brought down to less than a quarter of a million dollars, a reduction from the previous year of almost \$1,400,000. As was to be expected, a great proportion of the increased revenues come from the large crop gathered in the Canadian West in the fall of 1915, but since that time there has been a marked increase in the general freight traffic handled over the lines, and during the first four months of the current fiscal year gross earnings have continued to show large increases over the corresponding periods of the year now under review. Perhaps the most striking development in this connection is that it is in the month of October that the heaviest grain movement occurs, and yet in October, 1916, the gross earnings showed a gain over those of the same month in the previous year.

Some of the interesting features of the Board of Directors' report as indicating the position of the line and the progress it has made include the following:

An agreement of great importance in the development of the System's freight and passenger traffic was made with the Cunard Steamship Line. In future the Cunard Line and the Canadian Northern Railway will be, in fact, a single transportation unit between Europe and Canada.

The possession of such favorable grades as those on the System's lines has given the Canadian Northern an already important advantage in the economy of operation, particularly in carrying the two commodities offering in largest volume, viz.: lumber and grain.

The main line of the Canadian Northern Railway from Quebec to Vancouver is superior to any line crossing the continent of America in points of grade and curvatures favoring traffic.

The lines of the Company's system are now serving 75 per cent. of the aggregate population of the cities and towns of all Canada, having 5,000 inhabitants and over.

The present situation emphasizes the fact that the Railway is not as dependent upon grain crop movement as in the past, and in becoming transcontinental has acquired a highly diversified traffic. The developments of the year confirm the Directors in the belief that they strongly hold, that the ultimate prosperity of the Canadian Northern Railway System is measurable only by the prosperity of the Dominion of Canada.—Advertisement

United States. Today there remain only nineteen. Of those that have ceased to exist a large number failed with heavy losses to depositors, while the others sold out to chartered banks or went out of business because they could not live on the rates of interest at which the banks were lending.

If during the boom period we had had free banking laws under which any adventurers with a little capital could have started up local banks and taken deposits from people unable to distinguish between the security afforded by such organizations and that afforded by old established banks, it is certain that the result would have been disastrous to the public in many western districts.

Large Centres vs. Small Ones

Another common and glaring fallacy is the belief that business interests at the large centres are favored by banks at the expense of those in small places and of the farming community. The truth is the reverse.

In large cities the public do not know and do not care with which of the banks its leading business houses keep their accounts, and banks are in a position to consider applications for commercial credit purely on their merits. But at small country points it is common knowledge that the leading merchant is a customer of a certain bank. Consequently, if this bank will not give him all the credit he asks for and another will, and be therefore transfers his account, his new banker is incidentally advertised as the more liberal dispenser of credit.

It is much the same in the farming community. If a farmer well thought of by his neighbors is refused credit by his banker, he will naturally think he has been badly treated, and usually he will not fail to tell his story to his neighbors. The bank thereby loses one influential friend and its reputation for considerate dealing comes under suspicion in the minds of numbers of others.

The goodwill and success of a bank in a community depends upon the number of its friends and the fewness of its enemies. Consequently in small communities where the relative merits of the local banks is a common subject of gossip, and where the total volume of business offering is scarcely sufficient to pay the operating expenses of a branch, the conditions described above result in greater stretches of banking principles than is the case in the big cities.

Moreover, a shrewd banker would rather have 100 customers borrowing \$1,000 each than one customer borrowing \$100,000—100 friends for his bank instead of one.

Better Bankers

There is nothing wrong with our banking system. On the contrary, it is admirably designed to provide for the credit requirements of agriculture and commerce alike, as is shown conclusively by the fact that no complaint has ever come from farmers in the old settled provinces of the Dominion.

Our real need is, not for a better system, but for better bankers. This is a frank admission, but I have no hesitation about making it, because there is nothing in the situation for which the banks can fairly be blamed. The conditions which have prevailed in this respect could not well have been different in a country undergoing such an extraordinarily rapid settlement as that which has taken place in the western provinces since 1900. In that period there have been some 800 branch banks opened in the West. It could not have been expected that experienced bankers would be immediately available for these new offices. It takes years of training to develop a sound bank manager, especially where conditions are new and the risks of lending abnormally great. No pains have been spared by the banks in the training of farmer-bankers in the western provinces, and before long our western bank managers will compare favorably as to efficiency with those in any part of America.

Banker-Farmer Conferences

On the initiative of the Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture, a conference of western bank representa-

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A POST CARD will bring our prices, or send us your bill of lumber and we will give you a detail estimate of the cost. FREIGHT PAID, TO YOUR STATION.

CLUB ORDERS will have special care, we will load each lot separately in the car, and separate each lot on the invoice WRITE FOR PRICE LIST TODAY.

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Consumers' Lumber Company VANCOUVER, B.C.

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Our new 1916-17 Catalogue is now ready for delivery, and will be mailed free upon receipt of your name and address. You will be pleased with the clear, exact illustrations of the actual goods we offer you, and you will find the prices reasonable, considering the high quality of goods we sell. We quote here one item from our Watch Department, Page 22 of this Catalogue:

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

The above prices include all transportation charges, and the watch is guaranteed to be a satisfactory timepiece or money refunded. Let us have your name for our Mailing List.

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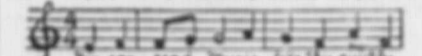
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tives and representatives of the farmers' associations was held in Winnipeg on July 27 last, at which all points of difference were fully discussed. As a result the farmers' leaders gained a better understanding of the difficulties attending the extension of credit to settlers scattered over large areas in a new country, while the bankers in turn benefited in an equal degree by the frank discussion which took place of matters respecting which the farmers felt they had grounds for complaint. The final outcome was the enunciation of a comprehensive policy, subscribed to by all the banks, the general terms of which were accepted by the farmers as satisfactory. The understanding arrived at is fully set out in the report of the conference in The Guide of August 2 last.

It was agreed that further conferences should be held from time to time as matters requiring discussion might arise, and the suggestion was offered by the bankers that the farmers' associations should create a Committee of Reference from among their own members, to investigate complaints of individual farmers, with the assurance that the western representatives of the banks would be ready at all times to discuss with such a committee any cases in which there might appear to be a reasonable foundation for complaint.

It may therefore be assumed that the differences between the western farmers and the banks are in a fair way towards a satisfactory adjustment.

Summary

I reiterate—again without any qualification—that the fundamental assumption upon which criticism of the banks in the west has been based—namely: that our banking system is not adapted to meet the credit requirements of agriculture and that the banks do not cater for farmers' credit business—is not merely untrue but is diametrically the opposite of the facts. Indeed the chief ground on which the banks are open to fair criticism is, that, in common with all other business interests, they have given too much credit in the past to great numbers of farmers.

Subsidiary points in the foregoing article which I should like to emphasize by recapitulation are:

1.—Honesty, industry and thrift are fundamental pre-requisites to bank credit, but added to these must be approved farming methods.

2.—Moreover, a farmer's financial position should be such that with an average crop he would have enough produce for sale to counterbalance his floating debts. Where this is the position, a bank would readily carry loans secured by such produce until the latter could be conveniently marketed.

3.—In livestock districts the possession by a farmer of a fair amount of stock greatly enhances his credit standing with a bank, and it is the declared policy of the banks to extend livestock credits to good farmers for a sufficient time to enable the stock to be carried to maturity.

4.—Farmers should recognize that a bank is entitled to security for its loans, particularly where the loans have to be carried over from one season to another. Security in the hands of a bank on all a farmer's assets has frequently operated to protect a good man against drastic action by an occasional outside creditor bent only on collecting his account—action which usually brings other creditors down on him.

5.—The credit of a farmer with his banker would be greatly strengthened by his keeping a simple record sufficient to enable him to make out a correct list of his assets and liabilities. Deception in giving particulars of assets and liabilities will utterly destroy any man's credit with a bank.

6.—A farmer's buildings, implements and crops in barn should be kept always fully insured against fire. Fire insurance is also desirable—so much so that banks now usually make it a condition of farming credits. Very few farmers insure their lives, the practically every business man does. It is just as much needed in the one case as the other, and bank managers should advise their farmer customers to carry a moderate amount of life insurance.

7.—While exemption laws sometimes serve a good object, all legislation aimed at shielding debtors from their

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creditors, operates to curtail credit and increase interest rates.

8.—A farmer should take his banker into his fullest confidence and make him his financial adviser. Particularly should he consult his banker before entering upon any important commitments for the purchase of land, tractors, threshing machines, shares in companies, etc.

9.—A farmer's floating credit should all be obtained from his bank. Credit which farmers now take from storekeepers, implement agents, horse dealers, etc., costs from 15 to 40 per cent., and credit taken to buy more land than a farmer can cultivate immediately and well is the most ruinous of all. When the majority of our farmers get into a position to pay cash for all equipment and supplies, they will not only effect a big saving in their expenses, but they will have created conditions of solidity and prosperity which will automatically lower bank interest charges.

As a last word, I should like to say to our farmer friends that if what is set out in the foregoing article should create the impression that I am contending that the banks have not made any mistakes in dealing with individual cases of farmers' credits, this is far from my intention or my belief. Of course there have been mistakes made, and some grievous mistakes. But I may say, by way of personal confession, as to the bank which I represent in the west, that for every one mistake made in refusing credit to a deserving farmer there have been probably 99 mistakes of giving too much credit. As I have already pointed out, however, the conditions which have existed in the North West were entirely new and have rendered it a matter of extraordinary difficulty to dispense rural banking credit wisely. Moreover, adapting an old adage, we may be permitted to take some comfort from the knowledge that the banker or farmer or businessman who has never made any mistake has never made anything else:

I hope and believe the lessons to be derived from the experience of the past 10 or 15 years of western agricultural development have been well learned by all the banks, and that this will be reflected in the rapid evolution of a highly efficient type of farmer-banker throughout the west. It can safely be said also that the banks are all keenly alive to their obligations to the western agricultural community; that they are all in active competition to win and deserve the good-will of the farming communities in which they are respectively seeking to build up a farming clientele; and that it follows that each bank will be striving to avoid the reproach of being fairly chargeable with inconsiderate treatment of any customer.

If in the foregoing statement of the bankers' side of the discussion respecting rural banking credits I have failed to deal with any points of interest to farmers, or if any of my statements may appear to readers of The Guide to be not in accordance with the facts, I shall be glad to answer any enquiries if the Editor should wish me to do so.

ROGERS' CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Judge Galt reports that Carter contributed after Rogers gave him increase in tender

According to the interim report of the Agricultural College Commission, prepared by Judge Galt and tabled in the Manitoba legislature, January 30, W. H. Carter, contractor, raised his tender on the power house on the gratuitous offer of Hon. Robert Rogers.

The sensational finding of Commissioner Galt are detailed upon evidence submitted to the commission in the face of statements made by Mr. Rogers under oath.

"I am unable to accept Mr. Rogers' statement," says Judge Galt, "that it would not have been in the public interest to have awarded Carter the contract on the original tender for the power house for the reason that the work could not have been done under the specifications at the tendered price. The evidence is that Carter did not complain that his original tender was too low, but commenced work under it; that the Carter company made a very substantial profit over and above the original tender."

The excuse that Carter would lose heavily on the administration building is not accepted by the commissioner as Carter admitted tendering with no intention of making a profit on that building, hoping thereby to secure contracts for other buildings. At the time such excuse was made for tender increase on the power house the work on the administration building had not advanced far enough for anybody to know whether there would be a loss or a profit. As a matter of fact a change in the plans already had been obtained by the Carter company, worth \$6,000 on their administration building estimate.

The commissioner states that he cannot accept Mr. Rogers' oral evidence regarding the time of his telephone conversation with Mr. Carter nor that this conversation took place on the advice of Samuel Hooper, provincial architect. The dates are not substantiated by other evidence, according to the interim report. The position taken by Mr. Rogers the commissioner characterizes as "merely a desperate attempt to escape from an awkward dilemma."

"I find upon the evidence," says Judge Galt, "that the telephone communication between Mr. Rogers and Mr. Carter occurred between August 16 and 24, 1911, at a time when Mr. Rogers had the other tenders before him, and that he gratuitously offered Mr. Carter the privilege of increasing his tender, and Carter acted accordingly. As a result Carter's tender was increased by \$8,700."

Campaign Funds

"On September 7, 1911, the new contract embodying this increase was signed, but the contract was dated back to July 26. On September 18, D. E. Sprague went to Carter and asked him for a contribution to the campaign fund, signing the unusually large figure of \$5,000. Carter made no demur, but gave him a cheque for the money. Then on September 20, the day before the election, Sprague made a further request for \$2,500 more, stating that the election expenses were heavier than they had expected. Carter gave him a cheque for this also. The circumstances attending these transactions led to an irresistible inference that the increased tender allowed by Mr. Rogers and the unusual contributions to the campaign fund, amounting to \$7,500, made by the Carter company were directly connected, whereby the fund was augmented and the Carter company received the benefit of \$1,200 while the province lost the entire sum of \$8,700.

"I find that the Carter company contributed in all the sum of \$22,500 to the Conservative campaign fund during the currency of its contracts.

"I find that the Progress Construction Co. made a present of \$1,120 to the Hon. Jos. Bernier, the provincial secretary, during the currency of their contracts with the government, for the purpose of obtaining government patronage."

Several other contributions are mentioned in the Commissioner's interim report. The total estimate for the Agricultural College was \$957,000 whereas "as a matter of fact," says the report, "the buildings as completed have cost the province of Manitoba the sum of \$3,875,500."

GOOD SHORTHORN SALE

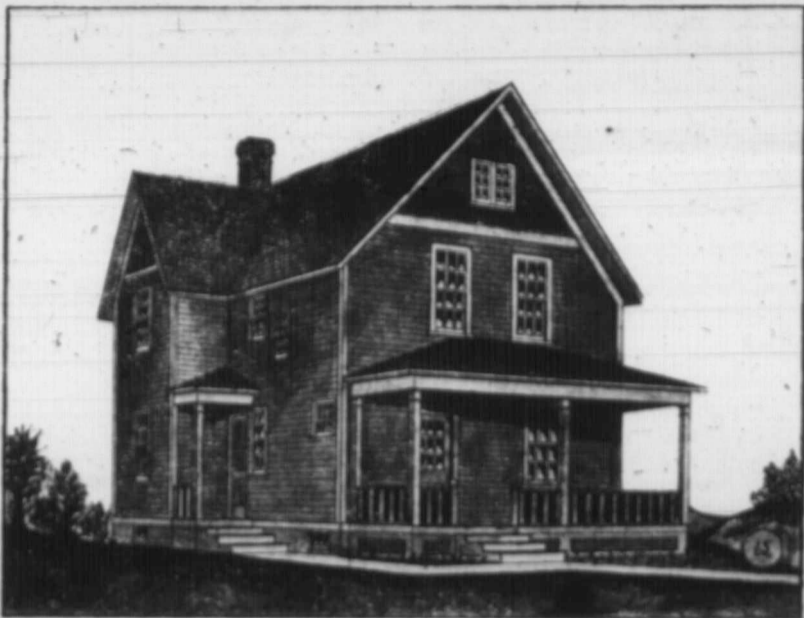
Toronto, February 2.—The second day of the consignment sale of pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle at the Union Stock yards brought good results, the average price being \$340 for 30 head disposed of compared with an average of \$375 for the first day, making an average for the whole sale of \$361 per head and a grand total of \$38,635 received for the 107 head disposed of.

Yesterday's highest price was \$1,100 paid for Countess Missle by Park D. Salter, of Augusta, Kansas. She is a roan heifer, calved November 19, and was consigned by A. F. and G. Auld, Guelph, Ont., who won first with her at Calgary and Brandon in 1916 and second at Toronto National.

Not pretenti to have promise compact. Consider ground represent and cost. The hall or all the and the important ashes fr out with thru the can be ding to. The be is a clo bed in c can be generous. The probably it as inc.

good taste the wood stain and nish.

The wa painted in of the lig stairs a li flat varni lighter an bedroom. It is a comfortable li moderate. As The out 22 feet. 12 inches concrete. walls shou wide. The fire are 8 feet materials 6 x 6, beam joist 2 x



A Convenient Small House

Not everyone can have as large and pretentious a house as he would like to have, so for the folk who must compromise on what they can afford, this compact little house has been planned. Considering the very restricted ground space covered by it Plan No. 15 represents a surprising amount of room and convenience.

The back door opening into a back hall or wash room gives direct access to all the downstairs rooms, the stairway and the cellarway. The latter is a very important feature, as it means that the ashes from the furnace can be carried out without leaving a trail of dust all thru the house, and the roots, likewise, can be carried out and in without adding to the housewife's troubles.

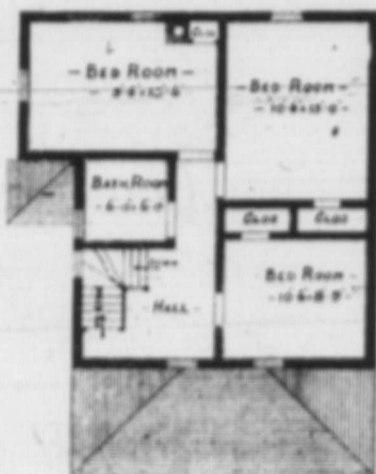
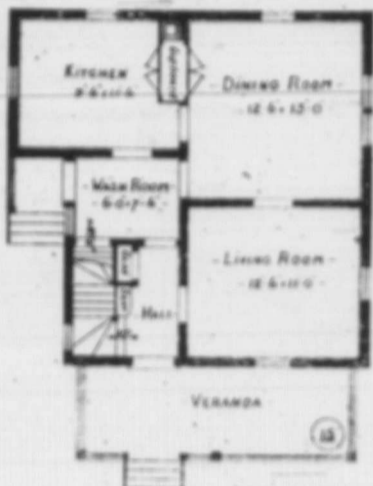
The bedrooms are not large, but there is a clothes closet and a place for a bed in each one, and that is more than can be said of many rooms of more generous proportions.

Finishing and Decoration

The people who build this house will probably want to finish and decorate it as inexpensively as is consistent with

attic joist 2 x 6. Outside walls are 16 feet high. All studding and rafters are set 16 inches on centres. The exterior walls are covered with one ply shiplap, one ply impervious sheathing paper, and finished with siding. The gables are finished with shingles. Roof is covered with shiplap, tar paper and cedar shingles laid 5 inches to the weather. The inside of exterior walls are covered with shiplap, one ply impervious sheathing paper and 1 x 2 inch furring strips placed 16 inches on centres. Fir lath and two coats of plaster to be used on all walls and ceilings, first coat of plaster to be either hardwall or wood fibre plaster, the second coat composed of lime putty and No. 2 finish trowelled to a smooth finish.

Specifications 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;



good taste. They will begin by treating the woodwork with a fairly dark brown stain and giving it a coat of dull varnish.

The walls will then be tinted or painted in a color suited to the direction of the light and the furnishings. Upstairs a light grey stain with the same flat varnish will harmonize with the lighter and daintier colors adapted to bedroom walls.

It is an all round convenient comfortable little house for the family of moderate size and means.

Architect's Description

The outside of this house is 26 x 26 x 22 feet. Basement walls 7 feet high, 12 inches thick, composed of cement concrete. If field stone is available the walls should not be less than 20 inches wide.

The first and second floor ceilings are 8 feet 6 inches high. The bill of materials provides for basement posts 6 x 6, beams 6 x 8, sills 2 x 6, first floor joist 2 x 10, second floor joist 2 x 8,

inside, wall board or metal ceiling and wall material 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, 21,834 board ft., 13,000 shingles, 8,000 lath, 40c. rate \$750.00
 Millwork, F.O.B. Winnipeg .. 278.00
 Hardware, F.O.B. Winnipeg .. 135.00
 Metal Goods, F.O.B. Winnipeg 30.00
 Paint, F.O.B. Winnipeg .. 41.00
 Lime, plaster and cement, F.O.B. Winnipeg .. 135.00

Total .. \$1,389.00

Complete working drawings as well as a bill of materials for Guide House No. 15 can be obtained for \$1.50 from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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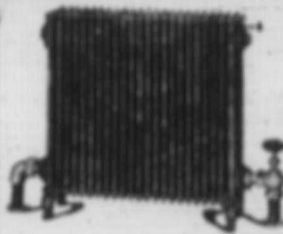
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M.O.P.A PERCHERONS—NOTHING LEFT BUT 1916 studs. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

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FOR SALE—THREE ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls, about 18 months old. Apply W. Cooper, Banchar Hotel, Brandon.

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BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.00. WON silver cup, Provincial Poultry Show, 1917. Best pen, pair dressed chickens, dozen eggs (all breeds competing).—Mrs. Jos. Davis, Sky Hill, Sask.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, high strain winter layers, \$2.00 each; four or more \$1.50. Box 97, Krasau, Sask.

FOR SALE—200 EGG PEARLESS INCUBATOR in good condition, only used once, or will trade for early hatched 1916 pure bred heavy breeds. Harry Turner, Sandford Dene, Sask.

CHOICE PURE BRED S.C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each while they last. No Wyandottes. Willow Poultry Farm, Willows, Sask.

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

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

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00, pure bred from Royal and University strains crossed. R. Wyley, Loomland, Sask.

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RHODE ISLAND RED AND BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Saskatoon Poultry Yards, Broadway, Saskatoon.

FOR SALE—GUILD'S STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Mrs. John Anderson, Clayton, Sask.

CHOICE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, bred-to-lay strain, \$1.50. Empire Poultry Farm, Amisibovia, Sask.

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each for quick sales. D. E. Klinek, Pangman, Sask.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED from prize winners and good layers, \$4.00 each. Joseph G. Parker, Monarch, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.00 to \$1.50 till March lot. James Gifford, Glenfeld, Sask.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Mrs. John Salfeld, Gerald, Sask.

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NEW VICTORY OATS (68 BUS.), PRICE 75 cents per bus., cleaned. Pure Wisconsin No. 5 barley (53 1/2 bus.), \$1.25 bus., cleaned.

REGISTERED RED FIFE WHEAT—GROWN under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association; tests 99% germination; in sealed bags, 100 lbs. in bag, heavy cotton seamless bags, \$3.90 per 100 lb. bag f.o.b. Aberdeen.

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SPLENDID SEED—RECLEANED BANNER oats, carload lots or less. Cleaned six-row barley. No. 1 Marquis wheat.

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

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225 ACRES—EXCELLENT GRAIN OR STOCK farm, 15 miles from Winnipeg, fronts Red River on Meridian Road.

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MAKE YOUR BUTTER MORE ATTRACTIVE. Get from 1c to 2c more for every pound you make by using Gulland's Improved Butter Mould. Four Prints, one operation. Simplicity itself. Strongly made. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Full instructions. Patent pending. Gulland, 275 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 5-2

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Mailed postpaid for \$1.00

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

JACKS FOR CANADA

The farmers in Northwest Canada should be taking more notice. I have built, North-western Jacks, suitable for that territory, at very reasonable prices. I also have some splendid show stallions, as well as Percheron and Belgian stallions, at very moderate prices. I can use in exchange a good tractor, with gears, if not too large and in good working condition.

W. L. DE GLOU, Cedar Rapids Jack Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

TO POISON LLOYD GEORGE
Derby, Jan. 31.—Four persons, accused of plotting the murder of Premier Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, have been arrested here, and arraigned for trial. They are Mrs. Alice Wheel- don, her two daughters (Miss Ann Wheel- don and Mrs. Alfred Mason, both school teachers), and Alfred Mason, the latter's husband. The Wheel- dons are well known here in connection with the suffrage movement.
The alleged plot was uncovered by Scotland Yard, the police claiming that the method planned by the accused was to use poison. The accused deny the charges, Mrs. Wheel- don declaring that they are trumped up charges in punishment of "conscientious objection" to military service.
The arrest has caused a sensation.

NO MORE PARCELS TO WAR PRISONERS

Ottawa, January 29, 1917.—The Post Office Department is in receipt of a cablegram from the British authorities stating that no parcels containing foodstuffs or articles of clothing should be forwarded in future from Canada for prisoners of war in Germany. This is absolutely necessary, and after Feb. 1 the P.O. Department will refuse to accept any such parcels for prisoners of war in Germany, because they could not get thru.

The Canadian-Red Cross Society, thru its London office, however, undertakes that every Canadian prisoner shall receive adequate relief in food and clothing, sending one parcel every week to each prisoner. Therefore, existing organizations should continue their work of collecting funds to be sent to the Canadian Red Cross Society, and it is most desirable that they should not relax their efforts in this respect. Persons desiring to have additional food or supplies sent to a Canadian prisoner should send money for that purpose to the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society.

A letter containing a remittance and asking the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, to send food or other articles to a prisoner of war should be addressed to the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, and should contain information in the following form:

No. 12345 Private A. G. Robinson,
48th Highlanders,
Canadian Contingent, R.E.F.
Canadian Prisoner of War,
Gottingen, Germany.
c/o Prisoners of War Department,
Canadian Red Cross Society.

The remittance should be in the form of a post office money order drawn in favor of the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, for the prisoner in question. Any person wishing to send a remittance direct to a prisoner may do so by means of a post office money order, which is issued free of commission.

Parcels for prisoners of war containing articles which are not prohibited, may be sent fully addressed to the place of destination in the form above, care of Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, London, England, to be forwarded after they have been censored. Further information can be obtained from any postmaster.

FARMERS' WEEK IN WINNIPEG

A very large number of farmers are expected to visit Winnipeg during the week February 12 to 17. The "Farmers' Week" program sent out from the Extension Service of Manitoba Agricultural College, announces the gatherings of the Manitoba Agricultural Societies, Manitoba Home Economics Societies, Manitoba Branch of Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Manitoba Bee-keepers' association, Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association, Manitoba Dairymen's Association and the Manitoba Soil Products Exhibition.

Next week is also Bonspiel and carnival week in Winnipeg. Thousands of visitors are expected. Besides a heap of curling there will be skiing, dog races, skating carnivals and many specially prepared musical and theatrical attractions. Single fares on all railways with no certificates required prevail next week.

Your Lame Blemished Horses Need Attention Now!

Don't delay—it's easier and cheaper to treat blemishes before they become deep-seated. A few applications of ABSORBINE well rubbed in acts quickly and effectively without blistering or laying up the horse. ABSORBINE is concentrated—handy and economical to use. A few drops is all that is required at an application



THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

is used by successful trainers, breeders and horse owners the world over—it has increased the working and selling value of thousands of horses—it has helped many horses break records on the track, and incidentally has made money for its users. ABSORBINE itself has a record of twenty-five years' service in producing successful results.

WHAT USERS SAY

MR. CHAS. LAWRENCE, Paoli, Pa.: "I have successfully used your Absorbine on a big knee of six months' standing. It certainly is the most remarkable liniment I ever used."

MR. P. J. CRABTREE, Mason, Ill.: "I have never used anything equal to Absorbine for thoroughpins. I removed one of a year's standing. I would not be without it and have recommended it to my neighbors and friends."



Use Absorbine

to reduce bursal enlargements, bog spavins, thoroughpins puffs, shoe boils, capped hocks, swollen glands, infiltrated parts, thickened tissues, rheumatic deposits, enlarged veins, painful swellings and affections; to reduce any strain or lameness; to repair strained ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles; to strengthen any part that needs it.

ABSORBINE \$2 a bottle at druggists, or postpaid upon receipt of price.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.
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CLYDESDALES	SHORTHORNS	YORKSHIRES
25 STALLIONS	12 MARES	10 BULLS
SHORTHORN FEMALES		
YORKSHIRES		

John Graham, Carberry, Man., Three Hills, Alta.

CREDIT AUCTION SALE *Wednesday, Mar. 7, 1917*

62 HEAD PERCHERON AND CLYDE work mares and geldings.
30 HEAD CLYDE AND PERCHERON COLTS, yearlings and two-year-olds.
22 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS IN CALF. Also a number of yearling heifers and one- and two-year-old steers.
REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, 4 years old.
30 BERKSHIRE PIGS, 20 BROOD SOWS.

Also a new Ford Car, Household Effects and full line of Farm Machinery. Terms arranged on purchases over \$50. Cattle and Pigs cash. Sale will be held on the farm of the owner, Section 6-9-18, 4 miles north of Shaunavon, Sask. For further information write the Auctioneer.

V. E. Fennell (Auctioneer) Shaunavon, Sask. **Henry Nelson** (Owner) Shaunavon, Sask.

Take Off Your Hat To THE MYERS PUMPS HAY TOOLS DOOR HANGERS

The Pumps include hundreds of styles and sizes of Hand and Windmill Pumps for general use; Bulldozer Power Pumps and Working Heads for large capacity requirements; Hydro-Pneumatic Pumps for pressure tank systems; Hand and Power Spray Pumps for spraying fruit trees, white-washing and disinfecting; Tank Pumps; Cylinders and everything necessary for the satisfactory handling of water.

F. E. MYERS & BRO. ASHLAND, OHIO
Ashland Pump and Hay Tool Works

By Hay Unloading Tools we mean Hay Unloaders, Forks, Slings, Pulleys—all the tools necessary for unloading hay, grain, peas, beans, etc., from the wagon onto the rack or into the mow. Our Door Hangers comprise a complete line of plain and adjustable Station Door Hangers, with plain or covered track for use on garage, barn and warehouse doors.

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Those who use Royal Purple Stock Specific secure from 3 to 5 pounds more milk from each cow per day. Figure the increase on even a small herd. It will pay you to feed Royal Purple to your cows, and steers can be fattened a month earlier by its use.

Royal Purple Stock Specific

is a digester, tonic, an animal conditioner. It aids digestion and assimilation and enables

stock to get the maximum amount of good from the food eaten. Greater gains are secured from less grain, and the cost of the Royal Purple fed is very trifling. It will improve the condition of the worst, most run-down animal on your farm. If you have a poor, miserable, run-down, hide-bound horse in your possession, try it on him first and be convinced.

Royal Purple Stock Specific is put up in 50c. packages and \$1.50 and \$5.00 tins.

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

FREE BOOK

Write for FREE 80-page booklet on the common diseases of stock and poultry and our other products. It tells how to raise calves without milk, also how to build hen-houses.

Cases of Eggs Winter and Summer



Keep your fowl healthy, active and vigorous by feeding Royal Purple Poultry Specific in their mash, once daily, and you will certainly get eggs, winter and summer.

Mrs. W. Jackson, Saskatoon, writes: "Gentlemen,—I tried feeding your Royal Purple Poultry Specific last winter. I had fresh eggs all the time. Sold eggs from January to the 1st of March, and I know it was the Specific did it, and the hens looked healthy after using it. I started feeding them again this fall, and got eggs in less than a week."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Manufactured from roots, herbs, minerals, etc., is a complete substitute for the grasses, seeds, herbs and insects the hen picks up during the summer, necessary in making hens lay. Royal Purple Poultry Specific tones up the whole system, keeps the stomach and bowels right—prevents diseases, such as Cholera, Roup, Rheumatism, Typhoid and kindred diseases.

Mr. J. Brandon, Arr. writes as follows: "Dear Sirs,—Kindly send me one of your booklets. We didn't have an egg all winter until we started using your Royal Purple Poultry Specific, and it is the best thing I have ever used. We are getting eleven to twelve eggs per day now on account of feeding them the right food."

Sold in 25 and 50c. packages and large \$1.50 air-tight tins. Send for our FREE 80-page book on the common diseases of stock and poultry.

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In London, Eng., That Would Cost You \$25 In Canada and will deliver it to You Duty Free and Carriage Paid

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\$13.25, Duty and Carriage Paid

A Portable Poultry House

This portable house is single-slope or shanty-roofed and is so arranged that it may form a unit or section of a long house for winter use, while in the spring each section becomes a colony house, to be placed where required on free range. This house, because of the cheapness and simplicity of its construction, is most popular. If it is found in winter that frost gathers on the ceiling, a few inches of straw piled on the roof and weighted with poles will overcome the difficulty. For winter use a floor of puddled clay should be made, and the house banked on the outside. Simple and economical construction is a feature of this house.

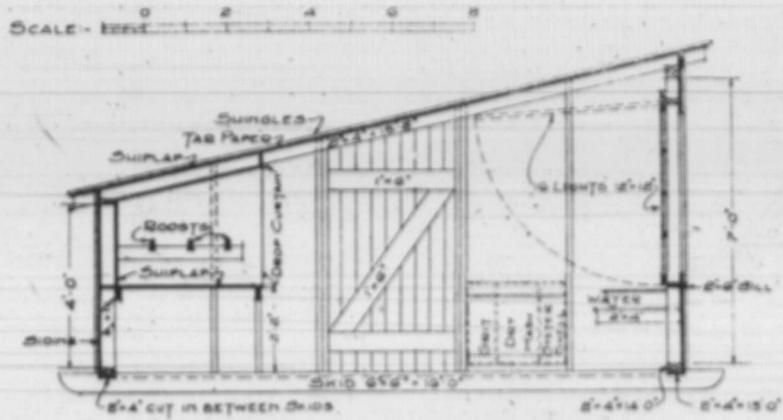
Directions for Building

Where dimensions are given it is intended that the builder should measure the building for the exact size of

cut on the front and back ends and are notched to fit the plates. A rafter should be placed at each end of the plates.

The side wall studs have a piece 2 inches wide by 4 inches high cut out of them to fit the outside rafter; the remainder, 2 by 2, running up inside the rafter and nailed to it. The studs are placed 3 feet apart at the centre for the door. When the siding is put on it just covers one of these studs, and a piece of 1 by 2 is nailed up against it to cover the other stud.

The window-sill of 2 by 6, 13 feet 6 inches long, dressed four sides, should be cut to fit in between the studs. It should slope out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in its width, and the studs, 1 foot 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, put under it at the centre of each opening, except the centre one, which is placed enough to one side to clear to



Side elevation of single-slope, unit system poultry house

the material. The skids may be of fir, 6 by 6 by 16 feet, placed 13 feet apart and with the ends rounded. The sills at the front and back are each composed of two pieces 2 by 4, the lower one cut 13 feet long and let in between the skids, and the upper one 14 feet long and nailed to the lower one and to the top of the skids. These sills are placed so that they are exactly 14 feet from outside to outside. Be sure the sills and skids are at right angles to each other. Next cut the studs, eight for the back wall 4 feet long, six for the front wall 7 feet long, and three 1 foot 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches for under the window-sill. Cut three pieces of 2 by 4, 14 feet long, for the plates. Nail one plate to the back-wall studs, spacing the studs equally and putting two at each end. On the back-wall studs nail a piece of 2 by 4, 14 feet long, so that the bottom

door to the hen-run. The 2 by 4, 4 feet 4 inches, window headers should be cut to fit in between the studs and nailed in 4 feet 4 inches above the stool.

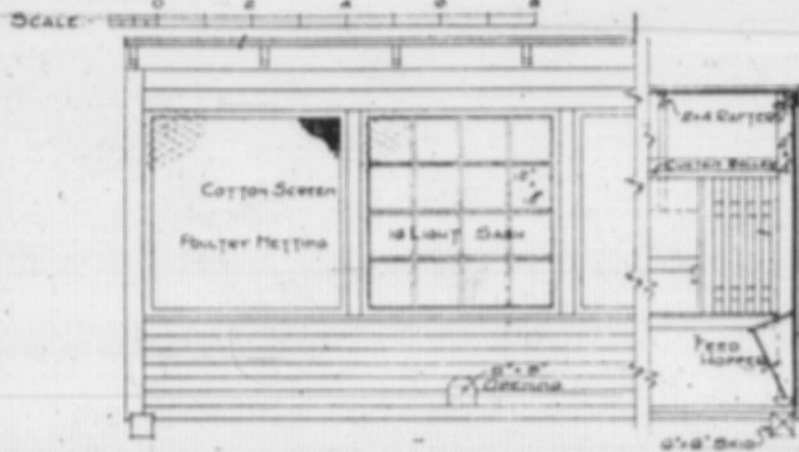
Use Tar Paper

A layer of tar paper should be placed over the outside of the studs and rafters before the siding and roof boards are nailed on. The siding should then be put in with flooring nails.

The shiplap should next be put on the roof, cutting it flush with the outside of the siding, and can then be covered with tar paper. Let the tar paper extend 4 inches over the sides. In no case should the front or back siding project below the sills.

The shingles should not be laid more than 4 inches to the weather, and a strip 1 by 6 should be nailed on top of them at the front of the roof.

The front droppings board joint



Front elevation of the same house

of it will be 1 foot 7 inches from the bottom of the studs; this will be one of the joists for the droppings board. After these are securely nailed, erect the rear wall frame, nailing the studs well to the sills, and brace it plumb until the side walls are erected. The front wall has a double plate of 2 by 4, 14 feet long. The studs should be spaced equally, and when erected should be well nailed to the sills. This wall should also be braced plumb until the side walls go up.

Cutting the Rafters

Next cut the six rafters, first cutting one as a pattern. The rafters are 15 feet 8 inches long, and have a plumb

should next be put up and the droppings board laid. This should be of the best of the shiplap. The roosting quarters is to be sheathed in with shiplap. A small cock pen may be built. The roosts fit in notches in the supports and are not nailed, so they can then be removed for cleaning the droppings board if desired.

The window openings can next be cased, the 16-light sash hung, and the cotton screens made to fit over the openings as shown on the plan. The door and the panel can next be made of 1 inch V-joint, and cut to fit. They are built alike, and either one can be used as the door.

How

Busine—produc—ing of m—selling a—fication—to these

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Mr. Price—his argumen—tem. In o—I must repr—ing price n—chant and f

Cost to job—Net profit—cent on c—Expenses of—cent on s

The Retail Merchant

How some of the country merchants charges are justified—His future evolution
By T. W. McAllister in the Outlook

Business has but two main divisions—production and distribution, the making of merchandise and the buying and selling of merchandise. All other ramifications of business are but incidental to these two.

Production is composed of factors which can easily be brought under control; it can be systematized, made the creature of a scientific analysis, subjected to all the rules and precepts of the efficiency manager.

The system of distribution, however, is vastly more complicated. Here enters the human equation. Here enter the problems of overcoming doubts, of establishing confidence, of awakening the desire, of creating a market. We can predetermine the exact time necessary for John Jones to make a cuckoo clock; but who can predetermine the exact amount of money and energy which the advertiser must expend in order to create a market for that clock; how much time the retailer must devote to each customer in selling one? There is an indeterminate amount of friction to be overcome in each transaction. There are as many different problems in distribution as there are types of human nature.

Our present system of distribution thru the retail merchant has been evolved during long years of fierce competition. It serves its purpose well. It is today more efficient, more necessary, relatively more economical, than it has ever been. A writer versed in the theories of economics, Mr. Theodore H. Price, asserts, however, that this system is too complicated—that it adds an enormous unnecessary item to our cost of living. He gives us exact figures as to the economy of buying thru the mail order houses. He assumes that this source of supply could take care of the entire retail business of the Nation as efficiently as our present system and with a wonderful saving to the consumer. He assumes all this while cognizant of the fact that as yet the mail order houses are doing but an infinitesimal fraction of the retail business of the country, that they are supplying a market which has already been created by others, where the goods have already been introduced, doubts overcome, confidence established, and the desire awakened.

As we read Mr. Price's article on "The Mail Order Business" in the Outlook of January 26, we can scarcely refrain from shedding a tear for the passing middleman; and yet a little reflection convinces us that the article does not arrive at the fundamental truths of the question. The author speaks of the legendary storekeeper who "sanded the sugar and watered the molasses" in the same breath with which he refers to the philanthropic mail order magnate who "has raised abysmeproofing to a new distinction and dignity." He asserts that "the business of selling by mail has immensely advanced the ethical standards of trade and the science of commercial distribution in the United States." The author's comparison is unfair.

What are the facts? What conclusions shall we draw as to the value of the jobber, the merchant, the mail order house, in our system of distribution at less cost? If so, let it come. We are all looking for the truth. We are all, ultimately, working for that which will help the greatest number.

Mr. Price made some vital errors in his argument for the mail order system. In order to explain these errors I must reproduce his analysis of the selling price necessary for the retail merchant and for the mail order house:

Cost to jobber	.....	\$1.00
Net profit to jobber, 5 per cent on cost	.....	.05
Expenses of jobber, 15 per cent on selling price	.....	.23

Cost to retailer	.....	1.23
Net profit to retailer, 10 per cent on cost	.....	.12
Expenses of retailer, 23 per cent on selling price	.....	.40
.....	.....	.52

Retailer's selling price	.....	1.75
Cost to mail order house	.....	\$1.00
Net profit to mail order house, 10 per cent on cost	.....	.10
Expenses of mail order house, 20 per cent on selling price	.....	.27
.....	.....	.37

Mail order selling price \$1.37
In this analysis it is taken for granted that all the goods handled by retail merchants are bought thru jobbers. As a matter of fact, in the average town and small city the retailers, excepting the grocerymen, buy fully two-thirds of their goods direct from the manufacturer; while in the larger cities the proportion thus bought would be still greater. For the goods thus bought, then, according to the method of figuring used in this analysis, the merchant's selling price would be \$1.42 as compared with the catalogue house price of \$1.37. When we take into consideration the goods bought thru jobbers, we find that the merchant's average price would compare to the average price of the mail order house in the ratio of \$1.53 to \$1.37.

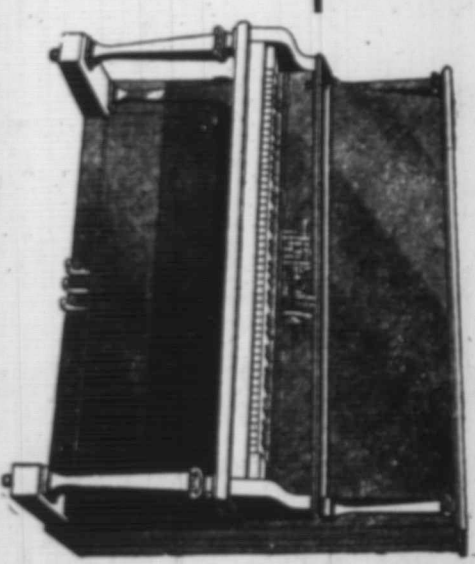
The analysis is again incorrect, however, in figuring the retailer's profit as ten per cent of the cost price. This would be an ideal profit, it is true, but it is far from being a real one. Let us consider the case of the merchant whose annual purchases amount to \$50,000. He undoubtedly turns his stock three times a year; therefore the average amount of his stock of goods would be \$17,000. The capital stock of a store carrying a stock of this amount certainly would not be over \$25,000. If this store's profit is ten per cent on the cost of the goods bought, it would mean an annual profit of twenty per cent on the capital stock. Does the average store make a profit of twenty per cent on its capital stock? Far from it.

When we consider the number of stores which eventually fail and the number which make little or no profit, we must assert that the profit in this hypothetical case cannot be more than 10 per cent of the capital stock, or 5 per cent of the cost of the goods purchased. It is true that many stores make a greater profit than this; but in most cases they make it by reducing their percentage of expense or by turning their stock of goods oftener.

When we again refigure the selling prices, after taking these facts into consideration, we find that the retailer's price compares to the catalogue house price in the ratio of \$1.48 to \$1.37. These figures are estimated, of course. They are, however, as fair and as exact as possible as it is possible to give without going into a detailed and exhaustive investigation. These figures should be enough to convince any fair minded person that there is, after all, but a small variance between the catalogue house selling price and the merchant's selling price. It must be admitted that with a number of articles which the mail order houses use as "leaders" there is much more difference than this ratio shows; but the average difference is small.

"But why should there be any difference?" you ask; "why should I pay the merchant more than I would have to pay elsewhere?"

Aside from those exceptional cases where style is considered a factor in the value of goods, the difference between the cost of raw materials and the final selling price of all commodities is entirely expanded for labor. Therefore the extra price which you may pay to the home merchant doesn't disappear, it doesn't vanish into thin air; it simply brings you more service. The question, then, finally resolves itself into this form: "Is the extra service which the retailer gives worth the extra price which he necessarily must exact for such service?"
It always has been—and probably al-



A Special List of High-Grade Pianos

(Almost New), taken in exchange on Nordheimer and Gerhard-Heintzman Player Pianos.

We find it necessary from time to time to take in exchange for the Steinway, Chickering, Gerhard-Heintzman and Nordheimer lines many high-grade pianos. All have been repolished, and cannot be told from new. It is our policy to hold similar sales once or twice a year. An early selection is urged and recommended.

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- \$375 Colonial**—Upright Piano, studio design, mahogany case. Overstrung scale, copper wound strings in lower bass; three pedals. This instrument has been thoroughly renewed in every part. A splendid bargain at..... **\$245**
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- \$400 Doherty**—Cabinet Grand Upright. Polished mahogany case; overstrung scale, 7 1-3 octave keyboard, three pedals. This is a well known Canadian make, and a bargain at..... **\$285**
- \$425 Bell**—Upright polished mahogany case. Overstrung scale, 7 1-3 octave keyboard, three pedals. This is another well-known make, which has been carefully overhauled. **\$345**
- \$450 Gerhard Heintzman**—Upright Piano. Handsome figured mahogany case, overstrung scale, copper strings in lower bass; 7 1-3 octave keyboard, three pedals. This Piano has been put in perfect order and has an elegant tone. Is a snap at..... **\$375**
- \$400 Lesage**—Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, in handsome dark mahogany case. Has overstrung scale; 7 1-3 octave keyboard, three pedals. Has guaranteed Leasee tone and touch, and would prove satisfactory in every way. Special bargain. **\$285** price.....
- \$425 Doherty**—Large Cabinet Grand Upright Piano. Polished walnut case; overstrung tri-chord scale; 7 1-3 octave keyboard; three pedals. A lovely piano with an elegant tone, and is a splendid bargain at..... **\$325**
- \$425 Doherty**—Large Cabinet Grand Upright Piano. Polished mahogany case; overstrung tri-chord scale; 7 1-3 octave keyboard; three pedals. The above piano has only been in use for a few months, has a lovely tone and is offered special..... **\$365** at.....
- \$480 Gourlay**—Upright Piano. Figured walnut case; Boston fall-board; long music desk; overstrung scale; 7 1-3 octave keyboard. It has had very little use, and a bargain..... **\$295** at.....
- \$425 Nordheimer Lansdowne**—Upright Piano, polished mahogany case, plain design; Boston fall-board; automatic full-length music desk; overstrung scale; 7 1-3 octave keyboard. The above piano has only been in use for a few months, has a lovely tone and is offered special..... **\$365** at.....

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A brand new Bench, with Cabinet to hold Music, accompanies each instrument.

A \$10 Washer Direct To You



The Best Washer at the Best Price

Read What Users Say—Used 15 Years

Hamilton, Nov. 2nd, 1916
Messrs. Schultz Bros.,
Brantford, Ont.
Dear Sirs—I am enclosing Money Order for Seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50), price of Knoll Washer. Please forward by Canadian Express and charge. Yours truly,
MR. H. C. NICHOLSON
P.S.—We have used one fifteen years and prefer your Washer to others.

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For a big batch or a little one. Perfectly adjustable. Will not tear, wear, rip or pierce the clothes. From lingerie to blankets, from Cambric handkerchiefs to sheets, everything is safe, everything is made clean, sweet and healthful by the Knoll Washer. Send for a descriptive folder, or, better still, send \$7.50 and get the Washer.

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Contains all the quick ways of tanning, from twenty minutes to six weeks. Gives all the simplest methods that can be followed by all well-performed persons. Farmers' tools can tan cat, dog, wolf, badger and sheep skins, for making robes, mats and saddles for family and neighbors. Subjects discussed: Tanning for skins, sheep, dog, wolf and badger skins. Tanning calf skins, mink-skin, etc. Deer skins, sheep skins for hats, wood-shock skins with and without the hair, rabbit skins, etc. How to make rubber water-proofing for boots, shoe leathers, tops for tooling, how to color glove leather. Tanning leather. To loosen fur, hair or wool. Tanning harness leather, cowhide, deer skins for gloves and graining, and other skins for various purposes. 25¢

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG



E-B Farm Tractor

Model L—12-20 Horse Power

A four-cylinder, 2-speed, light-weight tractor of great power, suitable for any size farm. Will pull the implements you now have on your farm: gang plow, harrow, moldboard, binder, mower, spreader, manure fork or grader. Will also operate your chaff cutter, feed grinder, stricker saw, etc. Does more work than horse—costs less and is so simple anyone can run it.

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ways will be—human nature for people to prefer to see the goods before they pay for them. Furthermore, they generally want the goods on the day that they happen to think of them and not a week or two or three weeks later. When our catalogue house tire blows out at a most inopportune time, it is annoying to have to send to Chicago for a new one. When we ruin our last pair of trousers on the garden fence, we would gladly pay our local dealer a few cents extra rather than wait for the mail order house to supply us with a new pair.

There are constant changes and improvements in all lines of merchandise. The retail merchant gives his extra service in introducing and demonstrating these new or improved articles. This service could not well be performed by the mail order house. The modern home would be without many of the comforts and conveniences which it now enjoys if some far-distant mail order house alone had supplied its wants. The modern farmer might still be using a cradle to harvest his grain if he had, in the past, depended on a catalogue house for his intimate knowledge of the improvements in farm machinery.

The great manufacturers, the National advertisers, who produce the articles in which the people have confidence, which they want and demand, have long recognized these facts. With few exceptions they steadfastly refuse to sell thru the mail order houses, and market their wares only thru the retail merchant. They recognize the fact that the service which the merchant gives is well worth the price which he must exact for such service.

A certain young farmer needed a rifle for immediate use in butchering. He walked into a retail hardware store, selected one that suited him, then inquired of the merchant: "Will you meet X. Y. & Co.'s price on this gun?" "Certainly we will," was the reply. "We'll meet any mail order price if we're given the opportunity. 'I'll take this rifle, then," the young man said. "Just charge it for a few weeks."

"Hold on," exclaimed the merchant. "If you buy that rifle at a mail order price, you'll buy it on mail order terms. Put it back in the case and I'll order one for you." He then insisted that the customer should pay the price of the gun before the order was made out, and that, in addition, he should pay for a stamp, a money-card, and the parcels post charges. The young man finally agreed to this, and at the end of ten days he received the rifle. He had paid almost the regular retail price for the gun. He should have paid the full retail price, for he received a service which the mail order house could not grant him. He had the privilege of handling the gun and deciding from a personal inspection, before the order was sent in, whether it was satisfactory.

This actual incident illustrates better than reams of theoretical arguments the relative advantages offered by the mail order system and the system of distribution thru the retail merchant.

The vision of a rural population entirely dependent upon far-distant mail order houses is rather a cheerless one. It is difficult to conceive what would fill the void left by country town and city store. It is idle, however, to speculate upon such a dream, for it is as impossible of fulfilment as many another chimera evolved from a utopian fancy.

The head of a vast advertising service, one of the Nation's great authorities on merchandising, recently stated that the mail order houses would never do a larger percentage of the business of the country than they are now doing. They might continue to grow, he asserted, but they would grow only in the proportion that business as a whole expanded.

The mail order houses will always draw the trade of a certain bargain-seeking proportion of our people; and they will fill a void in the system of distribution by supplying certainly outlying districts which are not supplied by retail stores. They may perform a real economic service by prodding along certain slothful rural merchants and awakening them to the fact that they must sell goods at a reasonable price and render the full service which should be a condition of that price.

There have been many somnolent merchants in the past, but they are awaking. If there is any line of merchandise in which they cannot successfully compete with the mail order houses, they are demanding, and are receiving, a price which will permit of such competition. The weak links in the chain of distribution are being eliminated. There are too many travelling men; their ranks will be reduced. There are too many retail stores; some will drop out of the race, while others will combine to give better service at a lesser price.

The successful merchant of today is wide awake during every working hour. He constantly scans the markets for improved goods and new lines of merchandise. He advertises unceasingly. He does not permit the public to pass him by. He hides no goods in dark corners. He permits no dust to gather on his wares.

The efficient merchant of today has laid out his business on scientific lines. He knows what each department of his business costs and what it is worth. His profits are reasonable, and there is no guesswork about what these profits should be. He constantly endeavors to give the public more and better service.

The successful merchant of today is in an absolutely necessary class. This class, like most others, has no room for shirkers or drones; but for the man who is willing to work and plan and keep himself fit, both physically and mentally, it offers a "place in the sun" more brilliant than it could ever have offered in the past.

NEW SUBMARINE THREAT

Washington, Feb. 2.—As a result of the unexpected announcement of Germany that she intends after February 1 to carry on unrestricted submarine warfare, the United States faces a national crisis. Diplomatic relations between the two countries have already been completely severed. In the past this has practically always been followed by war. President Wilson has announced his readiness and intention of backing up his action by defending the rights of U.S.A. to freedom on the sea at the first overt act by Germany. Already it is said an American boat has been sunk but this is not confirmed at present. War would follow undoubtedly.

In notes delivered to United States Ambassador Gerard, in Berlin, and to President Wilson by the German ambassador at Washington, Germany gives as her excuse that, as neutral nations have been unable to arrange a peace conference between the belligerents or to persuade Great Britain to stop her blockade methods, the war has passed beyond the right of neutral interference. Therefore, she will sink wherever and whenever she can any vessels which she finds at sea, belonging to neutral as well as enemy countries, if they venture within prescribed areas. In other words, Germany is trying to starve Great Britain into a more peaceable frame of mind by attempting to prevent any vessels reaching British ports; to accomplish this she is willing to disregard all established rules of sea warfare which have been framed to protect the rights of neutral nations. The only way in which the boats of the latter can stay on top of the water is to be by painting them as Germany directs and sailing them where Germany permits.

The fact that this announcement upsets the pledges given by Germany to United States, endangers American commerce and gives orders to United States is a direct challenge which no self-respecting nation can overlook. At the time of the Sussex investigation, President Wilson declared specifically that if Germany failed to carry out her promises to obey international law in connection with submarines, diplomatic relations would be severed.

The opinion in Great Britain and among the Allies generally has been that the United States was better out of the conflict in order that she might play a leading part in subsequent councils for permanent world-wide peace.

Lea Perrins'
How This Signature Protects You
Each bottle bearing this Lea & Perrins' Signature contains the ORIGINAL Worcestershire Sauce.
The merits of this world-famed kitchen and table sauce have made it so popular that the markets today are filled with imitations who endeavor to dispose of inferior sauces on the reputation of Lea & Perrins'.
For example—six bottles of inferior quality sauce will not make ONE bottle of Lea & Perrins'.
Insist that the Lea & Perrins' signature be on your bottle. It is your guarantee of quality.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

IN WINTER Prepare for Summer



Cooking with a wood or coal stove in the summer is not pleasant work. With this oil stove you can avoid this drudgery. The Perfection Stove is now used in thousands of homes and its efficiency has been proven. It is free from the objectionable features which are often found in coal oil stoves. In a Perfection stove the oil is kept in a reservoir, which is so constructed that a uniform supply flows automatically to the wick as it is required. The stove is safeguarded against smoking or snuffing by the long chimney. The chimney is located right above the lighted burner, and it provides chambers in which a high temperature is reached, which entirely consumes every atom of vapor or gas generated by the burning fuel. The burner is furnished with a circular wick affixed to a metal carrier. Used with care, one of these wicks will last a full season, and new wicks can be procured from any dealer for 20 cents, and are easily and quickly inserted.

This stove has two burners, is 20 inches high, and the top dimensions are 14 1/2 by 14 1/2 inches. It will be sent free (with wicks and carriers) and freight prepaid to anyone who will collect twelve new or renewal subscriptions to The Grain Growers' Guide, and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. If you can collect any two-year subscriptions at \$3.00, we will allow them to count the same as two one-year subscriptions, but your own subscription will not count.

Write your name and address plainly on the coupon, mail to us and we will reserve one of these splendid stoves for you and send you instructions and material for taking subscriptions.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Feb. 7, 1917, Winnipeg.

I would like to own one of your Perfection Oil Stoves. Please reserve one for me and send me the necessary receipts and instructions for taking subscriptions.

Name
P. O.
Town, St., Province

NOTE—The Grain Growers' Guide writes to

Mrs. F. Woodsw...
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Dear M...
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Farm Women's Clubs

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

CHILD WELFARE

Mrs. Brown, member of the Young People's Committee has written Mr. Woodworth regarding homes for delinquent children and for girls who need care, having heard that the province had no such home. Her answer is as follows:—

Dear Mrs. Brown:—It is most encouraging to find the women taking up in such a definite way the care of the needy members of society. Probably you are aware that the governments of the three prairie provinces have already entered into an arrangement by which they propose to provide institutional care for the various classes of defectives and delinquents. It is considered that there are not a sufficient number of each class in each province to make necessary a complete set of institutions in each province. By the proposed arrangement, Alberta—for example—would care for the feeble minded, Manitoba for the deaf and dumb, and I think Saskatchewan for the blind. This seems to be a wise arrangement.

At the present time Saskatchewan is sending its delinquent boys to the Manitoba institution at Portage la Prairie. Tho this institution could be improved in a great many ways, it would seem as if there is hardly any necessity for the erection of another institution of the kind in Saskatchewan. So far, proper provision has not been made for the girls. The delinquent girls in Saskatchewan are either sent to a semi-private institution in Alberta or to some of the semi-private institutions in Winnipeg. I understand that according to the co-operative scheme, Manitoba is shortly to make more adequate provision for delinquent girls.

On the whole, it seems to me that Saskatchewan has been wiser than some of the other provinces in trying to get both neglected and delinquent children away from institutions and into foster homes. Some children, of course, must be kept in institutions, but where it is at all possible it seems in every way desirable that the child should be placed in a private home under close personal supervision. It would seem to me that what is most needed at the present time is a general campaign of education with regard to child welfare. Our enquiries have brought to light the fact that in almost every community there are defective children who are now being neglected. There is little school inspection and still less free treatment of children who have physical or mental defects. There is little provision for proper social life among the children in rural districts. There ought to be an adequately equipped department where full information could be received as to all phases of child welfare. It seems ridiculous that we can secure information from the Government as to stock breeding, hog cholera, raising of grain etc., but we have no place where we can secure similar information with regard to rearing children, children's diseases, formation of boys' and girls' clubs, etc.

Further, in every community there ought to be a committee devoted to the study of problems connected with child welfare. The organization of such committees would seem to me to be just the work to which the Women Grain Growers could suit themselves.

I am enclosing two pamphlets which may be of interest to you. Also copies of two leaflets recently issued. We can supply you with numbers of the leaflets if you can use them to advantage.

If in any way we can be of service kindly let us know.

Yours sincerely,
J. S. WOODSWORTH,

Director Bureau Social Research.

The suggestion re committees for child welfare should be adopted by our association. Will delegates be prepared to discuss the question at convention? Members can write for the pamphlets

mentioned in the letter and discuss at meetings.—E.A.S.

YOUR DAUGHTER'S CAREER

Before the same big audience one night, two women gave two contrasting views of woman's relation to a "career," each of absorbing interest to anyone concerned with the future of the American girl. The first woman's story was that of the woman who "didn't have to work." She came, she said, of a family in which the women "never had worked," meaning that they had never gone out into the wage or salary earning occupations. But this particular member of the family was endowed with a lively and impressionable mind, and by the time she was seventeen she had evolved an ambition to carve a career for herself. She wanted her own job. She found it difficult to explain how she came by the insistence with which she began to plague her family; so she did not try to explain. She just chronicled it as a fact that there she was, set down in a conventional family group, in a conventional town, where everybody who was not a Presbyterian was a Methodist or a Baptist, and where the whole force of a girl's training centered on imbuing her with the idea that she was to "find a husband."

And yet, so strongly impelled was she toward her own career, that she went against family and training and town and convention, and became a post-office clerk. The family, of course, suffered. It did no good to tell them that the urge in her to do something was imperative. They said it was one of her whims. But she herself felt immeasurably improved by the "privilege of work." And the clerkship was the beginning of a career that not only has proved her capacity to take care of herself and, more recently, of her child, but also has rewarded her with a substantial professional reputation.

Work as a Dire Necessity

The other woman's story was quite different. Thru it rang the open flout to any theoretical approach to the relation between woman and work. To her that relation was defined by necessity, cruel and grim. When necessity stepped in, the full measure of woman's earning-capacity was wrung out, without any time lost over theoretical rights and privileges. Only a few years ago, at the age of fourteen, she had come to this country from Russia. She arrived on a Wednesday. The next Monday she was in a factory. "For I belong," she said, "to the class whose families do not object to their women working. Indeed, it is the other way with us. Our families insist that we work. It is better for a girl to work than to starve. I could wish," she went on, with a bitterness of tone that actualized, better than the words, the privations she had lived thru, the girl's tragedy of pretty clothes and girl's fun forever beyond grasp. "I could wish that I had the last speaker's chance not to work. I think I could have stood it. To get up before six on winter mornings, to get your own and the younger children's breakfast, to walk two miles to save carfare, to bend over a machine for ten hours at a stretch, to go without lunch because you couldn't afford to buy any, to get home too tired to eat your supper, to do your own laundry by gaslight, and to tumble into bed like a log—those are privileges that I could easily give up."

Work and Drudgery Differentiated

Work-strained as she had been, to her there was something dilettante, silly, reprehensible, in a girl's fussing and fuming about work as a privilege or a right. The audience was plainly with her. Her grave scorn of people who could not be satisfied with a fate that relieved them of the carking cares of life was reflected on the faces before her. Many there, I fancy, felt that it would be time misappropriated to see a problem in the first woman's case, while the case of the second woman so pressed for consideration.

Yet of the two, the first speaker presented the problem that calls for recog-

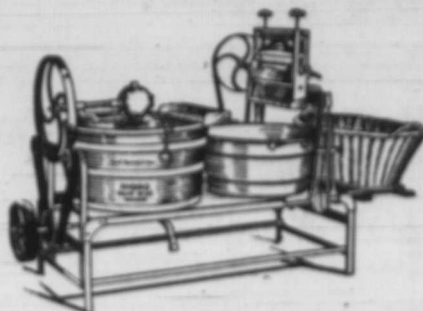
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February 7, 1917.

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11 Galt Building — WINNIPEG

dition now, because today's answer to her, is tomorrow's answer to the other girl. Where she stands today, the other girl will stand tomorrow. Generation by generation, the woman who has to work pushes up into the ranks of the women who do not have to. To work because you have to work is to give only the least conscious reaction to life and its outer pressure. To work because you want to is to assert yourself as a conscious, undriven, freely functioning individual. There is as much difference in the showing as there is between running from a wolf and running because the air is glorious, and you possess the faculty of running, and there are heights ahead that beseech you to come up. The answer to the working-girl is simple, because economic need formulates it. The answer to the girl who does not have to work is involved, because personal choice and various high abstractions enter in.

The Inevitable Career Question

But whether it presents itself as a matter of economic necessity or as a matter of personal choice, as surely as you have a daughter, you have to face the question of her career. A generation ago it was only a son's career that excited question. A daughter's was foregone—in marriage. But there is no girl born within the last two decades, doctor's daughter or merchant's, artist's or farmer's, judge's, or minister's, or politician's, that does not face a problematic future. This amazing twentieth century has brought uncertainty into her prospects. She may marry—or she may become a civil engineer, a diplomat, or a blacksmith. The definite sanctions of the last generation are fighting for place with the semi-commitments of the present generation in the matter of her future. Mothers and daughters divide over it, according to individual persuasions, and come to unexpected cross-purposes about it. A modern mother may try in vain to animate a mid-Victorian daughter with latter-day impulses. Or, it may work the other way around, and a nineteenth-century mother may lock horns with a twentieth-century daughter.

PENSION COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES

The Dominion government have appointed a Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada with offices in Ottawa. As this board wish to cause as little delay as possible in dealing with communications with regard to pensions, they wish the public to correspond directly with the Board of Pension Commissioners, Ottawa. A great deal of delay may be caused by communications being sent thru other departments of the government.

The Patriotic Fund Association and the Military Hospitals Commission have kindly consented to give information and assistance to those wishing to write direct to the Board of Pension Commissioners. These societies have offices in certain localities throughout Canada. In addition, in order to facilitate the granting of pensions, the board is opening branch pension offices in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Barrie, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax. All information with regard to pensions may be obtained from these offices.

WESTERN FAIR DATES

The following Western Fair dates were arranged by the Western Fairs Association at their annual meeting at Brandon, January 23-24, for the circuit for 1917:

- Calgary—June 28-July 5.
- Red Deer—July 5-7.
- Edmonton—July 9-13.
- Brandon—July 16-20.
- Regina—July 23-27.
- Saskatoon—July 30-Aug. 3.
- North Battleford—Aug. 6-8.
- Yorkton—Aug. 6-7.
- Prince Albert—Aug. 9-11.
- Weyburn—Aug. 9-10.
- New Westminster—Sept. 24-29.

The following officers of the association were elected for the year 1917: President, W. I. Smale, Brandon; vice-president, J. O. Hettle, Saskatoon; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Stark, Edmonton.

The fairies number the last... It will be possible, while you papers among... It is who she have children only...

I have Young much... I am a go to... I like around and I like any kind work like work a city brother myself. next is

Estevan

WHY

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Swift C

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Ranching

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Handel, S

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE WINTER FAIRIES

There must have been flocks of winter fairies about judging from the very great number of stories that have come in to the last contest.

It will be a week or two before it will be possible to read and judge all the letters, so be just as patient as you can while you wait. Don't fail to watch the papers for you may find your own name among the prize winners.

It isn't a matter of age that decides who shall get the prize. Sometimes they have gone to eight and nine year old children, once even to a little person of only seven years.

DIXIE PATTON.

MYSELF

I have been reading the letters of the Young Canada Club and like them very much and thought I would try myself. I am a country boy twelve years old. I go to school every day. I am in grade 7. I like to go to school. I like to work around machinery. We have a Ford car and I have learned to run it. I can run any kind of machinery on a farm. I work during most of the summer. I like working on a farm and would not be a city boy for anything. I have a twin brother and two sisters younger than myself. Hoping to see my letter in the next issue.

ELWOOD GOUD,

Estevan, Sask. Age 12.

WHY I LIKE TO GO TO SCHOOL

I like to go to school because I intend to be a school teacher some day. I want to learn how to spell hard words and to learn to read famous books. Besides that I want to learn to write well. I am going to learn how to draw too. I can do arithmetic pretty well, but still I want to do it better. I won a fountain-pen for best attendance in school and for highest marks in examination papers, for best conduct too.

I hope to see this in print as it is my second letter. I got a button about one year ago. I hope to get a prize. I am writing with my fountain pen.

LAURA M. NEWELL,

Swift Current.

SO BIRDS HAVE CHUMS

My mamma and my sister and I raised a lot of ducks this year. And the last one that was hatched was such a cute one that we all loved it. We taught it when it was hungry to come to the house and we would feed it and turn it out. Soon it got to going with the little chickens of its own age. It soon got to like one best of all. Just as it was getting its feathers something came and got it one night and we were very sorry for we missed it very much.

MYRTHA A. JACOBS.

Ranching, Alta.

OUR LITTLE DOG

We have a little dog. Her name is Lizzie and sometimes she gets cross and she will bite. She is a water spaniel. She is six months old and she is dark brown. We could not get along without her at all. She is a very nice dog. She likes to sleep in the house. She does not like to sleep outside at all. She stays at the door a long time and wants to get in. She likes meat awfully well. When we are eating she comes and sits down on the floor besides us and coaxes for meat, and we give her some. When we give her a little slap she barks at us. When she gets sleepy and we move her she growls. When we children are in bed she comes to the stair door and whines to get upstairs, and will not stop till mamma lets her upstairs. She will not lie on the floor without something to lie on.

MARIAN MOORE,

Handel, Sask. Age 10.

A NUMBER OF FREAKS

One day as I was walking across the road to a neighbor's, I heard a curious noise. It was a kind of a whistle and it sounded like a chicken, only it was loud and shrill. Just then I heard a hen clucking to her chickens. The hen and her chicks were down farther. Then the bird flew away. I didn't know which it

was, the bird or the chickens, but I have heard birds make the same noise.

The kittens near our place sit on the window sills and eat flies, or, if the window is open and there are no flies at the bottom they climb up the screen and eat flies. They won't eat dead ones, and I am glad, for most dead flies around the windows have been poisoned.

We have a pasture about a mile from our place and a creek runs thru it. We take cattle in and keep them in the pasture.

When the grass gets scarce we let them out in the morning and put them in at night.

One morning I could have taken the Shetland, but it was fine and I said I would walk. There was a calf about half a mile from the rest and it is always alone. There was another calf about a rod from the other cattle, but I don't think it stays there.

MURIEL SPARROW,

Kinley, Sask. Age 9.

MOSTLY ABOUT DOVES

Every morning as I go out to milk, which is about half-past six, the air is full of birds. They come right up to me they are so tame. All the time they are singing their little songs they like best. We have so much grain in stooks, that is where they go for their meals.

This spring a pair of sparrows built their home under the eaves of our house. As we were intending to renew our house, we tore the nest down, which was very cruel I know. That did not stop them. They built it again in the very same place. This time we left it alone. The nest was made of hay and feathers of hens and geese that they found lying around our yard. When it was fixed up they laid some eggs in it. I do not know how many, for I could not get up to tear it down. Soon there were six sparrows there instead of two. So I guess there must have been four eggs. They came to the nest every night for about a week, then they quit it. The wind blew away at the nest till it came down.

Now the birds are so thick we could not count them, nor even tell the kinds of birds. I think tho they are mostly sparrows. There are a few meadow larks too.

We have a tame dove. It is white with a few red feathers. It is so tame it will light on our heads anywhere, but one strange thing is that we cannot get it to eat out of our hands or even on the ground if we have put it there. She has laid ten eggs now. We take them from her and bring them into the house for fun. And as my little sister says, for "Orimants." We had one before, just as tame, but one morning our dog got it and killed it. It was a blueish black. Last year we had ten doves, we killed them all but four. The dogs killed three, we made pies of them.

MAGGIE SHERWOOD,

Wilkie, Sask. Age 13.

A BREAK-DOWN

I am going to tell you about a runaway. One day my brother and sister and I went to visit our friends who lived about two miles away. We left about ten o'clock in the morning to go and we went pretty fast. Our buggy was not very safe to ride in, but we risked it anyhow. When we got nearly there we lost our road and went over a plowed field which was very rough. We were talking and laughing quite happily when we heard something crack and down went the spring of the buggy and then we did not laugh much. None of us got hurt, but the horse getting a bad scare with the noise, ran away. My brother had the reins in his hands, but he had to let go. The horse ran to a building not far away and he stopped and some people caught him. We got him and unhitched him. I held the horse while my brother and sister drew the buggy off the field. Then my brother got on the horse's back and went to our friends, and my sister and I walked. We got there safe and they lent us their buggy to go home with. I shall not forget this as long as I live.

MARY GRAHAM,

Dry River, Man. Age 14.

MANITOBA WINTER FAIR AND FAT STOCK SHOW AND MANITOBA POULTRY SHOW

Brandon, Manitoba, March 5th to 9th, 1917

The Winter Fair of 1914 has not been forgotten. The next will be as good, if not better.

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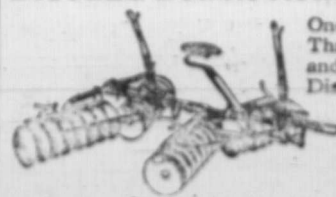
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OUR OFFER The Guide will give this set free and express charges prepaid to any woman who will collect twelve yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50 and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to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

Grain Growers' Guide WINNIPEG

COUPON Feb. 7, 1917

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More than a hundred thousand farmers are already profiting by its suggestions. It is helping them to make more money out of farming than they ever made before. It is helping them to increase the value of their farms, and enables them to keep their farm help profitably busy all winter long. It is a large well illustrated book

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Same Old Name
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Same Sudden, Certain Death
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Let Kill-Em-Quick clear your land of gophers—protect your crop. Gophers follow its odor until they find it. They always eat it. It always kills—Money Back, if it fails. Save the price of your seed grain—that's what Professor V. W. Jackson of the Manitoba Agricultural College says gopher losses equal. That college recommends Kill-Em-Quick as "the most efficient and entirely satisfactory." They've tested it. They know.

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An Old Friend In a New Dress

Some Books Worth Reading

By H. D. Ranns, Mawer, Sask.

There are not many people who really love to read sermons. The average man in reading will shun sermons. And yet I will warrant that most people who have read any of the great novels have unconsciously read splendid and effective sermons. For many of the greatest works of fiction are but thinly disguised sermons, very thinly disguised at that. The great immortal novels are transcripts from life and convey life lessons, which, if we will take the trouble to learn them, will increase for us the zest and joy of life.

Now George Eliot as a novelist was an incorrigible preacher. She could not help it. For one thing she was intensely interested in the conflict and play of motive in the lives of men and women. She knew human nature as few novelists have done, and therefore if "the proper study of mankind is man," to read George Eliot's books is to gain a liberal education. Furthermore, whilst she freely exposes the weaknesses and follies of which we are capable, it is not with a harsh pen that the folly is described, but with a kindly humor of the sort that has been described as "wit tempered by love."

This book was written by George Eliot—whose real name, of course, was Mary Ann Evans—at the time when she was producing her greatest works in 1861. Many critics consider it her finest book, and some of us who do not pretend to be critics think so too. George Lanier, in his work on "The English Novel" considers "Silas Marner" to be in some respects the most remarkable novel in the English language. For my part, I would be hard put to it to decide between "David Copperfield," "Vanity Fair," "Jane Eyre" and "Silas Marner."

At any rate one thing is sure, and that is that this novel we are considering holds a very high place in the ranks of the immortal novels whose place is secure in the affection of those who read.

A feature that endears this novel to many booklovers is that, like "Adam Bede," another of George Eliot's books I think you would find worth while, this book reveals a fine appreciation of the English rural mind and its quaint humors and conceits. The well-known chapter in which the cronies of the village are sitting, chatting and arguing at the village inn, is a fine instance of this. The whole chapter is a masterpiece, one of the gems of fictional literature. And the chapter, giving so inimitably the talk of the village worthies gathered at the inn, is but one indication of George Eliot's sympathetic understanding and power to portray the life of the rural England of her time.

In "Silas Marner" there are really two stories and two morals running side by side. There is the main story of Silas Marner himself and his humble fortunes, and the moral of this is the redemptive power of love. Concurrently with this main theme we have the subsidiary story of Godfrey Cass, a story which is another variation on the subject George Eliot made her own, the hardening and degrading effects of evil courses or the inevitable retribution that a wrong act brings in its train. On both of these themes the telling of the story does its own work as I could show if it were my purpose to do so. But in these articles what I want to do is rather to stimulate the interest of those who have not read the book that they may do so than to satisfy curiosity. I want to send you to the book rather than to make you feel you can do without it.

Nevertheless, something may be said to indicate the drift of the tale. Silas Marner, at the beginning of the story, is a religious enthusiast of an obscure sect in an English manufacturing town. Through the treachery of a so-called friend, he is falsely accused of stealing some money of the society and is judged guilty. Out he goes, with despair in his heart, and betakes himself to the village of Raveloe, where he establishes himself as a weaver. Here he becomes an object of awe to the ignorant villagers because he has a certain rude skill in the use of herbs. The villagers consider Silas to be in league with the Evil One, and leave him to his own

devices. So his work absorbs him. Being paid one day a matter of five guineas for a piece of work, Marner is attracted by the glitter of the gold and in his isolation the coins seem to possess a personality and to have pity on his friendless state. Silas becomes a miser, and the one joy of his life is when at eventime he draws out his bags of gold from their hiding place beneath the floor of his cottage and bathes his hands in the yellow glory, feverishly counting and recounting his coins. This goes on for years, but in the fifteenth year of his stay in Raveloe an event occurred that changed the tenor of his days. He is robbed of his money, and for a time his soul becomes a blank. But, thru a strange occurrence the blank is filled and new life comes to him. In a way that the book itself will tell you about a little child who toddles thru his open door when he is out, and Marner finds her in the place where his gold used to be stored. The little one is an orphan and Marner adopts her and brings her up. The rest of the story shows you how, gradually, as the years pass, the misanthrope is humanized, and Silas Marner is a man in a world of men. That is the main outline of the story of Silas Marner: It is an idyll of redemption, a parable of the power of love to soften, subdue and refine. Read it, and it will do you good.

Any person who wishes to read "Silas Marner" can obtain it for 40 cents postpaid from Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Your Questions Answered

DISPUTE ABOUT WAGES

Q.—I hired a man from April 13, 1916 to November 13, 1916 for the sum of \$210 and I understood that he intended to enlist when his time was up. On October 27 he left asking me for his wages up to that date. I refused to pay him telling him that he ought to put in his full time and then I would be glad to pay him in full. I was sorry to see him go but since I considered he was in the wrong I did not pay him but offered to give him a horse as he said he wanted to start farming when he came back. While he was working for me I gave a note for \$65.60, his first payment on his life insurance policy. The company is now demanding payment of this note. If I pay this note will it affect his claim for wages in any way? I signed the note to guarantee payment out of his wages. Can he collect wages less this note? If so, can I claim the value of the work which he and his team should have done in the field, but which owing to his leaving was left idle up until November 13.

A.—1. You are liable on the note given for insurance but may deduct the amount of same from wages earned by your employee.

2. Your right to withhold wages from your employee would depend upon whether or not he quit for the express purpose of enlisting. The rule is if an employee deserts his employment before the term for which he is hired has expired he will be unable to collect for any of the term. However, if the employee quits for the purpose of enlisting for active service then it is not such a breach of contract as would entitle the employer to withhold wages earned up to the time of the breach and we are of the opinion that if such is the case in this instance you must pay the amount earned while actually in your employ. The mere fact, tho, that the employee has since enlisted will not entitle him to collect unless he left expressly for that purpose.

THRESHERMAN LIABLE

Q.—A thresherman who has run his outfit into district for the past three years came on usual this fall and made arrangements with farmers on his old route to again do their work for them. A number promised him their work and he made arrangements with each one of them as to their particular turn. He started up on his own farm and after threshing out a couple of others in addition the weather became bad. Before it was fit to thresh again he sold his outfit and it was taken out of the district. Can he be sued for breach of contract?

A.—You are entitled to damages for breach of thresher's agreement. Your measure of damages would be bonus paid to bring another thresher in and damage to grain if any caused by same not being threshed at time agreed.

TAXES ON UNPATENTED LAND

Q.—Can a mortgage be made for taxes against the crop or personal property of a person occupying unpatented land, particularly unpatented prairie?

A.—A person may be liable for taxes for unpatented lands to the amount of their interest or equity therein.

HA:
 Q.—5
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HANDLING NEW BREAKING

Q.—Some here advocate that land be broken as shallow as possible. My own idea is that while this may be advantageous, in placing the seed on a firm bed, yet it does not supply the necessary freedom for roots, nor set free sufficient plant food by shutting out the air. This is a new and dry country. Many of the homesteaders have lacked means sufficient to enable them to purchase packers, etc. What is the wisest course to pursue from the beginning?—F. M. S., Carmichael, Sask. Michael, Sask.

A.—In breaking sod do not turn a furrow more than three to three and a half inches. Set your plow so that the furrow will be cut evenly and turned completely; then follow the plow immediately with a roller or surface packer—a subsurface packer is not essential, although it does good work; the object of this packing being to force the sod down closely upon the damp subsoil in which position it will rot readily and at the same time it acts as a complete mulch, allowing the rainfall to enter readily and preventing evaporation.

In case you wish to raise a sod crop, disc the plowed field lightly so that you obtain a couple of inches of reasonably fine soil for a seed bed. The plant roots will easily penetrate the sod and find a firm footing in the damp soil beneath. The next plowing should be a couple of inches deeper. This will incorporate the humus formed by the sod well into the pulverized soil.

Where the summer rains have been ample, good results have been obtained by deep plowing, but it will be observed that it is a harder matter to do away with the air spaces beneath a furrow slice five or six inches thick than beneath one three inches thick, and should a dry season follow, it will be found that the deep breaking will be dried out when the shallow, well packed breaking contains moisture to support a crop.

NATURALIZATION PROTECTION

Q.—(1) If any foreigner becomes naturalized in Canada or any other British colony and becomes a British subject, will he be protected as a subject by birth, if he goes to some other country? (2) If he leaves Canada and does not become naturalized in the country where he goes to, does he lose his naturalization in Canada? (3) If a foreigner migrated to his country before he came to Canada, then becomes naturalized in Canada. Afterward he goes back to the country of his birth. Could that country claim him? (4) If the same foreigner skipped from the country of his birth, could they claim him if he goes back after being naturalized in a British colony or Canada?—STEADY READER OF THE GUIDE.

A.—(1) No. When within Canada he shall be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges of a natural born British subject, but if he returns to a foreign state of which he was previously a subject he shall not when within it be deemed a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that state in pursuance of its laws or in pursuance of a treaty of convention to that effect. (2) No. (3) Yes. (4) Unless she had in conformity with the laws of the country of his birth divested himself of his status as a subject of such country.

NATURALIZATION PAPERS

Q.—Is it necessary for a person to take out naturalization papers to become a Canadian citizen who was born in the U.S.A., his parents being American citizens (U.S.A.), but are naturalized in Canada now, the son being under age when coming to Canada?—E.F.W., Quill Lake, Sask.

A.—If the father has obtained a certificate of naturalization within Canada his children, who during infancy (21 years) have become residents with their father within Canada shall within Canada be deemed a naturalized British subject.

COLLECTING SERVICE FEES

Q.—How can I collect stallion service fees in Alberta? The mare was bred to a registered stallion and terms were to insure a foal. After service was made the mare changed hands several times. I have heard that only lived a few days. Who can I collect from, and can mare be seized as security?—H.M.B., Kinmundy, Alta.

A.—You cannot seize mare. You had a lien on the colt but since it has died your only recourse is to collect from the party with whom you made agreement. The claim may be sued in district court where such person resides.

Bonspiel Visitors to Winnipeg

May count it good fortune to participate in our great February Clearing of High Class Furs. Every garment and fur piece in our immense stocks has been re-marked for this great annual selling season. Stocks are fresh from our own factories and assortments afford you widest choice.

Unusual Bargains in Women's Fur and Fur-Lined Coats and Sets, Men's Fur Coats, Caps, Collars and Gauntlets

LADIES' FUR COATS

Russian Muskrat Coats, 50 inches long, guaranteed satin lining; made from best quality undyed skins. Reg. \$150.00, for **\$112.50**

Fur Lined Coats, with good black serviceable shells, Muskrat lining, Mink or Alaska Sable collars and lapels. Regular \$100.00, for **\$56.50**

Russian Marmot Coats, 50 inches long, made from dark, pliable skins, high storm collar, brown satin lining. Reg. \$75.00, for **\$56.50**

Muskrat Coats, 50 inches long, best select Canadian Muskrat, high blizzard storm collars, deep cuffs, heavy satin linings. Reg. \$100.00, for **\$75.00**

Muskrat Coats, 45 and 50 inches long, made from very rich, dark, well matched skins, good brown satin linings. Shawl or Notched collars. Sizes from 34 to 48 bust. Reg. \$75.00, for **\$47.50**

Hudson Seal Coats, 42 inches long, made from fine quality selected fur, extra full or medium skirts, new deep collar and cuffs, fancy linings; a most desirable garment in every way. Regular \$250.00, clearing at **\$159.00**

FUR SETS

Mink Set, made from very fine Eastern Mink, large cape stole trimmed with heads, tails and paws; large pillow muff to match. Set regular \$165.00, for **\$93.50**

Red Fox Sets, stoles in shaped and straight animal effect, trimmed with heads, tails and paws; new round or fancy muff to match. Set **\$33.50** regular \$50.00, for

Natural Wolf Sets, including large two-skin stole with natural head, tail and paws; round or pillow muff to match. Regular \$33.00, for **\$22.00**

White Thessa Fox Sets, large animal stole, fur-lined, trimmed with head, tail and paws; large round muff to match. Set, regular **\$12.00** \$24.00, for

Mink Marmot Sets, including fancy shaped stole trimmed with heads and tails; large pillow muff to match. Set, regular \$13.50, for **\$9.00**

Black Wolf Set, large stole in two-skin effect, with heads, tails and paws; round or pillow muff to match. Reg. \$38.00, for **\$25.00**

MEN'S FUR COATS

Beaver Coats, gents' Natural Hair Beaver and Plucked Beaver Coats, made from fine quality well furred skins, good Skinner's satin linings. Reg. \$250.00, for **\$233.50**

Raccoon Coats, gents' extra select natural dark Raccoon Coats, with wide shawl collars of dropped fur and dropped sleeves; best quilted farmers satin linings. Regular **\$185.00** \$250.00, for

Men's Raccoon Coats, we still have a limited supply of good appearing, well matched coon coats, made with shawl collars and quilted farmers satin linings. Specially priced **\$65.00** at

Men's Muskrat Lined Coats, with black good wearing cloth shells, Muskrat lined throughout, with Russian Marmot collars. Specially priced **\$35.00** for Bonspiel clearing

Gents' Natural Wombat Coats, made from well furred skins, reinforced at strain points, wide shawl collars and warm quilted linings. These coats will be much higher next season. Reg. \$45.00, for **\$29.50**

Gents' Black Dog-Lined Coats, lining of soft, pliable skins, Russian Otter collar and lapels, good quality black kersey shells. Regular \$45.00, **\$27.50** for

To Our Mail Order Customers

you desire, we will send them C.O.D., subject to your examination. If they are not satisfactory return them at our expense—but order early and avoid disappointment.

All the facilities of our well-equipped mail order department are at your service during this sale as at all times. Orders will be shipped the same day as received—express prepaid, and if

Fairweather & Co. Limited

297-299 Portage Ave.

Dept. C

WINNIPEG

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

Percheron Horses

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

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

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

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Live Poultry

PRICES

HENS 15c
YOUNG ROOSTERS 1 1/2 lbs. up to 15c
OLD ROOSTERS 15c
DICK'S 15c
GEESE 15c
TURKEYS 20c

All prices live weight (c.w.t.) Winnipeg. Overweight for 14 days from date of this paper.

Write us today for rates or ask your station agent for full information regarding rates requirements, that make your self—save time in shipping and extra charges out.

Terms: Cash, Bank Money Order on receipt of goods

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens (any size) 15c
Fat Hens (5 lbs. up) 15c
Ducks 17c
Turkeys 20c
Geese 17c
Young Roosters (in good condition) 15c
These prices are for live weight (c.w.t.) Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward you the shipping papers, freight, and on receipt of proceeds.
Royal Poultry & Trading Co. 41 College St., Winnipeg

The Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA

Annual Statement

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Business written during 1916, Increase over 1915 Business, Total Assets, etc.

The above is a brief summary of the financial standing of The Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company...

The object of this Company is Insurance at Cost. The Company confines its operations to the province of Manitoba...

The amount of business written during 1916 was the largest in the history of the company...

Under our policy you are insured against fire, lightning, cyclone, wind storm, prairie fire, and the free permit for the use of gasoline...

The financial statement for 1916 follows:

Receipts table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Balance in bank Dec. 31, 1915, 1916 Assessment, etc.

Expenditure table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Loss Claims, Expenses, Investment Dominion War, etc.

Assets table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Balance of Premium Notes, Cash in Bank, etc.

Officers

- Honorary Presidents: Thomas Sissons, Portage la Prairie; William Wishart, Portage la Prairie. President: Wm. Fulton. Manager: T. H. Lamon. Assistant Manager: Stratton Whitaker. Directors: Wm. Fulton, E. H. Muir, M. G. Tidsbury, A. T. Smith, Jas. McKenzie, Jr., P. D. McArthur, Jos. W. Yuill.

GUIDE EDITOR ENLISTS

The war made another call upon The Grain Growers' Guide last week when E. J. Trott, B.S.A. of the editorial staff left for England to enter the Chemical Laboratory of a large munition factory.



E. J. TROTT, B.S.A.

Editorial staff of The Grain Growers' Guide where his work has been much appreciated by its readers, particularly his efforts to improve agriculture. He has two brothers in the firing line...

RESULTS FROM WEIGHING MILK

There seems no doubt that a dairy herd is a necessary factor in the management of well balanced mixed farming operations, pure bred Holstein as well as grade cows.

Fully realizing that in order to make a dairy herd profitable we must pay strict attention to the quantity and quality of the milk as well as amount of food consumed by the individual cow...

beating and she at once dried up, leaving him two or three buckets of milk for her year's production. This same cow gave us the preceding year 8,254 pounds of milk that tested 3.9 per cent. butter fat.

Influence of New Pasture

About the middle of this past summer for some unthought of reason we changed dairy pastures and each cow increased her production that night from one to three pounds. The old pasture to a casual observer was in fair shape...

Anyone who has ever tried to sell a dairy cow knows the doubt in the buyer's mind as to the ability of the cow to give milk in paying quantities. This doubt can be at once eliminated by showing a prospective buyer the past record of a desired cow.

H. P. C.

Bawlf, Alta.

There should be an earth floor in the duck house, heavily bedded with straw or leaves.

Reliable breeding stock cannot be secured from late hatches.

The night feed in quantity should be double that of the morning ration for ducks.

Four-year-old ducks with two-year-old drakes make the best mating.

Sixteen ducks and four drakes makes an ideal pen. One of the drakes can be removed during the summer.

The Windmill You Should Have - The ECLIPSE



A slow speed direct stroke which does entirely away with troublesome rearing. Runs at nice, easy speed and will pump in light or heavy winds.

THE C. P. R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$20 for farm lands with ample rainfall...

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

YOUR GARDEN

is as important as any portion of your farm. It will return more per acre than any field crop. For the best results acclimated seeds of known worth MUST be planted.

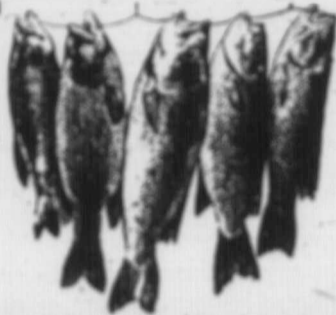
CATALOG FREE ON REQUEST

NORTHERN SEED CO.

VALLEY CITY NORTH DAKOTA

FISH

FOR LENT



Lent begins February 21st. Send for one or more of the following lots and insure variety and quality. Order by Lot Number.

- LOT No. 1.—40 lbs. assorted fish, including Halibut, Salmon, Sea Herring and Flounders \$5.00. LOT No. 2.—45 lbs. assorted fish, including Salt Codfish, Whitefish, Silver Herring, Jacks and Finnan Haddock \$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.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

A copy of our Recipe Booklet, "How To Cook Fish," sent FREE with every order.

THE CONSUMERS' FISH CO.

Winnipeg Manitoba

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, containing various words and fragments.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 5, 1917.)
 Wheat—A wild market on Saturday brought to a close a week of strenuous trading. Fluctuations during the week were from 20 to 25 cents. The question of supply and demand was entirely forgotten and political news governed. Germany's statement to President Wilson saying they were going to pursue the drastic policy of sinking all neutral ships on sight caused the market to sag heavily. Some very good buying by milling companies and shorts covering on Saturday caused a rally and prices closed firm. Demand for cash wheat was good and large quantities of wheat changed hands.
 Other grains followed the wheat and fluctuations were wide. Oats were stronger towards the close on Saturday and there was a friendly feeling to the buying side. Flax was weak and prices were 13 cents lower than the previous week. During the break large quantities were picked up by crushers. Barley was quiet, offering being very light. It is difficult to forecast next week's markets, the world's situation is serious and all markets will be governed by political news entirely.

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
January 30	175	172	141
January 31	172	169	138
February 1	162	161	132
February 2	163	161	134
February 3	169	168	139
February 5	173	172	140
Week ago	171	165	137
Year ago	127	127	
Oats—			
January 30	50	58	
January 31	58	57	
February 1	54	54	
February 2	55	55	
February 3	57	56	
February 5	57	57	
Week ago	57	56	
Year ago	47	47	
Flax—			
January 30	270		
January 31	270		
February 1	265		
February 2	261		
February 3	258		
February 5	261		
Week ago	271		
Year ago	222		

(Sample Market, Feb. 3)	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$1.73
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.69
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.75

No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.73
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.70
Timothy, 46 bags	4.40
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.38
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.38
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.15
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.14
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.45
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.47
Mixed grade oats, 1 car	47
Sample grade oats, 1 car	47
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	1.34
No. 3 rye, 1 car	1.33
Sample grade barley, 1 car	88
Sample grade barley, 2 cars	65

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

This Year	Last Year
1 hard	15,007.20
1 Nor.	1,931,608.10
2 Nor.	3,676,114.36
3 Nor.	3,792,490.10
No. 4	3,034,908.10
Others	9,963,198.20
This week	22,413,326.30
Last week	21,690,532.20
Increase	722,794.10
Decrease	71,294.30

Oats	
1 C.W.	19,723.26
2 C.W.	3,098,171.15
3 C.W.	1,093,441.12
Ex. 1 fd.	2,009,890.01
Others	5,541,298.12
This week	11,762,522.32
Last week	11,578,722.23
Increase	183,800.09

Barley		Flaxseed	
3 C.W.	197,539.05	1 N.W.C.	1,120,600.35
4 C.W.	489,540.18	2 C.W.	268,813.48
Rel.	72,574.11	3 C.W.	74,431.45
Feed	269,726.11	Others	51,026.40
Others	241,850.36		
This week	1,271,230.33	This week	1,514,873.00
Last week	1,262,302.11	Last week	1,479,534.45
Increase	928.22	Increase	4,348.05

1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat	1916—Lake
Oats	592,000.00
Barley	
Flax	
1917—Rail	1916—Rail
Wheat	383,743.10
Oats	249,265.31
Barley	9,832.04
Flax	21,098.12

GRAIN IN STORAGE

The grain in store in country elevators (interior) west of Fort William on February 1 was as follows:
 Wheat 33,578,073
 Last year 42,185,701
 Oats 11,826,431
 Last year 8,898,143
 Barley 1,732,063
 Last year 1,404,076
 Flax 876,031
 Last year 324,162

On the C.P.R. there was wheat 18,668,563 bushels and 7,111,037 bushels of other grain on that date.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, January 31, was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Shipped during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	250,373.00	85,692.00	2,208,807.40
	Oats	109,362.02	69,269.24	570,694.50
	Barley	1,091.12	.....	22,805.39
	Flax	6,439.07	.....	68,753.41
Moos Jaw	Wheat	339,060.00	74,135.10	1,922,852.00
	Oats	101,949.04	.....	491,302.01
	Barley	3,387.08	.....	12,632.07
Calgary	Wheat	99,821.00	1,000.00	501,218.00
Oats	133,706.00	6,462.00	565,510.00	
Barley	3,288.00	.....	41,740.00	
Flax	2,225.00	.....	3,861.00	
Timothy	3,344.00	2,883.00	20,602.00	

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Feb. 3, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.64	\$1.72-1.75
2 Nor. wheat	1.61	1.69-1.75
3 Nor. wheat	1.56	1.59-1.71
3 white oats	52	51-52
Barley	72-90	55-1.10
Flax, No. 1	2.51	2.77-2.83

Futures—
 May wheat 1.69 1.71
 July wheat .168 1.69

After a wonderful spurt during the first half of the week, a spurt which put hog prices within 30 cents of the \$12.00 line and 40 to 50 cents higher than they were any time during the preceding week, schedules broke near the close, but remained 15 to 20 cents higher than they were at the finish of the period immediately preceding.
 The week's trade was a repetition of the week before, when new top records were established daily. On the first four days of the week packers paid higher prices for the hogs than ever before and a new upper price limit was reached on each of those days. The upward move of prices culminated on the Thursday session when the \$11.70 hog arrived. The price spread during the week was almost a dollar, low end being at \$10.75 and the upper limit at \$11.70.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	Feb. 3	Year Ago				
Cattle						
Choice steers	9 50-10 00	8 75-9 50	8 75-9 50	8 75-9 50	9 75-10 75	9 75-10 75
Best butcher steers	8 00-8 50	7 50-8 00	8 25-8 75	8 25-8 75	8 25-8 75	8 25-8 75
Fair to good butcher steers	6 50-7 00	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 25	6 75-7 25	6 50-7 25	6 50-7 25
Good to choice fat cows	6 75-7 50	6 75-7 00	7 75-8 50	6 75-7 25	7 00-8 25	7 00-8 25
Medium to good cows	5 50-6 50	5 25-6 25	6 75-7 50	5 50-6 50	6 00-7 00	6 00-7 00
Common cows	4 00-5 00	4 00-4 50	6 00-6 75	4 50-5 50	5 35-7 00	6 25-7 00
Canners	3 75-4 25	4 25-4 50	4 25-4 50	3 25-3 75	4 35-4 75	4 75-5 00
Good to choice heifers	7 50-8 50	7 00-7 50	7 75-8 50	7 50-7 75	7 00-10 50	7 75-9 00
Fair to good heifers	6 00-7 00	5 00-6 50	6 75-7 50	5 00-7 50	7 00-8 00	7 00-7 75
Best yearling	6 50-7 00	6 00-7 00	6 06-6 50			
Best butcher bulls	6 00-7 00	5 50-6 50	7 50-9 00	5 75-6 00	7 25-9 00	7 00-7 75
Common to bullock bulls	4 75-5 50	5 00-5 50	5 00-6 50	4 25-5 25	5 50-7 25	6 25-7 00
Fair to good feeder steers	6 00-6 75	5 25-5 50	6 75-7 00	6 75-7 00	8 25-10 10	6 75-8 00
Fair to good stocker steers	6 00-6 75	5 00-5 25	6 00-6 40	6 50-6 75	6 75-9 00	6 00-7 00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65	\$65-\$80	\$80-\$100	\$85-\$100	.....	\$65-\$80
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75	.....	\$50-\$65
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$12.85	\$9.10	13 75-13 90	\$12.75	11 15-11 85	11 25-11 70
Light hogs	9 00-10 00	\$11.85	.....	.....	11 00-11 25	8 75
Heavy sows	\$5.00	6 25-7 25	\$9.00	.....	10 75-11 00	8 00-8 25
Stags	\$5 50-6 00	\$4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	11 75-12 25	\$8.50	13 50-14 50	\$12.00	14 00-14 40	11 00-13 75
Best killing sheep	8 50-9 25	6 00-6 50	7 50-10 50	.....	9 75-12 00	6 00-9 50

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Regina	Saskatoon
	Feb. 3	Year Ago				
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	35c	24c-26c	26c-37c	35c-37c	35c	35c
Eggs (per doz.)						
New laid	50c	35c-40c	53c-55c	45c	50c	40c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new		55c	\$2.10	75c-78c	90c	55c
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	30c	40c	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	43c	37c	.....	.....	.....	.....
Live Poultry						
Spring chickens	20c	17c	22c-24c	20c-22c	20c	.....
Fowl	17c	13c-14c	19c-21c	18c-19c	17c	.....
Ducks	20c	15c	21c-23c	17c-18c	20c	.....
Geese	18c	15c	19c-21c	17c-18c	20c	.....
Turkeys	23c	19c	30c-35c	20c-25c	23c	.....
Hay (per ton)						
No. 2 Upland	.....	\$14	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 Timothy	.....	\$15	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 Midland	.....	\$12	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from January 30 to February 5 inclusive

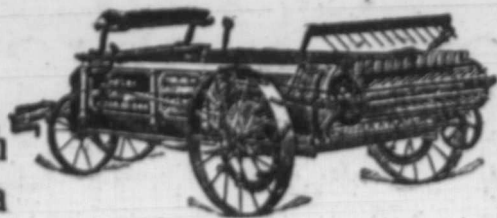
Date	WHEAT						OATS					BARLEY				FLAX				
	1"	2"	3"	4"	5"	6"	Feed	FCW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	2 Fd	3 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rel.	Feed	1 NW	NW	3CW	Rel.
Jan. 30	170	162	162	160	129	99	92	53	53	53	50	81	95	90	79	79	202	210	242	.....
Feb. 2	169	154	154	147	126	96	91	54	52	52	51	50	95	90	80	80	202	210	242	.....
Feb. 3	171	157	157	149	129	99	92	55	53	53	50	81	95	90	80	80	202	210	242	.....
Feb. 4	170	156	156	148	128	98	91	54	52	52	49	47	95	90	80	80	202	210	242	.....
Feb. 5	173	161	161	147	129	94	85	52	50	50	49	48	95	90	80	80	202	210	242	.....
Feb. 6	173	161	161	147	129	94	85	52	50	50	49	48	95	90	80	80	202	210	242	.....
Week	168	152	152	141	124	93	94	54	52	52	51	50	91	86	72	72	204	204	233	.....
Year	153	152	152	145	124	93	91	53	51	51	50	49	95	90	79	79	202	200	244	.....
1916	123	124	118	114	107	101	94	43	41	41	40	39	65	60	55	51	201	204	.....	.....

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Feb. 3.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 1,875; calves, 115; sheep and lambs, 90; hogs, 5,560.
 Our receipts the last week were a little more liberal, but have run largely to medium grade cattle. The market on best fat cattle is strong. A few extra choice steers brought up to \$10.00, but the bulk of good fat steers are quotable from \$9.00 to \$9.50, with the medium kind from \$7.50 to \$8.50. Fair to medium steers and cow stuff is selling a little easier. Best fat heifers up to \$8.50, with good fat cows up to \$7.50. The market on all classes of oxen is slow, best oxen going from \$6.50 to \$7.00. There is little change in bulls. The stocker and feeder trade remains the same, a good broody kind selling up to \$6.75. There is a better call for close up springing cows, but the late kind are hard to sell. We do not look for much change in market conditions the coming week. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$8.50; common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00.

There are practically no sheep and lambs coming to market at the present. Should we get any to sell we could get high prices for them.
 The hog market closed the end of last week with a weak tone, steers selling at \$12.55. The market opened Monday of this week lower. While we sold a car Monday at \$12.85, the bulk of hogs here brought \$12.50, apart from a few that went at \$12.75. Tuesday the price was \$12.75, advancing Wednesday to \$12.85, with a further advance to \$13.00 Thursday, holding steady at this the balance of the week. Our hog market depends on the Eastern markets and Eastern competition.

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Extra Each Year through
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—Then you can return it to us if not perfectly satisfactory. Read all about it in our Big Catalog, which every farmer should have. —If we haven't mailed you our catalog yet, send a post card for one today.

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Large Capacity—Light Draft—Double Chain Drive—Endless Apron Conveyor—Force Feed, Roller Bearing—Large Drive Sprockets—Solid Steel Beater and Steel Rake—Will handle any kind of manure or commercial fertilizer. Big book tells more, send for it today.



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Made of the best material obtainable. All lumber thoroughly dried and seasoned. Iron work is made of a special texture that gives greatest strength, flexibility and durability. Built by experienced wagon makers. No checked hubs, loose spokes, loose tires and hub bands, etc. We guarantee Galloway Standard Farm Wagons to give absolute satisfaction or your money back, with freight charges added. Big catalog tells all about it.

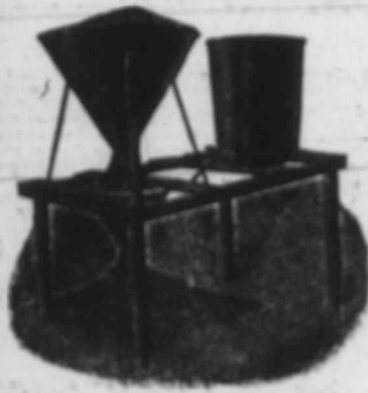


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The Two Best Picklers on the Market



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.

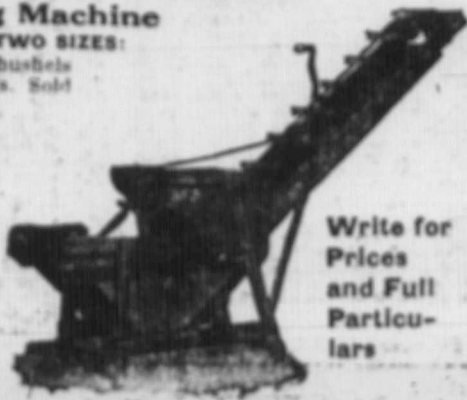
Investigate these Machines and insure yourself large, clean crops

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, kine heads, and all light seed from wheat, also wild oats and all light seed from barley. Grain is thoroughly picked, dried and elevated to wagon box. Automatic skimmer is an exclusive feature. Strong, heavy construction. Rustless solution tanks of large capacity.



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Builders of Light Weight, High Grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work
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IF YOU HAVE SOME SPARE TIME which you want to convert into Dollars, write us and we will tell you how to do it.—Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Our Ottawa Letter

Financial Estimates Quickly Passed

Ottawa, February 2.—Parliament got into a good business stride this week. After spending two more days debating the address it was disposed of without an amendment being moved or a division taken. That was expected after Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his proposal to Sir Robert Borden that only non-contentious business should be taken up previous to an adjournment to allow the Prime Minister to attend the Imperial War Conference. Having adopted this conciliatory attitude the opposition could not with propriety move an amendment to the address which is a straight want of confidence challenge to an administration.

With the address disposed of on Tuesday the short Wednesday sitting—the House does not sit on Wednesday evenings in the early part of the session—was occupied with bills and motions by private members. And this reminds me that mention was omitted last week of a bill introduced by Geo. McCraney, of Saskatoon, to enable the minister of the interior to issue patents to pre-emptions and purchaser homesteads subject to the payment of the moneys due to the government, in cases where all the other requirements of the act, including residence and cultivation have been complied with. The object of the bill is to facilitate the borrowing of money by farmers who require financial assistance when they are getting a start. The amendment would enable such men to get an advance by way of mortgage despite the circumstance that something was still owed to the government for the land.

Private bills dealt with on Tuesday included one by Mr. Oliver Wilcox to further restrict race track gambling, by amending the provisions of the Miller bill, and Mr. Robert Bickerdike's hardy annual which proposes to do away with capital punishment in Canada. The Wilcox bill was sent to a special committee but no headway was made with Mr. Bickerdike's measure which was for the time "talked out."

War Appropriations

On Thursday the decks were cleared for government business. The supply bill which includes one quarter of the main estates for the next fiscal year was passed without discussion. The amount provided for was slightly over fifty million dollars which will carry on the business of the country until the end of June. The total estimates, three-fourths of which will be discussed and passed in April, amount to \$203,472,765, a decrease of \$67,842,779 as compared with the expenditures for the current fiscal year. Of course there will be supplementary estimates later but they will not be so heavy as they were last year when several millions were voted to purchase the Quebec and Saguenay Railway and the C.N.R. and G.T.P. were given heavy financial assistance. The estimates included heavy increases in interest due to war borrowings and aggregating eighteen millions and in pensions which total almost nine millions. On the other hand ordinary expenditure has been reduced while thirteen millions have been cut off from public works and twelve millions from railways and canals.

Growing National Debt

While there was some discussion of Sir Robert's Borden's resolution providing a war expenditure of half a million dollars for the coming fiscal year and Sir Thomas White's \$100,000,000 borrowing bill there was no opposition to the measures. The Premier in reply to questions stated that Canada's war expenditure up to the end of January had been approximately \$435,000,000. This does not include what the Dominion owes to Great Britain for the maintenance of troops in the field and which Sir Thomas White said was probably some fifty or sixty million dollars. It was announced that the arrangement with the Imperial authorities is that Canada shall pay at the rate of six shillings per man per day for equipment, food, clothing, etc., provided by the British government. Australia and New Zealand have the same arrangement

with the Imperial government. Sir Thomas White estimated that by March 31, the end of the present fiscal year, the National debt will be \$800,000,000, while we will have to borrow on war account alone shortly another \$250,000,000. The domestic loan of \$100,000,000 will probably be raised partly in Canada and partly in the United States. An encouraging feature is that for the current fiscal year there will be a surplus of from sixty millions to apply to the war expenditure.

EARL GREY ON CO-OPERATION

Earl Grey has made a strong appeal to the Northumberland farmers to improve their industry by co-operative methods and by better education. Addressing at Alnwick the Northumberland Agricultural Supply Association, he showed that "Denmark had obtained an increased yield during the last ten years of 25 per cent., while the average yield of Holland and Belgium was 25 per cent. higher than our yield."

"In Denmark, where they had co-testing associations, the average yield of milk was 700 gallons per cow. Many farmers in Ireland and elsewhere were keeping cows which yield only 350 gallons per cow. Where this was the case it would be possible at the same cost to increase the output by 100 per cent."

"The Association might help to bring producer and consumer closer together. 35 per cent. of the price paid by the consumer should suffice to cover the cost of distribution. Anything above this percentage was an unnecessary tax on both consumer and producer."

"The day was gone when farmers thought it wrong to agitate in their own interests," he said. "He hoped some action would be taken by members of that association to establish a powerful agricultural organization in this district. He had been told that farmers were so individualistic that they could not combine, and were proud of it. This was odd, because individual isolation was the mark of the savage, and the farmers who were opposed to co-operation were really writing themselves down as barbarians."

"In those countries where there was real combination and co-operation, farmers were making bigger profits. Rural poverty and decay must be looked for in those countries where there was no agricultural combination."

"He hoped the war would give us a new England, and that the new spirit of perfect comradeship which existed in the trenches between officers and men would extend to the workshops and the fields."

"After the war we could no longer afford the luxury of strikes. We had all to pull at the same end of the rope to enable us to repair the wastage of the war, and to hold our own against foreign competition."

"The capitalist might make the worker into a partner by sharing with him, on some principle of equity, the surplus profits that might remain after capital had received its fair reward. The worker, on the other hand, might do his best, instead of each man seeing how little he could do in the longest possible time."

"This new spirit, he hoped, would extend to agriculture, and could only be realized if there was an active co-operation of farmers between themselves, and also between landowners and agricultural laborers."

"The minds of the people hitherto had been indifferent to the prosperity of agriculture. We had been governed by the towns, which drew their food supplies from all quarters of the earth, and were comparatively indifferent as to what might be produced in the United Kingdom. Now the position had been completely altered, and the mind of the nation was being increasingly engaged upon those two questions—how much food did the land produce and how much could it or ought it to be able to produce?"

"As a small illustration of what could be done, Earl Grey quoted the action of the Howick Co-operative Store, which since February last had sent 500 dozen eggs to the Newcastle Co-operative Society, which had a membership of 32,000. This was only a small beginning of what, if properly managed, would grow to a large business. On these eggs not one penny had gone to the middleman. The whole benefit of this arrangement was shared between the consumer and the producer. He hoped it might be possible to extend this organization to vegetables, fruit and other farm produce."—Public Opinion.

FREE REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT FREE

Cash \$500 Prizes

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

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

Pure Registered Seed

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

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

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

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

\$500 in Prizes

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

	For Wheat.	For Oats.	For Barley.
1st Prize	\$100	\$40	\$25
2nd "	50	20	15
3rd "	25	12	10
4th "	20	8	7
5th "	15	5	5
6th "	13	4	4
7th "	12	4	3
8th "	10	3	2
9th "	10	3	2
10th "	9	2	2
11th "	8	2	2
12th "	7	2	—
13th "	6	—	—
14th "	5	—	—
15th "	5	—	—
16th "	5	—	—
17th "	5	—	—
18th "	4	—	—
19th "	3	—	—
20th "	3	—	—
Total	\$915	\$105	\$80

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

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

Terms of Competition

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

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

IMPORTANT

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

COUPON

Feb. 7, 1917.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Questions—How much is one subscription to The Guide, which I have collected. 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 supplies necessary for taking subscriptions:

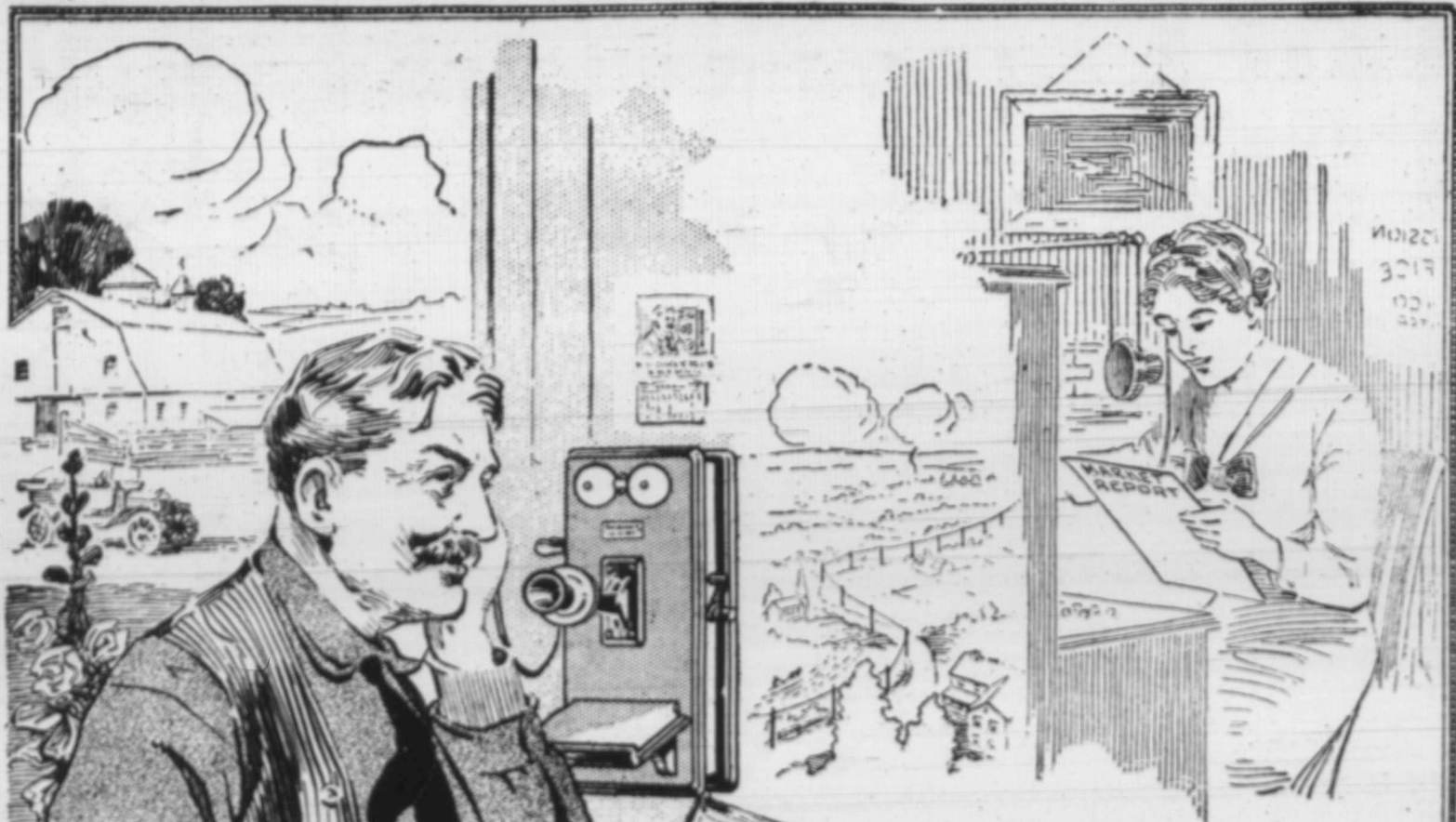
..... 20 lb. sacks of Fife Wheat and 20 lb. sacks of Marquis Wheat
 20 lb. sacks of Banner Oats and 20 lb. sacks of Victory Oats
 24 lb. sacks of O.A.C. 21 Barley

In order to entitle me to this grain free and also to enter into the \$500 Prize Competition, I will send you the necessary subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each before March 1st.

Name

P. O.

Province



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¶ The Telephone, more than anything else, is helping 130,000 Canadian farmers to conduct their business on a scientific basis. Distances which formerly separated them from one another, have been bridged over. They find it no longer necessary to consume hours of time on errands which can be accomplished in a fraction of a minute by the use of their Telephone.

¶ And when a crisis comes,—when it is a question of life or death—a Farmer cannot possibly summon his doctor or vet, by any

quicker means than by Telephone. It brings him instantly—face to face—so to speak—with the man whose assistance he needs. The saving of one precious life or valuable live stock is surely worth the cost of a Telephone—several times over.

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