

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

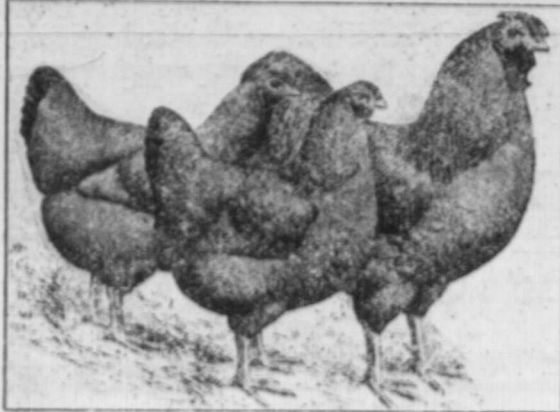
January 17, 1917

\$1.50 per Year

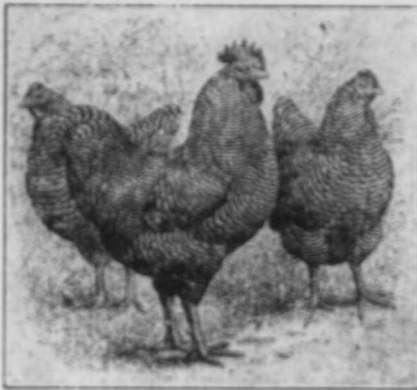


A LITTLE BIT OF HOLLAND IN CANADA

Circulation Over 34,000 weekly



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.

World's Best

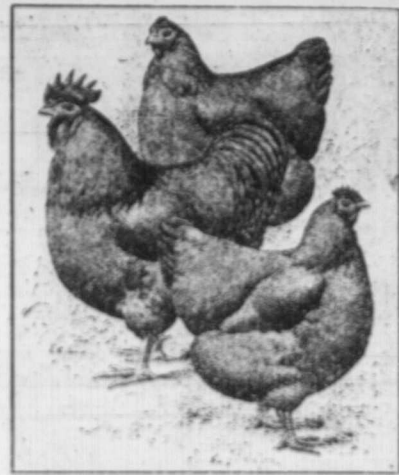
That is a title which can justly be applied to the **Famous Prize Winning Poultry** which The Guide is distributing free, and transportation charges prepaid, among Guide readers.

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 buff variety, are the largest of any clean-legged birds, and hold the highest egg-laying records of any breed, as proven by tests.



White Wyandottes—Are pure snow-white in color. They are very easy to breed true 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, Jan. 17, 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.



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

OUR OFFER The Guide will give this set **FREE** and express charges prepaid to any woman who will collect twelve yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50 and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. This is not one of the ordinary cheap dinner sets that are generally offered as prizes. The price of dishes has increased considerably since the commencement of the war, but by making a special purchase The Guide is able to

put this set within your reach for only a few hours work. We have only a limited number of these sets left, and if you want one you had better act at once. You take no chance because if you do not secure the full number of subscriptions required, we will pay you a liberal cash commission or will give you some other prize.

Fill out the coupon with your name and address, send it to The Guide office and we will send you full supplies and instructions for collecting subscriptions. With our assistance you will have no difficulty in winning this beautiful set. Mail your coupon today.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

Jan. 17th, 1917

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG.**

Please reserve for me one of your English dinner sets and send me full supplies and instructions for collecting the 12 yearly subscriptions necessary to secure this prize.

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A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your renewal is due. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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



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

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

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No. 3

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Advertising Rates

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

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion.

Two Ways of Saving Money

Which is the better?

A wage-earner placed \$20 in the Savings Bank, intending his deposit to be the first of many. He died—and his widow received the \$20.

A fellow wage-earner also deposited \$20—but in Life Insurance. He died, and his widow received \$1,000.

Life Insurance offers the one sure way of providing for dependent ones. The Great-West Life Policies provide such insurance on most attractive terms. You owe it to your family and to yourself to make enquiries.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Dept. "L," HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

In requesting information ask for a Desk Calendar for 1917.



Painless Dental Work

New system Teeth, without plates; crowns, inlays, all kinds of fillings; extractions or any other form of work performed for you by the most up-to-date methods.

No Person Too Nervous No Work Too Difficult

We Solicit Difficult Cases Where Others Have Failed

New Method Dental Parlors

Canada's Best and Most Up-to-date Dental Office F. W. GLASGOW - Manager Offices; Cor. Portage and Donald WINNIPEG



"Where the BULL has the PULL"

Here is an Offer open to Twenty-five Farmers only

25 Big Bull Tractors (1916 Model)

The only Tractor which has been thoroughly tried out and proved satisfactory as a LIGHT TRACTOR

\$825.00 F.O.B. WINNIPEG \$850.00

Without Kerosene burning attachment

With Kerosene burning attachment

A Saving of \$225.00

That is practically what it means. There is little need to tell you how the price of all materials entering into the manufacture of a tractor keeps going up and up all the time.

How and Why

How can we sell at this price? Simply and solely because the material in these tractors was bought early in 1915, before the later tremendous increases in prices had come into effect.

What We Guarantee the BULL To Do

The Big Bull is guaranteed to pull two plows in stubble, to deliver 7 h.p. on the draw bar, and at least 15 h.p. on the belt, and to operate a small separator complete with blower, stacker and automatic register.

What the BULL Did for Maurice Pictou

The Bull Tractor Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. Dear Sirs:—I take pleasure in sending you with this letter a photograph of the Big Bull which I bought from you last Spring. The picture shows the Bull pulling a three-bottom 14 in. Oliver gang plow at a depth of 6 ins. or 7 ins. in light, sandy soil.

ACT PROMPTLY—BE ONE OF THE FORTUNATE 25 MAIL YOUR ORDER TODAY—AGENTS WANTED

The Bull Tractor Company of Canada Limited 333 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

Alberta's Pioneer Jewellers
Established in 1886

Jackson Bros.

Jewellers, Expert Watch-makers and Opticians

9962 Jasper Ave., Edmonton
Marriage Licenses Issued
Phone 1747

SILK

All Fancy Colours—Large Pieces—just what you need for making Crazy Quilts, Cushions, etc.; Large packet 10c. or 3 for 25c. **SEWING EMBROIDERY SILK**—Large packet of best quality in assorted colors 10c. or 3 for 25c. We pay postage. Order now and receive our catalog free. **UNITED SALES CO., Dept. 4, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

To Work the Various Soils of the West Properly, You Want a Bissell Disk Harrow

Measured by quality or by the amount of cultivating it will accomplish, the 28x16 Bissell Disk Harrow is far ahead of any other on the market.

This Disk covers 14 feet at one sweep—cuts, cultivates, pulverizes and properly turns the surface of the soil. It will penetrate as deep as required. For summer fallow work it is speedy and very satisfactory. Built with long poles or fore trucks as preferred.

A Trailer can be furnished for cutting out the centre strip when desired. The equipment is for six horses, and the draft is light for the first-class work it does. Gangs are in four sections and made flexible to conform to uneven ground.

DISK PLATES are the tried and proven special BISSELL shape. They reach well under, giving the soil a good turning over.

Write any of the John Deere Plow Co., Ltd. Branches, addressing Dept. "O"

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY 90

T. E. BISSELL CO., Limited, ELORA, ONT.



Kirstin Horse Power Puller

The rich crop pictured above, is growing on what was a tax-eating stump field. The owner got it ready for the plow the Quickest, Cheapest and Best Way—with the Kirstin Method.

Thousands of Canadian farmers have increased the productive value of their land a hundred-fold by clearing the Kirstin way. You do the same. Stop paying taxes on worthless stump fields; make them earn money for you—get a

Yank Out Those Stumps!

A Guaranteed Saving of from 10% to 50% in Clearing Land Ready for the Plow.

50 stumps in 100 minutes. Record made by Kirstin Horse Power Puller under official test at the Land Clearing Demonstrations of the University of Wisconsin.

The Kirstin is the best on the market. I pulled 2000 stumps, some running as high as 50 inches in diameter and we averaged about ten minutes per stump. **ALEX. ZACHARIA, Sandy Lake, Man.**





Guaranteed for 15 Years

Kirstin Stump Puller

One Man — Horse Power

A Money Back Bond

No deeply imbedded tap-root 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. For 21 years it has proved its invincibility on Southern stump fields.

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 stumps. This enormous power is developed by use of double leverage. It gives an ordinary 17-year-old farm boy a giant's power.

There is a machine for every need, from the smallest land clearing job to the biggest. Every customer is given a **Guarantee Bond** that the Kirstin Method will clear your land and make it ready for the plow at a cost from 10% to 50% cheaper than any other. Every Kirstin Puller is guaranteed against breakage for 15 years. Every puller is sent on 10 days' trial and money refunded if our guarantee does not deliver the goods.

Send for Free Book "The Gold in Your Stump Land." Write today. You be the judge, read the letters from farmers who have bought Kirstins and are glad they did. Look at the photos here, after clearing your land, you can make money by renting your Kirstin to your neighbors. Learn about Kirstin Service, free by all Kirstin Owners. Read the interesting information on all kinds of land clearing. Don't buy a puller until you read this book.

Big Money to those who Order Early

We offer you 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. Be the first to share in this big money making plan.

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN CO.

5525 Dennis Street
Sault Ste. Marie Ontario

Largest Stump Puller Manufacturers in the World

The Kirstin does great work and is so greatly pleased with it. Arthur A. J. Collis, Box 71, Creston, B.C.

Name _____
Address _____

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.

Send this coupon obligates you to no way



BASIS FOR PEACE

The text of the Entente note in reply to President Wilson's request for a statement of terms reached Washington on Thursday, January 11.

In the most courteous, yet at the same time, most definite terms the Allies "in a general way declare their respect for the lofty sentiments inspiring the American note." In masterly form the note refers to the much discussed reference President Wilson made to the similarity between the aims of the two groups of belligerents. The note says: "This analogy, based on public declarations of the Central powers, is in direct conflict with the evidence, both as regards responsibility for the past and guarantees for the future. President Wilson, in alluding to this analogy, did not, of course, intend to adopt it as his own."

Passing on to the objects which the Allies seek in continuing the war, in brief the basis of settlement demanded is as follows:—

The restoration of Belgium, of Serbia and of Montenegro and the indemnities which are due them.

The evacuation of the invaded territories of France, of Russia and of Roumania, with just reparation.

The reorganization of Europe, guaranteed by a stable settlement, based alike upon the principle of nationalities, upon the right which all peoples, whether small or great, have to the enjoyment of full security and free economic development, and also upon territorial agreements and international arrangements so framed as to guarantee land and sea frontiers against unjust attacks.

The restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the allies by force or against the will of their population.

The liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Roumanians and of Czechs Slovaks from foreign domination.

The enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks.

The expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman empire which has proved itself so radically alien to western civilization.

NATIONAL SAVING PLAN

Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, announced on January 10 the first step in connection with his campaign for greater national saving and the larger participation of the general public in financing Canada's war expenditure and furnishing imperial credits for the purchase of munitions in Canada.

An issue of war savings certificates, maturing in three years, in denominations of \$25, \$50, and \$100 will be created. They will be obtainable upon application to any bank or postal money order office in the Dominion. The prices are \$21.50, \$43, and \$86 respectively—that is to say, for every \$21.50 lent now to the government \$25 will be returned at the end of three years. The discount of three dollars and a half constitute a most attractive interest return. Provision is made whereby the certificates may be surrendered at any time during the first twelve months at their purchase price; after twelve months but within twenty-four months at \$22.25; and after twenty-four months, but within thirty-six months at \$23.25 for every \$21.50 paid. This means that the longer the certificates are held the higher the rate of interest that will be obtained.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$6,828.29
Silas Dunfield, Swan Lake, Man.	5.00
W. Strachan, Portage la Prairie, Man.	5.00
Geo. Michie, Grapewold, Man.	8.50
Wm. H. Gould, Rose Vale Farm, Inlay, Alta.	1.00
Proceeds of Box Social given by W.G.G.A.	
Bigger, Sask.	30.00
Tweed McConnell, Sedalia, Alta.	2.50
John J. Brodie, Travers, Alta.	10.00
Total	\$8,890.89
RED CROSS FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$2,432.50
John J. Brodie, Travers, Alta.	15.00
Total	\$2,447.50
CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$793.00
John J. Brodie, Travers, Alta.	15.00
Total	\$808.00
SERBIAN RELIEF FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$120.10
Jas. A. Macdonald, Lucky Strike, Alta.	5.00
Tweed McConnell, Sedalia, Alta.	2.50
Total	\$127.60

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 17th, 1917

THE BRANDON CONVENTION

Thousands of Grain Growers have gone to the front "to do their bit" in the struggle for freedom. Thousands of others, too old for enlistment, are represented on the firing line by their sons. Thousands, however, still remain at home doing equally necessary work in the production of food supplies for the Allied armies. The battles of freedom are not all being fought in France and Flanders. They are also being fought at home. The Grain Growers at the Brandon Convention last week made it very clear that altho doing their part in the military struggle, they were determined that the fires of democracy at home should not be permitted to burn low in this great crisis. Despite the depletion of the ranks of the organization thru enlistment, upwards of 600 Grain Growers were present at the Convention, making it one of the largest in the history of the association. It was evident that the war and the problems arising out of the war were foremost in the minds of the delegates present. The spirit of the organization was very well expressed in the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:—

"WHEREAS the British Empire and her Allies are engaged in a life and death struggle in which we believe the interests of civilization are at stake:

"AND WHEREAS the Canadian Government, in order that Canada might render more effective service in the prosecution of the war, has undertaken to make a census of the man power of the Dominion with the expressed view of organizing it to the highest possible point of efficiency:

"THEREFORE be it resolved that this Convention endorse the action of the Government in this regard, but while endorsing it, desires to urge in the strongest possible terms our abhorrence of private profiteering on the part of those engaged in the manufacture or furnishing of war supplies of any kind:

"AND we also urge that a census of the wealth of Canada should be immediately taken with a view of imposing upon it the full share of the burden it should bear in this time of national sacrifice:

"AND further, these resources can only be organized to their full efficiency by a National Government in which the interests of the political parties shall be made entirely subservient to the interests of the State."

The Grain Growers are willing, as they always have been willing, to bear their full share of every national burden and they are determined that the war shall be prosecuted to a successful conclusion. But they have the courage to speak out and express their views on the waste and graft that has characterized Canada's participation in the war and the inefficiency of any purely Party Government to handle effectively our national problems at this time.

FARMERS MEAN BUSINESS

The National Political Platform, prepared and issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture last month, was discussed in detail at the Brandon convention last week and unanimously adopted without alteration. It was the feeling of the delegates present that the platform crystallized the thought of the organized farmers of the West and that while it had been prepared by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, it was not narrow in seeking the interests of the farmers alone, but represented the best interests of the community at large. As many readers of The Guide may not have retained the platform as it appeared in the issue of December 13, we herewith reproduce it in full:—

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF

Whereas the war has revealed the amazing financial strength of Great Britain, which has enabled her to finance not only her own part in the struggle, but also to assist in financing her Allies to the extent of hundreds of millions of pounds, this enviable position being due to the

free trade policy which has enabled her to draw her supplies freely from every quarter of the globe and consequently to undersell her competitors on the world's markets, and because this policy has not only been profitable to Great Britain, but has greatly strengthened the bonds of Empire by facilitating trade between the Motherland and her overseas dominions, we believe that the best interests of the Empire and of Canada would be served by reciprocal action on the part of Canada thru gradual reductions of the tariff on British imports, having for its object a closer union and a better understanding between Canada and the Motherland and by so doing not only strengthen the hands of Great Britain in the life and death struggle in which she is now engaged, but at the same time bring about a great reduction in the cost of living to our Canadian people;

And Whereas the protective tariff has fostered combines, trusts and "gentlemen's agreements" in almost every line of Canadian industrial enterprise, by means of which the people of Canada, both urban and rural, have been shamefully exploited thru the elimination of competition, the ruination of many of our smaller industries and the advancement of prices on practically all manufactured goods to the full extent permitted by the tariff;

And Whereas agriculture—the basic industry upon which the success of all other industries primarily depends—is almost stagnant thruout Canada as shown by the declining rural population in both Eastern and Western Canada, due largely to the greatly increased cost of agricultural implements and machinery, clothing, boots and shoes, building material and practically everything the farmer has to buy, caused by the protective tariff, so that it is becoming impossible for farmers generally to carry on farming operations profitably;

And Whereas the protective tariff is the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue, because for every dollar obtained thereby for the public treasury, at least three dollars pass into the pockets of the protected interests, thereby building up a privileged class at the expense of the masses, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer;

And Whereas the protective tariff has been and is a chief corrupting influence in our national life because the protected interests, in order to maintain their unjust privileges, have contributed lavishly to political campaign funds, thus encouraging both political parties to look to them for support thereby lowering the standard of public morality;

Therefore be it Resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Canada, urges that as a means of bringing about these much needed reforms and at the same time reducing the high cost of living, now proving such a burden on the people of Canada, our tariff laws should be amended as follows:—

1.—By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one half the rates charged under the general tariff and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years,

2.—That the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States statute books, be accepted by the Parliament of Canada.

3.—That all food stuffs not included in the Reciprocity Agreement be placed on the free list.

4.—That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list.

5.—That the customs tariff on all the necessities of life be materially reduced.

6.—That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

TAXATION FOR REVENUE

As these tariff reductions will very considerably reduce the national revenue derived from that source, the Canadian Council of Agriculture would recommend that in order to provide the necessary additional revenue for carrying on the government of the country and for the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, direct taxation be imposed in the following manner:—

1.—By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

2.—By a sharply graduated income tax upon all incomes over \$4,000 a year.

3.—By a heavy graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

4.—By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations over ten per cent.

OTHER NECESSARY REFORMS

The Canadian Council of Agriculture desires to endorse also the following policies as in the best interests of the people of Canada:—

1.—The nationalization of all railway, telegraph and express companies.

2.—That no more natural resources be alienated from the crown, but brought into use only under short term leases, in which the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded, such leases to be granted only by public auction.

3.—Direct legislation, including the initiative and referendum and the right of recall.

4.—Publicity of political campaign fund contributions and expenditures both before and after elections.

5.—The abolition of the patronage system.

6.—Full provincial autonomy in liquor legislation, including manufacture, export and import.

7.—That the extension of the franchise to women in any province shall automatically admit them to the federal franchise.

After the platform had been discussed and adopted, some discussion took place as to the ways and means of giving effect to it. A committee was appointed to draft a resolution covering this matter and the convention adopted it unanimously in the following terms:—

"That the National Political Platform prepared by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and adopted by this convention, be referred to the local associations, with a request that it be thoroughly discussed in each local and be voted upon not later than February 15, and that the result be forwarded to the central office promptly.

"And, further, we would urge that every member of the association who votes for the adoption of this platform should use every legitimate means at the next Dominion election to secure the election of the candidate who can be depended upon to use his best efforts to have the principles of this platform enacted into legislation.

"And, further, as this platform represents the best interests of the entire community, both urban and rural, we would recommend that if a favorable vote is reported by the locals the district officers be notified to that effect by the central office and be requested to take the initiative in making the necessary arrangements for a plan of campaign in support of the platform."

It was announced that the Canadian Council of Agriculture is preparing a handbook of information on every plank in the platform, which will be issued in the course of another month to the local associations thruout the three provinces. The great need is educational work in order that the great mass of the people of Western Canada, both urban and rural, may be encouraged to support candidates in favor of this platform. It should be a matter of pride to the Western farmers and all others in support of this platform that for the first time in their lives they will know definitely upon what they are voting. Ordinarily the issues in an election are so confused that no man knows what he votes for. This time there will be something definite.

SAVE OUR SOLDIERS

Over a year ago Mr. Lloyd George in speaking of the production of war munitions declared that "every lathe, every hammer is as useful as a machine gun or rifle." To show still further the importance of munitions in the present war, Dr. Christopher Addison, the Minister of Munitions in the new British cabinet, speaking at Bedford recently, said:—

"I doubt if there is one of the great powers now fighting which if asked whether they preferred to have at their immediate disposal an additional 1,000 guns with the necessary ammunition, or an additional five divisions of infantry, would not at once prefer to take the guns and ammunition. What has happened in Roumania only strengthens me in that opinion."

Sir Robert Borden, after visiting the battle-front, made a public address in London in regard to the supply of munitions, in which he declared "that the whole power of the nation must be consecrated to the task." The Toronto News, chief journalistic mouthpiece of the Borden government, in its issue of December 23, 1916, said:—

"The Allies are still greatly concerned to secure in the shortest possible time an adequate supply of munitions. Only with an abundance of munitions can they obtain a complete victory over a

desperate foe, shorten the war and thus terminate the slaughter of Canadian and other Ally soldiers." Many other authorities could be quoted to show that the great need in a prosecution of the war is still an adequate supply of munitions. The lack of munitions in the Allied armies has cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of soldiers. In the early stages of the war the advantage was with Germany because she was prepared and none of the Allies were ready for war. Steadily, however, the Allied armies have been increased. It was early realized that men were not enough and the British government set about the production of munitions on a scale undreamed of and unparalleled in history. When the supply of munitions was sufficient Germany's progress on the West front was checked. Over a year ago the tremendous drive against Russia on the East was made possible only because the Russians were lacking in guns and munitions. The recent disaster in Roumania has been due to the same thing largely. The only thing that can bring the war to a successful conclusion from the standpoint of the Allies is a still greater increase in guns and munitions. In all the warring countries, except in Canada, this fact seems to be realized, but here the government seems to maintain an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards the manufacturer of munitions. Immense government machine shops, capable of turning out huge supplies at cost are either lying idle or have been leased to private firms for profit. The tragedy of the Ross rifle, with which our soldiers were supplied at the outset of the war, has never been explained. Reports from the front indicate that many of our soldiers lost their lives because they were armed with an inferior weapon. In Canada there is no control over munition manufacturing, there are no government munition factories. In Great Britain, every private munition factory is under the absolute control of the government to the last detail and in addition there are hundreds of munition factories in Great Britain actually owned and operated by the government. Canada has already recruited 383,000

soldiers and the call is to bring this up to 500,000. How many of our soldiers who have died in France and Flanders have been sacrificed by the lack of munitions no one will ever know. But there is no reason why that sacrifice should continue. The output of munitions from Canada could be doubled and trebled if the Canadian government adopted the same attitude that the British government has been following for the past two years. If the human life is of greater value than dollars and cents the government of Canada can save the lives of many of our soldiers by increasing the output of munitions thru private factories under government control and thru government factories and government operation. The British government requested the Canadian government to undertake the supply of munitions from the government shops, but so far the government has allowed it all to be done by private factories with huge profits. In fact one member of the government stated a year ago that they did not wish to enter into competition with these private factories and deprive them of some of the profits which they were making which would help to carry them thru the present period of stagnation into other manufactures. The only conclusion that can be arrived at from a general review of the situation is that the government allows things to go as they are because the munition manufacturers want to keep the huge profits they are making. The Toronto News says: "It is said that some munition makers promised privately that when they have overcome all obstacles and know just what their financial profits will be they will voluntarily return a great proportion to the government as has already been done in one case." It is true that one manufacturer returned \$750,000 profits to the Dominion treasury and it is also said that he was properly damned by the other munition manufacturers for so doing because it put them in a most unenviable light. The idea that these private concerns will voluntarily return their profits to the treasury is too ridiculous for consideration.

Compare the attitude of the Canadian government and the Canadian munition manufacturers with that of a British manufacturer. In delivering the chairman's address at the annual meeting of the Steel Company of Scotland, W. Lorimer, LL.D., said:—

"To my mind there is something absolutely revolting in the idea of anybody making profits out of the nation's agony. This war, God knows, will bring untold suffering in more than one form to millions who have no war profits to collect and no war bonus to receive, and therefore I have felt in my own mind, long before this proposal was made, that in that direction the government would be entirely justified in asking those who have made profits to assist those who are less fortunate. It may be, indeed, that before the war is ended, the government may find it necessary to take not 50 but 100 per cent. of those extra profits, and if they do, I hope that none of us will complain."

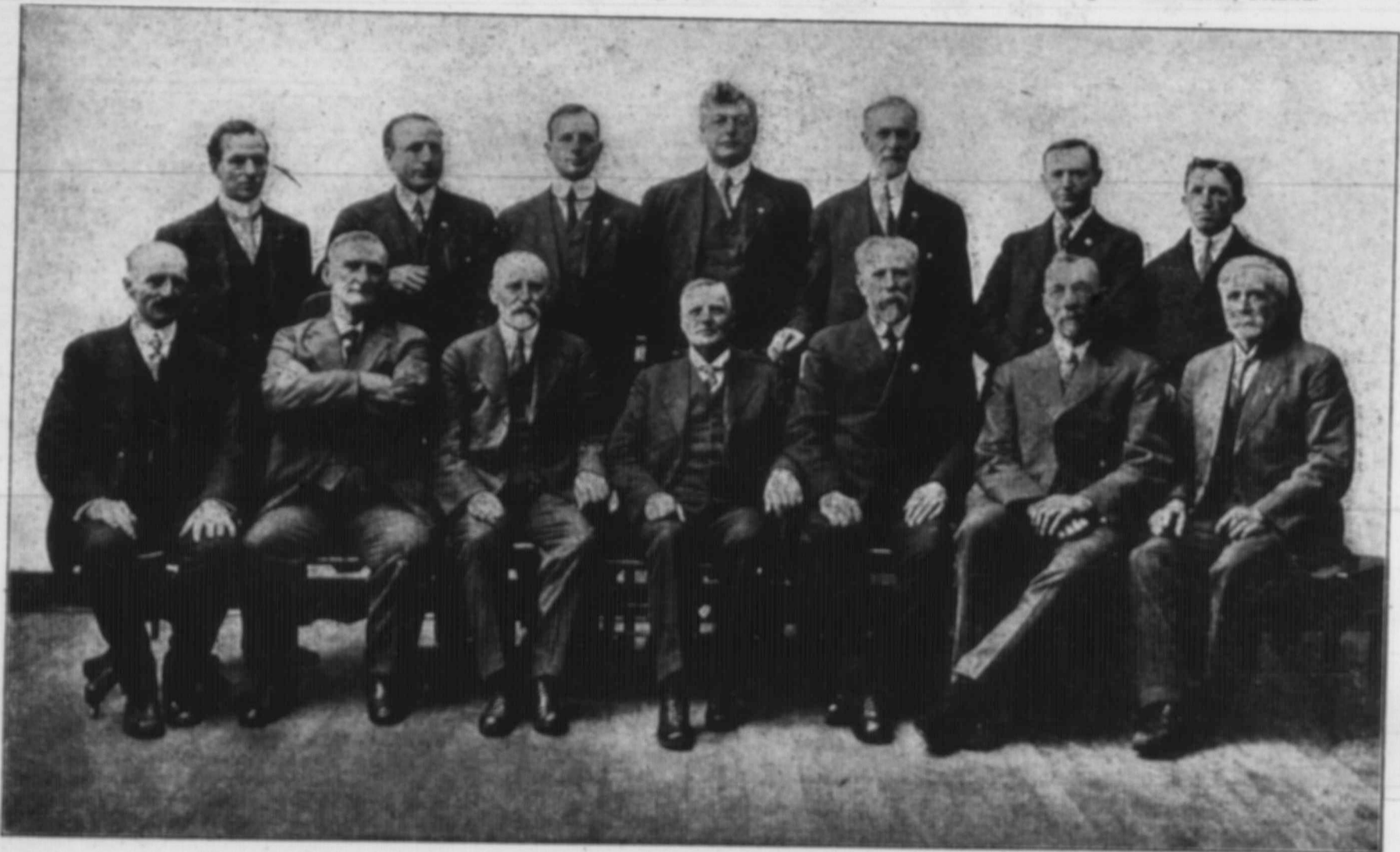
The announcement appearing in the press today (Monday) that the Dominion Government has several large munition factories in course of construction will be welcome news to the people of Canada, even tho this action on the part of the Government is a long time overdue.

The Grain Growers' Convention at Brandon expressed its disapproval of the action of the government in exempting the income from war bonds from all taxation.

The Annual Farmers' Parliaments have become the important institutions in the rural life of the country.

If any person had any doubts as to the views of the Grain Growers on the Tariff question, these doubts would have been effectually dispelled by the attitude of the delegates at the Brandon Convention last week.

One of the text books of the grain farmer should be the Canada Grain Act. No farmer who sells grain knows his business fully unless he is thoroughly acquainted with the provisions of the Canada Grain Act. Anyone can obtain a copy of the act from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.



Officers and Directors of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, for 1917, elected at Brandon Convention last week.
Back Row (left to right): H. W. Lathwell, Winnipeg; O. A. Jones, Whitewater; F. C. Buckland, Otterburne; Wm. Milne, Keyes; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; Geo. Gordon, Oak Lake; W. J. Ford, Benito. Front Row (left to right): F. H. Weiske, Stony Mountain; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains; J. S. Wood (vice-president), Oakville; R. C. Henders (President), Winnipeg; Peter Wright, Myrtle; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; P. D. McArthur, Longburn.

Henders' Presidential Address

The following is the address of President R. C. Henders at the opening session of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention held at Brandon, on January 10, 11 and 12

The year, which is drawing to a close, has been one of somewhat unusual experiences. Last winter because of its many storms, the severity of the weather conditions, and the many times which the roads were blocked, it was very difficult to carry on our propaganda of work. In fact, week after week, meetings were announced, which, owing to the above referred-to causes, had to be cancelled, speakers not being able to fill their engagements. During the spring and summer months, scarcity of farm help made itself manifest, so that there were times when the outlook from the central office was somewhat discouraging. Men who had taken a deep interest in our association work in former years were so pressed by their own business because of scarcity of help, that they were forced to work overtime.

It was not an uncommon thing at this office to receive a letter in which the statement was made "I am attempting to do the work of two men, being obliged to take my full share of the daily labor and at the same time conduct my business, which under ordinary circumstances, should demand my full attention." This being the case, at some points our Grain Growers' Associations during the summer months, while the summer rush of work was on, were not able to hold regular meetings, and we entertained some fear as to what effect this would have ultimately on our movement. It is therefore with feelings of gratitude that I refer to the fact that we have come thru the experiences of the year with not only an increase in membership, but the spirit and enthusiasm manifested in our local branches indicates that there never was a time when they felt the importance of our movement more deeply and displayed greater loyalty to our cause, than at the present time. In fact, from present indications, we are looking hopefully forward to this being a very successful convention gathering, and to the year upon which we are about to enter one of unusual prosperity in our organization.

Now is the Time for Self Sacrifice

'Tis true, here and there, one who has taken an active part has fallen out of the ranks, a few thru indifference, some thru the weight of years, and some to whom the Stern Reaper has come, and the sheaves have been gathered. But in place of these, others have been raised up—men from middle life and of younger years are pressing into the ranks, are realizing their duty and responsibility, are feeling the importance of this work to such an extent that we are assured that this movement which means so much for the plain people, both as an educational force, as a social factor in rural life and a promoter of legislation that makes for economic justice, has before it many years of activity and usefulness. Never was there need of greater self sacrifices and determination than at the present time, never was there need of more perfect organization than now.

Our directors' report covers the general work taken up by the board during the year. It will fall within the scope of my address to deal at some length with a few of the important questions, more of a public character, and having a bearing more particularly on our social, economic and trade conditions, with a view to the introduction of some thought, the tendency of which will be to make better living in the nation, the family and the individual.

Our National Honor at Stake

Much as we abhor war and believe that we ought to have reached a stage of civilization that such a thing as "war" would be impossible, yet, because of our false economic system, the tendency of which is to create a spirit of jealousy and distrust, first in national and then in the international life, rather than the growth of the spirit of brotherhood, we find ourselves in the throes of the most gigantic war the world has ever known. Most of us have a clear understanding of how we, as a nation came to be participants in this war, the conferences held by representatives of Great Britain with the representatives of the belligerent nations, and the communications which passed between them are matters of history and show beyond all doubt, why we are in this war. Our honor, our very soul as well as the national liberty were at stake, and we could not stay out of it except at a loss of these. The principles of democracy, principles which we cherish even more than life, were assailed, there was therefore no other course open for us. This being the case, our duty was plain, we must be prepared to put into this war both of men and money until we see the triumph of the principles which we so highly prize.

I have no sympathy with the position taken by certain individuals who, because there are certain things in connection with the administration of war affairs, or the methods made use of which they deem unfair or unjust, will therefore refuse to do

anything to help win the war. There may be good ground for complaint, some of us think there is, the party political game has been and is altogether too much in evidence. The making use of the opportunity which the war has afforded to capitalists for the purpose of piling up profits in their business and declaring unusual dividends is also a cause for uneasiness among the masses of the people. When the people are struggling heroically to supply men, when many homes are feeling the pinch of poverty, as well as loneliness and the loss of loved ones, it is not a time for all those who are in possession of peculiar advantages, to make use of these advantages for the purpose of securing personal gain. There is some cause for complaint along this line, tho not sufficient to justify the position taken, that because there is a wrong perpetrated in this direc-



PRESIDENT R. C. HENDERS

tion, there is found in that wrong a justification for shirking from duties and responsibilities which must be apparent to all.

Register Wealth and Man Power

We believe the proper course to pursue, is to do all we can to bring the war to a successful conclusion, and if this can be done by the registration of man power, we believe that everyone should avail himself of the opportunity of registration. I am however of the opinion that the registration of wealth should proceed side by side with the registration of man power, and people who are in a position to give of their substance, should come forward with as much eagerness to make their contribution along this line as the people come forward to register personally for service. We are further of the opinion that the best results will not be gained in the prosecution of this war until a course is pursued in Canada, similar to the one which has been pursued in Great Britain, that we have a National Government, composed of men irrespective of their party affiliations, who because of their ability will win the confidence of the people to such an extent that every British subject will gladly serve in whatever capacity the constituted authorities may decide.

Farmers' Generous Patriotic Contributions

It is with much pleasure that I refer to the record made by the Agricultural Interests along the line of service for their country. In proportion to population I believe there is no class that has come forward more willingly or that has been drained so completely of its superfluous men of the agricultural class. I am of the opinion that while here and there you will find a family where one, or perhaps in a few cases, two sons could be spared for active service, you will find in a great many instances the industry of agriculture will be seriously impaired because sons occupying responsible positions have enlisted. So serious have conditions become in many parts of the country that productivity is being impaired, and the future along lines of "feeding the nation" is looking anything but encouraging.

It is with pleasure I refer to the interest that has been taken from a financial standpoint, by the farmers of our province. Our Patriotic Acre scheme

afforded an opportunity to contribute to the different funds necessary for the carrying on of the war program. From time to time we have made disbursements from the central office, until up to the present, the farmers in the province have in a special way contributed approximately \$30,000 to the various funds. What we have done in this regard is some feeble expression of the interest we are taking in this war, and yet in view of the enormity of the responsibility and the issues that are at stake, it seems to me we are only beginning to realize our responsibilities. Let us hope to go out from this Convention with a determination to unitedly stand for the policy and program that may be mapped out, until the conclusion of that program is reached, so definite and decisive as will usher in a day when the end of all war shall come.

A number of very interesting meetings of the board, known as the Canadian Council of Agriculture and Commerce have been held during the year. Many important questions of a trade nature have come up for discussion, and we believe that while we have not always seen eye to eye, and perhaps on one important matter we have not made a great deal of progress, yet in some ways a clearer understanding has been reached and a feeling of mutual confidence has been inspired that has been very beneficial in this nature. We are encouraged to believe that more and more we may expect good to come from these conferences. We are getting their viewpoints of commercial interests and they are getting ours, and as far as I am able to judge, there seems to be an honest endeavor to face the problems that confront us with a desire, and I may say a determination, to secure that which will bring the greatest good to all. Of course we have many differences, and some very sharp discussions, but the best of goodwill has prevailed at all times and there has been shown a respect for the opinion of others, even tho they have differed very widely from our own.

High Cost of Living

I have little faith in the work done by appointed commissions as long as they pursue the policy which up to the present time has been made use of, they are dealing rather with the effect than with the cause of the high cost of living, and I sometimes wonder if there is not design in their method, the intention being to draw the mind of the public away from the real issue. All of their work is too superficial. It may bring a little relief here and there but the wrong is too deeply imbedded to be cured by any such method. I would like to ask—what then is the cause and what is the remedy?

The first cause I would suggest is a false system of land tenure. The earth is the Lord's and not the landlords. Successful land speculation or the blindly fortunate ownership of the land which rose to great values is responsible for a large number of our owners of fortunes. The first economic exercise of the power of the strong over the weak was the acquisition of land. Then they made laws to guarantee their title using the state to maintain the strong arm. This is the beginning of class legislation and economic injustice. The concentration of ownership of land is increasing in city and in country. This process of private appropriation of increase in land values has developed here faster than in any other country. On account of our unparalleled development, it is safe to say that less than 200 people own the larger portions of the land value of the city of Winnipeg. Lots which sold forty years ago at from \$500 to \$1,000 are now held at \$1,500 to \$2,000 per foot while people who did not contribute one dollar towards the making of that land value, are, by a system of taxation able to keep the users of such land in a state of bondage worse than that of the African slave for all of their life. The same condition prevails to a large extent in the country. That this power to levy tribute is by law rather than by force of the sword does not make it any more just. A slave holder in Vermont was once asked to show a Bill of Sale signed by Almighty God—some day the same demand will be made upon those who claim title to land. This form of injustice is of long standing. The Hebrew Law endeavored to prohibit it. Behind all of their regulations was the seventh year of fallow, and the fiftieth year of release, thus holding to the principle that the earth belonged to the Lord, and that it was held in trust from God for all of His people. After a time commercial development came, the primitive land system was lost. Independent farmers became impoverished by taxes laid on to pay for wars. The land was taken, the farmers became serfs, economic ruin and social degradation followed. This is why the Prophets cried the wrath of God upon those who

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A Co-operative Community

Where a farmers' creamery, store, telephone company, bank, shipping association and club have been successfully run for years

By E. A. WEIR, B.S.A.

A beautiful day about the middle of last June found me on the last lap of an interesting trip thru one of the neighboring States. I had been finding out some things about what the leaders in co-operative work over there thought of the future of the movement. I had seen how muddled, it would seem almost hopelessly, their rural organization has become thru over-duplication and thru petty jealousy of leaders, that I was unable to restrain from open comment on the vastly more favorable state of affairs in Western Canada where we have not yet been cursed with over-organization, and where one great spontaneous movement is being now recognized as sufficiently concrete and representative to truly voice the demands of nearly all our prairie communities. But in the midst of all this lack of true co-operation, which extended itself to so-called farmers' organizations, to agricultural colleges, to farm journals and others, there are to be found many instances of real community self-help, spontaneous and active, tho almost always confined to small districts. Indeed these local communities are quite numerous and in nearly all cases some active spirit, "some soul of the movement" was to be found.

In such a community I found myself on the day mentioned. It was a little place, very little, in fact there were no more than 50 people there all told. It was like the little old cross roads hamlets down East that we used to call "White Corners" or "Black Bank" or "Sunny Dale" or something else of that kind. But it differed a lot in one great essential. The fifty people were just about enough to run the two blacksmith shops, three stores, a creamery, garage, telephone central and bank. There was also one other great thing here, that intangible something called co-operation and the evidences of it lay all about. The creamery, one store, the telephone company, the bank, the shipping association, the farmers' club, were all co-operative and it took in the people of the surrounding country within a radius of probably five to eight miles. Most of the people also had a light complexion and lighter hair and their names had a "son" ending, like Yon Yonson, Ole Olson, or other Scandinavian names. Indeed they called this very place Scandia. I met Henry Johnson, the cashier in the Scandia Bank, who related to me the whole interesting story of co-operation in this secluded spot tucked away off the railroad in the northern part of Minnesota. Mr. Johnson was that day making a shipment to St. Paul for the Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association, of which he was manager and which work he has carried on since early in 1913. This same Mr. Johnson is on the Creamery board, is secretary-treasurer of the Store company and a director of the Telephone company. Some of us might object to all our local bank managers doing what this man did but there is certainly a lesson here in using all the possibilities of a man's service to the community. Our system forbids the full utilization of such, partly on legitimate grounds, partly not.

The Creamery

Community co-operation began at Scandia many years ago with the organization of the creamery. Stock to the value of \$2,500 was first sold. After ten years of natural growth, a skimming station was built farther out and the capital increased to \$4,500. This has now climbed to \$7,000 or 140 shares, no man holding over one. The last distribution was only to take in those anxious to buy because the creamery paid handsome dividends. Now it pays 8 per cent. and a maintenance fund and reserve is being built up. After each month's operation is cleaned up the surplus is distributed according to the milk sent in, whether the sender is a stockholder or not.

Last year all the butter, except some sold to summer tourists at a neighboring lake resort, went to New York and an average of 35 cents per pound was netted. That means 38 cents per pound butter fat to the farmers and was one-half cent to one cent more than New York "Specials" were bringing in New York. The buyers were so anxious to get this butter that they charged no commission and are now offering to pay part of the freight, which

is one cent per pound. The over-run between the butter and the fat paid the marketing expense and left three cents more. Last year the sales amounted to \$80,000 and the treasurer got one-tenth of one per cent or \$80.00. The manager who makes the sales, and looks after general affairs and operates his own farm on the side, gets \$30 a month. The butter maker gets \$90 a month and a free house which the company built with the creamery. The assistant buttermaker gets \$40.00 a month. The creamery handles both cream and milk, about half and half. Farmers deliver most of their own products and take back skim milk. The creamery was the first stage of co-operative work at Scandia. The farmers' store was the second.

The Co-operative Store

There used to be an organization that operated in Minnesota and in the neighboring States, which made a business of taking over stores and selling them to farmers' companies. This was a league, the kind of organization of which you felt you were a part, as tho you were being "taken in." To add to the surety and pleasant home-like feeling of the procedure they prefixed the words "Right Relationship" to the league. That was to dispel



A team you like to sell behind. Chestnuts with style, quality, and go, and more important, worth a long price. The kind get by consistent use of good stallions.

the last doubt from the mind about the relationship of promoters to the buyer and his brother farmers and to society in general. There always is some storekeeper in every town who is ready to sell out, particularly to a farmers' company, and the Right Relationship League seemed to have a line on practically all of these. They also had unusual powers in persuading the farmers to retain the previous owner as manager "just to get things going right." Such a case happened at Scandia. Two others in neighboring hamlets like Scandia were also discovered, so a chain of three stores was formed, with a central manager and branch managers. The little store in Scandia being found too small, a larger one with a very complete stock was taken over. In 1907 a 7 per cent. dividend was paid. By this three-store system one store made up for the deficiencies of the others if that were found necessary. The Scandia people became convinced that they were making up for the loss of the other stores and proposed to break the coalition which was finally accomplished, and none too soon. The stock held by the Scandia people, that is the surrounding farmers, was cancelled and applied to a separate purchase of the property at Scandia. Re-organization took place under the co-operative law with \$30,000 capital, of which \$17,500 was paid up. Next \$12,000 was borrowed and all put under the control of a board of five directors. The former manager, a very efficient man, was retained, and the first year on the general store business a five per cent. dividend was paid and a small reserve fund put by. The next year 5 per cent. plus the depreciation of previ-

ously inflated values was paid off. The last two years 6 per cent. has been paid and a surplus of \$10,000 built up. The business would now sell for more than the capitalization. Dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture and machinery are handled. Plumbing and heating installations are made. Autos were handled but discontinued. The manager gets \$125 a month and a free house built by the store company. The head clerk gets \$75 and the bookkeeper \$50. It sounds like low wages up here, doesn't it? But you must remember that the measure of wages or salary, or whatever you like to call it, is its buying power and the difference in cost of necessities between most of the towns of Western Canada and a village like Scandia in Minnesota, is sufficient to make these wages actually as good or better than a similar position would pay in our country.

The manager in this store pays everything by check and an up-to-date cash register has been installed. For every cash purchase made the buyer gets a cash ticket and an accumulation of a certain number of these entitles the buyer to a selection from valuable premiums. Such rebate amounts to about \$3.50 in every \$100 bought. Over seventy-five per cent. of the business is cash. Of the remaining credit business considerable is trade. All accounts are settled at the end of 90 days in some way and interest is charged after that time at the rate of six per cent. Nearly all farmers use credit at some season of the year. Notes given for machinery are discounted at seven per cent. Most of the credit for the success of this store is due the manager.

There are two other general stores, but the farmers' store does twice as much as both together. Another has failed since the co-operative store started. No stockholder holds over \$1,000 of stock and each has only one vote. For a time after the re-organization the stock could be bought at a big discount, and Mr. Johnson acquired most of his at \$65. Now it can be sold at a good premium, particularly since the dividend rate is likely to be raised to eight per cent. Last year a turnover of \$80,000 was done, or almost the same as the sales of the creamery.

The Telephone Company

Scandia is a sociable community. They not only like to sell together and buy together, but they like to talk to one another. They aren't exactly politicians. I was going to say they are in advance of the humdrum mess of politics as it is put over in most of the Northwestern States (we aren't any better). Anyhow, in 1909 they believed they needed some closer connection with one another and with the big outside, so they started a farmers' telephone company. The capital was \$10,000 with \$3,630 paid up. Rooms were rented to serve for a Telephone exchange. This, with a plot of ground of three acres, a house and barn cost \$120 a year. There are now 100 shareholders. The company owns 285 miles of wire, over 50 miles of poles and has 321 operating phones, which includes 11 business, 308 residents and two free phones. The property that started with \$3,630 is now worth at least \$9,000. The first year a six per cent. dividend was paid and since then eight per cent. The company now has a surplus of \$2,000 on hand, which is being used to build a new exchange. This will be a two-storey building with an apartment for the manager and his family and also rooms for the girl operators, of which there are three.

A lineman who is also the local undertaker gets 30 cents an hour for his actual time in looking after the lines and 60 cents an hour when using his auto. There is also an assistant so that the line is always carefully looked after and it might be said there has never been a real delay thru lines being out of order. The bill for the lineman runs about \$35 per month, whereas if a special lineman had to be kept that expense would amount to at least \$75. The line connects with two trunk lines and the company gets five cents a message for receiving or sending a message over the trunk lines. Connection is also made with other local lines and a five cent charge made for such. In this way there is enough revenue collected to keep down charges and

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Manitoba Directors' Report

The following report, showing the work accomplished by the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association during the past year, was presented to the Brandon Convention by J. S. Woods, of Oakville, Vice-President, on behalf of the Board

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Your directors in presenting this, their fourteenth annual report, are pleased to report the continued prosperity and good standing of our association. The past year has been a very difficult one to carry on to the best advantage the work of the association—last winter with its abnormal snowfall and severe storms made railway travelling so uncertain that no person could make appointments with any reasonable expectation that they would be able to keep them. During the summer months, owing to the scarcity of efficient farm help, we have all been so busy, many of us trying to do two men's work, that it has been hard to devote the time to our Grain Growers' organization that it requires and deserves, but, notwithstanding all this, judging from reports coming to the central office and from the enthusiasm prevailing at meetings we have been able to attend, the prevailing spirit is one of confident and encouraging optimism, while on the part of the railway, banking and other organizations, there is a growing disposition to treat us with respect and confidence. During the year we have met in conference with representatives of various business interests, which we believe tends towards a better mutual understanding and in some cases are confident will result in better terms and conditions for the farmers.

Cheaper Money for Farmers

Carrying out a resolution passed at last annual convention, your directors waited on the provincial government immediately after the convention and laid the matter re cheaper money for farmers before them. They promised careful consideration, and they apparently took the matter seriously. In the early part of the summer we were again called to meet the government, together with the executive of the Municipal Union, and the principles of a bill providing for long term mortgage loans were placed before us, which seemed to meet the approval of all present. Since then the details of the bill have been worked out, and the provisions thereof will be fully explained to this convention by the Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, who prepared the bill, which we expect will be placed on the statutes at the coming session of the legislature.

Farm credits are of two sorts, long term or mortgage loans and short term loans for current expenditure—that is, money to provide for the farmer's requirements from the time the resources of one crop are exhausted until he can realize on the next. The bill already mentioned is intended to provide for the first—long term loans. In connection with the short term loans, we believe that George Prout, M.P.P. for Rockwood, intends to introduce a bill in the provincial house which will provide for the formation of rural credit associations in all municipalities, these associations to be endorsed by the municipality and the provincial government, the funds to be supplied by the chartered banks, which

of short term loans. We asked first, that farmers be granted loans for a term of one or two years to provide for the purchase of livestock so that they could mature, fatten and market this stock to the best advantage, with perfect security that their loan would not be called before they had reached this stage. Then, we also asked that the farmer's credit be extended further into the fall or winter, so that he would not need to rush his grain on to the market all at once to meet his liabilities, and so glut the market and depress prices. We also asked that especially where security was gilt edged the rate of interest should be reduced. The bankers received us courteously and seemed to be very sympathetic to our requests, and these conferences are already bearing fruit in better terms and better



DIRECTOR R. J. AVISON
Gilbert Plains

banking facilities for the farmer. We understand that the banks have issued instructions to their managers giving effect to the requests laid before them.

Permanent Board of Appeal

Regarding the appointment of a permanent board of appeal, your directors laid this matter before the Canada Grain Commissioners, urging them to recommend to the Dominion government that such a board be appointed, and we also made the supplementary recommendations that, in the event of a board of appeal being appointed, the Ministers of Agriculture of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta be constituted a board to appoint the members of said board of appeal, such appointment to be made from names submitted by the Grain Growers' Associations of the above named provinces, but up to the present time there has been no response from the "Powers that be."

For some years there has been a demand for a more adequate Co-operative Act than that existing in Manitoba up to a year ago. Carrying out your instructions as given by resolution at the last convention, your directors took up this matter with the provincial government, and at the request of the Minister of Agriculture a bill was prepared by the late G. G. White, professor of rural economics in the Agricultural College, whose untimely death saddened the hearts of all who knew him. As a result of Mr. White's work, we have now on the statutes of Manitoba a workable act, sufficient to the needs of the province and which will stand as a monument to the ability of Mr. White and to the interest he took in the work of the Grain Growers' Association.

The "Hybrid Ticket"

There is a matter on which the Grain Growers' Associations of the West have been at variance for some time with members of the Grain Exchange. For the past ten years or so elevator companies have been in the habit of, in grading grain, using a ticket guaranteeing the grade as well as the weight of the grain. In some cases the farmer and the elevator operator might not be able to agree as to the grade, and in this case they would agree to abide by the inspector's grading. A sample would be drawn in accordance with the provisions of the Grain Act and forwarded to the inspector, who would report his decision. The ticket in this case would be made out "subject to inspection" and was known as the "hybrid ticket." This was supposed to give the farmer all the benefits of special binning, only the identity of the grain was not preserved. The elevator company was bound

to give the farmer grain of the same grade, but not necessarily the same grain, and if the thing had stopped there there would have been no particular harm done, but there being no necessity for them to preserve the identity of the grain some elevator companies acted as if they had a proprietary interest in the grain, shipped it to the lake front and, without orders from the farmers to sell, sold it and used the money to finance their business, and we believe that in some cases where the farmer wanted to hold his grain for a rise in price, and he asked for an advance on it to meet some pressing liabilities, when he did order his car sold they substituted another car of the same grade and they charged him interest on whatever advance he had received, interest on the freight on his car and storage for whatever time had elapsed over the statutory time after his car arrived at the terminal point, notwithstanding the fact that they had had the use of his money from the time his car was sold and that their action in selling defeated the purpose for which he was holding. We have believed that this sort of thing was being practiced for some time, and complaint was made by Saskatchewan men to the Board of Grain Commissioners, who ordered that the practice should be suspended until they had an opportunity of hearing evidence on the matter. The executives of the farmers' associations of the three western provinces and representatives of the Grain Exchange met before the Grain Commission in July last, and presentations were made from both sides. There were papers read by two representatives from Saskatchewan setting forth the farmers' viewpoint and by two representatives of the Grain Exchange, in which the members of the exchange not only admitted having made use of the farmers' money, but defended it, saying it was only a fair remuneration for the services they rendered.

Elevators Simply Custodians of Grain

The Grain Commission reserved their decision, and it seems that they placed the matter in the hands of the Department of Justice at Ottawa, and in the public press of December 27 last their finding was given to the effect that the elevator operators had no proprietary interest in the grain, but that their interest was only as custodian for those who hold receipts issued therefor. The Department of Justice also states that it is competent for the Board of Grain Commissioners to insist that elevator operators shall comply strictly with the statutory requirements and regulations prescribed for governing their operations.

We again have the privilege extended to us by the railroad companies of getting seed grain carried at half the usual rate, with this additional advantage, that, instead of starting as it has done in former years in the middle of January, it has been in force since the beginning of the crop movement. This was done at the suggestion of Mr. Henders.



VICE-PRESIDENT J. S. WOODS
Oakville

we are told are friendly to the scheme. We are not familiar with the further provisions of the bill. Your directors, thru the Canadian Council of Agriculture, have held two conferences with representatives of banking institutions, with a view to securing better terms and conditions in the matter



DIRECTOR PETER WRIGHT
Wortle

who realized that there are large districts in which there is little or no grain suitable for seed and that the quantity of good seed grain available is limited, and that it would be a good thing if farmers had the opportunity of securing seed grain

Continued on Page 23

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

TOLERATION

These are searching times. Opposing ideals and theories of life are clashing within the boundaries of each of the warring nations almost as emphatically as upon the battlefield and with scarcely less bitterness. The need for patience and toleration on all sides was never greater.

It will help to keep internal peace for everyone to remember that a man can no more change his opinions because somebody asks him to than he can change his complexion. What he believes about anything is the result of his education and environment, of his whole mode of life and thought up to that moment. He may be induced by public opinion or economic pressure to conform to another point of view, but that does not alter his opinion. That can be changed only by a process of reasoning, by evidence being produced which satisfies his mind.

To question the sincerity of the advocates of an opposing belief is bigotry. Ninety-nine per cent. of those on each side of any contentious question are absolutely sincere.

It is equally futile to get angry with the exponents of objectionable opinions, for no man deliberately says to himself, "I think I'll pick out this opinion and hold it fast, for better, for worse." Hardly! A man's attitude on any particular issue is a product of a million decisions and emotions of his past life. If he has been a stand-patter on the thousand and one small matters of his daily life he will be a stand-patter on a great issue, and he will stand very pat indeed. But if, on the other hand, he has been habitually at variance with the established order of things and has been given to interrogating every custom and institution he encounters, he will in all probability challenge the great issue with no uncertain sound.

ARE YOU A FREE TRADER?

I have often felt that I would like to know how many of the women who read this page are Free Traders and what it was that made them opponents of Protection.

For my part, the thing which first turned my thoughts in this direction was a statement made by the hosiery buyer for one of the big department stores. He said that in the hosiery mills, situated in the very dampest part of England's damp climate, several more pounds of wool floated away into the air and were wasted upon a fair day than upon a rainy one. Just imagine that hosiery mill transported to Canada with its dry atmosphere filled with electricity, and think how much of the wool would go up into the air during the carding process.

Now, as a matter of fact, there are hosiery mills in Canada, and in order to make them pay it has been necessary to place a tariff of 30 per cent. from England and 42 per cent. from U.S. on hosiery because, while there are many things which this country can do superlatively well, manufacturing woolen goods is not one of them.

That set me to wondering why any industry should be encouraged to thrive in adverse conditions. Wouldn't it be much more economical to have all woolen goods manufactured in a damp, heavy atmosphere, to have, in fact, every industry carried on where the raw material could be procured most advantageously and where the climatic conditions were favorable to its inexpensive production?

I have interrogated many protectionists on this point and have never found any who could provide a satisfactory answer. They usually point to the large numbers of people employed in the factories of these unnatural industries, and claim that at least they have provided labor. In this they assume that if the people were not engaged in the wasteful production of things foreign to this country they would be sitting in idleness. It is not a justifiable assumption. Canada is a country rich in undeveloped resources and poor in exotic industries.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S BUSINESS

Perhaps it is a safeguard for the future of the race that so many young girls get married without apparently giving a second thought to the magnitude of the business they have undertaken. Little fluffy-haired things whose attention has for years been divided between tapping the typewriter and having a good time enter upon the business of being a housewife and mother with a light-hearted

casualness that to the more mature mind is astounding.

"For richer, for poorer, till death do us part," is just a part of the red tape of getting married. The girl doesn't see that she is suddenly being transplanted from a subordinate position, with comparatively little responsibility, to a managerial post in one of the most important businesses of the country.

To be a successful wife and mother involves the need for several kinds of expert knowledge which the average girl does not possess. She should know, first of all, how to keep a house absolutely spic and span with the smallest expenditure of time and labor. She should be acquainted with food values and the science of buying and preparation of food so as to get the maximum of value for her family out of every expenditure. Finally, and most important of all, she should know how to care for herself during pregnancy and how to take care of a little baby.

It was the most vicious kind of prudery which kept the young girl of a generation or two ago from facing quite honestly and frankly the probability that marriage would bring her motherhood with all its privileges and responsibilities. We have at last thrown off the cloak of that false modesty, but



"A Family Dinner Party"

the average girl is still far from being equipped to cope with the new responsibilities that marriage involves.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

FROM A CANADIAN BY ADOPTION

Dear Miss Beynon:—When I read your article in a recent issue of The Guide regarding Mrs. Nellie McClung's asking Premier Borden to grant the federal franchise to all British and Canadian-born women, excluding the foreign-born women, I wanted to grasp your hand and thank you most heartily for the stand you take against such a policy and for your emphatic expression in upholding right and justice.

Why is it that the words "foreign born" seem to be synonymous, to so many people, of all that is

ignorant and incompetent? It seems like a stigma resting upon all people not born in Great Britain or in Canada, notwithstanding the fact that as large a number of foreign born women are as intelligent and intellectual as those who happened to be born in the United Kingdom.

Undoubtedly the women from the United States are classed among the "foreign born" also. The intelligence of the women population from the States will stand comparison with the British and with the Canadian women any day. The number of college women from the States scattered over Canada's prairies is not small. Indeed, many of them are farmers' wives, and they are capable of holding their own when it comes to exercising the right of franchise as well as performing other public duties for the upbuilding of the community in which they live and of the nation as a whole.

But these "foreign born" women from the States are not the only "foreigners" who would suffer grossly if Mrs. Nellie L. McClung's request be granted. There are thousands of women from the different countries of Europe whose intelligence and ability are above all criticism, and they are prepared as fully for the exercise of the franchise as are the British and the Canadians.

Well we know there are only too great a number of women who are most ignorant, but we know also that that number includes British and Canadians as well as foreigners.

The writer was born across the sea in one of the most progressive and democratic countries in the world. We are as proud of our nationality as Mrs. McClung or any other British or Canadian woman ever can be of hers. Illiteracy is almost, if not entirely, an unknown quantity in our native land. The school system ranks among the best in the world. Art and literature are on a high plane, and we may well be proud of both. Our women enjoy full franchise, and have shown themselves worthy of this great responsibility. Having enjoyed these privileges in our native land, what must be our feelings upon coming to this country to find that we are classed among criminals and lunatics!

We came to this country to make our homes. We brought new ideas and impulses which only tend to perfect the product of the common "melting pot" in our adopted country. What would Canada be today if her foreign population was suddenly removed? Does not Canada need us equally as much as we need Canada? Canada's interests are our interests. Why then, should we be barred from the franchise when we are as thoroughly awake and equally as interested in all the public affairs of our country as Canadians or British ever could be? Is this democracy? I say "our country." Are we not loyal subjects? We love Canada, and we teach our children to love this country, the land of their birth. Our men are sacrificed for the cause of the Empire. Our hearts bleed for the cause as do those of the British and of the Canadians. We give our money to the cause. We offer our all! What is our reward? We ask none. The reward is in the doing. Only that we be treated on equal terms with any other woman of the Empire, wherever she may have been born.

Thanking you, Miss Beynon, for your firm stand for the right, I am,

Yours for political justice,

MRS. A. G. HANSON.

Clavet, Sask.

CAN'T REFORM OTHER NATIONS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have often thought of doing so, and at last I am writing to thank you for the articles in the Homemakers page of The Guide on the question of war and peace.

I feel sure no nation is so good that it can take upon itself the task of setting another nation right. We shall each have to work out our own salvation, and it may be that the nation that loses its life will gain it.

I cannot understand our ministers talking about an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth when our Christ said, "Bless them that curse you." I do not believe for one minute in peace at any price, but neither do I believe in war at any price.

Yours sincerely,

J. HOURLEY.

Edmonton South.

LET US CO-OPERATE

There are many things which the readers of this page know which would be helpful to other women. I can think of a dozen or two off-hand, and you will be able to think of dozens more. For example, some women have a knack of making over clothes to excellent advantage, other women are clever at freshening up their old hats and making them qualify for a second or even a third season, some have a genius for arranging their kitchens and their work so as to leave leisure for reading and social life, some have been very clever about making an independent income off the farm, here and there a woman is full of bright ideas for entertainments in the community or home.

We would like to hear from all of these women. We want them to give us explicit information on the particular line in which they excel, and we are willing to pay at our regular rates for these contributions and for photographs illustrating the work described. Address all the contributions to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Manitoba Grain Growers in Annual Convention Discuss many Vital Problems

On January 10 the fourteenth annual meeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association opened with a very large attendance for the first session. In view of the conditions on Manitoba farms this season the attendance was more than satisfactory. Perhaps never before has the president's annual address reflected so clearly and truly the underlying thought and sentiments which seemed to pervade the whole convention. It was a sentiment of greater action on the part of Canada in the war; better distribution of our natural ability to maintain agricultural activity at its proper efficiency and an unqualified stand on the attitude of the association to the severe economic handicaps under which farmers and the mass of Canadian citizens are now laboring.

The meeting was opened with the singing of the National Anthem and prayer.

The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Cater who strongly emphasized the need of the greatest self-sacrifice and the most supreme efforts to do our very utmost in this war. His welcome was given in the spirit of a broad and deep patriotism. He thought greater production and less waste were essential features of grain growers' work. He deprecated grain speculation and war profiteering. In reply, Director Peter Wright of Myrtle made an appeal for the co-operation of the mayor and citizens of Brandon as well as other cities in securing better economic conditions. An important feature was the better arrangement of the program this year to enable delegates to retain notes of their impressions of the convention to help them in reporting to their locals.

Farmers' Patriotic Contributions

C. H. Burnell, Oakville, was appointed recording secretary. Mr. Burnell gave some valuable suggestions for facilitating the business of the convention. He drew attention to the fact that \$30,000 had been contributed to patriotic purposes by the Association last year. He believed the work of the Association was also a great patriotic movement in the interest of Canada and should receive the most earnest support of every member. Mr. Burnell made a humorous and very fitting reference to an exhibit of wool displayed along the front of the platform by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. He thought if this represented the amount that had been taken from the farmers' eyes during the past year, it wasn't bad seeing that politicians had spent the last thirty years putting wool over the farmers' eyes.

The president, in welcoming the press drew attention to the fact that this year the press of other provinces, notably the east, were present to catch the spirit of the western farmers as well as the teachings of the grain growers.

National Service Discussion

The earnestness of the convention regarding the vital question of mobilizing the full strength of Canada's resources toward the successful and speedy prosecution of the war was very evident when it was brought up for discussion in an interim early in the first day. A resolution on this question which was heatedly debated for a time was re-drafted in order to make it more truly national in character. While a large number endorsed the sentiments contained in it, it was felt that it did not sufficiently emphasize the importance of demanding equal sacrifices from capital and labor and in demanding co-operation in national government. Mr. R. Fork of Pipestone thought that we had not reached the point where real sacrifices were demanded of us. Geo. F. Chipman thought if the grain growers were going to endorse any policy that might ultimately result in conscription it should demand the greatest sacrifices from capital first. A number were ready

to endorse conscription. E. R. Sutherland, an old soldier, struck a responsive point when he emphasized the need of the government nationalizing some of the factories and making use of some of the present large government shops for manufacturing munitions. A. E. Hill thought the cow of war profiteering should be driven up into the corner and milked dry by the people. T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg, was in hearty accord with the principle of the resolution and thought the government should take a census of the man power but something else should be asked for. The present fight for freedom being waged is not the only fight for freedom. For years the farmers of the west have been waging a very real war for rights vital to a true democracy. If we had to use conscription to defeat Germany, use it, but let us do it on some basis of equality. Mr. Crerar emphasized the case of the huge railway shops which the government has persistently refused to put to work as they might be utilized. Following the discussion which also strongly emphasized the need of co-op-

eration in national government at this time the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Resolution

Whereas the British Empire and her Allies are engaged in a life and death struggle in which we believe the interests of civilization are at stake; and whereas the Canadian Government in order that Canada might render more effective service in the prosecution of the war has undertaken to make a census of the man power of the Dominion with the expressed view of organizing it to the highest possible point of efficiency; therefore be it resolved that this convention endorse the action of the government in this regard; but while endorsing it, it desires to urge in the strongest possible terms our abhorrence of private profiteering on the part of those engaged in the manufacture or furnishing of war supplies of any kind and also urges that a census of the wealth of Canada should be immediately taken with the view to imposing upon it the full share of the burden it should bear in this time of national sacrifice. And further that these resources can only be organized to their full efficiency by a National Government in which the interests of political parties shall be made entirely subservient to the interests of the state.

Lieutenant-Governor Speaks

The convention was honored on the first afternoon with a stirring address from Sir James Aikens, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Sir James dealt with German ideals and their terrible results. He laid great emphasis on mobilizing our greatest possible resources toward winning the war. He said farming was the great fundamental industry of the whole country and a serious duty devolved on the rest of the community to see that farming is made so profitable an occupation as to not only keep those at it now farming but to induce others to go into it. He deprecated the growth of urban population at the expense of the rural. No

Reynolds on Production

President Reynolds of the Agricultural College addressed the convention on "Social and Economic Factors in Production." If the principle of co-operation prevailed in its true state the farmer could devote all his time to production, but with the social body possessed by the devils of profit and competition he is forced to engage in business. The acceptance of the principle of profit in business is all too

prevalent. Dividends and not service to the public has been the great consideration. The Christian principle of service has not been accepted and the farmer has been forced into business to defend himself.

Referring to the business of education Prof. Reynolds mentioned the work the college is doing outside of the college itself and particularly in connection with the boys' and girls' clubs. By this means and other avenues of extension work the college is enabled to extend its sphere of influence over a very large area and among communities that it could not otherwise touch at present. There are 8,000 members now in the boys' and girls' clubs.

Seed Grain Rates

An important matter discussed the opening day was the freight rates on seed grain. Previously it has been the distinct understanding of the executive and apparently of most of the local secretaries that the half rates on seed grain were in reality regular rates cut in two or a rebate of half the regular rate. John Alison, of Deloraine, who had been appointed by the locals of his district to go to Saskatchewan to buy seed grain for next spring discovered this was not true and that the rate from New Bridgen district, where he purchased some good seed, to Deloraine was really two-thirds the regular rate. The rate paid was based on the distance and he found that seed grain might come under different classifications.

J. Dougall of the C. P. Railway stated the rate had been a straight rate for seed grain based on the mileage like any other rate. The freight tariff was clear on that and there was no rebate. It usually worked out to half and sometimes less but also sometimes more. A Shoal Lake delegate wanted to know why the rate should be 18 cents per hundred pounds from Saskatoon, a little over 300 miles, and only 22 cents per hundred to Fort William, a distance of about 800 miles.

R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains, thought this was another case where the farmers

were getting humbugged. It should be investigated. It was left for the executive to take up in detail with the railways at a conference about February 1.

Secretaries Should Meet

Following the presentation of the secretary's report published in full on another page a discussion as to the difficulty of maintaining interest among the local secretaries followed. The president, who had been acting secretary since the resignation of Mr. McKenzie, found this a vital and difficult problem. The proposal was made that the secretaries of the locals meet together in convention when they could thresh out many of their problems and learn methods by mutual acquaintance. This idea was endorsed by a member. J. Alison believed, as secretary of the local association he was doing a greater work for general good than he was able to accomplish in any of his activities in the church, because he was helping men to meet and help one another, was improving economic conditions and was making it possible to secure a little greater measure of happiness in the farm homes of his district. He believes there is a missing link between the central and the locals. The many varied activities of the central executive have made it impossible for these men to keep in such close touch with the locals. The local secretaries found it difficult to keep up-to-date information on hand for addressing their own or other locals. They were not kept closely informed of the late progress of the association, of new activities, etc. He believed the work of the central should be distributed in pamphlet form. The president explained that this year the programs had paid for themselves by the advertising they carried and the hope was to publish the full proceedings of this convention in somewhat the same manner so it could be distributed free. Whether this is feasible or not remains to be seen but he believed it would be.

Women's Interests

The peculiar interests and enterprises of women came to the fore in the Thursday afternoon session of the convention and were given the respectful attention of an audience made up largely of men.

Mrs. A. V. Thomas set forth clearly and concisely the nature of the changes in the laws respecting women and children which it is proposed to ask the Manitoba Legislature to enact at the coming session. She pointed out that it is not the present intention to ask for a dower law, which gives the wife a third interest in husband's property during her lifetime. Instead of this a Homestead Act is being brought in which makes it impossible for the homestead to be sold without the consent of the wife.

A proposed change in the Intestacy Act is to make it so that if a man dies his wife gets all of his estate up to twenty-five hundred dollars, and a third of the balance. The object of this legislation is to give the wife a working capital where her children are young, instead of having everything tied up until the youngest child comes of age.

The making of parents equal under the inheritance act, equal guardianship of children, the right to hold municipal office and the right of the illegitimate mother to inherit from her child were other changes briefly touched upon.

Mrs. Barrett, in a paper on "Ways and Means of a Separate Income for Farm Women," laid the financial dependence of the farm woman largely at the door of hard times. Very often the reason a woman didn't have money of her own was because there wasn't any money to have, but it was a little due also to carelessness and bad management, to the fact that women have

Continued on Page 22

Manitoba Livestock Convention

Annual meetings of Breeders' Associations---Discussions on many topics

The Livestock Breeders' Associations of Manitoba held their annual meetings on January 8, 9 and 10 at Brandon. The attendance at these meetings was good but, being composed almost entirely of breeders of pure bred stock, of course cannot be expected to be so big as if all commercial interests were included. Never has more active interest been shown in these meetings and more real discussion been provoked. It was felt by many that this year's have been the most successful meetings ever held.

One most important part of these meetings is always the papers read, and discussions that follow such. Consequently the importance of a well arranged program dealing with important topics along productive or marketing lines. Outside of this feature the main part of these association meetings consists of business routine. This year's program was well arranged and contained a number of topics of great importance. The progress of some meetings could be much increased by a greater knowledge by some of the officers of the method of procedure and the work of the association.

One regrettable feature of this year's convention was the absence of Mr. Geo. Greig, the secretary. Mr. Greig, who has suffered from severe illness, is spending the winter in California in an effort to recuperate. His able contributions to discussion were missed and the associations united in sending him a wire of appreciation and sympathy.

Experience With Corn

The meetings opened with a night session when a joint meeting of the breed associations discussed: "Silo Construction and Experience with the 1916 Corn Crop." W. H. English, Harding, recounted his observations from a trip into North Dakota to study the growing of fodder corn. There he found men who grew as high as 160 acres of corn, tho they bred no stock. These men purchased feeder cattle from Western Canada, fattened them on this corn and put this manure back on the land. He favored the check row system of planting. This method had proven best with him in 1915 when frost was so prevalent. One form of cultivation he advised was to plow the land as early as possible in the fall, pack and leave it for seeds to germinate. In the late fall spread with rotten manure and in the winter draw out fresh manure. In spring double disc, cultivate and harrow until time to seed corn around May 15 to 20. On this method they had about fifteen matured ears to the sheaf. Mr. English believed this corn was good enough in grain to very largely take the place also of a grain ration. Previous to this year they fed all their barley, but were now selling it and had sold enough to cover the cost of building the silo and growing the corn.

J. R. Hume of Souris, whose land is lighter, preferred to double disc in the fall, manure in the winter, plow six inches deep in the spring; harrow and pack, all operations being done the same day. After the corn is up it should be harrowed until six inches high. He had thirty acres in 1916. J. D. McGregor, Brandon, endorsed this method of cultivation. John Dutton of Gilbert Plains has been growing corn since 1901 and feeding it in the sheaf with little waste.

The Settlers' Animals Purchase Act, alias the Winkler Cow Scheme, was explained by J. H. Evans, acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture. The average cost of the cows was \$74.80. There were 844 out of 5,000 applications for cows filled. John Graham thought that the scheme was worthy of endorsement.

Sheep Breeders

Considerable discussion was indulged in on the advisability of holding an annual ram sale.

The constitution of the association was changed to include as officers a president, vice-president and four directors elected at large rather than from among breeders of special breeds. The advisability of asking the railway companies to give to feeders of Western lambs the same rebate in rates from point to point as now exist on carlot shipments of cattle from central yards was discussed.

It was maintained such would facilitate the movement of Western range lambs to Manitoba feed lots for finishing in the fall.

W. Thomson of the Dominion Department of Agriculture addressed the meeting on: "Preparing Wool for Market." He gave much valuable information and interesting statistics on the Canadian wool trade. Mr Thomson made much of the prejudice said to exist in the minds of Eastern Canadian manufacturers against Western wools on account of sand and dirt in the fleeces. He stated the Department was considering toning down the numerous classifications into which wool is now put under the Dominion grading system and making it more nearly suit actual market grades as demanded by the manufacturers. This is only a logical move in view of the fact that our present market is in the United States where a much less detailed classification is used at present and likely to be used for some time to come.

Marketing Wool

A report on the co-operative marketing of wool as carried on last season was given by J. H. Evans, acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Evans made a strong point of the fact that the Department had no adequate idea of the amount of

mental work in hog pastures as carried on last year. Mr. McKillican brought out many very interesting points of great value to hog feeders, especially now since grain prices are so high. We hope to give this address later.

W. F. Stevens, Livestock Commissioner for Alberta, revealed many very interesting facts in connection with hog feeding at present grain prices that should prove encouraging to swine raisers. Mr. Stevens' address we are unable to give here, but will include its salient features in a later issue of The Guide.

Mr. Steven Benson of Neepawa, made a report on: "The Feasibility of a Packing Plant to relieve Market Congestion," and a rather lively discussion followed, not all of which bore directly on the proposition. Mr. Benson gave a short history of his efforts as Abattoir Commissioner to obtain some action on the important question of establishing an abattoir in Winnipeg, over which the farmers would have some control and which could be used to relieve market congestion. Three alternatives could be made use of in erecting a government abattoir according to bills passed by the late government. None of these Mr. Benson thought satisfactory and he suggested giving a bonus to one of the existing packing plants and have them operate

plant. He thought a start should be made in a small way and believed there were competent men who could be got to pilot such an undertaking to success. If a start were made the business would be gradually learned and something done to prepare for almost certain gluts of the markets after the war. He believed ultimately this thing could be developed into as successful a feature of co-operation work as the grain business had been among the farmers. Mr. McGregor thought the proposition of tying up with one of the large packing houses was not a desirable one at all and should be avoided. J. Dougall, C.P.R. agricultural representative, thought there were men who could make a success of this business. The thing should be started, but as an independent co-operative proposition. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask., thought if Mr. Benson's scheme was waited on nothing would be done. W. F. Stevens, of Alberta, thought an abattoir was a good way to deal with gluts, but this was always difficult. He knew of one Western city that had an arrangement with a local packing house that never worked out. A company had been started in Alberta, but the people wouldn't patronize it. Mr. Stevens thought the people were too individualistic yet. They didn't know enough of true co-operation and their efforts were in danger of running rather much to the capitalistic angle. The meeting closed without any action being taken on the question.

More Breeders Meet

The attendance and discussions at the horse breeders' meeting was very satisfactory. Business and the election of officers was expeditiously handled.

The labor question, particularly as it related to the foreign element in the country, was discussed. A number thought such labor ought to be regulated so that it would give the greatest production at present. Some even favored conscripting it. After considerable discussion the executive of the association was instructed to confer with the executive of the Grain Growers' Association with the object of placing a resolution before the federal government voicing the opinions of the association.

A resolution that the professor of animal husbandry of the agricultural college should be a consulting member of the executive until such time as the constitution can be amended to permit of his having a vote, was passed.

Stallion Enrollment Act

Dr. C. D. McGilvray discussed carefully the Stallion Enrollment Act and its operation. During 1915 a total of 971 stallions were enrolled, and of this number 175 were enrolled as grades and as such were allowed to stand for service; 796 were enrolled as pure bred. Out of this, 27 could not be recognized with pedigree certificates by the Canadian National Records. These stallions were of unrecognized breeding and described as "drafts." All stallions were enrolled as sound which is not in accordance with usual conditions. Such anomalies convinced the Board of Enrollment of the need of change and the present act resulted in February, 1916. Since then 1,061 stallions have been examined and 740 granted the highest certificate that can be given under the act, certificate "A;" 72 got certificate "B" as unsound pure bred. Temporary certificates were given to 162 horses under schedules "C" and "D" of the act. Twenty pure bred were rejected and grades were put out. This seems like a very small percentage of rejected pure bred. Some thought the agricultural papers should be paid to carry the lists of registered stallions in the various districts so that everyone would know just what horse was licensed and what was not.

E. W. McLean, of Winnipeg, gave a valuable address on the present conditions and future outlook of the horse market. Today the classes in greatest demand are draft, agricultural and delivery. The draft class included horses 15.3 to 17 hands and weighing 1,650 to 2,000 pounds. They were used for heavy cartage, lumber

Continued on Page 27



Some Revenue Producers in the Shelter of a Good Windbreak.

wool that would come in. An estimate of 110,000 lbs. was expected, but 150,000 lbs. came in. Buyers who agreed to buy 110,000 lbs. at a tender price refused to take all the wool at that price and the extra had to be sold at a lower price which reduced the average. The cost had been added to by the shippers not realizing their full duty. No bids were in on the day set for bids to close, tho many firms were addressed and virtually only one bid was received on the wool. Mr. Evans could offer no explanation of this state of affairs.

The whole state of the wool marketing scheme regarding the buyers' attitude as outlined by Mr. Evans, merely serves to emphasize a state of affairs that must result where a product such as wool, for lack of strong financing, must be sold in a certain limited time, and a state of affairs which will continue while a few big buyers control the situation. And this will become of much greater moment when the close of war reduces prices.

Mr. A. J. Mackay of Macdonald, gave a very lucid and valuable talk on methods of finishing Western range lambs on Manitoba farms. This will be given in greater detail at a later date.

Swine Breeders

The Swine Breeders' annual statement showed the association to be in a very satisfactory condition. After the election of officers and transaction of business, W. C. McKillican, Superintendent, Brandon Experimental Farm, gave a most interesting address on phases of experi-

a government controlled abattoir. It did not prove feasible to secure a working arrangement with any of the packing houses on the Winnipeg market and before any action was secured on an arrangement with the Davies Co. of Toronto, the war broke out and all further progress was barred until after the war. The proposed arrangement with the Davies Co. was that they build a plant in the Stockyards costing \$750,000 and on a unit plan which could be added to as the government business required. They were to get 20 per cent. of the cost of the plant and 20 per cent. additional as each unit was added as ordered by the government. The company was also to have the ten acres of land retained by the government at the Stockyards, and the Public Markets Limited offered ten additional acres. In return the company was to give first service to the public and to place anything required in cold storage until required, this period not to exceed eight months. If a farmer shipping to Winnipeg on a certain day, felt he was not being offered what was due him, he could utilize the abattoirs' slaughtering facilities and hold his meat over for some months until he got ready to sell it. All killing was to be done for anyone at a uniform nominal charge. Mr. Benson believed there was plenty of room for co-operative plants, but was afraid the present difficulties were too great for the successful establishment of such a plant at Winnipeg at present.

J. D. McGregor objected to Mr. Benson's conclusions on a co-operative

LETTER TO DELEGATES

Re Annual Convention, Moose Jaw, February 13 to 16.

Dear Sir or Madam:—Having been informed by your local secretary that you are appointed delegate to the convention, we have pleasure in enclosing herewith your credential card and necessary information which you are asked to study carefully in order to avoid possible confusion and inconvenience. The convention will be held in the Auditorium of St. Andrew's Church, Moose Jaw (which is located on Athabasca Street, second block east of Main St.). Enclosed herewith you will find full instructions regarding conditions to be complied with in order to secure free return ticket from Moose Jaw to your station. These instructions must be followed carefully in every particular. The opening meeting will be held on the evening of Monday, February 12, and all delegates who are able to get to Moose Jaw on Monday will find this an excellent opportunity to become acquainted, attend to registration, and secure their rooms in good time. Early arrival of delegates will facilitate registration work, and allow the regular business of the convention to be proceeded with promptly on Tuesday morning, without hindrance.

Register First

On arrival at the place of convention, present your credential card and standard certificate at the registration office (in the basement of the church), and you will receive in exchange a convention badge, voting card, and a check receipt for your standard certificate. This latter must be retained and presented later when applying for the return of your standard certificate. It is important to note that the standard certificate is not good for the return journey, but must be presented to the ticket agent, who will issue in exchange a free return ticket. Return tickets will be issued at the convention building.

Delegates and visitors needing rooming accommodation should apply to the Board of Trade Accommodation Bureau, which is located close to the C.P.R. Depot. A rest and writing room will be provided for the use of those attending the convention and also a nursery room for the benefit of mothers desiring to bring small children. This nursery will be in charge of a competent nurse. It is highly important that the distinction between delegates and visitors be clearly understood. Any Grain Grower may attend as a visitor, but delegates must be duly appointed by the local association in accordance with Section 13, subsection 3 of the Constitution, which reads in part as follows: "Each Local may elect delegates in the proportion of one for each ten members or major portion thereof. For the convention the number of members as recorded with the central secretary on or before December 31 last preceding shall govern. A delegate must be a member of the local appointing him."

Re Pooling Fares

Your special attention is called to the requirements of the constitution of the association in regard to the pooling of fares. Section 9, subsection 7 reads as follows:—"Railway Fares of all delegates to a convention of the central from points represented shall be pooled and each local shall be responsible for any shortage incurred by the failure of its delegate or delegates to pay their allotted portion of the pool." Fares of visitors will not be pooled, but visitors may secure free return by complying with the conditions as set forth herein. Every person registering as a delegate is required to enter the pool of railway fares, and if the amount paid for fares by such delegate is less than the average paid by all delegates, the difference must be contributed to the pool. These payments provide a fund from which delegates who have paid more than the average fare may have the difference refunded to them; the result attained being that the cost of sending delegates to the convention is the same for all locals, irrespective of their distance from the point at which the convention is held. Looking for your co-operation in making this convention a great success.

Yours very truly,
Organization Department,
SASK. GRAIN GROWERS' ASSN.

Saskatchewan

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

Re ANNUAL CONVENTION

To the Local Secretary:—According to our records, the membership of your Local is..... and you are therefore entitled to send..... delegates to the Annual Convention. If the number of members does not agree with your books please notify this office.

Section 13, subsection 3 of the constitution reads in part as follows:—"Each local may elect delegates in proportion of one for each ten members or major portion thereof. For the convention the number of members as recorded with the central secretary on or before December 31 last preceding shall govern. A delegate must be a member of the local appointing him."

You are requested to notify the central office not later than January 31 who are the delegates appointed by your local, giving names and addresses and credential cards with all necessary information will then be mailed direct to the delegates from the central office. It is most important that names and addresses of delegates appointed be in the hands of the central by the date mentioned to ensure that credentials are issued in good time. You will find

its own opinion of the degree of their patriotism.

Are your women working on a banner or pennant? Have you sent for any transfers? (10 cents each.) Promptness is the soul of success.

Fraternally yours,
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

FORM FOR INFORMATION

Local P.O.....
.....1917.

Central Secretary:—The following is a list of names of members and sons of members of this Local who have enlisted in the army. Information required is as follows:—Name, year enlisted, battalion No., whether killed, wounded, missing, married, or single. Remarks.

Yours truly,
Local Secretary.

LETTER TO VISITORS

Re Annual Convention, Moose Jaw, February 13 to 16.
Dear Fellow Grain Grower:—The

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

enclosed three copies of "Letter to Visitors." To obviate the possibility of misunderstanding or inconvenience will you see that each prospective visitor receives a copy of this letter, further copies of which may be obtained from the central on application.

The special attention of local secretaries is called to Section 9, subsection 7 of the constitution, which reads as follows:—"Railway fares of all delegates to a convention of the central from points represented shall be pooled, and each local shall be responsible for any shortage incurred by the failure of its delegate or delegates to pay their allotted portion of the pool."

This applies to delegates only. The fares of visitors will not be pooled, altho they may secure free return tickets by following the instructions contained on the enclosure.

We shall greatly appreciate your co-operation in making the Convention an outstanding success.

Yours very truly,
Organization Department,
SASK. GRAIN GROWERS' ASSN.

FOR HONOR ROLL

To the Local Secretary:—The Central Executive is desirous of giving recognition to each of our brave boys who has enlisted in the service of the Empire. It is therefore requested that you furnish the central with the information asked for on the enclosed form as quickly as possible. Kindly take pains to secure this information as accurately as you can without much delay, but do not fail to report the name of every member or former member or son of a member who has enlisted whether you can supply the rest of the information or not. Wherever possible a photo of the party named should be enclosed with name written plainly on back. These will be returned if desired. It is intended to display the names and the photos during the Great Convention at Moose Jaw, February 13 to 16.

Now don't let your local be exposed to the charge of being disinterested in our brave boys by failure on your part to reply to this letter. There will be a few such and the convention will form

Convention will be held in the auditorium of St. Andrew's Church, Moose Jaw (which is located on Athabasca Street, second block east of Main St.).

As a visitor, a hearty welcome will be extended to you. This is a splendid opportunity to get more closely in touch with the work of the Association, and to become acquainted with many of the men and women of the Province who are doing noble work within their own spheres in the interest of their fellows, and for the benefit of posterity. In another paragraph of this letter you will find full instructions regarding conditions to be complied with in order to secure free return tickets from Moose Jaw to your station. These instructions must be followed carefully in every particular.

An opening meeting will be held on the evening of Monday, February 12, and all who can do so should get to Moose Jaw on Monday and attend to registration, and secure their rooms in good time. The early arrival of delegates and visitors will facilitate registration work and allow the regular business of the convention to be proceeded with promptly on Tuesday morning, without hindrance.

On arrival at the convention, present your standard certificate at the registration office (in the basement of the church), and you will receive in exchange a check receipt for same, and a convention badge. Check receipt for standard certificate must be retained and presented later when applying for the return of your standard certificate. It is important to note that the standard certificate is not good for the return journey, but must be presented for validation to the ticket agent, who will then issue a free return ticket. Return tickets will be issued at the convention building. Delegates and visitors needing rooming accommodation should apply to the Accommodation Bureau, at the Board of Trade Building, corner of Main Street and Manitoba Street (just outside the C.P.R. Depot).

A rest and writing room will be provided for the use of those attending the convention and also a nursery room for the benefit of mothers desiring to bring

small children. This nursery will be in charge of a competent nurse.

Looking for your co-operation in making the Convention a great success.

Yours very truly,
Organization Department,
SASK. GRAIN GROWERS' ASSN.

DISTRICT No. 15 CONVENTION

The delegates of No. 15 district assembled in the Methodist Church on Wednesday, and held three very interesting and profitable sessions. The attendance was good and represented very widely scattered points. P. L. Craigen, district director, presided, and Thos. Sales of Langham, a pioneer of the movement, addressed the gathering on various important topics. About an hour was devoted to an examination of the Non-Partisan League policy and to listening to an address from its president.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were heartily approved at the evening sessions:—

1.—Resolved that this district convention urge upon the central the necessity in the interest of our association for having all orders sent to the central from any person or persons, duly verified by the local secretary or president so as to prevent other than bona fide members from obtaining goods other than thru the locals.

2.—Resolved that we urge upon the central to take up with the Minister of Municipal Affairs the desirability of changing the date of municipal elections from the second Monday in December to the last Monday in July.

3.—That it be an instruction to the central, from thence to the locals tributary to the Weyburn-Lethbridge line, to ascertain the amount of labor (for men or horses) that could be provided by the settlers along the line in question to help in the completion of the railroad.

4.—Resolved that this district convention urge the central to lay before the provincial government the imperative necessity for a change in the act under which Mechanics' Liens, Judgments and Court Orders, in effect making it obligatory upon the persons at whose instance the judgment, etc., are issued, to properly define the estate as well as the person upon whom the judgement etc. are placed.

5.—Resolved that this district convention express its hearty and unreserved approval of the drawing together of all the farmers' business organizations in the Dominion of Canada for the betterment of agriculture generally.

6.—Resolved that the district convention urge upon our central, the press and the proper authorities for an immediate completion of the open link in the Weyburn-Lethbridge Branch, also the gap between Assiniboia and Vastage.

7.—Resolved that we request the central to draw up a petition and that each local be supplied with a copy, stating the conditions and protesting against further extension of time being granted to the C.P.R. The signed petitions to be sent to the central and thence forwarded.

8.—Resolved that we approve the principle of a Municipal Hall Insurance scheme on a safe and equitable basis.

9.—Resolved that this convention request our central to take up with the commissioner of the The Royal North West Mounted Police the necessity of giving still further protection to farmers against horse and cattle rustlers, grain thieves, and hold-ups in the southern portion of this Province.

10.—Resolved that this district convention go on record as favoring a change in the term of office of rural municipal councillors from the existing period of one year to a three year term, thereby ensuring a continuity of policy with regard to municipal operations.

11.—Resolved that the district convention request our central to urge upon the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, the necessity for a more prompt issuance of patents to homesteaders after application having been made. More especially in view of the fact that the present delays cause great inconvenience and financial loss to the applicant desirous to use his land as means of obtaining credit.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 1

Ladies and Gentlemen:—With further reference to the last paragraph of our Official Circular No. 13, sent to you on December 18, 1916, I am now able to give you a more complete statement of the relationship of our Organization to the Pre-Vocational and Industrial Surveys to which reference was made. On November 14 during the meeting of the board Dr. James C. Miller, district vocational officer for the Military Hospitals Commission in Alberta, and Provincial Director of Technical Education for Alberta, was given the privilege of addressing the board regarding the necessity for the said surveys and the purpose of the Department of Education in having them made. These points are indicated in the circular of information which went forward to you with our Official Circular No. 13.

The importance of and need for such surveys not only from the standpoint of re-training and placing our disabled soldiers, but also from the standpoint of the better adjustment of our provincial educational system in so far as it affects our boys and girls who are about to enter or have just entered the economic field, appealed very strongly to the members of the board. The board felt that the idea and plan should receive the endorsement and sympathetic support of all who are interested in their further welfare and passed unanimously the following resolution:—

"That the Secretary be instructed to forward a circular on this subject to all secretaries for consideration by their Unions. Further, that we express our hearty appreciation of Dr. Miller's efforts and attendance here today."

A vote of thanks to Dr. Miller was passed for presenting the matter in person to the board and it was decided to ask him to let us have sample copies of the forms to be used in the Pre-Vocational Survey in order that we might pass the information along to our local organizations. The idea in so doing being to keep our membership informed as fully as may be regarding significant movements. All we are expected to do is to take a sympathetic and helpful interest in the matter and render such assistance as we can to the teachers and school secretaries when they are making the survey in the local districts.

Yours fraternally,
P. F. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

GET GOOD SEED NOW

The following is a circular issued by the special Seed Commission of the Dominion government, which will be of interest to those requiring seed for next season. I may say that there is a considerable shortage of seed in the East, as well as in the States, particularly in regard to oats. We are informed that eastern representatives are coming West in the very near future for the purpose of purchasing a very large quantity of seed oats, and this will undoubtedly have the effect of making the available supply of good oats very short. Those of our members, therefore, who are contemplating purchasing seed oats for use this spring would do well to secure their supply promptly.

Memorandum Re Purchase of Seed Grain.—Preliminary reports of crop conditions in the prairie provinces show large areas where yields and quality are affected to such an extent by rust and other causes that the problem of securing seed grain for 1917 sowing will need immediate and active attention. The demand for Canadian grades of wheat for export continues to be unusually strong. Canadian millers will also endeavor to procure their requirements of the best grades of wheat in order to maintain their standard grades of flour. Under these conditions the limited quantity of Nos. 1, 2, 3 Nor. and No. 4 wheat available from the 1916 crop is rapidly being shipped out, and it is believed that before the close of navigation the supply of good wheat that may be left in the country will be quite inadequate to meet the demand of seed grain for next season. Further, the scourge of rust that has so seriously damaged the wheat crop in Southern Manitoba and Southeastern Saskatchewan has caused even greater losses to the wheat crop immediately south of these provinces, and that American private interests are already making ar-

rangements for supplies of good seed wheat from the less unfortunate parts of Western Canada.

The farmers and municipal governing bodies in districts affected by rust and frost are well established and in the main are financially able to provide for themselves. It is anticipated that many of the farmers will be able to procure their supplies thru ordinary business channels, but there is good reason to believe that some of the farmers may need the support of municipal governing bodies that was contemplated in the provincial legislation.

The inspection, cleaning and warehousing of grain, for both commerce and seed, is under the control of the Federal government, including the operation of the interior terminal elevators at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary, and an experienced staff of officers is employed in this work.

In view of these circumstances the Federal government has appointed a special commission, consisting of a chief purchasing agent, A. E. Wilson, Post Office Building, Regina, Sask., and three assistants, one representing him in each province—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This commission will co-operate with the provincial departments of agriculture, farmers' organizations and municipal governments to secure prompt action in procuring supplies of good seed grain. This commission is authorized to assist in accepting prompt orders to purchase seed wheat, seed oats and seed barley for any municipality, grain growers' association or farmers, and cause this seed to be cleaned, sacked, if necessary, and forwarded subject to payment by bank draft.

Grades of Seed Grain

Nomenclature of grades of grain for seed purposes distributed by this commission shall be as follows:

No. 1 Canada Western seed oats shall be composed of No. 1 or No. 2 C.W. oats, shall contain 95 per cent. of white oats, sound, clean, and free from other grain; shall be free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada Western seed barley shall be composed of the six-rowed variety, sound, plump and free from other grain, of fair color, free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and shall weigh not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

Wheat: Class 1.—No. 1 Manitoba Northern seed wheat shall be composed of at least 85 per cent. of Red Fife or 85 per cent. Marquis wheat, sound, clean and free from other grain, and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

Wheat: Class 2.—No. 2 seed wheat shall be composed of grades No. 2 Northern, No. 3 Northern, or No. 4 slightly frosted wheat of Red Fife or Marquis variety, and when re-cleaned shall be practically free from other grain and noxious weed seeds, and the weight not less than 58 pounds to the bushel. For Class 1 and 2 seed purposes Red Fife and Marquis wheat shall be kept separate. (Within the meaning of the Seed Control Act means: Not more than one noxious weed seed per pound of grain.)

The commission will purchase grain for seed purposes subject to official grading and weighing at the government elevators, and will pay not more than five cents per bushel for No. 1 and three cents per bushel for No. 2 seed wheat in advance of the closing price for the day on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, from the price adjusted, charge for freight shall be deducted. All freight charges based on Fort William freight rates.

Price for Clean Seed

The price that may be charged for seed grain will be sufficient only to cover the cost of the grain at the time of purchase, which as near as possible

Alberta

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

will be market price at time of order is received for shipment, plus equitable cost for freight and actual cost for cleaning, sacks, sacking, loading, elevator and other incidental expenses. In purchasing and inspecting this seed both the services of this commission and the Dominion Seed Branch staff will be available free of charge.

Approximate charges above mentioned for No. 1 seed are: Premium 5 cents, stop-over, 3-5 cent; elevator charges, 1 cent; cleaning, 1½ cents; shrinkage in grain in cleaning, 8 cents; collection and incidental expenses, 2-5 cent. Total charges, 16 cents. If sacks and sacking is required, add 15 cents per sack and 1 cent per bushel for sacking, which will make an additional charge of 8½ cents per bus. The freight charges between Moose Jaw and Fort William amount to 10 4-5 cents per bushel, which just about cover the stop-over, elevator charges and shrinkage, which make the price of the grain approximately Fort William price with premium of 5 cents added for No. 1 seed and 3 cents for No. 2 seed, with spread in grades deducted from price. When this seed is shipped from the elevator to the purchaser, a drawback of 3-5 of the cost of the inward freight is allowed by the railway, which is applied on the outward freight, which allows the seed to go to purchaser either free or at a very small cost.

This commission requests the prompt assistance of the municipal governing bodies in helping to procure these seed supplies, and specially draws the attention of municipalities and farmers' organizations to the necessity of placing their orders for seed grain at an early date. The commission will only purchase grain for seed purposes to fill orders received by them. All correspondence, including orders for seed grain should be given, or addressed to A. E. Wilson, Commissioner and Chief Agent, Seed Grain Commission, Post Office Building, Regina, Sask.

(Sgd.) A. E. WILSON,
Commissioner and Chief Agent.

SUNNYVALE'S PROSPEROUS YEAR

Mrs. J. W. Guthrie reports that the annual meeting of the Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. was held at her home on Thursday, December 11. The report rendered by the secretary-treasurer showed a very prosperous year. The amount of money taken in during the year was \$247.80, \$89 of which went to the Red Cross fund, \$100 to the St. Lawrence Convalescent Home at Hamsgate to furnish two beds in the name of the Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. The officers elected for the coming year were Mrs. C. G. Moore, president; Mrs. Wornich, vice-president; Mrs. R. Carey, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Guthrie and Mrs. Postans were elected delegates to the convention.

CO-OPERATION IN PEACE RIVER

H. L. Dundas, secretary, reports:—A special meeting of the Bear Lake Local No. 148 was held on November 29 on which occasion a delegation was present from the U.F.A. at Griffin Creek. The object of the meeting was to choose the best men available as candidates in the approaching elections for the council of the newly organized municipality, Peace, No. 857. As a result of our co-operation, five out of our six nominees were elected on December 11, 1916. At our regular meeting on December 15, considerable discussion ensued re seed grain for next year's crop. The Provincial Government thru Mr. Weir, who is making a trip thruout the Peace River country for the purpose of investigating conditions, has requested us to furnish the names of those who will be unable to finance any purchases of grain which they may require for seed, and also the names of those who have grain which they consider suitable for seed. In the latter

case the government will take over the grain in case it proves satisfactory after being subjected to the germination test at the seed department of the provincial government. There will, it is generally believed, be sufficient wheat to supply local demands, but there is danger lest it be shipped out, as the owners demand cash, and that many of the farmers will be unable to give. We may possibly send a delegate to the convention, but no definite decision has been arrived at as yet. A campaign is now being conducted by our branch of the U.F.A. to arouse enthusiasm sufficient to undertake the building of an assembly hall. Hitherto, all meetings have been held at private houses, but ere another winter comes around we expect to have a home of our own.

INTERESTED IN LIVESTOCK

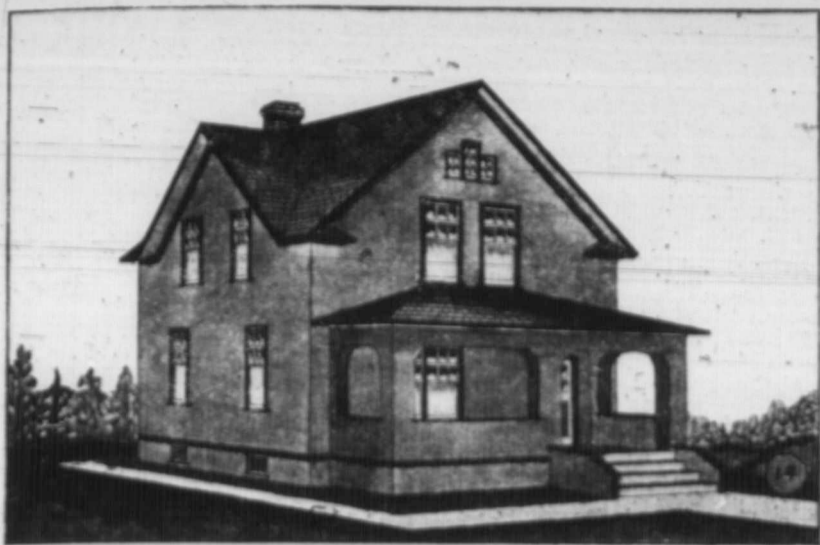
P. B. Hooper reports: The annual meeting of the Vernon Local, No. 300, was held on Saturday, December 16, 1916. After much discussion on items of local business we proceeded to elect a delegate to the annual convention. H. B. Hugill was elected to represent this local. On the request for membership for the ensuing year, thirteen out of fifteen members present paid in their dues. We expect to more than double this number at our next meeting, there being twenty-four members on the roll for 1916. We anticipate getting every farmer in our locality on the roll before spring. There seems no excuse whatever that this should not be accomplished, for if we are to obtain the full advantage of co-operative buying and help to our utmost in social reforms, political questions of vital importance to all, etc., we must have the hearty support of each individual. We did very little co-operative buying during the past year, but what we did was at a considerable saving, also satisfaction to the members. At our next meeting we expect to form an association to use one or more government pure-bred bulls in this district. There seems to be very keen interest along this line. A committee of eight members was appointed to get up a concert or social once a month during the winter, so we should have some merry times during these next few months. The officers elected for 1917 are: President, H. B. Hugill; vice-president, D. Sage; secretary-treasurer, P. B. Hooper. Until further notice meetings will be held on the first and third Saturdays in each month.

EYE HILL ACTIVE

The annual meeting of Eye Hill Local No. 553, was held on December 16 at which the following officers were elected: President, W. G. Parquharson; vice-president, Jos. A. Zender; secretary-treasurer, Archie D. Muir. The union hopes to have six delegates at the convention and the secretary reports that they are looking forward to an interesting series of meetings during the coming winter.

PROSPERITY AND INDIFFERENCE

David S. Roberts, secretary of Horsehaven Local Union, No. 460, reports: You have not had a report from our local for some time, but we are still alive. I am enclosing dues for thirty-four members, making a total of sixty-nine paid up members for the year. The members have been rather dilatory in coming out to the meetings during the year. The farmers in this district have had a good year, and it seems to me the more prosperous the farmers are the less interest they take in the U.F.A. We are still going strong in co-operative buying, and during the year we have handled the following: One car apples, one car wire, four cars coal, one car binder twine, one car flour, ten cars lumber; also formaldehyde, oil and gopher poison, making a total in round figures of \$10,000. We held a basket social on November 17 in aid of patriotic funds, and raised \$274, mainly thru the efforts of the ladies of the U.F.W.A. Our annual general meeting was held on December 16, to elect officers for the coming year and delegates for the convention. I expect a strong delegation from our local here will be present at the convention. Wishing the U.F.A. every success.

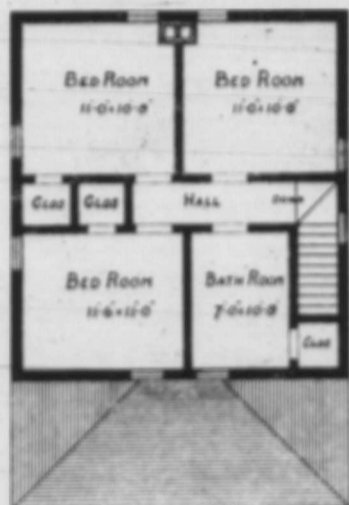


A Substantial Farm House

Ample Bedroom accommodation is one of the most noteworthy features of this dwelling

So seldom is it that attractiveness of appearance and economy of layout can be combined in the design of a house that will come within the means of the average farmer that it is a pleasure to be able to offer Guide House Plan No. 14 to our readers, since this plan conforms as closely as possible to the above mentioned desirable requirements. Finished in rough stucco outside and provided with windows having single lights in the lower sash and the six lights above, this house will give a distinctive appearance to any farmstead. The verandah across the front of the house, eight feet wide, gives a decidedly pleasing appearance to the house. The downstairs layout, providing as it does for an outside entrance into the kitchen from the back, easy access to the basement and closeness to the liv-

ing and dining room gives an economy of space which would be hard to improve upon in a 24 x 26 house. Convenient in Every Way If so desired the bedroom shows in the ground floor plan can be used as a den or office, and as such will be very much appreciated by the master of the house. Two windows from the verandah and one in the side furnish plenty of light to make a cheery living room. A slight alteration can be made, namely the placing of the side window a little further over in the living room, to make room for a fireplace, and this will give an added touch of coziness to this otherwise very beautiful and attractive room. Upstairs, closets are provided in two of the bedrooms, and it would be simple enough to build up a wardrobe in one corner of the other bedroom if so desired when the house was being constructed. Architect's Description The outside size of this house is 24x26. 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 thick. The first floor ceilings are 9 feet, second floor 8 feet 6 inches. The bill of materials provides for basement posts 6x6, beam 6x8, sills 2x6. First floor joist 2x10, second floor joist 2x10, ceiling joist 2x4. Outside walls 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, 1x2 furring strips placed 16 inches on centres and covered with expanded metal lath. The outside of the house will be finished with cement stucco, rough pebbled finish. The roof will be covered with shiplap, tar paper and XXX cedar shingles laid 5 inches to the weather. The outside of exterior walls are covered with shiplap, one ply impervious sheathing paper and 1x2 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, second coat composed of lime putty and No. 2 finish, trowelled to smooth surface. Estimate of Cost Prices on lumber and building ma-



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materials are changing all the time, so that the following estimate is only good for prices at this date. Lumber is figured basis 40 cent freight rate and remaining materials f.o.b. Winnipeg. Lumber, 26,568 bd. feet; lath, 8,500; shingles, 14,000, f.o.b. 40 cent rate \$ 650 Millwork, f.o.b. Winnipeg 250 Cement, lime and plaster, f.o.b. Winnipeg 165 Hardware, paper and nails, f.o.b. Winnipeg 115 Metal goods 75 Paint 25

Total.....\$1,280

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

Complete working drawings as well as a bill of materials for Guide House No. 14 can be obtained for \$1.50 from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



FOLLOW THE ARROW-IT SHOWS THE WAY TO BETTER LIGHTING FOR THE FARM HOME

Throw out your Candles, Coal Oil Lamps and other "make do" Artificial Lights. You are living in a modern era—not in prehistoric times. Why continue to carry heavy fire insurance when the "ISCO" Electric Lighting and Power System will practically put the lid on fire insurance premiums? You owe it to yourself and family to provide every possible modern convenience. Keep the children at home, make farm life worth while. Home surroundings make all the difference. Eyesight is the most precious gift the Creator gave. You cannot afford to run the risk of injuring the eyes by going on using the ancient eye-straining lights that our grandfathers used. The great demand for spectacles is brought about almost entirely by inefficient lighting.

The "ISCO" Electric Lighting System EFFICIENT—CONVENIENT—SAFE

The "ISCO" low voltage—30 volt—Electric Lighting System gives you the maximum protection against fire, risk and all danger. The complete plant combines Gasoline Engine—Dynamo, Switchboard and Satisfactory Service Storage Batteries. It is specially designed for Farm Homes and creates sufficient current to supply the whole house and farm buildings. You can have the best light you want it—when you want it—by simply turning on the switch. No waste of current with the "ISCO" system. Of Farm Lighting Systems it is the peer. Plants designed fifteen years ago are still in daily operation with the original equipment. The cost is extremely low when compared with ordinary lighting systems which latter give you constant trouble and continual repair bills.

Approximate Cost of daily operation is 4c. per Kilowatt.

"ISCO" Plants are Absolutely Guaranteed.

We install the Entire system for you from the setting up of the plant to the putting in of the lights.

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Merchants

Dept. A, Eighth Ave. and Third St. West, Calgary

Branches in Edmonton and Medicine Hat.

For Health, Comfort and the family's sake mail this coupon today. An enquiry costs nothing.

COUPON

Canadian Western Mfg. & Supply Co. Ltd., Dept. A, Calgary

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NAME

ADDRESS

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Imperial Hot Water Boiler

The coldest room in your house can be made into a play room for the kiddies if you have installed the famous

"Hecla" Warm Air Furnace

It generates a warm, cozy heat that permeates every corner, and literally "chases the chills." The "HECLA" is far more than an ordinary furnace, yet costs no more to install. For instance, its Steel-Ribbed Fire Box by allowing more radiating surface, which sends more heat to your rooms instead of up the chimney. Will Actually Save One Ton of Coal out of Every Seven. Gases and smoke cannot leak to the rooms because of Patent Fused Joints which prevent them. Moist heat is evenly distributed to All rooms by the special Circular Water Pan. Good coals are not shaken down with the ashes because of the Individual Grates.

These and many more advantages are fully described in an interesting booklet, "Comfort and Health." Write for it Today. A "Hecla" Furnace in your house would make winter nights a joy.

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

Imperial Hot Water Boiler

Imperial Boilers are conceded to be the most satisfactory boilers on the market today, and are positively guaranteed as to material and workmanship.

Hydro-Thermic (Steel) Radiators pressed from a special heat-resisting steel have the following advantages: Free Waterways, allowing water to circulate without interference from dusts and supplies of cast radiation; occupy less than half the space; weigh less than half; have even thickness of walls, which eliminates strain and distributes heat evenly; cost less to steam, handle, and pay freight charges on; can be installed on walls if required. It is unnecessary to have running water to have this system installed, for, once an Imperial Boiler is filled, the addition of a pail of water at long intervals will keep it running.

Hydro-Thermic Steel Radiator

Write for interesting information NOW.

Clare Bros. Western Ltd., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Check off System you are most interested in. Fill in and mail this coupon Today.

Clare Brothers Western Limited, Dept. E, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Please send me booklet describing the "HECLA" WARM AIR FURNACE, or the IMPERIAL HOT WATER BOILER and HYDRO-THERMIC (STEEL) RADIATION.

Name

Address



Hecla Warm Air Furnace

STEELE BRIGGS FOR SEEDS

Finest qualities in Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, Fodder Corn, Brome, Timothy, Western Rye Grass and all other varieties of Field and Garden Seeds.

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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Steele Briggs Seed Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Canada

Breeders' Sale of 300 Registered Horses

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



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

Catalogue Ready January 15, 1917

D. AUGSTIN, Pres.

C. W. HURT, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF PERCHERONS

Having rented the Hawkeye Ranch, I will sell on FEBRUARY 20th, 1917, 22 Registered Percherons (9 Stallions, 13 Mares) and 25 Grade Horses

CATALOGUE READY FEBRUARY 1ST. WRITE FOR IT.

GEO. F. ROOT

WATER GLEN, ALTA.

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

A LARGER HOLD FOR HOOKS ON HORSE COLLAR PADS



At the left we show our new patented staple and felt reinforcing device which prevents the hooks from coming off easily.

This attachment overcomes a large per cent of trouble formerly experienced by pad users. It is the greatest single improvement on horse collar pads since pads were invented, and adds greatly to their long-lasting quality. This form of attachment is

Found Only On Pads Made By Us

Look for it on all pads you buy and refuse a substitute.

Ask your dealer for free Tapatco booklet showing Tapatco pads in various colors and containing many valuable emergency horse remedies. If your dealer hasn't this booklet, request him to write us direct for it.

We also make a complete line of Riding Saddle Pads. Sold by dealers everywhere.

The American Pad & Textile Co.

Main Office and Plant, Greenfield, Ohio, U.S.A.

Chatham, Ontario

PREPOTENCY IN STALLIONS

A subscriber and breeder writing us recently of a stallion show held in his district said, "This district cannot do better than take additional interest in the raising of good farm horses. At present we import horses, and at our recent show we had not one horse that has been known and used locally entered in any draft class. Good draft sires are now available, but farmers should see that a number are retained in the district for this and coming seasons. Improvements in cattle stocks would also be advantageous. Some other districts close by are making good progress, and there several local breeders are fast making names for themselves and their districts. We have equal or greater advantages and ought to be able to duplicate or surpass their successes."

This same comment applies with equal force to unnumbered districts in Western Canada. For years thousands of dollars have been spent in districts all over our country for stallions that have usually helped to improve the horses of the country, but too frequently not in proportion to the money put into them by the farmers. The dealer system of syndicating imported horses at big figures has taken a lot of good money away and helped perpetuate a system not carried on in a manner healthy for the horse business. Big prices overawed many farmers and took money not only in capital expenditure but in increased fees. Now the farmer is assured that where a number of farmers club together the Federal Department of Agriculture will pay part of the service fee of a horse in that district. It is a pretty safe assumption that this has not and will not reduce the total of service fees, and it is very doubtful if it will decrease even the cost to the farmer, for stallion owners are no more charitable than any other subsidized interest.

Observation Necessary

When our spring stallion shows can boast of a show of locally bred horses with merit we will be approaching the state of affairs mentioned in the last part of our correspondent's comment. To do this we need to begin with horses with prepotency as well as type, and not only begin but continually use this class of horse. Too many farmers will overlook any kind of glaring fault in their own colts, and think that colt because they raised it is the only one in the neighborhood. They too seldom are willing to admit that So-and-So's colt is better than their own, and frequently when produced from a poorer mare. There are signal lessons in breeding in every community, and the farmer who does not utilize his eyes to pick out the stallion of real breeding power by the foals he has left is not as keen an observer as he should be. Watch the horse that is putting a real stamp upon the stock of the community and creating a uniformity in it by leaving a string of colts all like himself. One of the best known breeders of draft horses in Western Canada recently related to us that he was persuaded to go into the breed he is now handling by being soundly impressed with the wonderful breeding powers and prepotency of certain stallions of this breed in the districts surrounding his home before he ever came to Canada. When you can go down a string of colts and pick out by their superior type or other outstanding difference a certain lot sired by one horse, you can't make any mistake in breeding to that horse. Great as is the sire's influence, real success can only result in any breed or class of stock from consistently following up one cross after another until a better class of female stock is produced from which to breed future generations.

Difficulties with Horses

In draft horses the very lateness of maturity, the work to be done by breeding stock, the small number of such stock and many factors of feeding or loss make the process of breeding up slower and the necessity of close observation and careful selection of sires not only more difficult but also much more desirable. Stock improvement is a steady fight and close observation is the first essential. A liberal service fee

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body

Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat Chest Cold Backache Neuralgia Sprains Strains Lumbago Diphtheria Sore Lungs Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints

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

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Curehill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$100.00 paid in doctor's bills."
OTTO A. BETER.
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for booklet.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.



Beats Out Humane Society

Don't take chances driving a lame horse. Read this man's experience:

"C. O. Brown, 340 Emerson Place, Youngstown, O., writes: 'I used Save-The-Horse for a splint; he was so dead lame 'Humane Society' would have had me arrested had they seen her. Veterinary said stop work and blister. Instead sent for Save-The-Horse. Never let her up. She was worked right through and no one ever saw her take a lame step.'

SAVE-TH-HORSE

is sold with a signed Contract-Bond to return money if it fails on SPAVIN—Ringbone—Thoropia or ANY Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon Disease.

Our free 96 Page BOOK goes to the root of 55 kinds of lameness and our expert veterinary advice is free to horse owners and managers. Be sure to send for this FREE BOOK and also sample copy of Contract-Bond.

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

A TREATISE on the Horse—FREE!

We offer free this book that tells you about many of the diseases afflicting horses and how to treat them.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is a safe and reliable remedy. It will cure Ringbone, Splint, and other bony enlargements. It is also a reliable remedy for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Lameness. It does the work safely and at small expense.

Mr. Carl Anderson, Grand Prairie City, Alta., writes: "Please send me a copy of your Treatise on the Horse. I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for swellings, galls, and all kinds of lameness, and find it a success."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at a uniform price of \$1.00 a bottle, 5 for \$5.00. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist write us.

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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wender
 10,000 \$1.00 bottles
 for Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Kidneys, Pleura, Diaphragm, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, post paid, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly Dr. Bell, V.K. Kingston, Ont.

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 Low priced, but Cutter's strongest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter's products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. It is unobtainable, unless direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California.

HOLSTEIN COWS Excel All Others
 proof is found in 100,000 official tests for profitable yield of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No other breed can equal them for the production of High Glass Veal. When age or accident ends their usefulness Holsteins make a large amount of good beef.
W. A. CLEMONS East Holstein-Friesian Association

The author of "The Farmer and The Interests" says, "When I homesteaded on the prairie 33 years ago, the farmer got just about half of the value of his production. If he produced \$700. worth from a quarter section of land he retained \$350. Today he retains about 35 per cent." He then gives the remedy for this condition of affairs. 75c postpaid.—Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Big Money in Running Water
 Let us start you in a business that will make you from \$15 to \$50 a day when farm work is slack. Other men have done it for years with an Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine. Some rig bores through any soil at rate of 100 ft. in 15 hours, and drills through rock. One team drills and operates machine. Entire power if wanted. Easy to operate—no experts needed. Small investments cover large profits. Write for free illustrated prospectus showing details. Little Manufacturing Co. Box 500, Chicago, Ill.

may be necessary, and certainly should not be a deciding factor, if the horse is the right one.

Often when the stock of a district has been distinctly improved some scrub horse or a horse of fair appearance but scrub breeding power comes in and breaks up the continuity of type and the good already accomplished. Ability to sire good stock is the one real point worth considering at all in a sire, and the breeder who expends a little special effort and search for stallions that have proven themselves is doing a real service to himself and his community.

ALFALFA IN SASKATCHEWAN

In May, 1904, I sowed three acres of alfalfa, using twenty pounds of seed per acre on well-drained clay loam which had been summerfallowed the previous year. I did not inoculate the seed but sowed it broadcast, obtaining a good catch. In 1905, however, the plants turned yellow, and by 1906 only a few plants were left alive. In May, 1914, I again tried growing alfalfa. I purchased sixty pounds of seed out of a car brought from South Dakota. The seed was inoculated with culture obtained from the Manitoba Agricultural College, and after it had been mixed with crushed barley was sown with a shoe drill on three and a half acres of land where roots had been grown the previous year. In 1915 the field was cut once when well in flower and when the new growth was starting in the crown of the plant. The yield was eight loads, but I did not give it a second cut in 1915. In 1916 the alfalfa was given a first cut as in 1915 and yielded eleven loads. When the plants had begun to flower a second time it was cut again, and this time the yield was three loads. This left the plants with plenty of top in the fall. No cultivation was given after the second cut. After the hay is cut it is raked as soon as the plants begin to wilt, and left in the windrows until it is dry enough to be stacked or put in the mow. If it is put in the mow it must be drier than when it is put in the stack. If it is too dry the leaves will break off when it is handled. My first failure I believe was due to lack of inoculation.

J. McIn

Moosomin, Sask.

GOOD ROADS AND HORSES

Good roads campaigns and an increased use of automobiles for both industrial and pleasure purposes is decreasing the demand for the one-time popular light-harness horse.

The State of Massachusetts leads in North America in liberal appropriations for the construction of concrete, macadam, crushed stone and brick paved thoroughfares, and now operates under a commission eleven hundred miles of improved public roads. Massachusetts is the first state to compile a record of the classified traffic on her public roads. The roads are under state supervision. In 1909, from 238 stations, observations were recorded of the volume and character of traffic, which was classified as 61 per cent. horse drawn vehicles and 39 per cent. of motor power propelled vehicles. The record was compiled from counts made during fourteen hours of seven consecutive days.

In 1912 another tabulation was compiled, which reversed the 1909 record, by crediting 63 per cent. to motor vehicles and 37 per cent. to horse vehicle traffic. The annual report of the commission for 1915 revealed that 82 1/2 per cent. of all traffic on the public roads was conducted by motor propelled vehicles.

Horse Vehicles Decrease

From 1909 to 1915 the traffic on the Massachusetts roads increased 145 per cent., but self-propelled vehicles increased 420 per cent., while horse drawn vehicles decreased 30 per cent. The average traffic per day in 1915 was 82 motor runabouts, 350 touring automobiles, and 38 motor trucks. The average during the same days was 80 one-horse drawn vehicles and 26 two or more horse drawn vehicles.

This gives a fair idea of what is happening with light harness horse traffic

PURE SEED

WHEAT-OATS

THE GENERAL SHORTAGE of Good Seed Grain throughout the West emphasizes the importance of securing high-grade quality Seed. Pure Seed is absolutely necessary to obtain an abundant crop. We have choice stocks of the highest type, of strong, vigorous growth and vitality.

NOW IS THE TIME

to mail your order while stocks are available. There is sure to be a great rush for Seed Grains of the high-grade quality we offer.

ASK FOR SPECIAL SEED GRAIN CATALOG

WHEAT—	Stock No.	Per Bushel	Cal. 257.
*Marquis (10 bus. quantities or carloads)	K. 70	2.10	...
Marquis, McKenzie's Gold Standard	3185	2.75	2.75
Marquis Registered	3208	3.10	3.10
Red Fife, McKenzie's Gold Standard	3202	2.75	2.75
Red Fife, Registered	3204	3.10	3.25
OATS—			
*Banner (10 bus. quantities or carloads)	K. 74	.88	...
Banner, McKenzie's Special Strain	3212	1.20	1.25
Banner, Registered	3213	1.15	4.50
*Seger or Victory (10 bus. or carloads)	K. 75	.91	...
Seger or Victory	3292	1.05	1.10
Seger or Victory, Registered	3219	1.25	4.50
*Abundance (10 bus. quantities or carloads)	K. 72	.86	...
Abundance (Regenerated)	3217	1.06	1.15
*Gold Rain (10 bus. quantities or carloads)	K. 76	.85	...
Newmarket	3214	1.05	1.15
Garton's 22	3253	1.00	1.05
60 Day or July	3215	1.10	1.25
RYE—			
Spring—produces abundant hay crops	3218	1.85	2.00
Winter	3219	1.90	1.80
BARLEY—			
O.A.C. 21	3290	1.60	1.55
Wensury	3262	1.65	1.50
Manitoba No. 105	3260	1.60	1.50
Manitoban No. 271	3268	1.60	1.50
FLAX—			
Common	3280	3.35	3.60
N.D.R. No. 73	3289	3.80	4.00
N.D.R. No. 114	3288	3.80	4.00
Golden	3284	3.80	4.00
Primost	3285	3.55	3.80

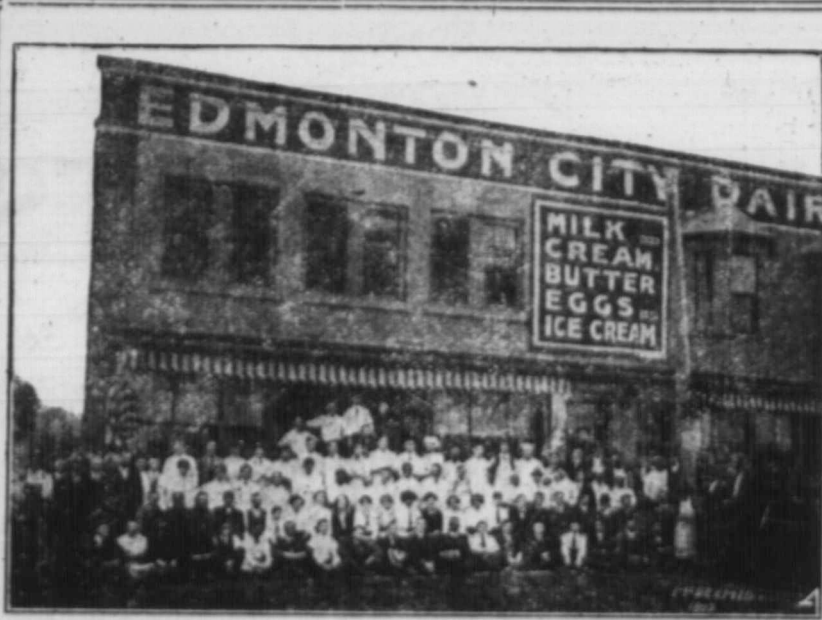
N.B.—Above stocks are not subject to market change, excepting Wheat, Marquis No. K. 70, which we offer on the following basis: When Fort William No. 1 price for commercial grade Northern is under \$1.55 our price will be \$2.10 per bushel. Whenever Fort William price is \$1.55 or more, add to our price of \$2.10, 1c or fraction thereof per bushel concurrent with each advance of 1c or fraction thereof per bushel. Prices quoted are for quantities of 10 bushels or more, for less quantities add 5c per bushel. Special quotations on carloads. Use Stock Number when ordering. Add 30c for Cotton bags (Wheat 2 bus., Oats 2 1/2 bus.) excepting those marked * which are put up in Jute sacks, 15c each.

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The Best of Everything for Farm and Garden

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED The Woodland Dairy Limited invite you to call and inspect their plant while in Edmonton for the U.F.A. Convention.
 Take Specialty Ag. or P. King Plant Cars
 9516 108th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

Do You Need Assistance in Solving the Intricate Problems of Finance?
 We will give you advice free-of-charge, if you will write or call upon us.
MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY
WILLS PREPARED **ESTATES MANAGED**
Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation, Limited
 102 DARKE BLOCK, REGINA, SASK.

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.



U. F. A. Convention

Delegates are cordially invited to visit us during Convention Week in Edmonton. Our Jasper Ave. Store, 10039 Jasper Ave., will be at their service as a place to meet friends, keep appointments and receive mail. The phone is 2669.

Edmonton City Dairy Ltd.

"Canada's largest Creamery; the Creamery that pays cash for every can of cream."

Come to Detroit

The Automobile Center and

LEARN THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS



33,000 sq. ft. of additional floor space

DETROIT trained men get preference and get jobs quickly. No other city can give what Detroit offers. Think what it means to learn in the Michigan State Auto School. Factories endorse our school, glad to employ our graduates or offer them territory in which to sell cars and start garages. Unlimited opportunities. You're right in the middle of the greatest auto activities. Men are needed everywhere as testers, repair men, chauffeurs, garage men, and salesmen. Hundreds of our graduates start in business for themselves.

Earn \$75 to \$300 a Month

We teach you to handle any auto proposition. You graduate in from ten to twelve weeks. Our equipment is complete. Students actually build cars from start to finish, getting factory training in assembling, block-testing, road-testing, everything. Special complete course in Oxy-acetylene brazing, welding and cutting, separate from regular course. All leading types of starting, lighting and ignition systems in operation. Learn to time motors, re-bore cylinders, adjust carburetors, magnetos, valves and bearings quickly and accurately. Six-cylinder Lozier and 8-cylinder King are used for road instruction. We have a new Chalmers "6-30" chassis with 3400-r.p.m. motor, the latest thing out; also a 1917 Detroit 6, and an Overland. Just added Delco system as used in Buick, Hudson and Packard Twin "6." We have also installed a 1917 Willys-Knight complete chassis in the shop for students to work on.

Detroit is the Place to Learn—Start Any Time

There are 44 auto factories in Detroit, and 140 accessory and parts factories. Our students have the privilege of going thru any or all of them. We now operate Westinghouse, Auto-Life and Bijur Service Stations. After careful consideration the Westinghouse Electrical & Mfg. Company, the Auto-Life Company and the Bijur Co. decided that our school was the best place in Detroit to handle their service stations. This has added thousands of dollars' worth of equipment and makes our electrical department unequalled. Students get actual experience and training in handling all kinds of electrical auto equipment and taking care of trouble. We have just installed a Sprague Electric dynamometer for block-testing purposes for students' use. Auto factories need Dynamometer men con-

stantly. We have a greater demand for our graduates than we can meet. Factories and garages are paying big salaries to men who know how to handle electrical equipment quickly and properly. Detroit is the automobile centre. You get practical instruction. Come to our school and learn the auto business right. School open all the year. Enter classes any time, any day. Three classes daily: morning, afternoon, evening. There is a great demand for Michigan State Auto School students. Garages throughout the country write us for men. Auto factories write and phone for men constantly to fill permanent places. Why not fit yourself for one of these good paying positions?

Follow the Crowd to the Michigan State Auto School. Come to Detroit.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE
We guarantee to qualify you in a short time for a position as chauffeur, repair man, tester, demonstrator, garage man, or automobile dealer, paying from \$75 to \$300 monthly, or refund your money. We have constantly more requests for Michigan State Auto School Graduates than we can supply.



THIS IS ONE OF THE 1916 CLASSES

Factory Co-operation We have completed arrangements with the Auto factories to put them in touch with men who intend going into business for themselves. Think of getting inside information as to the best territory and where the garages will make the most money. The factories are looking for trained men to represent them. Men who know the auto business from A to Z are in biggest demand. Come here and start right—get the information first-hand and don't wait.

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all over the continent. But it is not confined to light horses or to city suburbs or closely populated states. Western Canada, with her long distances, is quite as progressive in this movement as many of the best of the older districts. The automobile annihilates space and conserves time. A car which travels 30 to 40 miles an hour on a hot summer day violates no principles of the humane society and it constantly saves invaluable time to farmers virtually poverty stricken in the amount of labor available. The same evolution is applying itself to the small tractor and to the many things such a tractor is able to accomplish on a farm. Gasoline is high but feed and labor are higher, and labor almost impossible to secure at all.—W.

Your Questions Answered

LOANS FOR SEED GRAIN

Q.—A applied for a loan at the local bank for the purpose of buying 200 bushels of seed oats. He intended to give as security for this money a lien on his oat crop. Is there any law that provides for his doing this?

A.—The amendment to the Bank Act which provides for taking security for money lent for the purchase of seed grain on the crop grown from that seed was assented to on April 8, 1915, and reads as follows:—"Sec. 1 (8) The bank may lend money to the owner, tenant or occupier of land for the purchase of seed grain upon the security of any crop to be grown from such seed grain."

DISAGREEMENT AS TO GRADE

Q.—I have 300 bushels of wheat for sale. There is only one elevator here. I took a sample of my wheat to the elevator man and first of all he asked me how much I had to sell. I told him and then he said he would give me No. 4 Tough for it. I do not consider this a fair grade. How can I find out what this wheat would grade?

A.—Section 172 on page 52 of the Canada Grain Act covers the matter above referred to. This section reads as follows:—

"In case there is a disagreement between the purchaser or the person in the immediate charge of receiving the grain at such country elevator and the person delivering the grain to such elevator for sale, storage or shipment at the time of such delivery, as to the proper grade or dockage for dirt or otherwise, except as to condition, on any lot of grain delivered, a fair and proper sample shall be drawn in the presence of the person delivering the grain out of each hopper load as delivered and at least three quarts from samples so taken shall be forwarded in a suitable sack properly tied and sealed, express charges prepaid, to the chief inspector of grain, and shall be accompanied by the request in writing of either or both of the parties aforesaid, that the chief inspector will examine the sample and report on the grade and dockage the said grain is, in his opinion, entitled and would receive if shipped to the terminal points and subjected to official inspection."

HANDLING DAMP GRAIN

Q.—I shipped, but have not sold, a car of wheat about December 1, which was graded No. 3 Damp in Winnipeg. I have not heard from this wheat since it was inspected. Would it be put thru the drier without further notice? Should I receive notice of its being dried from either the terminal elevator or from the elevator company I shipped thru?

A.—This damp wheat will be dried as soon as its turn comes at the terminal. The shipper will either be advised thru the terminal elevator company or from the elevator company thru whom he shipped. If he shipped it to his own order and advice, advice will come from the terminal direct. If to the order and advice of the elevator company, thru them.

GRAIN SALE UNSATISFACTORY

Q.—I am not satisfied with the statement sent me by the elevator company to whom I sold my grain. Who shall I apply to to get official market price of the different grades on the day I sold?

A.—You should write to Mr. M. Snow of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, stating your complaint in detail and the matter will be attended to by him.

This is a limited political view of the world.

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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, tho not necessarily for publication. Unusual letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUBS

Editor, Guide:—As all are aware there have been various vacancies formed in public positions in Saskatchewan and elsewhere, as a result of the present great world-wide war and by numerous other means, which we hope and trust have been filled by competent men. A great many of these vacancies have, in the past, been filled by men trained and brought to the front by the opportunities afforded them by the Grain Growers' Association, but in the future there will be numerous other positions to fill, resulting from the causes above mentioned and also from the fact that other co-operative institutions will be formed by the farmers of the West, which will need managers backed up by the farming population.

The better these men are acquainted with the life and problems on the farm and the more of a co-operative spirit they have, the better they will be able to direct the affairs of which they are put in charge, and I do not think there is anyone who can live up to this standard better than the "progressive" farmer. Therefore I would say that the only way to prepare the country for the facing of these problems is by doing all in our power now to educate the young people who will in future be on the farms of the West. The young people of Saskatchewan will have to take a great deal more interest in the political side of life from now on than they have in the past, as a great many of the men who would have done the work they will have to do, are now either training to go or else have gone overseas.

Now it is generally recognized that a young man or woman forms the foundation of his or her character between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one and a building even built of good material will not stand much of a strain unless it has a good foundation. It is exactly the same in the building of character. Therefore I consider there is great scope for a work of education here which should not be neglected. I would suggest that a young people's association be formed similar to the G.G.A., with a head office and locals, or, if it was found that there was not enough interest taken at one point to form a local association, one could join the central association and any literature or other help which was collected would be forwarded to them. It would carry on the education of the young people along co-operative lines, explaining thru addresses, discussions and the circulation of literature, the object of co-operation. There also could be taken up public speaking, debating and the conducting of public meetings, and such subjects which would assist one in a public career. There are also numerous other things of a social nature which could be done, such as the encouragement of singing, reciting, etc., thus preparing a clean and helpful source of education and entertainment for the young people in the rural communities.

I am writing this letter more to the "young people" of Saskatchewan, with the object of finding what their ideas were along this line. I feel that there can be a great work accomplished, and I feel sure that with the hearty co-operation of as many young people of Saskatchewan who would take an interest in our West, we could show not only the rest of Canada, nor of North America, but the rest of the world what the young farmers of Western Canada can do when they make up their minds. Our fathers have built great institutions here which are honored and copied the world over. Do not let us see their destruction, but let us build them even stronger and assist in the fostering of other kindred institutions, so that we can give others a good example of co-operation and fellowship, that they may profit by what we do. If you feel interested in the forming of an association of this kind let me hear from you. A letter will be greatly appreciated by me and will be of great assistance to both of us, and we hope to many others.

Yours in the interest of co-operation,
PEER V. PAYNTER.
1305—15th Ave., Regina, Sask.

THE FAITH OF BANKERS

Editor, Guide:—"Oh, Ye of little Faith." So would the homesteader refer to the general run of local bank managers in the West, after reading Mr. Hammer's recent article. It is to be hoped that the Elfros Bank of Commerce is run on the "faith" principle first.

On thinking over past experience one naturally asks what is the basis of the bankers' "faith?" Faith to be sound must be based on fact, not fancy or fallacy. The ultimate basis of the lenders' faith is the fact that in the last resort he can have recourse to the law, and to make this effective the borrower must have material assets. But with the bank other considerations arise; he would prefer to get his money returned pleasantly, so, of course, he would hesitate to lend to a farmer blacklisted as incorrigible. But often the banker has little or nothing to base his faith upon except a farmer's material assets, as between a farmer's moral assets and his material assets, if little is known by personal experience of the former, then they are guessed at by knowledge of the latter, which are easily found out.

We have never found the faith principle operated very strongly with the banker in dealing with the homesteader without patented land. The banker is generally very careful to inquire how much the homesteader owes; how much he has in crop; and if his crop is insured. Incidentally if it is not insured, the bank manager sometimes kindly consents to draw up a hail insurance policy for him.

In stating at the end, some of the points in favor of the co-operative idea, Mr. Hammer says:—(2) "It will enable the small farmers who own nothing above exemptions to borrow money," an admission that it is difficult for such a farmer to borrow money from the banks. No. 3 states:—"That it will give the banks security on advances made to farmers," which would certainly suggest the banker's preference for assets, i.e., reliable security. Indeed, why should the co-operative association be more able to borrow money than the farmer if it be not for the assets which the banks could hold for security? We have always noticed the itch the banks have for "security"; we notice it all thru Mr. Hammer's article. I remember a time when a local bank manager offered to lend me money if I would give a neighbor some good security which could be deposited in the bank and get this neighbor to back my note. Yet we have often seen cases where a banker was very ready to lend money to a homesteader without patent, but he knew that the latter was arranging for a loan and that the bank was going to handle the money. When Mr. Hammer asserts that all business is founded on faith, one again has to inquire what this "faith" is founded on. Most of it is based on the stringent laws in relation to the issue of notes by any chartered bank. In any case there is not necessarily any connection between the acceptance of bank notes by the public and the relations between the banks and the farmers. As we said before the faith of the lender is based on the fact that the law will back up his claim. Make this fact insecure and see how quickly money freezes up. Does not Mr. Hammer try to show the injurious effect the exemption laws have had on the free flow of capital? The comparison drawn between exemptions and tariff legislation is ludicrous sophistry, only worthy of an eastern manufacturer wishing to make excuses. The purpose of a high tariff is to shut out imports so that internal manufacturers can increase their profits. If any man can see any analogy between tariff protection and exemptions, I would like to have it pointed out; the only connection I can see is the ambiguous term, "protection."

The exemption laws may have the disadvantage of checking the flow of capital in certain cases, but any homesteader with any length of experience knows the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. At a vital period of the homesteader's existence, they enable him



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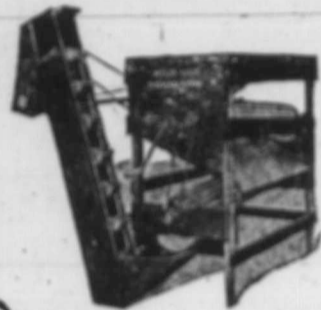
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to "carry on" till better times come. There are very few farmers in this district who would not have suffered heavily without an exemption law in force. Yet Mr. Hammer would hesitate to bring a charge of dishonesty against a whole district. However, a great many financial institutions outside the pawn-broking business have that infernal itch for security and would like to see the exemption laws abolished.

ALLAN J. HUDSON,
Parkby, Sask., October 28.

CO-OPERATIVE DIVIDENDS

To the Editor:—

In a recent editorial of The Grain Growers' Guide, relating to the enormous profit of the various farmers' companies, the editor claims that the money has been absolutely saved to the farmers of Western Canada. If these companies pay a dividend to their shareholders, and use the surplus of profit in expanding their business for the benefit of the shareholders only, it doesn't seem possible that the farmers, as a whole, have derived any benefit from them, notwithstanding the presumptuous contentions that they have kept the prices up. The editor of The Guide contends that the conditions which make such enormous profits possible are beyond control of the various companies. As a man who has arrogated the right to enumerate to the farmers the injustices that are being perpetrated upon them, it seems strange that he does not advocate a change in the existing laws whereby the matter could be rectified to the advantage of all, instead of becoming enthusiastic over the most bare-faced steal that was ever put across on a civilized people. But the editor—with characteristic deception in the matters which reflect upon the consistency of his arguments—contends that the farmers' companies are justified in making exorbitant profits, on the grounds that they enjoy no special privileges—like railways, banks and manufacturers. In reality, these latter are only adopted children in comparison to the farmers' companies. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. is the government's own baby—a nursing that sucks the cream from the provincial mammary with as much relish and gusto as its gluttonous contemporaries.

The versatile editor predicts that in the near future these farmers' companies will be operating their own timber limits, flour mills, abattoirs and other kindred concerns, and the shareholders are mollified by the prediction that they will be the chief beneficiaries (just like the shareholders of the big interests that The Guide condemns). The farmer shareholder is patted on the back, and glorified beyond his wildest dreams of aristocracy by this farmers' paper, but in all of the miserable article there is no hint, no suggestion that the patrons of these companies should share in the profits. Even the proprietor of a booze joint will give an acknowledgement of appreciation for patronage in the form of a material rebate, but The Grain Growers' Guide (that great upholder of the "common people's rights") contrives to dodge the vital issue of co-operation by becoming a parasite to the "shareholders" of a people's organization.

The Western farmer, as caricatured in The Guide's cartoons, is a stupid lout, who wears hob-nail boots, grows spinach and cultivates a grouch that was handed down to him by long forgotten forefathers. The Guide's cartoons, in caricature and constitution, are an insult to the intelligence of the present-day farmer, in the same way that its journalism is an insult to their sense of fair play and broadmindedness.

When the mass of people come to realize that The Guide is usurping their God-given right to think independently, and when they discover that their children are being handicapped in their rise to maturity by cultivating anew (to pass on to their progeny ad infinitum) a grouch that has been relegated to the background, The Grain Growers' Guide will find a last resting place in the hot embers of the kitchen fire, where it has always belonged. FRANK MASON.

Note—The above letter appeared in the Courier of Unity, Sask., and several copies have been sent in to The Guide by our readers asking that it be answered as they do not agree with the views of the writer. The best answer to the letter is to publish it in full. We do not know the nature of Mr. Mason's complaint against The Guide in particular as well as the farmers' company and we do not propose to discuss the merits of The

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Dept. 11 WINNIPEG

Guide as a farmers' paper. Our readers may judge that for themselves as they have been judging it for years past.

In regard to the profits of the farmers' companies, it is quite true that all dividends are paid to shareholders and none to patrons who are not shareholders. The Guide has always supported the principle of a co-operative distribution of profits and we think that it would be the very best basis upon which the profits of these farmers' companies could be distributed. In expressing this opinion we are also expressing the opinion of the men who have been entrusted with the conduct and management of these companies. It has been a frequent subject of discussion as to how the co-operative dividend basis could be established. The profits of the farmers' companies have been large and they have become financially strong and are rendering undoubtedly very valuable service to the farmers of this country, service that they never received until the farmers' companies were organized. The very best minds in the farmers' companies have given attention to this matter of co-operative dividends to patrons and the leading co-operative authorities in Great Britain have been consulted as well as authorities in the United States, but as yet no basis has been arrived at upon which a co-operative dividend can be distributed in any degree of equity. The grain business is handled in so many different ways that it is almost impossible to decide the basis on which to distribute a patronage dividend. One farmer may store his grain in the elevator and sell it to another company or he may sell outright to the company either thru the elevator or on track. Again, he may sell on commission or he may store in the terminal and sell either to the farmers' company or to another company. It is difficult to decide the basis on which a patronage dividend should be paid on a car sold on track, for instance, as against a car sold on commission. The very best brains in the farmers' organizations have not yet been able to solve this problem and no person has yet come forward with an acceptable solution. If Mr. Mason has a solution he will be conferring a benefit upon the companies that he has attacked so vigorously.

We will not discuss Mr. Mason's personal attitude in the letter which he writes. He has explained himself so thoroughly that we could add nothing to it.—Editor.

POISONING COYOTES

Editor, Guide:—I have just been reading the article on "Poisoning Coyotes" in the December 20 issue of The Guide, and I must reply. It warms my blood to think of it. I judge it is written by either a drug company who wants to dispose of their stock of strychnine or by a raw fur dealer. There has been in the past a law to prohibit the poisoning of fur-bearing animals in Saskatchewan, and I believe this same law should be enforced to the extreme limit now. Four years ago this winter I had two hounds poisoned. One of them was a pure-bred Scotch deer hound, for which I paid \$50. The two I valued at \$75. It happened six miles south of Parkby, Sask. A fellow who did not set traps or shoot coyotes had scattered some pieces of pork loaded with strychnine about the carcass of a dead horse. I saw the dogs when they took the fatal morsel. I got the man all right, but all I could get out of him was a \$10 bill and a small coyote skin which had been dried by the fire. Now, Mr. Editor, don't you know that every fool in the country who sees a coyote will be throwing out poison? Many are prejudiced against hounds and they will willfully poison them if they think the law is on their side. I think it should be a penitentiary offence to put out poison for coyotes or any other animal, and the chap who does it should be impressed with a good horse whip before being sent to the pen. I say under no circumstances should poison be used. If a man hasn't life enough to chase, trap or shoot his furs, let him stay in with the women folks—if they will tolerate him. INTERESTED.

Note.—The following warning appeared in the article on "Poisoning Coyotes," to which the above letter refers: "One of the chief difficulties in the use of poison bait is the danger to domestic animals, and the greatest care should be exercised in its use on this account."—Editor.

More or Fuller Cans

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 50-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 50-page book on the common diseases of stock and poultry.

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

130-Egg Incubator and Brooder for \$14.50

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

Write us today!
Don't delay!

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Horses Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday at **LAYZELL'S HORSE Repository** RIVERSIDE, CALGARY.

From two to three hundred head always on hand. Owing to the large number of Ranchers leaving for the front and the closing out of a lot of the big leases, horses in Calgary are cheap. You can buy one or a carload. We have a large stock of yearlings and two-year-olds to sell in lots to suit purchaser. Horses loaded on C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P. free of charge.

If you want horses come to the **Recognized Horse Market of Western Canada.**

CORRESPONDENCE A PLEASURE

Telegraphic address: **HORSES, CALGARY.** Phone M 2260.

P.S.—We have horses of the blocky type. If you want horses come to Calgary where they are cheap.

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

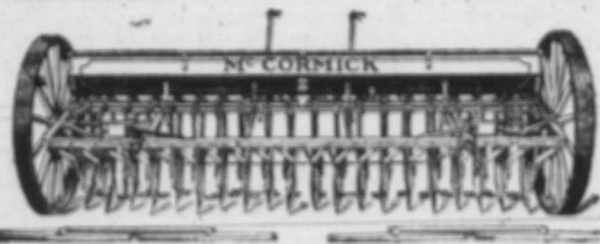
One bushel of seed corn will be approximately enough for two acres sown under ordinary conditions. We will donate one bushel of high class seed of any of the above named varieties absolutely free to any person who will collect four subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50 per year and send 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



Every Bushel Counts

With crop prices at top figures and likely to stay there, it is a very important matter to handle your seed sowing and crop growing so as to get every dollar of profit. Nowadays every bushel added to your harvest yield counts!

That is why so many careful farmers put the seed in the soil with McCormick Drills. Why? They know that seed deposited at even depth means grain all up, growing and ripe at the same time, no half-ripe, half-green fields, no shriveled kernels in the grain.

McCormick Drills have all the modern conveniences—braced angle steel frames; front pressure springs that take the neckweight off the horses and leave the rear of the drill clear for the operator; anti-friction dirt- and dust-proof disk bearings; accurate feeds; and any kind of furrow opener your land requires.

Your farm—no matter how "different" your soil or fields are—needs a McCormick Drill. This is a good time to know more about them. Send for our drill catalogue and folders. They make profitable reading.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES

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

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Henders' Presidential Address

Continued from Page 7

joined land to land. This explains what Jesus meant when he spoke so plainly against religious leaders who "devour widows' houses."

Recognized economists classify wealth under two heads:—1st. Wealth secured by rendering service to others or to society and receiving an adequate return therefor. 2nd. Wealth secured with no service or inadequate service rendered in return. The latter form is acquired at the expense of other individuals, or of the community or the State. All wealth is social and is developed by a mutual process. It is the product of labor applied to the natural resources. If therefore any take out of this common product that which he did not produce, others must get less than they produce. If therefore a large portion of the wealth of any people is acquired unjustly, there will be a corresponding amount of poverty, because wealth unjustly obtained by one class means an unjust proportion of poverty imposed upon another class. The power to extort surplus and unearned increment is at the root of every economic and social wrong, because as I have already stated, it not only creates poverty in one class, but it lessens the total wealth of the community. There is a serious loss of economic power involved where protected owners of some factor of production are able to extort undue profits from society, a payment for which profits brings no increase of productive efficiency. This may mean fabulous wealth for a few but is a sheer waste in so far as society as a whole is concerned.

Outlaw All Predatory Wealth

This process of legalized robbery can be carried on in two ways. First, by taking a part of the cost of maintenance out of the wage earners; and, secondly, by demanding unduly enhanced profits from the consumer. In either case, it is economic destruction, affecting adversely the whole community. This is the root cause of poverty. This is the unjust load which the common life is weakened by carrying and occasions many of the contributing causes of poverty.

The world has been a long while struggling to get means to outlaw certain ways of obtaining unjust wealth. Originally the strong took what they wanted from the weak, after a while the robber barons were treated like other thieves and outlaws. The social conscience is developing, and ere long all who get wealth without earning it will be considered enemies to the common weal.

The day is not far distant when wealth made by high finance, or industrial exploitation will be branded as disreputable and the securers of such wealth, as thieves and robbers. The new morality with a clearer vision of the brotherhood of man, as set forth in the life and teachings of the Great Teacher, is destined ere long to outlaw all predatory wealth. For too long have we had a dual standard of morals, one to apply to our dealings with the individual and another, entirely different, to apply when dealing with the community. Men who would scorn to take anything unjustly from an individual, will take rights and privileges which apply to the community without a scruple, and will use subterfuge to get them, thereby putting a tax on the whole community, taking away from other men opportunities and indirectly, part of their earnings. There is wealth which no individual has created, which was developed by the community, and which only the community should enjoy.

In former years, men who became millionaires by such methods as above referred to saved their consciences by building churches, colleges, endowing public libraries or some other forms of beneficence, and public opinion said: "How generous." Now public opinion asks as to the source from whence his money came, before they bestow praise on his beneficence. Bestowments of ill gotten gain of this kind are now looked upon as public monuments to a man's avarice and sin. Tainted money, money thus bestowed can never make restitution for the hurt caused by the taking of it unjustly.

Another cause of the high cost of

BOB LONG UNION MADE GLOVES OVERALLS



Known from Coast to Coast
R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO

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WRIST WATCHES

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

SPECIAL MILITARY WRIST WATCH

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

LADY'S GOLD-FILLED BRACE-LET WATCH

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

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

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

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

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

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

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

living is a false system of raising revenue necessary for the conduct of public affairs. So great is the injustice of this system that on former years both in our annual address and by resolutions in various forms, we have sought to educate and strengthen public opinion both as to its enormity and iniquity. We believe that the time is now opportune for an advance move, and to this end the Canadian Council of Agriculture has given a great deal of thought and attention, to the question, as to what should be the next step taken. So important is this matter that your Board of Directors have planned for an evening of the program of the convention to be given to its study and the results of that study to be drafted into a policy which shall determine our actions. What is the remedy?

- 1.—Taxation of land values, including in the term land all of our national resources.
- 2.—Public ownership and control of our public utilities.
- 3.—Free Trade under the conditions set forth in our Resolution covering the same. This will eliminate class privileges and introduce the fuller spirit of both national and international brotherhood.

Manitoba Directors' Report

Continued from Page 9

before such grain as was suitable for seed would be shipped out of the country. Then, at the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held in July, a committee appointed by the council waited on representatives of the railway companies and they secured a similar concession in the transportation of cattle for feeding purposes. Any farmer shipping cattle to be fed on his farm, from any part of Western Canada to any other part, will receive a rebate off the regular rate of 25 per cent., together with all travelling or other expenses entailed in the purchase of such cattle. Both these concessions are being largely taken advantage of and mean a saving of thousands of dollars to the western farmers.

Change of Secretary

At a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held in Winnipeg on July 26, it was decided that the council should open an office in Winnipeg and employ a permanent secretary who should give his whole time to the work of the council. In selecting a man for this position, everyone's mind seemed to turn to Mr. McKenzie as pre-eminently fitted for the research work which will be necessary in the office of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. In releasing Mr. McKenzie from the office of secretary-treasurer of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association we were pleased to know that the executive officers of the farmers' associations in our sister provinces, both East and West, appreciated Mr. McKenzie's good qualities, and while we were sorry to lose his services as our secretary, we realized that he would still be working in our interests, and we rejoiced that he was being promoted to a higher sphere of usefulness. At a meeting of your executive held immediately after the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Mr. Henders was appointed acting secretary pro tem, until the next meeting of the board of directors. At the full meeting of the directors, held on October 24, the action of the executive in appointing Mr. Henders acting secretary was unanimously endorsed, and the arrangement continued till this convention or until his successor is appointed and installed, and we believe that the work of Mr. Henders as secretary has been satisfactory to all concerned.

The Farmers' Platform

At a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held in the beginning of December last, considerable time was given to the discussion and formulation of a platform setting forth our views on trade and economic questions, which is practically a re-statement of the position we have held on these matters for the last five years. We believe that this platform is reasonable and if put into force would impose no injustice on anyone, and would be the means of securing at least a means of justice, not only for the farmers but for the masses of the people. This matter will be placed before you in due course when

Belgians are Starving While Canadians Have Plenty

Our Heroic Allies Deserve More Help than we are Giving

An accident of geography, and the fortunes of war, have subjected Belgium to the cold-blooded, calculated cruelty and attempted starvation of the German conquerors—while we in Canada, secure from danger, are making money out of the War.

Legitimate though our profits are, we surely owe a substantial share of them to our Allies, who are destitute because they dared stand up for their rights and defy the enemy.

We have given much—but barely enough to help keep the Belgians alive. More of them every week are calling for help, as their own resources are exhausted, and every one of the millions should have something more than the three slices of bread and the pint of soup which is all the Relief Commission can supply out of present contributions.

If you have been helping, do more if you can till the war is over and Belgium is free. If you have not given yet, will you make up for lost time with a substantial contribution? Better still, will you give, every month, enough to save one or more Belgian families, at the rate of \$2.50 each per month?

Whatever you can afford to give, send your subscription weekly, monthly, or in one lump sum to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, or

Send Cheques Payable to Treasurer **Belgian Relief Fund**

290 GARRY STREET, WINNIPEG



Co-operation

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

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY, GLADSTONE, MAN.



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Cardiff KING Coal

There's full generous weight in every ton of the economical, slow-burning KING Coal. Place your order now. Prompt delivery guaranteed. Ask for our monthly picture calendar.

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Waltham Watch



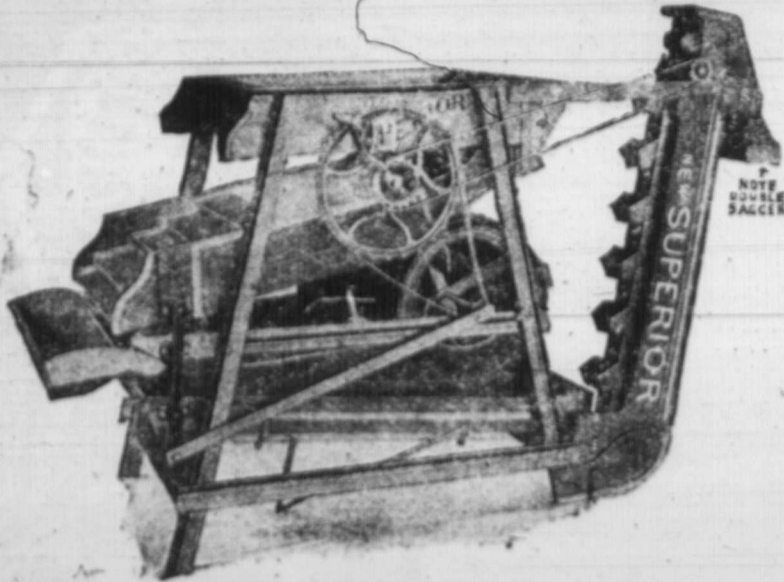
This watch is made by the famous Waltham Watch Company. It has a heavy nickel case, screw front and back. It is a stemwinder, a very reliable time keeper, and is constructed for hard usage. This watch would cost you \$7.50 to buy at your jeweller. It will be sent free and postage prepaid to anyone who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

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide Jan. 17, 1917
Please reserve for me one of your heavy nickel Waltham Watches, and send me supplies and instructions for securing the seven subscriptions necessary to earn this price.

Name
P. O.
Prov.

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—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Holes—Langdon Ideal Seed Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centres—Combination Threshing Outfits

WINTER RYE FREE

Cleans Farms of Weeds. Produces a Profitable Grain Crop

One of the greatest problems confronting farmers today is how to control the ever-increasing number of weeds that persist in invading western farms.

Winter Rye is a crop that lives thru the winter, matures early, chokes out most of the weeds and can be harvested before any that remain have formed seed. Thus Winter Rye provides some pasture for young stock in the fall; continues growing quickly in the spring, so that most of the weeds that grow are choked off; is ready to harvest some time before any other grain crops, so that any weeds that have survived are cut before they are mature; it produces a profitable yield of grain and the land can be immediately plowed and put in shape for a grain crop the following spring. Winter Rye is a profitable crop, especially on a weedy farm.

Supply of Choice Seed Limited

In keeping with its policy of distributing the best seed obtainable thruout the West The Guide has secured a quantity of the cleanest, plumpest seed obtainable. There is no registered Winter Rye seed grown in Canada and the supply of really choice seed is limited.

With each shipment of Winter Rye we will provide full instructions for preparing the soil, seeding, care of crop and harvesting. These instructions will be by competent authorities, who have had practical experience in growing Winter Rye and will be a great help to those who have not grown this grain before.

You Can Easily Get Some

We will give any person a bushel of the best, clean Winter Rye seed obtainable, absolutely free, who will collect for us four subscriptions—new or renewal—to The Guide at \$1.50 each per year and send the \$6.00 to us at 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 all be sent in at one time or at different times, provided that when sending them it is stated that they are to count towards Winter Rye seed.

This is a cheap and easy way to get some of the best Winter Rye seed obtainable. You may earn as many bushel lots as you like.

Winter Rye will not be sown till August, but we are advertising this for distribution now because this is the best time of the year to collect subscriptions for The Guide. It is also the time when farmers have the most time to spare to gather subscriptions.

You may reserve any amount you wish and send in the subscriptions any time during the next three months. The seed will be shipped to reach you in plenty of time for early seeding.

If you want some seed, let us know immediately how much, so that we can reserve some for you. Address all correspondence to—

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

we know it will receive at your hands the consideration it demands.

In looking back over the year that has gone, we believe that good work has been done by the farmers' associations, but if we want to get a clear understanding of the value of these associations we need to take a wider retrospect that that of twelve months—when we look back five years we feel encouraged, when we look back ten years we get a fuller realization of the value of the work done amongst and on behalf of the farmers of this country, and we are led to thank God and take courage for the future.

A Co-operative Community

Continued from Page 8

patrons receive their phone service for \$1.00 a month, payable quarterly, with a cash discount of 25 per cent. if paid the first month of the quarter. Everyone usually pays up but if not the account is carried along to the second quarter, when failure to pay means the removal of the phone. All told there has not been \$25 lost in phone rents.

The Local Bank

Farmers' creameries, telephone companies and even stores are common enough, but farmers' banks, no. The banking business is no business for farmers, so the bankers say. The operations of this bank are more interesting, perhaps, than valuable to Western Canadian farmers, because the likelihood of our having a system at all similar is as remote as the North Pole. Some of the things this little bank does, however, are worthy of emulation by our monopolistic system.

The bank started in 1907 with \$12,500 capital. In 1913 the undivided profits and surplus was equal to the capitalization. It paid five per cent. the first year, six per cent. the second and ten per cent. to 1914. In 1914 the stock was doubled and the extra hundred per cent. let out to surrounding farmers. Today the deposits in this bank are \$300,000. Time deposits run \$250,000, on which four per cent is paid. Checking accounts run over \$45,000. Local loans amount to \$285,000 to farmers, on real estate mortgages, to business men, etc. Of these \$100,000 is on real estate. Outside loans run \$85,000. Farmers' short term loans run \$100,000 at seven per cent. and practically any part of it is payable any time. Moreover, farmers only pay for the actual time that the money is used and no more. That has proven to be one of the biggest drawing cards. Home loans are more extensive than ever before here, even tho the people are richer, because they have learned better how to handle money. The number of farmers who have transferred their accounts to this bank thru the elimination of advance charges for interest on loans has not been few. Most of the real estate loans run six, six and a half and even seven per cent.

One place that costs are eliminated is in drawing up mortgages, abstracts, etc. and only \$25 was spent in attorney's fees, and that was to sue a man outside the community of Scandia. Mr. Johnson, the bank cashier, is an expert on all these various forms of legal work and gives his services gratuitously to increase the business of his bank or the other co-operative organizations with which he is connected. Livestock loans are specially encouraged and anyone wanting pure-bred stock can borrow money at six per cent. if he shows reasonable ability to handle the stock. There has only been one foreclosure in all the loans made by this bank since 1907. The bank resorts to many interesting methods of advancing the interests of the farming community and seems to realize that only by the growth of that community can its business grow, and that its own surrounding country is the best place for placing its loans.

The Farmers' Club

Six years ago a farmers' club was started at Scandia. Originally it was for the purpose of buying feed, etc., in large quantities like our grain growers' associations. For two years little or nothing was accomplished. Then suddenly the farmers began to realize that they weren't getting everything due them out of the livestock which the local

Don't Wear a Truss



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

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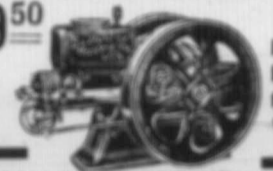
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drovers were buying, and practically all of which went to St. Paul. They turned the Club into a shipping association and they made such an effective weapon of it that they clubbed the local drovers out and made the handling of stock an untenable business for everybody but themselves. The club now meets every month and works in conjunction with the county agent of the federal department of agriculture, tho, of course, it was organized by the farmers themselves long before the agent began his work.

It wasn't easy getting the first load of stock for shipment, but finally it was accomplished in February, 1913, after several week's work. Mr. Johnson, the bank cashier, was and is the manager, and he got a big price for the first load, so big that the next load was easy and shipments have been made every alternate week since. The first year 26 carloads were sent, the second 42 cars, in 1915, 52 cars, and in 1916 to June 20, over 30 cars. The manager gets six cents per hundred pounds stockyards weight and pays his own expense, while the club pays for an extra man when such is necessary to take stock in. The club owns its own scale and scalehouse, and spent \$370 last year in fixing up shipping facilities, as the railroads are not compelled to do so. Every stock-buyer has been clubbed out and any that tried to stay were merely running the risk of the undertaker, alias the telephone lineman.

On June 1 last a cow-testing association was started with 30 members and between 350 and 400 cows under test.

But in addition to all these material aids to closer co-operation a greater appreciation of education and social improvement has been developed in the people. Monthly meetings are held at different farmers' homes, where an interesting program for everybody is put on. The local club raised \$200 to help pay the salary of the representative of the federal department of agriculture who has been doing good work in the surrounding territory.

It has perhaps been easier for this community to develop community work than it would be for many in Western Canada, owing to the oneness of nationality and religion. The people are mostly Swedish Lutherans. We have already accomplished more in some lines than even these people, but such lines of co-operation as are outlined in this article will only develop gradually here as conditions change and mixed farming develops. There are plenty of places in Western Canada in a few years that will be able to furnish facts on community co-operation equally interesting with those in this article. There are some that already have gone far toward such accomplishments. The genius and untiring self-sacrifice of some individual is largely responsible for very many of these successes. There are hundreds of our neighborhoods waiting for such constructive work and there is no better work. To the man who has an ideal of a fuller and better life for his community and who sets out to bring the community to the level where it can enjoy such a life, there is a reward of merit waiting in a feeling of having accomplished what one learned man has called one of "the durable satisfactions of life."

LABOR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

In view of the antagonistic reception given by Winnipeg labor men to National Service registration cards being distributed there, President Watters, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, in Toronto, on January 4, issued letters to affiliated unions arguing strongly for the national registration scheme, which he describes as a big Canadian movement in freedom's cause. The present Canadian National Registration, points out President Watters, leads away from conscription, whereas the system of registration operated in England led toward conscription. He again urges every labor unionist to fill out his card.

CALGARY FIRST

Calgary is the first city in Canada to adopt the proportional representation system of electing public representatives to its city council. At the municipal elections on December 11, a bylaw to that effect was carried by more than a two to one majority.

DELCO-LIGHT

Electric Light and Power on YOUR Farm

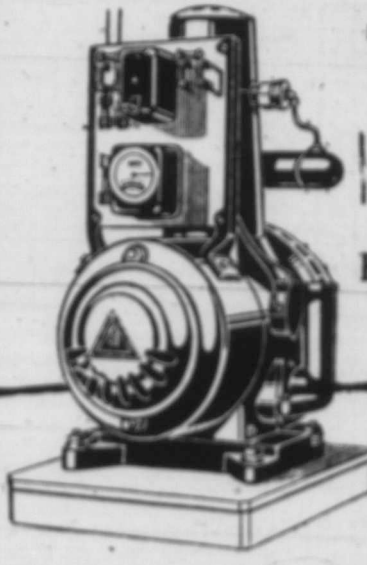
A day's hard toil around the farm and what then? Half-an-hour cleaning and filling those old-fashioned kerosene lamps and lanterns? And this—just to get a dim, unsatisfactory, dangerous glimmer—a light that gives off smoke and smell. But the day of the oil lamp is past. Delco-Light is here—a complete, reliable isolated electric plant—that lights every nook and corner of your farm at the turning of a switch. Home can now be as brilliant and cheerful at nights as any home in the city. Chores in the outbuilding can be attended to in a good, bright, safe light that makes the work just half as long and better done. Just turn the switch—house, upstairs, downstairs, hay-loft stables, at the pump, down the lane—everywhere you can have a flood of brilliant light—without a minute's trouble.

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Our space is too limited to tell you here all that the Delco-Light plant is, and all the advantages it brings. You cannot afford any longer to be without electricity on your farm. Write, then to your nearest Canadian Office, get our big illustrated folder describing Delco-Light. Study it closely—the more you think about Delco-Light—the greater do its possibilities on your farm appear.

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Mechanically Right Economical, Safe, Easy to Operate, Trouble Proof

Delco-Light is a complete electric plant all in itself. It combines in one compact unit, gas engine, dynamo for generating current, specially designed storage batteries, and switchboard. It is the first completely reliable electric plant ever introduced in so compact a form and able to deliver 750 watts. It is mechanically correct—yet needs no mechanical skill to operate. Gas engine is air-cooled, starts on pressing a lever, stops itself when batteries are fully charged. Current for all the lights required. Battery, alone—without engine running will carry fifteen 20-watt lights for eight hours. Low-voltage system—32 volts—saves expense, eliminates any conceivable danger, yet sufficiently powerful to run small machines. Churn, cream separator, washer, food-chopper—can all be run by Delco-Light. Water, too can be pumped by electric power. Saves hours of time and toil. Cannot go wrong—it is practically trouble-proof. And any average farm can be lighted for less than 5 cents a day. The full cost of Delco-Light plant with batteries fully charged is \$375

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

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

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE FEB. 20th, 1917

For entry forms and regulations address:

P. F. BREDT,

Secretary, Saskatchewan Livestock Associations, REGINA, SASK.



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about the trouble and delay caused by the out-of-date and worthless feeding device on the machine that you threshed with last fall?

The season was wet, the grain in bad condition and likely to get worse, the time for threshing short, and you were anxious to get the job done before winter set in; and, although the feeder was in good repair, as soon as you got started things began to happen: The chains broke, the web slipped, the knives clogged, the pitchers loaded the feeder full; it dumped the whole mass into the separator, plugged the cylinder, broke concaves or teeth, overloaded the sieves, clogged the blower, threw the belt and stopped the rig. The gang of helpers stood around and smoked while you dug out the cylinder and repaired the broken parts. Not only did this occur, but often several times a day during the whole season; consequently you lost time and money as well as your reputation as a good thresherman.

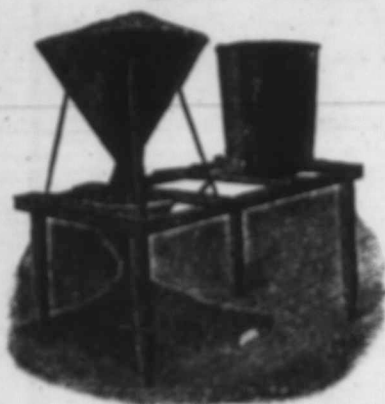
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The Automatic Grain Pickler

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

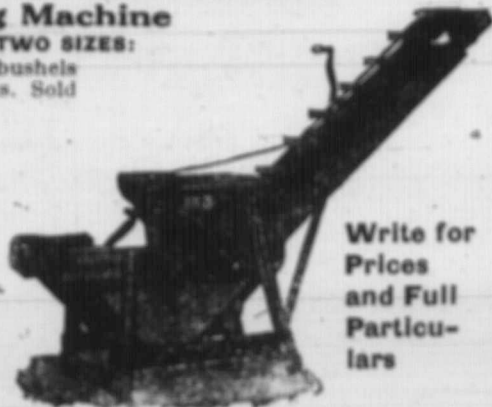
Investigate these Machines and insure yourself large, clean crops

The Lincoln Smut Cleaner A Perfect Pickling Machine

MADE IN TWO SIZES:

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

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



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Manitoba Secretary's Report

The following is the report presented at the Brandon Convention by Acting-Secretary R. C. Henders

In presenting the Secretary's annual report I find myself somewhat at a loss as to how I may be able to put together some of the interesting points that should be stated in order to give you a general idea of the work done.

The office of the secretary was filled by our former secretary up to August 1, and naturally up to this time I am not able to deal with particulars in detail other than what will be shown in the financial statements. By that time the Canadian Council of Agriculture concluded that their work had grown to such proportions as to make it necessary to employ a permanent secretary who should devote his whole time to their work. Our secretary, Mr. McKenzie, was the unanimous choice of the Council for this work and we were asked to make his appointment possible by consenting to accept his resignation. This we did believing that there was a sphere of greater usefulness opening up to him in that work and feeling assured that in his wider sphere of research work our association would secure great benefits.

Since August 1, I have attempted to fill the position of secretary and whether I have succeeded or not I wish to say that if the Association has sustained any loss because of my lack of experience or proper knowledge of the situation, I, at least, consider that I have profited because of the opportunity it has given me to not only gain a fuller knowledge of the aim and objects of our Association but to come into that closer touch with officials (particularly the secretaries) of all of our local branches which is essential to the building up of healthy rural community life in our local branches.

Some Secretarial Worries

My first impressions of the work were diversified. It seemed to me that each day brought new and strange experiences. Today some secretary in a state of discouragement writes that the country is going to the dogs and that his Association has failed to hold a meeting for several months. To diagnose his case and prescribe a remedy that would be effective often was not the work of a few minutes for an untried secretary and I sometimes felt that an apology was perhaps due to our secretary-stenographer for the amount of service demanded, or the unfortunate secretary upon whom I had felt it to be my sacred duty to inflict a somewhat lengthy epistle or homily or exhortation and to you for extravagant use of costly stationery, because perhaps the very next letter from that secretary would reveal the fact that I had entirely missed the mark—that the fault was not all with the Association or with the neighbourhood but with the secretary himself. He was struggling with a case of chronic dyspepsia and when he had assisted nature by the use of some simple remedies and his liver began to do normal work and he began to exert himself along the line of service to the Association, everything took on an entirely different aspect and what had formerly appeared to him as a dead corpse of an Association with all its unattractiveness was only a sleeping infant ready to wake up and under proper fathering and mothering would speedily grow to manhood.

The next day would bring an entirely different experience. A live secretary would write in a most encouraging report of the work done during the year. In perhaps a very few sentences he would set out in business form the extent of their operations and all thru his letter would be such a ring of optimism that you could not help but catch some of this spirit and take up your own duties feeling the inspiration of his life.

Infectious Spirit of Enthusiasm

Only the other day, a communication from one of our secretaries contained this note of encouragement: "Three and four years ago," said he, "our association spent a great deal of its time trying to save 50 cents on a barrel

of apples, or a few cents per pound on twine or salt, or some other commodity. Now, we do not neglect these things but we do not as an Association spend much time on them. We appoint a committee among our younger men to transact that business for us and the time of the Association proper is given to the study of the larger questions of citizenship, life, betterment of social and economic conditions." I said to him in reply, "Thank God, you have caught the vision." Life does not consist in getting, but in service.

Practical Help to Farmers

During the last three months our central office has been able to render valuable service in the matter of the distribution of seed grain. Your secretary felt that it would be a mistake to let any of the grain suitable for seed purposes get on the market without provision having been made for the farmers to have an opportunity to purchase this seed before it went out of the country. It was an easy matter to make an arrangement with the railway companies to have the seed grain rates become effective on the first of October instead of in January or February as in former years. The result of this little piece of forethought has enabled the farmers to purchase seed at the going market and so useful has the provision been that up to the present time considerably more than 200,000 bushels of seed has already been procured by the farmers and at a saving of freight alone of a very large sum of money. The financial statement shows the amount of receipts and disbursements both of the funds of the Association and also contributions to the Patriotic acre.

Suggestions for Improvement

In conclusion I wish to offer one or two suggestions gathered as the result of my experience since taking up the work.

Our financial position is such that we are not able to push the work of organization with anything like the vigor the importance of the work would warrant. This matter we believe will right itself in the not far distant future as we are now forming plans which we have reason to believe will very considerably augment our income. Second the central office could help our local branches in many ways if we could cultivate a closer bond of sympathy between it and our local secretaries. Locals can help the central by writing items of information and suggestions that may come to them, helpful to our movement.

Third, did our finances warrant it, I believe that a very great amount of good would be done by putting on a two days' program of training and study to which might be sent the local secretary and at least one representative for each local. A number of new associations have been formed during the year many of which show a considerable amount of activity and promise to be of great service to the Grain Growers' movement but during the year quite a number of Associations formerly having a standing in our movement have failed to make a report. So that summing up the numerical strength of our organization the increase is comparatively small. In looking over the different districts in which our organization operates one cannot help but notice that in districts where the people are in comparatively comfortable circumstances our Associations have the hardest task to carry on effective work, while in districts where the people are struggling and the majority are not nearly so well off financially there is little difficulty in maintaining an enthusiastic Association. This to us is a deplorable fact and we ought to be able to devise some means by which we could secure the necessary co-operation and support of the people in our older and wealthier districts. We are failing utterly in the great work that we have in view when the spirit of co-op-

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In Stock for Immediate Delivery
 Read These Special Features
 Heavy, high carbon steel gear shafts and bowl spindle; extra long bearings; strong sanitary bowl, discs not fastened together. Oil bath lubrication. Big roomy seamless pressed steel supply tank. Both gear shafts and both spindle bearings supported by one solid casting. Heavy sanitary tinware. Low bowl speed reduces wear.

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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 32 of this Catalogue:

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—the share comes off or goes on in 5 seconds. No nuts to turn—no wrench needed—just your hands. Saves time and work—helps you get plowing in on time. Built for tractor or team. One of the many implements in the E-B line.

Backed by 65 years' experience. Look for the E-B trade mark on the implements you buy. Our pledge of quality—your guide in more profitable farming.



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eration is allowed to languish in any community.

Emphasise Co-operative Spirit

I have called attention to this fact in the hope that the Convention may be able to formulate some plan that will appeal to the people in our wealthier districts. It is not enough for them that they are able to make a comfortable living for themselves when their neighbors, not so comfortably situated, are struggling to make a bare existence. The force of the agricultural interests of this province, if properly marshalled, ought to be able to secure such legislation as would better the conditions of living in every rural community, and I am encouraged to believe that if our Associations catch the true spirit of the movement we have only seen the beginning of the great things that will yet be accomplished by our organization.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
 R. C. HENDERS,
 Acting Secretary.

PRECAUTIONS ON RUSTED SEED

In order to assure a heavy grain harvest for Canada in 1917, the Dominion Experimental Farm recommends that farmers exercise especial care in the selection of the right kind of seed grain for sowing the spring wheat crop. Grain from a crop damaged by rust is frequently of poor quality, and not fit for use as seed, unless special precautions are taken. This is not because there is much danger that this seed will again produce a rusted crop, but because the grain is shrunken and immature; such seed is known to yield poor and feeble crops.

The safest seed to use is the best grade procurable from rust-free crops, providing, of course, that the germination is normal. The use of this class of seed may not, however, be universally possible, since frost and hail caused considerable damage, where rust was not prevalent in the West, and very little seed remains over from the harvest of 1915. Where rust damaged grain must be used it should be carefully and thoroughly fanned and screened, until only the heaviest kernels remain. Experiments have shown that, where heavy seeds are used, gains to the extent of five bushels per acre may result.

Farmers should take these precautions to enable them to make up for the considerable losses of the past season. Early sowing, the use of early maturing varieties, and sowing rather more per acre, these are well known precautions to be taken against damage from rust.

U.S. TO GET ENGLISH SHELLS

Despite demands upon British munition plants because of the war, Hadfields, Ltd., an English concern, outbid American companies in proposals opened at Washington, on January 4 for 16 in. and 14 in. armor-piercing projectiles for the United States navy. Not only are the English company's figures more than \$200 per projectile below the nearest American competitor, but the time is cut in half, and the shells are to be delivered in the United States duty paid.

The lowest domestic bid was that of the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company, which offered to make 2,500 projectiles in 22 months at \$750. The Hadfields' bid was for 3,000 in 16 months at \$513. On 14 in. projectiles the Washington Steel and Ordnance Co. estimate was for 1,600 in 22 months at \$500, and the Hadfields for 4,500 in 11 months at \$356. The bids on the 14 in. projectiles show a decided increase so far as the American companies are concerned over orders placed in October, 1916, at \$402.

Secretary Daniels said the ability of the English concern to seek foreign orders during the war probably was due to the fact that, with heavy ships taking little active part in the naval fighting, there is no need to conserve the ammunition supply for big naval guns. He said the Hadfields Company's offers would be considered in awarding contracts.



Get Free Book About these Fittings

These steel fittings make your horse stable neater. They cannot be injured by kicking or cribbing. They look ten times better than wood and last ten times longer. The sunlight floods through the steel guards, and makes the whole stable bright. The stable is brighter and cheerier, so the horses show off to best advantage.

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The barn book tells all about steel mangers, steel posts, steel guards, oat bowls, harness hooks, steel box stall doors, blanket racks, harness pegs, and other handy fittings. It shows completely how to build, remodel, or fit up a barn, lay the floor, build the walls, erect the frame, etc.

It contains 75 full page and double page plates of big Canadian Barns and 26 working plans and blue prints. This book is invaluable to you if you think of changing your stables. The cost is \$1.00, but we send it free to farmers who are building or remodeling. Send post-card for copy to-day.

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Here 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 a pure bred sow or boar to anyone who will collect only eighteen 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. 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 four pure bred hogs as described below, 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 _____
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 Berkshire _____ Poland China _____
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 Make a cross in the space above to describe the sex and breed which you have chosen.

Farmers' Financial Directory

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Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Assets Over Liabilities \$793,330.00
 Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1915 29,726
 Amount of Insurance in Force \$18,299,323.00

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THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insured.
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to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.
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 A Western Banking Institution for Western People
 H. O. POWELL - General Manager

UNION BANK STATEMENT

The annual statement of the Union Bank of Canada for the year ending November 30, 1916, affords an exhibit of growth which is surprising even in these days of generally enlarged bank deposits. Its total assets, which a year ago amounted to about \$90,663,000, are now in excess of \$109,000,000, an increase of eighteen and a half millions. Its non-interest bearing deposits have increased by more than eight millions, and its interest bearing deposits by nine and a half millions, while its note circulation also shows a substantial advance. This increase is the more noteworthy because it follows a year which was also distinguished by marked advances. The total assets rose during 1915 from \$81,561,000 to \$90,663,000, or at the rate of 11 per cent., while the further advance in 1916 to \$109,000,000 was at the rate of 20 per cent. The increase in two years amounts to \$27,000,000.

Cash and Liquid Assets

The bank holds fifty-six and a half millions of cash and liquid assets against total public liabilities of about one hundred millions. Profits for the year were about the same as last year, and were subject to the same deduction for contingent account. They sufficed for the maintenance of the usual dividend and bonus (together totalling 9 per cent. upon stock), and of the regular appropriation for pension fund, together with a war tax of \$50,000 and a donation of \$5,000 to the British Sailors' Relief Fund, with a slight reduction (\$13,816) in the balance carried forward. This bank has maintained its dividend and bonus and met all charges for depreciation and contingencies throughout the war out of its annual profits, and has now a larger profit balance than at the end of 1913.

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

The eleventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Northern Crown Bank was held in Winnipeg on January 10. The financial statement showed net earnings for the year, after war taxes, of over \$111,000 or approximately 7 1/2 per cent. on the reduced capitalization of the bank. This amount was placed to the credit of the profit and loss account. The financial position of the bank, as outlined in the statement is a very decided improvement on that shown twelve months earlier. The reduction of the capital stock by fifty per cent. to \$1,428,797.19, made possible the creation of a rest fund of \$715,000, took care of a considerable volume of bad and doubtful debts and provided funds to write off considerable indebtedness on buildings. Apart from these factors, however, the actual business of the institution made good progress and net profits of \$128,761.48 were carried forward to profit and loss account, bringing that fund up to \$150,391.56. War tax on note circulation for the year was \$17,436.70, leaving a net of \$132,954.86 to the credit of profit and loss. The policy practised by the directors with regard to dividends is a cautious one and it was decided not to declare any dividend to stockholders. It was shown however, that the bank was now in a strong position financially and it was expected that this would be the last meeting at which no dividend allotment was made.

DOMINION CABINET CHANGES

The cabinet reconstruction necessitated by the death of Hon. T. Chas. Casgrain, was accomplished on January 8, as follows:
 Hon. H. C. Blodin has been removed from the department of the secretary of state to the post office department vacancy. Hon. C. L. Patenaude has become secretary of state, and Mr. Speaker Sevigny, M.P. for Dorchester, minister of inland revenue. These changes were somewhat unexpected. E. N. Rhodes, deputy speaker, will move up to the chair and Jos. Rainville will be deputy speaker.

DUST BATH FOR POULTRY

Chickens like a dust bath. Dust is hard on lice. Fine dust gets into their breathing pores and suffocates them. Road dust gathered in the summer and stored for winter is fine. Keep a box of dust in the poultry house.

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Dominion of Canada
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is that from loan falling due? We have One Million Dollars to loan on Improved Manitoba Farms at 7 per cent. and on well improved sections in Saskatchewan at 7 1/2 per cent. We want your business. Send full particulars first letter.
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THE NORTHERN CROWN BANK

Report of the Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Held at the Banking House, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, 10th January, 1917

The Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Northern Crown Bank was held at the Banking House, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, 10th January, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

These were present: Sir D. H. McMillan, Elisha F. Hutchings, Wm. R. McConnell, L. C. Barr, Hiram Keech (Stoney Mountain), R. J. Macpherson, R. McKenzie, A. S. Bond, J. H. Riley, Henry S. Gooderham (Toronto), W. A. Cockshott, Sheriff Inkster, Jas. McKenty, John Allonby, John Stovel, Capt. Wm. Robinson, Jas. H. Ashdown, C. N. Mitchell, Rev. S. G. Bland, Noah Bowman, Wm. R. Bawlf, F. W. Sprado, D. A. McArthur, O. Montgomery, Neil J. McGregor, Alex. Reid, Sir D. C. Cameron, K.C.M.G., Harry J. Lennox, H. W. Dearman, F. Steele and others.

Upon motion by Capt. Wm. Robinson, seconded by Mr. John Stovel, the President, Sir D. H. McMillan, took the chair.

It was then moved by Mr. L. O. Barr, seconded by Mr. H. Keech, that Mr. R. Campbell, the General Manager, act as Secretary for the Meeting, and that Messrs. R. J. Macpherson and J. H. Riley act as Scrutineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report as follows:

The Report

The Directors of The Northern Crown Bank beg to submit to the Shareholders, the Eleventh Annual Report, showing the result of the Bank's business for the year ended 30th November, 1916, together with the usual Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at that date.

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ended 30th November, 1916

The balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account on 30th Nov., 1915, was \$ 21,530.08
Net Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1916, after deducting expenses of Management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts 128,761.48

Appropriated as follows:	
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 30th November, 1916.....	\$ 17,436.70
Balance carried forward at Credit of Profit and Loss Account.....	\$132,954.86
D. H. McMILLAN, President. R. CAMPBELL, General Manager.	

Annual Statement to Shareholders As at the Close of Business on 30th November, 1916

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 1,428,797.19
Reserve	715,600.00
Profit and Loss Account	132,954.86
Dividends Declared and Unpaid	794.06
\$2,278,056.11	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$ 3,336,320.25
Deposits Not Bearing Interest	8,338,825.47
Deposits Bearing Interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	10,046,229.13
Balances Due to other Banks in Canada	686.80
Balances Due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries	1,599.36
Acceptances Under Letters of Credit	25,672.95
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	1,875.72
\$21,751,209.48	
\$24,029,265.59	

ASSETS	
Current Coin held by the Bank	\$ 191,775.57
Dominion Notes held	846,404.75
Notes of other Banks	208,870.87
\$1,247,051.19	
Cheques on other Banks	\$ 1,845,972.41
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	993,011.56
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,484,378.74
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value (Dominion Government War Issues, \$2,714,700)	2,766,220.80
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian (Imperial Government Short-Term Munitions Loan, \$1,500,000)	1,671,697.72
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	220,536.28
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	324,845.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purpose of the circulation Fund	100,500.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	2,200,000.00
\$12,807,182.57	
\$14,052,033.76	

Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	\$ 7,553,988.15
Capital Stock and Bonds in Subsidiary Company holding Bank Premises	1,250,000.00
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	\$5,672.95
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	\$5,000.00
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	241,306.75
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	
Bank Premises (Furniture, fixtures and Satures) at not more than cost, less amounts written off	375,411.48
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	96,247.05
\$977,331.23	
\$24,029,265.59	

D. H. McMILLAN, President.
R. CAMPBELL, General Manager.

Report of the Auditor to the Shareholders of the Northern Crown Bank

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of section 16 of the Bank Act, I report as follows:

I have audited the Balance Sheet with the Books at the Head Office and the certified returns from the Branches:

I have obtained all the information and explanations that I have required and am of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank, which have come under my notice, have been within the powers of the Bank.

I have checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its offices in Winnipeg, on November 30, in addition to another date at Winnipeg, Vancouver and Toronto, and find that they are in agreement with the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank.

The Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. A. BENTON, C.A., Auditor.
(Of the firm of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., Auditor, Vancouver, were closed, and Branches were opened at Pisto, Sask., and Granville Street, Vancouver, the name of our Eburne, B.C., Branch has been changed to "Marpole".)

The Head Office and all Branches of the bank have been inspected except Toronto, which is now being inspected.

Mr. A. A. Benton, of Messrs. Marwick Mitchell, Peat & Co., and Mr. Douglas Dewar of the same firm, have again been nominated for re-election as Joint Auditors of the Bank.

It is with the deepest regret that the Directors have to report the death of Mr. H. T. Champion, whose position on the Board has been filled by Mr. W. R. Bawlf.

In moving the adoption of the report, the president, Sir D. H. McMillan, said:

"At the date of our last annual meeting the benefit resulting from the great crop of 1915 had already begun to be felt, and there were indications at that time that the results obtained from it would have far-reaching effects on the prosperity of the country and would go a long way to offset the depression that then existed in various lines of industry and in the real estate situation in the West.

"The requirements of the Imperial and Dominion governments for supplies and munitions had also to be filled, and the orders to Canadian firms created by these demands were beginning to have a beneficial effect on trade.

"Since that date the 1915 crop has moved steadily out of the country up to the time the 1916 crop was harvested, and partially marketed, at unusually high prices, and even now some of it still remains in the hands of our farmers. In the meantime orders for munitions and supplies have grown to enormous proportions, the result being that exports have increased to such an extent that Canada's trade balance, hitherto against her, is now largely in her favor.

"The increase in bank deposits has been phenomenal, and the minister of finance has been enabled to borrow in Canada, for the conduct of the war, to an extent that would formerly have been quite impossible.

"At our last annual meeting it was pointed out that the deposits of this bank had increased from approximately \$10,000,000 to August, 1915, to \$14,426,000 on the 31st of December, 1915. It is gratifying to be able to report a further increase to \$18,385,000 at November 30, 1916. This is a gain of approximately \$8,000,000 since August, 1915, and is \$2,000,000 more than they have ever been before. The highest point previously reached was \$16,000,000 in October, 1915.

"Loans, on the other hand, largely on account of the easy monetary conditions I have mentioned, have decreased to a considerable extent, being \$7,853,988 at November 30, 1916.

"The funds released from loans have been invested temporarily in Dominion of Canada war issues, of which we hold \$2,714,700, and in Imperial government short date munitions loans, of which we hold \$1,500,000.

"You will be glad to hear that our surplus funds are now gradually finding their way into the ordinary loan channels.

"Liquid assets are exceptionally high, the total of \$14,052,033 being 61.6 per cent. of our liabilities to the public and 76.3 per cent. of our total deposits.

"Profits of \$128,761 show a considerable increase over 1915, and we look for greater profits this year in view of the increasing demand for money of which there are now indications, and the generally improved business conditions in the Dominion.

"Earnings were a little over 9 per cent. of the capital of the bank, but in view of the uncertainty as to what effect either the continuation or termination of the war may have upon the financial situation, your directors deemed it the wisest course to pass the dividend for the half-year ended the 30th of November, and have carried the profits to Profit and Loss account, after deducting the government war tax of \$17,436.70. It is their earnest hope that this may be the last dividend they will have in 1916, and they are encouraged to believe that they will, if nothing unforeseen occurs, be in a position to resume payment of dividends from now on.

"There will no doubt be a period of readjustment after the war, and many opinions have been advanced as to what effect this period of readjustment will have upon the affairs of our country. Fears have been expressed that the sudden cessation of war orders may have a serious effect upon financial and trade conditions, but it must be borne in mind that those industries that have been fortunate enough to secure orders for the manufacture of munitions and equipment have, for the most part, been enabled thereby to greatly strengthen their financial position and to increase their capacity and efficiency for handling new business. These concerns should be in a position, at the close of the war, to take advantage of the opportunities that will inevitably occur to participate in the trade that will doubtless spring up in connection with the period of reconstruction which is expected to follow.

"As regards the West, it must be apparent to most thinking people that if we have not yet reached the limit of our depression, we shall reach it before the end of the war, and not after it. The West is, generally speaking, not a manufacturing country, and the cessation of the war orders should consequently not affect its position to the same extent as it may affect the East. Our troubles, such as they are, have resulted more from over-speculation in land and in the decline of building activities than from any other causes. We depend for our prosperity largely upon what we can produce, and are in a position to supply precisely the commodities that will be required by less fortunate countries during the period of reconstruction.

"It is possible that immigration may be retarded by lack of shipping accommodation, but we must remember that the huge armies now fighting in Europe must be demobilized, and that some scheme of colonization will probably be adopted. Demobilization must be commenced immediately after the war in order to cut down expenses. It must be done gradually, and

in order that it may be done successfully it will presumably be undertaken by the respective governments of the nations at war. The process will probably take years, but the problem of transportation will, no doubt, be solved as other problems equally difficult have already been solved by those at the head of affairs.

"We are also told that immigration to Canada from the United States is at present held back by the fear of conscription and increased taxation. The first of these deterrents, even if the government should decide to enforce it, will disappear at the conclusion of the war. The second is a more serious and tangible difficulty that will have to be dealt with to the best advantage, or rather, to the least disadvantage.

"We think we are safe in assuming, after taking all the pros and cons into consideration, that the end of the war cannot fail to bring increased prosperity to the West, but in view of conflicting opinions on the subject, and the uncertainty as to when the war will be over, we feel that we must continue to move with the greatest caution.

"We have not forgotten the effect the beginning of the war had upon us, and we must be prepared, as far as it is in our power, for any contingency that may arise.

"The progress of the bank for the past year has been highly satisfactory. Expenses are being held down to a minimum. The greatest care is being exercised in the conduct of the business, and it is reasonable to expect a steady improvement as years go on.

"I cannot close my remarks without a tribute to the gallant members of our staff who have joined the forces in France. A number of these, I regret to say, have fallen in defence of the empire; others have been wounded, and two are prisoners of war in Germany. The positions of the 165 men who have gone to the front have largely been filled by women, of whom we now have 102 in the service.

"I move that the report be adopted."

In seconding the adoption of the report, the vice-president said:

"In rising to second the adoption of the report I need hardly say that I agree with what has been said. I am glad to say that the progress the bank has made in the last year has greatly encouraged me.

"You may not have forgotten that between October, 1912, and August, 1915, there was a shrinkage of nearly 40 per cent. in the deposits of the bank, but the turning point came in August, 1915, and from that date deposits have increased very rapidly. In fifteen months the deposits have increased over \$8,000,000, and during the same period our loans were reduced about \$2,000,000, throwing about \$10,000,000 of cash into the bank in a very short time. It was naturally difficult for us to place all this money to advantage in commercial loans, and we took advantage of the opportunity to invest it temporarily in government and other securities, which accounts, to a large extent, for our immediately available assets being so high. However, it seems to me that deposits who read the statement which has been submitted to you today will come to the conclusion that there is no safer place to deposit their money than in the Northern Crown Bank.

"Judging from what the bank has done in such a short time, we may fairly anticipate great strides ahead as soon as conditions become favorable.

"Our experience has taught us that when our deposits reach a figure in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000 we shall be on a high earning basis, and we are not far from that point now.

"I really hope that we are now on the road to prosperity.

"I think I have mentioned before that the directors of this bank are more devoted to its affairs than the directors of any financial institution that I have ever been connected with.

"The bank has earned much more than enough to pay a dividend, and the money has been carried into Profit and Loss Account. What we want to do is to establish the bank on a good sound basis.

"Our record for the past year would indicate that we have the confidence of the public, and, with the experience of past years, we ought to do better in the future than we have done in the past.

"It must be borne in mind that this bank has passed through a very trying period, and has had to contend with probably more difficult conditions than almost any other young bank, and it is really remarkable what has been done.

"Our funds are now fully invested, and we should feel the benefit this year, although a proportion of our surplus funds have necessarily had to be invested at comparatively low rates.

"I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report."

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. C. N. Mitchell, seconded by Rev. S. G. Bland, that the annual election of directors be proceeded with, resulting in the following gentlemen being elected: Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.; Capt. Wm. Robinson; Jas. H. Ashdown, Esq.; W. R. Bawlf, Esq.; Sir D. C. Cameron, K.C.M.G.; E. F. Hutchings, Esq.; A. McT. Campbell, Esq.; John Stovel, Esq.

At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors, Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G., was re-elected president, and Capt. Wm. Robinson, vice-president.—Advertisement.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

52nd Annual Statement, 30th November, 1916

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of account, 30th November, 1915.....	\$ 106,976.75
Net profits, for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to....	651,183.67
	\$ 758,160.42
Which has been applied as follows:	
Dividend No. 116, 2 per cent., paid 1st March, 1916.....	\$ 100,000.00
Dividend No. 117, 2 per cent., paid 1st June, 1916.....	100,000.00
Dividend No. 118, 2 per cent., paid 1st September, 1916.....	100,000.00
Dividend No. 119, 2 per cent., payable 1st December, 1916.....	100,000.00
Bonus 1 per cent., payable 1st December, 1916.....	50,000.00
Transferred to Contingent Account.....	150,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.....	10,000.00
Contribution to British Sailors' Relief Fund.....	5,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 30th November, 1916.....	50,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	93,160.42
	\$ 758,160.42

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock.....	\$ 5,000,000.00
Reserve Account.....	\$ 3,400,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....	93,160.42
	\$ 3,493,160.42
Unclaimed Dividends.....	4,013.53
Dividend No. 119, payable 1st December, 1916.....	100,000.00
Bonus of 1 per cent., payable 1st December, 1916.....	50,000.00
	3,647,173.95
	\$ 8,647,173.95
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$ 8,815,117.00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	29,122,848.51
Deposits bearing interest.....	60,144,940.61
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	320,936.02
Balances due to Banks and Banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	1,476,235.12
	99,880,077.26
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....	512,281.32
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	695.50
	\$109,040,228.03

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin.....	\$ 3,139,492.26
Dominion Government Notes.....	6,965,529.00
	\$ 10,105,021.26
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purpose of the Circulation Fund.....	260,000.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	4,700,000.00
Notes of other Banks.....	937,860.00
Cheques on other Banks.....	4,016,138.02
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	49,872.56
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	700,455.05
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value.....	2,100,547.50
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian.....	14,445,701.09
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value.....	3,170,871.47
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	7,516,488.64
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	8,484,897.00
	\$ 56,587,852.59
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	49,173,367.16
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	846,117.55
Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	512,281.32
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	355,982.24
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	104,404.03
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for.....	341,352.87
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	1,106,255.38
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	12,614.89
	\$109,040,228.03

JOHN GALT, President

G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK OF CANADA

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 54 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:

We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In addition to our verification at the 30th November, we have during the year checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its chief office and principal branches, and found them to be in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank relating thereto.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

T. HARRY WEBB, E. S. READ, C. R. HEGAN,
Auditors of the Firm of
WEBB, READ, HEGAN, CALLINGHAM & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

Winnipeg, 20th December, 1916.

President's Address

We have not yet reached a point when it would be wise to try to envisage what will happen in the near future, but that need not stop us from taking stock of where we stand—what have been the effects of the past two and a half years of warfare—on Canadian banks in general, and on the Union Bank in particular. The outstanding fact, of course, is the unshaken solvency of our institutions—then comes the remarkable increase in deposits—a pleasing feature of which is the growth of savings accounts, showing that the rank and file of our people are alive to the importance of spending less than they are earning.

Our banks have followed the wise course of carrying ample cash reserves, and of keeping themselves in a liquid position to enable them to meet any possible contingency, and also to do their part in financing the war expenditure of the Government. So far they have taken many millions of British and Canadian loans, and are prepared, and able to take further large amounts as required. It is splendid evidence of the soundness of our banking system and no less of the ability with which our banks have been handled during these times so full of uncertainty, anxiety and peril.

And now to come to our own case. The General Manager will give you his analysis of our statement, and will refer more particularly to the financial aspects. The Union Bank is now in its fifty-second year. Starting in Quebec with a small capital, it had a hard road to travel until its management awoke to the value of the great field for development which was opening up in the Northwest prairies. Seizing upon this opportunity which offered itself in the early eighties, the Union Bank proceeded to establish itself throughout the West, and by following a wise and liberal policy towards its clients, has reached a position of strength and influence that was beyond the dreams of any of us a few years ago.

The Shareholders should not be disappointed that our earnings have not exceeded those of last year, but this is entirely due to our sound policy of maintaining a strong and liquid position. This, we know, will meet with your entire approval. Your Directors have resolutely refused to countenance speculation, but they have continued the policy of assisting the Bank's clients in the legitimate expansion of their business, and have always had before them the importance of encouraging production.

London, England

Our London Office continues to show satisfactory progress. We have been established there for five years and the gratifying increase in our business is due entirely to the wise and able advice and attention of our Advisory Committee, Major J. Leigh Wood, C.M.O., Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sidney Peel, and Mr. F. W. Ashe.

With the rapid growth of our resources has come the need of improving our facilities for handling the produce of the country, and, to this end, it is gratifying to your Board of Directors to be able to announce today that we shall, in the near future, open an agency in the City of New York. Our Foreign Exchange Department has increased its business in a satisfactory manner during the past year, and the contemplated arrangement will better enable us to handle the rapidly increasing business between London, the United States and Canada.

United States

Following our London plan, we shall have an Advisory Committee for this bank at New York, and I am happy to inform you that Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. Gilbert G. Thorne have consented to act upon that Committee. It is unnecessary for me to add anything further, as the names of these gentlemen are well known in Canada, the United States and abroad, and we are indeed fortunate to have worked out a programme for the future which carries with it so much promise.

We are greatly pleased to report the completion of arrangements whereby the Bank is assured of the able services of the well known firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, counsellors-at-law, of the City of New York.

We intend to feature a statistical department in New York, through which all

information concerning Canada can be readily obtained by our friends in the United States, and through which we expect to be able to quickly furnish such information as may be desired by our home friends in regard to United States affairs.

Agriculture

Conditions generally throughout the country are far more satisfactory than could have been foreseen. The remarkable harvest of 1915 gave freights to our railroads, a market to our manufacturers and merchants, employment to our people, and showed the Empire what Canada is capable of doing towards supplying food for the world.

Last year the harvest was not so abundant, but the prices realized were so high that never in the history of Canada were our farmers, speaking generally, in such good shape financially. Every farmer has it now within his power to do a real service to the cause by bending his energies towards increasing his production of foodstuffs, which are so urgently needed by the world.

I shall not go into details of conditions in the various provinces, as the reports of our Superintendents will appear in our annual book form. These reports have been most ably prepared and are well worth reading.

I must not conclude these brief remarks without an urgent appeal to every one who may hear or read them. We must win the war. We cannot all fight, but we can all serve the cause in one way or another. We can produce and we can economize. Remember that everything we import has to be paid for—many luxuries are still brought in which we could perfectly well do without, and each one of them makes the balance of trade against Canada so much the greater. Production, whether of foodstuffs or of munitions, intelligent economy, efficient management—these need not be empty phrases—they can and should be put into effect at once, not a moment should be lost. There are two questions which every man in Canada should ask himself—what can I do? and what have I done for my country today?

I have an announcement to make that I am sure you will be sorry to hear. Mr. Balfour has decided to retire from the position of General Manager, after forty-seven years of service—no one should find fault with his decision to take a well-earned rest. He has filled, in succession, every post in the Bank from that of junior clerk to general manager, and has filled that position during the past thirteen years, which have, without question, been the most prosperous in the history of the Bank. We all feel that the remarkable progress of the institution is, in no small measure, due to the ability and well-balanced administration of Mr. Balfour. To his personality is also due the fine esprit de corps which pervades this institution at the present time. The story of his career should be a stimulating one to every officer in the service, as it shows what possibilities are before every able, energetic young man if he does his work faithfully and with a single eye to the welfare of the institution. During the many years I have known Mr. Balfour he has been uniformly the same courteous and high-minded gentleman. We all have a sincere affection for him, and it would be a real misfortune were we to lose him, but I am glad to say that he has agreed to join the Board, and we shall, therefore, retain the benefit of his wisdom and experience. You will be asked today to approve of a resolution increasing the Board of Directors of this Bank from fifteen to sixteen, in order that Mr. Balfour may immediately take his seat on the Board.

Your Directors have decided to appoint Mr. Harold B. Shaw, General Manager. He has been in the Bank's service for twenty-six years; has been Assistant General Manager for the past eight years, and previous to that filled the position of Superintendent of our western business for eight years. Mr. Shaw is a well-trained, conservative and able banker, full of energy and devoted to the best interests of the Bank. Your Directors have watched his career closely and are satisfied that he will fill his new position with success. The friends of the Bank may rest easy in their minds, knowing that the policy of the Bank will be unchanged, and that Mr. Shaw will carry on the traditions of the Bank, which may be summed up as "service and security."

In pre of the B but few your ha commen stable t trade w favor of tures of purpo obtaine sisted. ant an factory. Prosp demonst money Govern steadily Notwi iely Pre servativ 1916, o indicat What ef have on contract a quest bawing only wi the war dent co The t to \$651 1915, 0 cent. 0 which mind th vision I been in the Ban serve I have b dend o cent. p Tax on Sailors' Accoun bution \$10,000 on to t against last ye With a C precau wise o from t curties The againt ctable \$7,000 \$9,500 The billies per ce and 25 of mai I am I Ath nearly in 191 were I eviden throug Th our es The centur crease they I Doi Our increa Canad Canar Bri II Sin we h Treas large headu C Th than Treas Se the y mont katch Hatto

General Manager's Address

In presenting the 52nd Annual Statement of the Bank to the Shareholders, there are but few changes in the balance sheet in your hands which require explanations or comment. Owing to the exceptionally profitable harvest of 1915, the balance of trade with Great Britain being greatly in favor of Canada, the tremendous expenditures of money in this country for war purposes, and the abnormally high prices obtained for an average crop in 1916, assisted by economy—money has been abundant and general trade conditions satisfactory.

Prosperity in Canada has been clearly demonstrated by the ease with which money has been obtained by the Federal Government for war purchases and the steadily increasing bank deposits.

Notwithstanding the fact that less anxiety prevailed than in 1915, the same conservative policy has been followed during 1916, owing to there being, as yet, no indications as to when the war may end. What effect the cessation of hostilities may have on business generally, owing to war contracts being summarily discontinued, is a question difficult to answer, but husbanding resources would seem to be the only wise policy to adopt, and so long as the war continues there is no other prudent course to follow.

Profits

The net profits for the year amounted to \$651,183.67, as against \$659,688.01 in 1915, or \$8,504.34 less, being 13.02 per cent. on paid-up capital; a result with which we were well satisfied, having in mind the fact that exceptionally ample provision for all bad and doubtful paper had been made before closing our books, and to the bank maintaining very strong cash reserves throughout the year. These profits have been disposed of as follows: Dividend of 8 per cent. and bonus of 1 per cent. paid to shareholders, \$450,000; War Tax on note circulation, \$50,000; British Sailors' Relief Fund, \$5,000; Contingent Account, \$150,000, and the usual contribution to the Officers' Pension Fund of \$10,000, leaving \$93,183.67 to be carried on to the new Profit and Loss Account as against \$106,976.75 brought forward from last year.

With regard to setting aside \$150,000 to a Contingent Account, this is purely a precautionary measure which we deem wise owing to fluctuations taking place from time to time in the valuation of securities held by the Bank.

Deposits

The deposits amount to \$89,267,000 against \$72,685,000 in 1915, an appreciable increase of \$16,582,000, of which \$7,000,000 is in non-interest bearing and \$9,500,000 in interest-bearing deposits.

Reserves

The percentage of quick assets to liabilities to the public has increased to 56.65 per cent. from 47.92 per cent. last year and 35.27 per cent. in 1914. The wisdom of maintaining strong liquid reserves will, I am sure, be commended.

Circulation

Although the crop was not moved out nearly as freely the past season as it was in 1915, notes of the Bank in circulation were in excess about \$1,200,000, bearing evidence of greater business activity throughout the country.

The Dominion Government war tax on our circulation was \$50,000.

Total Assets

The assets of the Bank have passed the century mark, being \$109,040,228, an increase of \$18,377,165 over 1915, when they amounted to \$90,663,063.

Dominion and Provincial Government Securities

Our holdings in these securities have increased \$1,415,000, made up entirely of Canadian War Loan issues.

Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities Other Than Canadian

Since the last statement under review we have purchased \$14,000,000 of British Treasury Bills, which accounts for the large increase in securities under the above heading.

Call and Short Loans Elsewhere Than in Canada

These loans are higher by \$4,000,000 than in 1915, and are secured by British Treasury Bills in London.

Branches

Seven branches have been opened during the year, viz.: Province of Alberta—Clairmont, Estikson, Clony; Province of Saskatchewan—Sullys, Hazenmore, Prussia, Halton; and fifteen branches have been

closed, as they were not being operated at a profit, viz.: Province of Ontario—Geneva and Welland Streets, St. Catharines; Rockland, Cayuga. In Province of Quebec—St. Catherine and St. Christophe Streets, Montreal; Jonquieres. In Province of Alberta—Seven Persons. In Province of British Columbia—Vancouver Heights, Granville and Robson Streets, Vancouver; City Heights, Vancouver; Enderby, Prince George, Squamish. In Province of Manitoba—Clearwater (sub to Crystal City), Sargent and Arlington Streets, Winnipeg. In Province of Saskatchewan—Verigin.

The total number of branches at the present time is 309.

Staff

We have a male staff of 1,218 and female, 365, or a total of 1,583, whose duties are greatly increased, and are being cheerfully performed, owing to so many others having volunteered for overseas duties. The steadily increasing cost of living is a very important factor with all persons on salaries, and the Bank has endeavored to lessen the burden as much as possible in its periodical adjustment of salaries.

Six hundred and fifty-eight members of the staff have enlisted for overseas active service. Of these we regret to announce 43 have been killed, 28 wounded and 3 are missing, leaving 584 still in the field. To the sorrowing relatives our heartfelt sympathy is extended.

This is the last occasion on which I shall have the pleasure of addressing you as General Manager of the Bank, as I am relinquishing executive duties on the 31st instant, after nearly forty-seven years of active service, the last thirteen and a half of which I have been General Manager.

The Bank has shared to a very appreciable extent in the prosperity of the country during this latter period, and I am sure the following figures in this connection will be read with much interest.

	1903	1916
Capital Stock	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 3,000,000
Reserve Account	1,000,000	3,400,000
Profits	360,000	651,000
Dividends	155,000	450,000
Rate of Dividend	7%	9%
Notes in Circulation	2,300,000	8,800,000
Deposits	13,300,000	89,200,000
Balances Due to Other Banks	8,000	1,800,000
Cash and Government Notes	1,500,000	10,100,000
Government Circulation Fund	91,000	260,000
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	Nil	4,700,000
Notes and Cheques of Other Banks	467,000	4,954,000
Balances Due by Other Banks	69,000	750,000
Bonds and Stocks	101,000	19,700,000
Call Loans	667,000	15,100,000
Number of Shareholders	847	2,428
Current Loans	15,000,000	50,000,000
No. of Branches	74	309
Total Assets	19,400,000	109,000,000

It is needless to point out that such marked success could not have been achieved without the active co-operation and loyal support of a capable staff of officers, who have, at all times, devoted their best energies to furthering the interests of the institution they served. I desire to take this occasion of expressing to them, one and all, my very great appreciation of their valuable assistance.

After seeing the progress of the Bank from 1870, when its operations were very restricted, and it had only three branches, to its present position of "one of the important financial institutions of the country," I am retiring with mixed feelings of pride and regret, pride at the enviable position occupied by the Bank, and regret at the severance of such long-standing relations, always made pleasant and congenial by the ready assistance of Directors, Executive and Staff.

I esteem it a great honor to be invited to join the Board of Directors of the Bank, and it will be a pleasure and satisfaction to me, if elected by the Shareholders, to retain my connection with the Bank in that capacity. I trust, too, that my intimate knowledge of affairs of the institution may prove of some assistance in an advisory capacity as a Director.

The President has been good enough to refer to my services and retirement in very kind and appreciative words. My relations with the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Directors with whom I have been associated have, at all times, been very pleasant, and their advice most helpful. I desire to express my very great appreciation of and thanks for the kindly manner in which Mr. Galt has alluded to my resignation.

Assistant General Manager's Remarks

I desire to thank you for the kind words with which you and the Directors have introduced me to the public.

I wish to assure you, Sir, also the Directors and Shareholders of the Bank, that I shall assume my new position with a deep sense of its responsibilities.

I should like to add my testimony to the splendid example which has been set by Mr. Balfour to every member of the

Staff, and to express our regret at losing him in an official capacity at the end of this month. It is with the greatest of satisfaction that we have heard that he is to join the Board—for we know that we shall still keep him as a friend and advisor.

I shall do my utmost to live up to the best traditions of the Bank, and to carry on the wise policy of my predecessors.

Remarks of Mr. F. E. Kenaston, of Minneapolis

The important change taking place today in the general management of the Bank whereby Mr. G. H. Balfour is resigning as General Manager, after forty-seven years of service, and the appointment of Mr. H. B. Shaw, who has so well served the Bank for a number of years as Assistant General Manager, to full Managership, has impressed me very strongly. When you take into account, Gentlemen, forty-seven of the best years of a man's life, devoted in the most loyal and faithful manner to the upbuilding of a business institution, and when advancing years bring him to reason with himself that it is better to shift the burden of responsibility on to younger shoulders and enjoy a well-earned rest after so many years of arduous work, we must conclude that the severing of the ties which bind men together in business life is a serious thing. I wish to endorse fully all of the words of eulogy which the preceding speakers have used in connection with Mr. Balfour's long years of service, and his decision to now resign the burden of General Managership of the Bank, and to congratulate the Bank, at the same time, that he is to be made a member of its Board of Directors, so that the vast fund of information and detail knowledge possessed by him of the Bank's business will not be lost to the institution.

Mr. H. B. Shaw, who is now to be the General Manager of the Bank, is too well known to you all to need any words of introduction from me. He has been connected with the Bank, in one position or another, during all of his working life, and for many years has been Assistant General Manager. His well-known efficiency and great ability as a banker is sufficient warrant to us all that the affairs of the institution will be in good hands.

The present business conditions brought on by the great war have made New York City a great financial centre, and in order to avail itself of its proper share of the Empire's financing at the present time, and to assume its share of solving the financial problems which are bound to ensue at the close of the war, the Union Bank has deemed it wise to establish an agency in New York City.

The officers of the Bank, in their negotiations for suitable connections there, have been most extraordinarily fortunate in securing the services of Messrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Gilbert G. Thorne, as members of an Advisory Committee. These gentlemen are so well known everywhere on this continent that it seems superfluous to say a word in their praise, but I cannot pass by the opportunity of saying that the names of these gentlemen, connected with any business institution or enterprise, is an absolute guarantee of conservatism, integrity and efficient management, and is an endorsement of the Union Bank itself, not only in New York City, but in the Dominion of Canada as well—a fact in which we, as Stockholders, should take great pride. In summing up the situation, gentlemen, I am free to say that the Union Bank is going into New York City with its Agency under the most favorable auspices possible.

On the 25th of August last, the Directors of the Union Bank, accompanied by a few invited guests, began a trip of thirteen days of inspection of Western Canada with reference to business conditions and prospects generally and, specifically, with reference to its own branches extending throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

During this trip we met 192 Branch Managers, with whom the Directors discussed very freely their respective local conditions and prospects. The meeting of these Branch Managers (most of them young, vigorous, intelligent men) to some of us was a revelation. We found them uniformly loyal and enthusiastic workers for the good of the Union Bank, well advised as to their own local conditions, and what was required for the betterment of these conditions as respects mixed farming. The paying of greater attention to stock raising, thereby minimizing the risk with which a business or a community constantly stands in peril by reason of depending upon one crop only.

We saw some very wonderful agricultural development at different points, and a very noticeable appearance of thrift and prosperity in the purely agricultural districts among the farmers. We also found a very satisfactory condition prevailing in the larger towns and cities of the West with regard to commercial affairs, which seem to have been reduced to dealings in staple articles and necessities of life rather than the luxuries. In these lines there was reported a very satisfactory volume of business. We also found an enormous amount of liquidation of indebtedness, particularly among the farmers, by reason of the exceptionally large crops of grain, with good prices, during the years 1915 and 1916.

The trip was very interesting to many of the Directors by reason of the passing through of so much new and hitherto, to them, unknown territory, and particularly the Peace River country, which seemed to open up an enormous field for settlement at a later date. The Peace River country is now being invaded by the iron trail under the vigorous auspices of Mr. J. D. McArthur, who has extended the rails of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway to Peace River Crossing, and it is to be hoped that he will receive a full measure of reward for the courage he has displayed in this undertaking, and, in this connection, it is only proper to state our hearty appreciation to Mr. McArthur for the many courtesies received at his hands during the progress of this trip.

Messrs. T. Harry Webb, C.A., E. S. Read, C.A., and C. R. Hegan, C.A., of the firm of Webb, Read, Hegan, Callingham & Co., were re-appointed as auditors of the Bank.

The following were elected Directors: Sir William Price, Honorary President; Mr. John Galt, President; Mr. R. T. Riley and Mr. Geo. H. Thomson, Vice-Presidents; Messrs. W. R. Allan, G. H. Balfour, Hume Blake, K.C., W. Bull, Major-General John Carson, C.B., B. B. Crouse, Edward L. Drewry, S. Haas, J. S. Hough, K.C., R. O. McCulloch, F. E. Kenaston and Wm. Shaw.—Advertisement.

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CROP FAILURES ARE UNKNOWN IN EASTERN Washington, North Idaho and Western Montana; that's why these states hold records for the best yields in the United States. Satisfactory crops, good markets and a fine climate make life worth living—it never gets too cold or too hot. Our folder, "A Farm Home for You," gives you descriptions and prices of farm land opportunities. You'll profit by the advance in values assured in a section with the best soil, sufficient rainfall and splendid climate. Farm Development Bureau 62, Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash.

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100 REGISTERED SHORTHORN HEIFERS and cows bred in Manitoba and Ontario. Home bred and selected from a number of splendid herds. Clydesdales and Yorkshires. Popular prices. J. Bousfield, Erop., MacGregor, Man. 50-1

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How to Sell at a Profit This is a question which faces every person engaged in production, whether he be manufacturer or farmer. No business can be successful which does not sell its goods or its services for a reasonable profit over and above running expenses, interest on investment, allowance for depreciation, etc. Many farmers and poultry raisers find it difficult to dispose of their pure-bred stock in their own neighborhood at prices which will repay them for the extra care and money invested. They feel the need of a wider market. It was to meet this need that the Farmers' Market Place was established by The Grain Growers' Guide. Hundreds of Guide readers have found ready sale at good prices for their livestock, poultry, seed grain, etc., thru our "Farmers' Market Place" and at a small expenditure. Poultry raisers who have breeding stock for sale will be interested to read what The Guide has done for others: "My ad. for cockerels, geese and ducks has proven a great success, having sold \$150 worth for \$10 expenditure."—G. R. BATEMAN, Wolseley, Sask. "Kindly withdraw advertisement re turkey Toms. Am inundated with applications. Sold out a week or ten days ago."—MRS. JOHN HOLMES, Asquith, Sask. "I sold 35 cockerels and had orders for 15 or 20 more, which I didn't have. I got quite a few orders for settings of eggs also. I made about \$60 or \$65 on poultry, so think that was good for a farmer's wife."—MRS. A. DIGNAN, Marquis, Sask. Sell Your Stock Thru the "FARMERS' MARKET PLACE" in The Guide Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SUITS FREE!

Remarkable Cloth That Won't Wear Out!

Now, readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free? A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suitings. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid hard grinding work every day of the week (not just on Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think, readers, just \$6.50 for a man's suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants, sent to you all charges and postage paid, and guaranteed for six months' solid grinding wear. Now don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2 cent postal card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 56 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self-measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free and postage paid. Send 2 cent postal card at once! Mention "Grain Growers' Guide."—Advertisement.

PAY When You Graduate
Garbutt Business College, Calgary
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The Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association Limited, will be held in the School House, Saturday, January 27th, 1917, at 2 p.m. CHAS. H. WAUGH, Sec.-Treas.



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

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All Engines will open Jan. 15th, at 1840 Dowdney St. Write to J. L. Wood, c/o John Deere Farm Co., Regina, for advertisement card.
Winnipeg School opens Feb. 15th. Write to us at Winnipeg for advertisement card.
F. A. Fry instructor at both schools.

Other Reliable Lines we sell:

- Waterloo Boy Tractor
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Catalog on request.

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MANITOBA ELECTION LAW

It is announced that Manitoba is going to have an extremely drastic election law, under which corrupt practices will be difficult and dangerous and the big campaign funds unknown. A draft of the proposed law is now in the hands of the cabinet ministers. In order to eliminate the corruption due to the existence and use of large campaign funds, the proposed bill would make it illegal for any provincial party to spend more than \$25,000 in any general election. And means to enforce this ruling will be provided.

Fine or Imprisonment

Any private individual who disburses money for election purposes will be liable to a fine or imprisonment. Restrictions of equal stringency will hedge around the activities of candidates and their agents. At present a candidate may spend as much as he likes in order to secure his election, but he must publish the amount of his expenses in the Manitoba Gazette, and his agent has to sign the declaration. Other persons may spend money on his behalf without accounting for it. For practical purposes, therefore, the existing law is no good. It will be proposed for the future that no candidate may let his personal expenses exceed \$500. And if anyone philanthropically renders him additional financial aid, that person puts himself in danger of a term in the jail.

In fine, nothing may be spent on elections except by official party organizations and duly nominated candidates, and the amount they may spend is strictly limited.

To curtail still further the use of money and wealth generally in elections the new bill will prohibit the hire of conveyances for taking voters to the polls. It will also prohibit the loan of conveyances, except to bring sick or infirm voters to the booths. In regard to this exception, the bill states that the two parties may act jointly in providing conveyances for sick or infirm voters; but the rigs must carry no party label and no party workers.

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 11

stayed at home too much and left the management of the farm entirely in the hands of the men.

Boys and Girls on the Farm

Not all the girls who chance to be born on the farm should be kept there, is the opinion of Mrs. Bennett, who gave an excellent paper on "How to Keep Boys and Girls on the Farm." Some of them would be much better away at college, training themselves to fill some professional career, for which nature has specially equipped them. But as an incentive to those with a natural bent for rural life to remain at home a financial interest in livestock, a warm and convenient house, and leisure to indulge in social life was suggested. Very much the same prescription was recommended for interesting the boy in rural life, a financial stake in the livestock and an opportunity of working out some experiments of his own in agriculture.

As a member of a very thriving women's auxiliary at Oakville, Mrs. J. S. Wood spoke most enthusiastically of the place of women in the Grain Growers' Association. She raised the question, first of all weather better service could be rendered by attending the men's meetings solely or by having a separate woman's auxiliary, and stated that in their district they had found the latter methods most satisfactory. It was possible to induce a larger number of women to join the organization when its purpose was to deal with topics of peculiar interest to themselves. In conclusion, Mrs. Wood gave a brief sketch of the very excellent work carried on by their auxiliary during the past year.

Household Conveniences

The breadth and scope of domestic science was broadly touched upon by Mrs. Gee, as well as some specific particulars concerning food values, in a very practical and helpful paper. She emphasized particularly the point that if, as is often stated, machine power is better and more economical than

What the Morning Paper Tells

THE morning paper tells us the most important events that have happened during the past twenty-four hours.

But not all the wisdom of the world combined is able to reveal the secrets that lie hidden in the next twenty-four hours.

And what of the events of the incoming year—to what chance and change we and our fortunes will be exposed; we should reflect that—

Of all human institutions there are no others as secure as mutual life companies; they weather the fiercest financial gales.

Let us begin the new year with adequate life insurance; it lasts; other securities depreciate or become worthless; the life policy remains.

Whatever may be the fluctuations in the value of stocks, bonds or real estate during the forthcoming year, your life policy is unaffected.

In view of the uncertainties of the future there is no other "security" that will give you such absolute satisfaction as a policy in

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
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Painless Dentistry

Entrance Changed from Portage Avenue to Smith Street. Take the Elevator at Smith Street Entrance to Dr. Robinson's Dental Specialist

I am the originator of the celebrated Whalebone Plate. When made by me it represents a distinct advance beyond anything previously offered to the public. The teeth are so natural in appearance that detection is impossible.

Have You Tried One of My Sets of Celebrated Whalebone Plates?

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The celebrated Whalebone Plate, the great discovery that has stood the test for years. The lightest, strongest and best plate known; fits any mouth; never drops; no noise when chewing; never natural formation of mouth than any artificial plate known; bites corn off the gum; is clean; no bad taste in the mouth. Guaranteed for 20 years. Worth \$25.00. Our price \$16.00.



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I make a specialty of gold and porcelain bridge work. This is without doubt the most beautiful and lasting work known to dental science. Spaces where one or more teeth have been lost, we replace to look so natural that detection is impossible. Ask to see sample of this beautiful work. I guarantee my work, not alone against breakage, but satisfaction for 20 years. My personal attention given all work; honest methods. Written guarantee with all work. Price \$7.00 per tooth.

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Teeth Without Plates at Prices Within the Reach of All

All languages spoken. Free examination. All work guaranteed for 20 years. Oxygenated gas for painless operations. Easy, sweet and harmless as the sleep of Nature. Benzoin Anesthetic quick and pleasant. Lady attendants. I have testimonials from doctors, lawyers, merchants and laboring men as to my painless methods. High class work and courteous treatment.

Hospital visitors should carefully note our address. We have made full arrangements to promptly serve all who may call upon us.

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Fairweather's January Fur Sale

Let us send you, express prepaid, any of these High Grade Furs on approval. If they are not satisfactory, return them at our expense. There are no better furs made—and note the

Big Reductions

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| Russian Marmot Coats , 50 ins. long, made with full skirts and double-breasted effect, collar, lapels and cuffs, outside and inside pockets. Brown satin lining. Regular \$75.00, for 60.00 | Men's Wombat Coats , one of the best drabing coats manufactured, quilted farmers' satin lining, deep shawl collar; finished with extra heavy looping and deep barrel buttons. Regular \$45.00, for 36.50 |
| Ladies' Racoon Coat , 45 ins. long, made from very fine natural skins handsomely striped; very roomy coat with extra large storm collar. Regular \$150.00, for 120.00 | Men's Chambray-Lined Coats , made from heavy black cloth shells, Chambray lined throughout, genuine Canadian Otter collar and lapels. Regular \$50.00, for 37.50 |
| Ladies' Fur-lined Coats , good, durable black cloth shell, Muskrat linings, Natural Mink storm collar and lapels. Regular \$100.00, for 75.00 | Black Mongolian Wolf Sets , including shaped animal stole and round Muff with head, tail and paws. Regular \$20.00, for 13.50 |
| Ladies' Muskrat Coats , 50 ins. long, made from selected Canadian Muskrat; high storm collar, cuffs and heavy satin lining. Reg. \$100.00 for 75.00 | Mink Marmot Sets , Stole in cross-over effect trimmed with heads and tails, large Pillow Muff to match. Regular \$24.50, for 16.25 |
| Men's Coon Coats , made from well matched, dark, uniform skins; heavy quilted farmers' satin lining, deep shawl collar, knitted wind cuffs in sleeves. Regular \$135.00, for 108.00 | Persian Paw Sets , 55 in. Throw lined with black satin, large fancy Muff to match. Regular \$11.00, for 7.50 |
| Men's Blank Dog-Lined Coats , Shell of heavy Black Kersey, Cloth, storm collar and lapels of Russian Otter. Regular \$37.50, for 30.00 | Red Fox Sets , including straight one-skin Stole, full lined, with natural head, tail and paws. New round or pillow Muff to match. Regular \$40.00, for 32.00 |

Don't delay—values like these cannot last long. Order now to avoid disappointment.

Fairweather & Co. Limited
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Life's Trial Balance

Fill out these blanks—you'll find it interesting:—

1. My total income is \$.....
2. Deduct my personal expenditures..... \$.....
3. Balance which is annual income needed to support my family..... \$.....
4. Estate required to yield needed income for No. 3 at 5 per cent. (20 times No. 3)..... \$.....
5. Cash value of my estate to-day..... \$.....
6. Add amount which my present life insurance will provide in event of my death..... \$.....
7. Total value of estate now provided for..... \$.....
8. Amount of additional life assurance needed..... \$.....

Well, how does it size up? For your credit's sake now, wouldn't you like to see your wife and family better provided for? Then write for particulars of The Imperial Home Protection Policy.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all important centres

man power, it is also better than woman power, and as soon as it is financially possible should be substituted for it.

Beginning with the statement that books are not a luxury but a necessity, Mrs. McGregor, in her paper dealing with the use and abuse of travelling libraries, sketched out a very broad ideal for the community library. It is her idea that books are the best antidote for the lure the city was for the young. In all the libraries, but particularly those designed for use in foreign districts, she would have Canadian histories and other books setting forth Canadian ideals and traditions, for the time is coming when there will be intermarriage between the new settler and the old, and unless we efface the foreigner by Canadianizing him, we will be ourselves effaced. She also recommended some books in such libraries printed in the language of the people who predominated in the district. She felt it would be a great comfort to the old people of that race, and while we desire to Canadianize these people, in her opinion, pre-emptory and arbitrary methods are not necessarily most efficient. For travelling libraries she advised her hearers to apply to McGill University, which sends them out upon a deposit of three dollars being paid. The address is, Miss E. G. Hall, librarian, McGill University Library, Montreal, Quebec.

At a morning meeting of the women delegates Mrs. Weineke was elected provincial secretary in the place of Mrs. English, who had been obliged to resign on account of ill-health. At a late afternoon meeting directors were elected as follows: Dauphin, Mrs. E. McMartin, Strathclair Mrs. M. J. Elliott; Portage la Prairie, Mrs. J. S. Wood; Neepawa, Mrs. McGregor; Virden, Mrs. Gee; Minitonas, Mrs. Thos. Martin; Provencher, Mrs. Forrester; Rockwood, Mrs. Stanbridge; Brandon, Mrs. E. W. Stamp. Several districts from which there were no delegates were left open.

New Women Officers

At a session of the women's section of the Grain Growers' Association held on Friday morning an enlargement of the governing body was decided upon. It was determined to have two vice-presidents and a director at large, who, with the secretary and the woman second vice-president of the general association would compose the executive. Mrs. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, was elected first vice-president, Mrs. R. C. Henderson of Winnipeg, second vice-president and Mrs. Morrison, of Newdale, director at large.

A resolution was passed favoring the holding of a women's convention next year, arranged so that the women will be able to attend the most important sessions of the general convention.

Mrs. A. V. Thomas took up with the meeting, one by one, the changes in the laws relating to women and children it is proposed to ask for at the next session of the legislature. A lively discussion ensued which was participated in by representatives of the Women's Canadian Club, the Local Council of Women and the Red Cross Society.

A motion was passed to the effect that the Political Educational League should be encouraged to go farther and have the Municipal Act amended to give the municipal franchise to all married women living with their husbands on homesteads, homestead being interpreted to mean the place, in either town or country, where the family resides.

A more strict supervision of the issuing of marriage licenses was urged and the executive instructed to make an investigation into the subject and be prepared to report on it at the next convention. Resolutions strongly endorsing medical inspection of public schools, women on the school boards, segregation of mental defectives and free medical attendance in rural districts, were passed by the convention. A resolution was also passed endorsing the stand of the general convention in regard to freedom of speech from the Grain Grower Platform, and censuring those papers that had misrepresented the women's attitude in this matter.

At the first of the women's sessions Mrs. Irvine and Mrs. Smith, prominent in the Local Council of Women and in the Women's Canadian Club called unofficially to welcome the women to the

Continued on Page 40



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The only flour publicly and unreservedly guaranteed not bleached, not bleached.

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All prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper. Write us today for crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements, then make crates yourself—save time in shipping and crate charges out.

Terms: Cash, Bank Money Order on receipt of goods

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Hens (any size) 13 1/2c
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These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment. We are also buying Dressed Poultry.
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Millions of housewives choose Gold Dust to clean and brighten everything. They know it does its work busily and thoroughly. It will do the same for you in your home.

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of the Best, whitest and most efficient light ever known. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Agents make 125 per cent profit on their spare time. You can do the same. Send for our offer while your territory is open.

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Moore Light Building
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CUT GLASS WATER SET

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

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Farm Women's Clubs

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

LAST CALL FOR U.F.W.A. CONVENTION

A Happy New Year to all members of the U.F.W.A., and may we all be inspired to greater efforts during 1917 to make our organization something worth while in the life of the country.

Only one week before our convention meets in Edmonton, January 23, 24, 25 and 26.

We have been fortunate in securing the help of several able speakers who will address us on subjects of very vital importance to ourselves and our province: I hope that every local of the U.F.W.A. is putting forth a supreme effort to send at least one delegate; and more if possible.

It is of the very greatest importance to the life of the locals that they should be represented at the convention and take part in the discussions on the various phases of our work. The contact with other minds brings us all a larger outlook and enables us to return to our own local with a greater vision of its possibilities for usefulness and service in the life of the community.

Do not allow lack of funds, or even patriotic work, necessary and valuable as it is, stand in the way of your sending a delegate. A small entertainment will easily provide funds for at least one, and most clubs have some members who are interested enough to pay their own way. There are more ways of showing our patriotism than one, and working to improve conditions in this country is not the least among them. Come and make this a record convention for the U.F.W.A. both by your presence and interest.

—IRENE PARLBY,
President U.F.W.A.

CONVENTION PROGRAM

Wednesday, January 24

9.30 a.m.—Formal opening of convention; doxology; roll call. 10.00—Greetings from L.C.W., Mrs. Knight, president; from Y.W.C.A., Mrs. Bulyea, vice-president; from Alberta Women's Association, Mrs. Cecil Raft, president; from Women's Institutes, Miss Noble, president. 10.30—President's address. 11.00—Address, "Our Ruthenian Citizens." 11.45—Secretary's report.

Wednesday Afternoon

2.00 p.m.—Directors' reports. Vice-presidents' reports. 3.00—Greetings from W.C.T.U., Mrs. McKinney, provincial president. 3.15—Address, "Co-operative Poultry Associations," T. G. Benson.

Thursday Morning

9.30—Reports of local secretaries. 10.00—Address, "Study Outlines for Clubs," Mrs. Montgomery. 10.30—Address, "Alberta's Obligations to Her Dependent Children," A. M. MacDonald.

Thursday Afternoon

2.00—Election of provincial directors with men. 3.00—Address, "Reforming Our Laws," Mrs. Grainer, B.A. L.L.B. Resolutions. 4.30—Address, "Citizenship," Mrs. McNaughtan, pres., W.G.O.A.

Friday Morning

9.30—Reports of local secretaries. 10.00—Election of officers. 11.00—Address, "Recreation for the Farm Boy and Girl," Mrs. Spencer, vice-president.

Friday Afternoon

2.00—Address, "Co-operation between the People and the Provincial Health Department," Dr. Norman. Resolutions. Address, Mrs. McClung.

WOMEN AND CLUB LIFE

Once upon a time, ever and ever so long ago, a dozen Toronto matrons, or more correctly eleven Torontonians and one country woman from away out somewhere on the Kingston Road, formed what they fondly believed was a literary circle. They modestly named it "The Reading Club."

It is dead and gone now, and my only reason for referring to it is that I wish to quote you a remark or two made by the opus from across the

line, a well known writer and lecturer, who came, one memorable occasion, to address us on "Women's Progress." It was after the meeting, when we gathered about the grate fire and the president poured tea, while the country member took notes in a leather book.

"The Canadian woman is a nice woman, but oh, so slow!" said the lecturer, as she stretched a trimly shod foot to the heat. "There is a lot to her if she would only let herself go. She is all for precedent, and nothing for progress. 'Is it lack of initiative, do you think?'" enquired the country member, with pencil poised to write.

"Lack of back-bone," asserted the other. "She is more afraid of ridicule than of the wrath to come. Only that your Canadian man is such a splendid fellow she would still be part of his goods and chattels. But mind what I say, there is a lot to her."

Of course there is. She may be a little slow, but she is extremely sure; hence our pride in her.

We can all think back far enough to remember that the attitude of the average club man toward the wife of his bosom when she first manifested a desire to become a club woman was not encouraging. He told himself it wouldn't do. He told her it wouldn't do, he told the world at large it wouldn't do. He wasn't certain whether she would spoil club life or club life spoil her, but either happening would be deplorable. He said severe things of women's clubs, said the members would not take up any big question of the day, and if they did, would not understand it, said their outlook lacked perspective, they were subject to whims and moods, they would forget to pay their fees. Last, but not least, he hurled that ancient brick-bat which has hit every woman's undertaking since the dark ages, he said they had no executive ability. He said it with such an air of wisdom that his wife almost believed him—until she knew better. Then she proceeded to teach him better.

There is only one way to win a man from the error—not of his way, that is easy in comparison, but of his thought, and that is to show him. Today he is a firm believer in women's clubs. He is human, therefore likes success, and Canadian women have made certain clubs a real success. He takes off his hat to these same women while, perchance, ascribing a little of the credit to himself.

In our city is a well known woman who is the heart and brain of a prosperous organization. Her husband is what the slangy person would call a "perfectly good" husband, but he still cherishes the belief that woman is the weaker vessel. A friend, one day, congratulated him on his wife's ability as a leader, her knowledge of parliamentary usage, etc., and ended up with: "She's what I call a wonderful woman." "She is that," agreed the husband eagerly, "but you must remember she has lived a score of years with me." A delicious form of conceit which hurt no one—and did the husband a world of good.

Whether club life is or is not desirable for women is a debatable question. It makes for comradeship; says one. True, but it is not always best for a wife to go too far afield in search of comradeship. It is all right for the sensible, moderate, clear-eyed wife, but alas, there is also the shallow one, the extremist, and worst of all, the social climber. Individual snobbishness is bad enough, but in club life it often becomes collective and a menace. Then there is the flutterm—empty hands, empty head, empty life—who flutters into every new thing. She predominates in the club life of any city. Waste her time in a club! Of course, but then she would waste her time wherever she was.

Then we hear the matron, touched with the spirit of unrest which prevails everywhere, exclaiming that the club is her salvation, that she has to

Interpretation

THE correct interpretation of music depends upon the purity of tone—the absence of false harmonics—the perfect control of sound. Dominion Pianos best meet these requirements. Our new Catalogue tells how. Write for your copy now—TO DAY. It's FREE. Everyone who desires to purchase a REAL Piano should investigate the reasons for "DOMINION" supremacy. Our money-saving plan will interest you.

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Colors: grey or dark brown stripes. Sizes 32 to 44 in bust. This price will be given free and transportation prepaid to any woman who will collect 12 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.

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Fill in the coupon with your name and address plainly written and make a check opposite the price you would like to secure. The receipt of this coupon will reserve one of these prizes for you, and will send you full supplies and instructions for taking subscriptions.

COUPON

Jan. 17, 1917
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get out of the humdrum daily round which wears her soul and body, the domestic activities which smother her intellectual life. The club affords her a place in which to air her views and obtain a following. Is it good for her? Doubtless, but not so good for the others, the sympathetic, easily led women who accept her gospel without question.

In that it enlarges the wife's outlook, club life is, without question, a boon and a blessing. And that outlook needs enlarging. I do not know why the possession of a good husband and a good home should make a woman selfish—perhaps self-centered is a better word; but it often does. She gets to think that her own little world is all the world there is. Her sympathies narrow down. You note this in her attitude toward the less fortunate women who have to face the world and make a living. Secure in the shelter which love has built about her, she turns critical eyes on the workaday world of women. She has little faith in their endeavors to make name and place, and not an atom of pride in the things they do. "A woman's place is the home, John thinks so, and so do I," she will tell you in a soft glow of happiness. "We dislike the idea of her forwardness in taking a man's work from him. The whole scheme is wrong, let woman stay in her own sphere, we say."

Then, some day, that wife brushes the last speck of dust from her shining hearth and goes to the club she has lately joined. A woman from settlement house, or nursing mission, or business and professional woman's club is the speaker. She tells of working women, their failures and successes, the grip they take on things, the injustice which often handicaps, the bravery of leaving a home which can no longer shelter, and standing forth with no shelter save her own grit and independence. And, somehow, before she knows it, the outlook of the woman of the shining hearth has changed. She carries her lesson home with her as a schoolchild does, and by and by she sees—yes, by standing on her mental tip-toes and straining her eyes, she catches a glimpse of another world beside her own, the wonder of it—and the loneliness, for well she knows that homeless women are lonely, must be lonely. They are no longer alien to her, she would like to carry a portion of her shining hearth to every bold, strong, homeless, husbandless one of them. She is a better woman than she was.

The wife needs to learn that the she has the best things of life she hasn't a corner on all that is worth while in life—and perhaps she can do this more quickly in a good, live woman's club than anywhere else in the world.

Isn't it one of Oliver Wendell Holmes' characters who remarks anent some social affair which proved a failure, that it was dull as a neighborhood without a service circle or ladies' aid. Well, these two institutions failed to answer all purposes when the women of different churches began to mingle and find common interests. The woman's club is merely a glorified, enlarged, up-to-date ladies' aid and sewing circle combined. It isn't denominational, it contains Catholic and Protestant—Presbyterian, Anglican, Methodist, Baptist, Israelite, Unitarian, and quite a percentage of non-church goes. It is an organization of human interests and feminine intellects. As in the old fashioned sewing circle, there is usually the autocrat who runs things. Some women are autocrats because they have brains, others again because they lack them. Providing the club autocrat is the former its all right. Someone has to boss the job.

If the proper study of mankind is man, surely that of woman is her sister woman. A woman's club which devotes itself to the interests of women is a power. It may make mistakes, may let its zeal outrun its discretion, but if its motives are pure its work is bound to tell. Nothing but sincerity lives.

To the question, does club life help the wife? there is but one answer. It depends on the wife's mettle.

Women are born crusaders, but mostly they go around in little circles instead of marching straight toward the Holy Land of their desires.—Jean Blewett, in 'Everywoman's World.'

Is this your Kitchen?

He was going to clean out the soot next week, but his wife had an extra big fire today. That is the story of fire after fire. Here is the result, ending in ruin, perhaps, in the home that is not insured. The only safe way is to take out a policy in the London Mutual Fire Insurance Co.—the widest and most liberal policy in force today for farmers. Write us today for full particulars. Address—

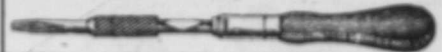


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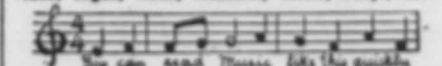
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THREE PRIZES OFFERED

For the three best winter fairy stories, that is fairy stories with a winter setting or something peculiar to the winter season, three good story books are offered as prizes.

The contest is open to any boy or girl under seventeen years of age who sees this announcement, but everyone should remember to observe the following rules:—

All stories should be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper.

It is necessary to have parent or teacher certify that the story is not copied from a book and that it was written without assistance from anyone, also that the writer has given his or her correct age.

Finally it should be mailed to reach this office not later than January 31.

If those who are new writers will remember to enclose a stamped and addressed envelope with their stories, they will be sent one of the pretty little maple leaf membership pins.

DIXIE PATTON.

JOCULAR JACK

As the North Wind went whispering thru the trees of the great pine woods this is the story that he told them.

Once upon a time the North Wind started on his travels, leaving his son Jack Frost at home in his place at the North Pole, where he was busily employed mixing his paints for the autumn tints.

Now Jack Frost was a mischievous fellow and soon got tired of his quiet occupation, so journeyed forth to find some excitement to fill his spare time.

He had not gone far from home when he espied a tired Bruin enjoying his afternoon siesta in the shade of a tall iceberg.

"Ha! Ha!" thought Jack Frost. "Here's a chance for some fun." So he summoned the help of his beautiful sister, the Snow Queen, and to her he unfolded his plan. Then while she gently and quietly shook out the soft downy flakes, Jack Frost cemented them with his icy breath and soon Bruin was a prisoner.

Late that night the North Wind came home and thinking it a pity to disturb his two children at that hour he again sallied forth to find himself a resting place.

He soon espied the huge snow drift. Thought he to himself, "I wonder what those children have been up to," and off he went to see. As he approached he heard from within the white mass the angry roars of the imprisoned bear.

"Why, Bruin, what's the matter?" called the North Wind.

"Oh, Mr. North Wind, please burst open my prison and let me out, and I will be ever grateful," said the bear.

"Alright," laughed the North Wind. "I suppose this is the work of those two youngsters," and with a mighty gust he blew out the side of the drift and freed the bear, then he demanded his reward.

"Well," said Bruin, "I know a fairy who weaves the most beautiful colors; I will ask her to weave you a scarf and I will bring it to you to-morrow."

True to his word next day Bruin arrived with the scarf and when the North Wind does not wear it he hangs it up in the sky and when we see it we call it the northern lights or the aurora borealis.

OLIVE K. C. YOUNG,

Seal, Alberta. 12 years.
This story is reprinted as a model of good writing. It is one of the best, if not the very best that has ever appeared in the Young Canada Club.—D.P.

THE ROBIN

I think that the robin is a very nice bird. It has a red breast, and brown back and yellow bill. It sings from early in the morning till late at night. I never heard it sing when it is on the ground. There were some that had their nest down by our garden. I used to watch them jump around and get worms for the small ones. They had four sky blue eggs and all hatched out. It was lots of fun to watch the small ones learn to fly and sing. The little ones jumped out of the nest when we came near them. There was one little one right up at our house one day. The robins have all left for the south now. They have a very nice song.

Dear Dixie Patton, this is the first

time I have written to your club. I read The Grain Growers' Guide every week as soon as it comes. I am sending an addressed and stamped envelope hoping to get a membership pin.

MABEL HAGENSON,
Age 14.

STORY OF SIX FOXES

We live on "Thickwood Ranch." My father keeps a large herd of cattle. One year when my father and brothers were out north putting up hay, they found a den of foxes. So they set traps and got six of them, which they brought home and we kept them in a little house till we made a wire cage for them. Then we kept them in the cage for two years, but at last they dug out under the cage and all got out. We set traps and got them all again. Then we put a floor in the cage where we kept them for a while. Then one night they all got out and went to the chicken house and killed fifteen chickens for us and scared the rest so they all ran and hid in the manger. So we made up our minds to kill the foxes, which we were very sorry to do as they were cute and we enjoyed watching them.

EVA DIEHL,

Thickwood Ranch, Marcelin, Sask. Age 15.

THE SQUIRREL

The squirrel is a very frolicsome animal. It has a very bushy tail. It is very beautiful. Once it carried a baby squirrel almost as big as itself up a telephone post. It spends most of its time on trees and only comes down to pass from one tree to another, or to gather nuts. These creatures are very nimble and timid. It is mostly grey in color. He can jump from one tree to another if they are not far apart, but he never hurts himself.

There is another kind of squirrel that is almost the same as the other, but it has some skin on its sides, very wide, reaching as far as its paws. It is called the flying squirrel. The squirrel eats nuts such as beech nuts, hickory nuts, acorns and other nuts. Sometimes he is frolicsome. In the autumn he gathers his store of nuts for the winter. He takes only the sound and ripe ones. He is then very busy.

ERIA E. ATHO,

THE HAWK

Some people say the hawk is a good bird and some people say he is a bad bird. Now I think he is both good and bad. He is a good bird when he isn't around the farm yard where there are chickens, for he is very fond of them, but he mostly lives on gophers, so that is the thing the hawks are good for. They kill very many gophers. The hawks have their nests on very high trees or on high hills, and a person very seldom finds one of their nests, for they build them so far away from houses. They have as many as seven eggs for one hatching, and they have to sit three weeks on their eggs before they hatch, and then after the young ones are hatched, they have to feed them two weeks before they leave the nest, and I don't know whether they feed them any longer or not for this is as far as I have seen them.

I am not as yet a member of the Young Canada Club, but I am sending a stamped and addressed envelope and hope to be enrolled.

ROSIE VOLLHOFFER,

Butterton, Sask. Age 11.

THE VERY LAZY BIRD

There was once a village called the Backrow in Scotland, but now it is all ruined and there is nothing left but stones.

But the side of the road is very pretty. There are roses and trees and all kinds of lovely flowers.

One day a few of my chums and I went for a walk, and while we were walking along we came across a nest with two eggs in it. Two or three days after we went down to the nest and there were different eggs in it, and the next time there were different eggs in it again.

My father thought it would be a cuckoo because the cuckoo is a very lazy bird. It will not make its own nest.

JEAN MOFFAT,

Grade 4 Age 11

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COUPON

January 17, 1917.

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COUPON
The Grain Growers' Guide Jan. 17, 1917
Please reserve for me one of your beautiful parlor lamps and send me full supplies and instructions for collecting the four yearly subscriptions necessary to secure this prize.
Name
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Province

Cakes

Have you ever noticed in looking over cook books what a large space is devoted to cakes? We read them over and think "yes, that sounds good, some day I'll try it." Then we go and make one from a recipe we have used for years and forget all about the ones we meant to "try." Of course when cake material is such a price one cannot afford to experiment to any great extent, so this week we are publishing some selected recipes tested and found satisfactory. Some of our readers have been good enough to contribute some of their best. Some of them I have tested, and I can assure you, if you follow the directions and are careful with your measurements and baking, you will get satisfactory results.

There are three things essential in the making of good cake. Good material, materials ready to mix before you start the cake and care in baking. When making cake do not use a tin mixing bowl, or tin spoon, the mixing may scour the dish, but will discolor the cake. Use only an earthen or enamel dish and if possible a wooden spoon. Dried fruits as currants and raisins should be perfectly clean and well floured. If the fruit sinks to the bottom of the cake the batter is not sufficiently thick to hold it in place add more flour. Cream the butter well before adding the sugar and the butter, and sugar well before adding the eggs. I have found that in making "light" cakes the results are better if the baking powder is added with the last cup of flour and the cake put in the oven as soon as possible. Suet is the best material for greasing cake pans. Butter burns easily, sticks to the pan and holds the cake.

Be careful of your oven. If it is too hot the cake will come up in the center and crack. Do not jar the cake or open or close the oven door any more than is absolutely necessary. Butter cakes, such as pound cake, cup cake and fruit cake must be baked in a very moderate oven to give results, while layer cakes may be baked more quickly. Sponge cake and sunshine cakes should be baked rather slowly.

Sultana Cake

This recipe will make a large cake and a good "keeper."

2 cups sugar. 1 cup butter.
6 eggs. 1/4 cup milk.
4 cups sifted flour. 1 lb. sultanas.
Mix as usual and bake in a moderate oven one and one-half hours.
Mrs. A. H. D., Sask.

Pound Cake

This is certainly not a hard-times cake, but it is very delicious and nice to serve at a wedding or some other very special occasion.

1 lb. butter. 1 lb. sugar.
1 lb. flour. 10 eggs.
Cream butter and sugar with the hands. Beat yolks of the eggs; add to the butter and sugar; then the stiffly beaten whites alternating with the flour. Bake in a moderate oven two hours.
Miss M. S. C., Nova Scotia.

White Fruit Cake

1 cup butter. 2 cups sugar.
1 cup sweet cream. 4 eggs.
4 cups flour. 1 teaspoon cream tartar.
1/4 teaspoon soda. 1 teaspoon nutmeg.
1 cup currants. 1 cup raisins.
1 cup citron.
Bake in a moderate oven.
Mrs. J. S. W., Man.

Marble Cake

Marble cake must be going out of fashion, none of the modern cook books honor it with a place on their pages. However it is a very tasty cake, not expensive and stays moist longer than the ordinary light cake.

Light Part

1/4 cup butter. 1 cup flour.
1 cup milk. 1 teaspoon baking powder.
1 cup white sugar.

Dark Part

1/4 cup butter. 1 teaspoon baking powder.
1/2 cup molasses. 1/2 cup milk.
Yolks two eggs. 1/4 cup sugar.
1/2 cup dark sugar. 1 1/4 cups flour.
Spices to taste.

Mix in separate dishes and drop spoonful about in a buttered pan.

Chocolate Cake

This cake is excellent and appeals at this time of the year when butter and eggs are such a price.

1/4 cup butter. 1 cup sugar.
1/2 cup sour milk. 1 egg.
1/4 cup flour. 2 tablespoons cocoa.
1/2 teaspoon soda. 1/2 cup boiling water.
Cream the butter, add the sugar, cream again, then add egg and sour milk, the soda dissolved in the hot water, the cocoa mixed with the flour. Bake as a layer

cake and put together with the following filling:—

Filling

1 cup boiling water. 1 tablespoon butter.
1/2 cup sugar. 1 tablespoon cocoa.
1 tablespoon cornstarch.
Add the butter to the boiling water, mix the cocoa and cornstarch together, add a little cold water and stir into the boiling water. Add a pinch of salt. The thickening quality of cornstarch seems to vary greatly, so one has to use judgment in making the filling. It needs to be stiff enough to flow nicely without running off the cake, as of course it thickens somewhat in cooling. A white icing adds the finishing touch to this cake.
Mrs. J. W. A. B.

Fruit Pork Cake

In this cake pork takes the place of butter and I can assure you, you would not know the difference.

1 lb. fat pork. 1 lb. brown sugar.
1 pint boiling water. 4 cups flour.
1 1/2 lbs. raisins. 1 1/2 lbs. currants.
1/2 lb. lemon peel. 1 lb. dates.
1 lb. shelled walnuts. 1 teaspoon soda.
1 teaspoon salt. 2 teaspoons cinnamon.
1 teaspoon ginger. 1/2 teaspoon cloves.
Bake in a large pan three hours.
Mrs. J. B.

Jelly Roll

This sponge cake batter may be used in a variety of ways. Baked in a large pan and spread with jam or jelly and rolled it is prime. Baked in gem pans it may be used as tea cakes; or the top cut-out, the cavity filled with whipped cream and the top put on again and decorated with a bit of jelly; a little fruit juice put in the hollow before the cream is added gives a nice flavor.

1/4 cup sugar. 1 cup flour.
3 tablespoons cold water. 1 teaspoon baking powder or 1/2 teaspoon soda and 1 of cream of tartar.
2 eggs.

Beat the eggs until very light, add the sugar gradually, beating all the time. Add water and beat again. Then the flour in which is the baking powder and a pinch of salt. Bake in a moderate oven.

1-2-3-4 Cake

This cake may be used with a variety of fillings or icings.

1 cup butter. 2 teaspoons baking powder.
3 cups flour. 4 eggs.
2 cups sugar. Vanilla.

Bake in a fairly quick oven, and put together and ice with the following:—
Whites of 2 eggs. Pinch of salt.
Blend of 2 oranges. Icing sugar to spread smoothly.
Juice of 1 orange.

Brown Stone Front

This is a very attractive looking cake and very tasty as well.

1 cup sugar. 1/4 cup butter.
1/2 cup milk. 2 teaspoons baking powder.
3 eggs (keep yolk of one) 2 cups flour.

Grate 4 or 6 squares of chocolate, add 3/4 cup milk, yolk one egg, 1 cup sugar, boil until thick. When cold add one teaspoon of vanilla and add to above cake mixture. Bake in three layers and put together with white icing.

White Icing

1 cup sugar. A pinch of cream of tartar.
1 cup boiling water. White of 1 egg.
1 teaspoon vanilla.

Put sugar and water in saucepan, and stir to prevent sugar from adhering to saucepan, beat gradually to boiling point, and boil without stirring until syrup will thread when dropped from the tip of a spoon. Pour syrup gradually on beaten white of egg, beating mixture constantly until of right consistency to spread. Add flavoring and pour over cake.

Layer Cake

This cake is somewhat of an undertaking to make, but is novel and looks very pretty, as well as tickling the palate.

1 cup butter (beaten) 2 cups sugar.
1 cup milk. 3 eggs (yolks)
3 cups flour. 1 teaspoon cream of tartar.
1/4 teaspoon soda. Whites of 3 eggs.

Cream butter and sugar, add yolks of eggs well beaten and milk, then flour in which the cream of tartar and soda have been sifted several times and lastly the whites of the eggs. Divide into four parts, leave two parts same as mixture, color the third part pink and the fourth with chocolate or cocoa. When all are done, place in order, first a light part, then chocolate, then a light part and lastly pink. Put together with lemon jelly and ice with white icing.

The Country Cook.

Manitoba Livestock Convention
Continued from Page 12

hauling, etc. The demand for this class should increase. The demand for the agricultural class, 15.2 to 16.2 hands and weighing 1,400 pounds, is more reasonable. It is particularly strong in the spring. Farm chunks come in the same class, but are somewhat smaller. Delivery horses include those with good clean feet and legs, action and considerable style. Light delivery runs 1,100 to 1,300 pounds and heavy delivery 1,300 to 1,400 pounds. There is a good demand for either class, but they must have quality and a certain amount of style and get-up.

The expense of handling horses is considerable. In 1915 it was \$20.40 per head, and in 1916, \$19.50. This depends on the cost of feed and the volume handled. Mr. McLean gave figures from his own business to illustrate the growth of the horse business in Manitoba. Whereas in the three years 1908-9-10 he had handled only \$480,000 worth, in 1914, 1915 and 1916 his company handled \$1,380,000 worth. There were ten horse buyers in the country now for every one fifteen years ago. He thought the future was never brighter, but horses must have quality and finish to sell well. Too many farmers lost one-third the value of their horses by not properly finishing them for sale.

Dr. J. Creamer, Dominion department of agriculture, discussed the policy of the department regarding the payment of part of the service fees to members of farmers' clubs using horses distributed by the department. Expressions that improvement might be made in this were made by John Graham and J. D. McGregor. The executive were instructed to confer with the department on it.

Cattle Breeders' Meeting

The Cattle Breeders' Meeting had a very large attendance and some vital problems were discussed. The report of the committee on tuberculosis appointed at last year's meeting was fully discussed and adopted with a resolution authorizing the same committee to take the necessary steps to place the recommendations contained in the report before the provincial and federal authorities with the object of having them enacted into law. It also advised that these be conveyed to the cattle breeders' associations in other provinces. The report is a very lucid and complete one in its recommendations but these cannot be published in this issue for lack of space.

The history and objects of the embargo in Great Britain against Canadian Cattle importations was discussed and a resolution adopted asking the Canadian government to renew negotiations with the British Government for the purpose of having this embargo lifted. A copy is to be sent to the Minister of Agriculture and each Manitoba representative at Ottawa. A copy was wired to the Saskatchewan Livestock Convention at Saskatoon asking for its co-operation.

Use of Screenings

The old important question of better use of elevator screenings was discussed and a committee composed of J. D. McGregor, E. A. Crerar, Walter Cummings, and A. E. Phillips appointed to investigate the question and arrange if possible for the grading of the screenings according to their feeding value and to endeavor to secure from the transportation companies favorable freight rates from the lake fronts to Manitoba points.

The problem of public abattoirs and cold storage so fully discussed in the Swine Breeders' meeting was again hammered out here and after much talk this resolution was passed:

That the executive of this association meet the executives of the other livestock associations of the western provinces to take up with the departments of agriculture of the Dominion and prairie provinces the matter of securing financial assistance to a co-operative company or companies to enable the erection and operation of abattoirs and cold storage plants.

The meeting decided to hold its annual bull sale and left the details to the executive.

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Will be held at

MEDICINE HAT	Jan. 29-30-31, Feb. 1
RETAW	Feb. 1-2-3-5.
TRAVERS	Feb. 5-6-7
BLACKFALDS	Feb. 9-10-12-13
STETTLE	Feb. 14-15-16-17
VETERAN	Feb. 17-19-20-21
LOUGHEED	Feb. 22-23-24-25

A list of additional Schools, with dates, will appear in a later issue.

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POULTRY RAISING**

Lectures and Demonstrations for Women will be given in
COOKING and HOME NURSING

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 25, 1916.

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Simonds Canada Saw Co. Ltd., Montreal, Que., VANCOUVER, B.C. ST. JOHN, N.B.

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament Continued from Page 84

city of Brandon and to hope that when the pressure of war work was over they might have the pleasure of meeting in a social way with the farm women.

Conditions after the War

On Tuesday evening, before the opening of the Convention a joint meeting between the Grain Growers and Livestock Associations was held. This was addressed by Hon. Valentine Winkler, Minister of Agriculture, G. H. Hutton, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental farm at Lacombe, and T. A. Crerar, President of The Grain Growers' Grain Company. Mr. Hutton discussed the type of cow most suitable for the average farmer and gave what we think was unquestionably the best prepared and most scientific discussion, based on figures, of this question that we have ever heard presented, not alone in Western Canada but anywhere else. We expect to use this address at a later date. T. A. Crerar spoke on "Agricultural Problems after the War." His address will appear in next issue.

The Minister of Agriculture speaking on "Manitoba Problems in Agriculture" referred to the natural handicaps of hail, frost, cultivation, weeds, etc. which Manitoba farmers are constantly up against. He thought if the Hail Insurance Act was defective the farmers should ask for amendments which would make it more effective. The problem of securing better seed this year was a vital one. He doubted much the wisdom of summerfallowing. The government was ready to go far in standing behind any action looking to the eradication of tuberculosis from the cattle of the province. He laid great emphasis on the desirability of opening up the vast areas lying in the northern part of the province in which he believed there was great wealth. The Dominion Government should turn over these natural resources to the province as it made no effort to develop them. He thought the Bank Act should be amended to permit of starting small banks with a capitalization of \$100,000 or less.

Wednesday Evening

On Wednesday evening W. J. Thompson, of Saskatoon gave a splendid address on "National Co-operation for Livestock Production." The most of Mr. Thompson's address in which a wide policy on this question was outlined we are forced to hold over to a later issue.

Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer addressed the convention on the proposed Rural Credit Bill. This has been thoroughly dealt with in a previous issue of The Guide.

Miss E. Cora Hind gave an able address on the place of women from rural life in the Grain Growers' movement.

On Thursday morning there was a live discussion as to whether the convention should hear that evening the address of F. J. Dixon, M.L.A. for Centre Winnipeg on Free Trade. The objection was brought on account of the alleged attitude of Mr. Dixon toward National Registration. After a thorough discussion the convention decided by an overwhelming majority that Mr. Dixon should be given full privileges to address the meeting. There was not a speaker in the convention but differed radically from Mr. Dixon's stand and emphasized the fact that their endorsement of his appearing before the convention must not be construed into opposition to National Registration. On that understanding the resolution was passed. It might here be mentioned that a separate meeting of the women fully endorsed the stand taken by the general convention.

A discussion of vital importance to the organization was led by W. H. Wood, of Neepawa on more efficient district organization. He believed this to be an essential part of the association and only as it is made of greater service will the association progress as it should. The work of the branches should be more closely correlated and the locals somehow more enfolded with the idea they are part of a great organized movement. The district organization could best awaken the unorganized districts. District officials should be chosen who are ready to give

Continued on Page 42

Wheat—
and Saturday
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In the local m
support for b
further buying
the market in
The coars
done, but bar

Wheat—
January 9
January 10
January 11
January 12
January 13
January 15
Week ago
Year ago
Oats—
January 9
January 10
January 11
January 12
January 13
January 15
Week ago
Year ago
Flax—
January 9
January 10
January 11
January 12
January 13
January 15
Week ago
Year ago

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LIVES

Co
Choice steers
Best butcher
Fair to good
Good to choi
Medium to g
Common cov
Canners
Good to choi
Fair to good
Best earn
Best butcher
Common to l
Fair to good
Fair to good
Best milkers
(each)
Fair milkers
(each)

Choice hog
westered
Light hogs
Heavy sows
Stags

Sheep w
Choice lamb
Best killing

COUNTRY

Butter
No. 1 dairy

Eggs
New laid

Pot
In sacks, 50

Milk as
Sweet cream
Cream fat
(per lb.)

Dresses
Spring child
Furs
Ducks
Gems
Turkeys

Hay
No. 2 Upland
No. 3 Time
No. 4 Mills

Date	
Jan. 9	U
10	U
11	U
12	U
13	U
15	U
Week ago	U
Year ago	U

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 15, 1917)
 Wheat—The market has apparently settled in a rut, if we may judge from the action on Friday and Saturday. The nervousness and activity in evidence since the German peace proposal was first announced has largely disappeared. Reports from the American markets indicate much bearish sentiment. In the local market the Imperial government's representative is inactive and there is therefore a lack of support for bullish sentiment. Clearances of cargoes from American ports have not been followed by further buying, and it would appear that these shipments are made against old contracts. The trend of the market in the immediate future seems to hang on the amount of transportation available.
 The coarse grains have been steady during the week. A fair volume of trade in oats futures was done, but barley and flax have been inactive.

Wheat—	May	July
January 9	190	188
January 10	186	184
January 11	190	187
January 12	186	184
January 13	187	184
January 14	187	184
January 15	187	184
January 16	191	189
Week ago	191	189
Year ago	120	120

Oats—	May	July
January 9	61	60
January 10	60	60
January 11	61	60
January 12	60	59
January 13	60	59
January 14	60	59
January 15	60	59
January 16	62	61
Week ago	62	61
Year ago	46	46

Flax—	May	July
January 9	269	269
January 10	268	268
January 11	269	269
January 12	267	267
January 13	268	268
January 14	269	269
January 15	269	269
Week ago	269	269
Year ago	215	215

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.94
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.93
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.95
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.89
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.80
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.81
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.81
Wheat screenings, 1 car	19.25
Wheat screenings, 1 car	25.00
Wheat screenings, 1 car	27.00
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.54
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.61
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.55
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.50
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.81
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.74
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.84
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.77
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.67
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	2.10
No. 4 mixed wheat, 2 cars	1.66
No. 4 mixed wheat, 3 cars	1.97
Sample grade durum wheat, 1 car	1.40
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.80
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.53
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	1.84
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	2.09
Mixed grade white oats, 1 car	53
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	54
Standard white oats, 1 car	54
Mill oats, 1 car, l.o.b.	48
Mill oats, 1 car	48
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	55
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	55
Mill oats, 1 car	46
No. 2 rye, 1 car, S.R.	1.42

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$2.00
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	2.00
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.97
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.91
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.98
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.96

No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.41
No. 6 barley, 1 car	1.00
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.18
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.15
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.05
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1.10
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1.12
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1.03
Sample grade barley, 1 car, seedy	2.90
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.90
No. 1 flax, 24 sacks	1.75
No. 1 flax, 43 sacks	1.75
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.90

This Year	Last Year
1 hard	22,144 20
1 No. 3	1,703,378 20
2 No. 3	3,188,189 10
3 No. 3	3,253,367 20
No. 4	2,521,284 20
Others	9,244,423 20

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, Jan. 12, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.81	\$1.96
2 Nor. wheat	1.78	1.92
3 Nor. wheat	1.75	1.88
3 white oats	54	54
Barley	78-100	88-113
Flax, No. 1	2.58	2.89

Futures—

May wheat	1.86	1.88
July wheat	1.84	1.80

per gwt. higher than the mid-winter January average for the past five years.

Winnipeg, Jan. 13.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 1,500; calves, 85; sheep and lambs, 125; hogs, 7,000.

Cattle receipts continue light. There is an active demand for all classes of killing cattle at strong prices. The quality coming is plain, and while good fat butcher steers are quotable from \$7.75 to \$9.25, real choice steers would bring more. Good fat heifers will bring \$7.00 to \$7.50 with good to choice cows \$6.50 to \$7.00. Trade on oxen and bulls is equally high as shown in quotations below. The stocker and feeder trade continues a little slow, with few of this class being offered. Any steers with a little weight, although thin, will sell for killing purposes. Milch cows and springers are slow sale at present, the demand being small. We look for cattle trade to continue strong.

There is an excellent demand for good quality lambs from \$11.75 to \$12.25 and good-quality sheep from \$9.50 to \$9.75.
 The hog market the past week has been very strong. The market closed the end of last week with hogs selling at \$12.00 fed and watered. Trade opened Monday this week strong at \$12.00, advancing Tuesday to \$12.25, with two extra choice cars at \$12.40. Wednesday the price was \$12.40, holding steady at this figure the balance of the week. The strength in the hog market is due to competition from Eastern buyers.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—The top price yesterday was \$10.35 for a load of choice steers. Several loads of butchers were cashed at \$10.25 per hundredweight. The feature of the trade was, however, the marked strengthening in the hog market. Prices advanced another 25 cents per 100 lbs. after Tuesday's jump, and they were selling at the record price which obtained on two previous occasions in the last five months, at \$13.00 fed and watered. So far as is known, the above prices have not been exceeded in the annals of Toronto's livestock industry.
 The best stockers under 900 lbs. met a good demand at \$6.75 to \$7.25, and stocker steers close to 1,000 lbs. brought \$6.75 to \$8.00.

Calgary, Jan. 13.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 502; cattle, 1,149; hogs, 2,317; sheep, 24. This week a year ago: Horses, 230; cattle, 600; hogs, 2,427; sheep, none.

Top steers advanced to \$9.00, and good average cattle to \$7.75. Fat heifers, \$7.00. Choice cows, \$6.50. Good bulls and oxen, \$5.00 and \$5.50 respectively. Stocker and feeder cattle held steady with hardly sufficient supplies coming. There was the usual good demand here for heifers and calves.
 The hog market opened at \$11.75, but rapidly broke all bounds. We sold our Thursday's hogs for \$11.95 and \$12.00, with buyers making valuable concessions on grades. All Friday's hogs sold for \$12.12, with one load sold by us making \$12.20 late in the day. (Top prices for hogs and cattle, this week a year ago, \$6.85 and \$9.90 respectively.)
 There were not enough arrivals of fat sheep to make a market, but the demand was strong and packers were quoting higher prices for fat wethers and lambs. We handled 50 per cent. of the cattle, 66 per cent. of the hogs and all the sheep sold on this market. Altogether 2,284 hogs passed thru our hands this week.

Interior Terminal Elevator Stocks
 Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, January 10, was as follows:—

Elevators	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Wheat	369,273.50	4,132.30	686,194.00	
Oats	73,973.15	4,462.12	264,420.10	
Barley	3,037.00		11,284.11	
Flax	19,084.13		26,846.20	
Wheat	79,546.00	7,020.00	334,321.00	
Oats	55,773.00	5,810.00	247,664.00	
Barley	7,177.00		27,374.00	
Flax	1,559.00	699.00	1,643.00	
Timothy	4,264.00		21,331.00	

Country Produce

Note—All prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.
 There is no difference in prices on dairy butter or eggs this week. Any added price does not seem to increase the supply at present as it is not to be had. Many dealers are not quoting on potatoes as the weather is too cold to make shipments at present. Otherwise there is no reason why prices should be any less.
 Dressed poultry is up from two to three cents on everything but turkeys, which still stand at 23. Old hens are 17 and roosters 12. Ducks are 20 and geese 18.
 Prospects for Wool
 A cable to Chicago on January 4 advised that the British government has ordered all wool shales in America stopped. The full intention regarding this move is not known, but it does not look as if Great Britain is going to show her hand on all wool operations. It emphasizes the probability of scarcity and of increased activity among dealers in contracting far ahead for Western wool but yet short. Some has already been sold on the sheep's back in the West at 36 to 37 cents, and many dealers seem ready to buy on this basis. The Bradford Gazette, commenting on this, says in its last issue: "It is a season of inactivity, but the market is strong. Domestic dealers realize that import requirements must be secured from a world-wide diminishing supply. The great bulk of foreign wool is produced in British possessions, practically all of it being under embargo at present, and this control will in all probability be continued until after the war. The tendency of breeding all over the world is for the early-maturing lamb which passes into consumption before being shorn, reducing the clip from seed stocks each season. With cotton at 18 to 25 cents and all wool substitutes high there is justification for a strong market for the 1917 clip."

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Jan. 12	Year Ago	Toronto Jan. 11	Calgary Jan. 2	Chicago Jan. 11	St. Paul Jan. 11
Cattle						
Choice steers	7.75-8.50	6.75-7.00	8.75-9.50	7.75-8.00	11.25-11.80	8.50-9.50
Best butcher steers	7.25-7.75	6.50-6.75	6.50-8.50	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.50	7.50-8.50
Fair to good butcher steers	6.50-7.00	5.75-6.00	6.50-8.50	6.00-6.50	6.50-8.75	6.75-8.00
Good to choice fat cows	5.50-6.25	5.25-5.75	7.25-7.50	4.50-5.25	6.10-7.50	6.00-6.75
Medium to good cows	4.50-5.25	3.50-4.00	5.50-6.75	3.50-5.00	5.25-6.65	3.25-6.00
Common cows	3.75-4.25	3.00-3.50	4.10-4.40	2.50-3.00	4.50-5.15	4.50-5.00
Canners	7.00-7.50	6.25-6.50	7.50-8.00	6.50-7.00	7.25-10.50	7.00-8.00
Good to choice heifers	6.00-6.50	5.00-5.50	7.00-7.50	5.50-6.00	6.00-7.25	6.00-7.00
Fair to good heifers	6.25-7.00	5.00-5.50	4.75-6.00	4.75-6.00		
Best oxen	6.25-7.00	5.00-5.50	7.50-9.00	4.25-5.50	7.25-8.25	6.25-7.50
Best butcher bulls	5.50-6.50	4.50-5.75	4.85-6.00	3.50-4.25	5.50-7.10	5.75-6.25
Common to bologna bulls	4.75-5.25	4.50-5.00	6.00-6.40	6.50-6.75	7.00-9.25	6.75-7.50
Fair to good feeder steers	5.50-6.25	5.25-5.50	6.25-6.80	6.50-6.75	5.20-7.25	6.00-6.75
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$85	\$65-\$80	\$80-\$100	\$95-\$100		\$65-\$80
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75		\$50-\$65
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$12.40	\$9.00	\$12.00	11.85-11.95	10.25-10.60	9.75-10.25
Light hogs	\$9.50-9.50		11.00-12.00	9.50	9.75-10.15	9.50-9.60
Heavy sows	\$8.00	6.25-7.00			10.00-10.15	8.00-8.25
Stags	5.50-6.00	\$4.50				
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	11.75-12.25	\$8.50	12.00-14.00	\$12.00	12.25-14.00	10.50-12.00
Best killing sheep	8.50-9.25	6.00-6.50	8.75-10.50	8.50-10.75	9.10-10.25	6.50-9.25

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg Jan. 12	Year Ago	Toronto Jan. 4	Calgary Jan. 11	Regina Jan. 5	Saskatoon Jan. 5
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	35c	24c-26c	40c-41c	35c	40c	35c
Eggs (per doz.)						
New laid	30c	25c-40c	45c	45c	30c	40c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new		60c	1.25-1.50	75c	80c	55c
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	50c	40c				
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	43c	37c				
Dressed Poultry						
Spring chickens	20c	17c	20c-22c	20c	20c	
Fowl	17c	13c-14c	15c-18c	15c-19c	15c	
Ducks	25c	15c	21c-23c	17c-18c	20c	
Geese	15c	15c	21c-22c	17c-18c	20c	
Turkeys	23c	19c	20c-23c	20c-28c	25c	
Hay (per ton)		No. 1's		No. 1's	No. 1's	No. 1's
No. 2 Upland		\$14				\$10.00
No. 2 Timothy	\$12	\$16	\$13-\$15	\$14		
No. 2 Midland		\$12				

Wheat	1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat		
Oats		
Barley		
Flax		
Wheat	1917—Rail	1916—Rail
Wheat	530,160 20	481,117 00
Oats	398,338 03	351,321 04
Barley	21,907 14	40,640 24
Flax	49,474 47	40,182 50

Winter stocks afloat:—Wheat, this year, 89,245.20; last year, 1,447,396.20. Oats, this year, 101,351.26; last year, 824,090.

Wheat	Oats	Barley	
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	19,932,766	10,650,721	1,122,925
In Vessels in Can.			
Ten. Harbors	2,440,945	2,940,774	49,000
Total	26,555,242	20,600,451	1,672,210
At Buffalo and Duluth	18,773,848	1,690,888	401,333
Total this week	47,479,035	25,232,113	2,123,143
Total last week	47,079,981	25,339,998	2,490,412
Total last year	44,242,742	18,541,253	1,702,909

At Midland and Tiffin there are 265,699 bushels U.S. oats in bond.

Elevators	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Wheat	369,273.50	4,132.30	686,194.00	
Oats	73,973.15	4,462.12	264,420.10	
Barley	3,037.00		11,284.11	
Flax	19,084.13		26,846.20	
Wheat	79,546.00	7,020.00	334,321.00	
Oats	55,773.00	5,810.00	247,664.00	
Barley	7,177.00		27,374.00	
Flax	1,559.00	699.00	1,643.00	
Timothy	4,264.00		21,331.00	

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from January 9 to 15 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					Feed	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5		3CW	3CW	3CW	1F4	1F4	2F4	No. 2	No. 4	Rel.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW
Jan. 9	180	182	182	178			57	55	55	53	52	100	94	78	78	290	257	240	
10	181	179	179				56	54	54	52	51	100	94	78	78	258	255	229	
11	184	181	179	181	141	85	57	55	55	53	52	100	94	78	78	259	255	239	
12	181	179	178	158	138	106	56	54											

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 40

time and effort and make unlimited sacrifices. The district could best develop potential young speakers. One half dozen men brought out in a district to realize their power as speakers and workers would develop enormous possibilities for the future of the whole movement. He would like to see a convention of district officers to discuss and correlate their work in a big round table talk. If this were not feasible, pamphlets or sheets of suggestions might be printed and sent out thru central.

T. Ransom, Mountainside, advertised the meetings well. He thought this important. E. R. Sutherland thought more information should be got out in pamphlets or some readily available form to the locals. He thought the grain growers' movement was the greatest today for making good Canadian citizens of our foreign elements.

C. H. Burnell, Oakville, said the district had developed many men never before known. It offered a great field for service and the development of the best men. The most convenient centre for meetings should be used. A good district picnic will succeed where a local sometimes fails. Besides a picnic his district always holds a convention in March when much attention is given to organization work. This gets local secretaries in personal touch and creates a most valuable interchange of ideas. A good district organization often could prevent the formation of locals where such might fail or seriously handicap other locals. He also emphasized the need of meetings of the district officers.

Bert Macleod, Shoal Lake, thought the Manitoba page in The Guide was not being used or read as well as it might be. The local secretaries should be sent to Brandon. Every district should organize a picnic.

M. Stanbridge, Stonewall, thought the social side of the movement should be more emphasized thru speakers, debates, etc. in which the girls and women should be encouraged to take a large part.

R. Chapman, Nings, believed a revival is needed. An aggressive movement should be launched for next year and prepared for in February and March. The scarcity of help means early and enthusiastic action should be taken to maintain and increase the interest and activity next summer. J. T. Davies, Franklin, and other speakers emphasized strongly the importance of the district organization to maintain local interest and to act as a link with the central. The need of more constant and up-to-date information and exchange of ideas thru a convention, pamphlets or letters was most strongly very prevalent thru this whole discussion.

Fraternal Delegates

C. E. Barnes, Wallace, B.C., represented by invitation the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association and James Robinson, Regina, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Both brought greetings from their associations. Mr. Barnes made the best presentation of

the case of the B.C. fruit growers in defence of the added duty placed on apples, yet heard here. He assured the meeting he believed this would only be a temporary affair, indeed as a Free Trader himself he didn't favor the long continuance of it. Having 75 per cent. of their capital invested in orchards and being unable to change when conditions became bad they were in the position of a drowning man and grasped at the added duty to save them. Mr. Robinson said they could not build elevators fast enough in Saskatchewan at present. Forty places now wanted them for next year.

Memoriam Resolution

A resolution of condolence on the death of R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst, was passed and sent to Mrs. Wilson and the family. Many high tributes were paid to that late, energetic, earnest member. A resolution of appreciation of those members who have made the supreme sacrifice for king and country in this war by surrendering their lives fighting to uphold the high traditions of humanity and justice against militarism, of sympathy for the bereaved was unanimously passed. It further pledged the members to do their utmost to see that the State would not allow these to suffer pecuniarily from the bereavement.

Federation of Organizations

J. L. Brown of Pilot Mound and Peter Wright of Myrtle, introduced the following resolution on the question of federation of the various farmers' organizations.

"Whereas the interests of the whole grain growers' movement demand the very closest and most cordial relations between all those bodies that have been called into being during the last few years; and whereas the need has been felt for more closely defined relationships between these bodies and while recognizing the necessity of preserving the separate identity and autonomy as between the commercial and the educational or legislative bodies each discharging its own separate and distinct functions under the management of its own directorate; resolved that we endorse the action of the directors in seeking to arrive at some understanding with the directors of the commercial companies and would recommend the continuance of such negotiations with a view to finding a fair basis for federation and co-operation."

T. A. Crerar on request of the president opened the discussion on this important question. He dealt in a comprehensive manner with the history and objects of the three large commercial organizations now existent. He showed the desirability of closer organization not only between these companies but between the companies and their basic educational organizations. The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. and the Grain Growers Grain Co. had come to an understanding which he believed would be greatly to the advantage of the movement. The problem now was to find a proper basis of relationship between the commercial companies and the local grain growers'

associations. He emphatically denied that the central organization had any intention, so far as he could discover, of financing any new political party. He thought a broad educational policy should be pushed. Discussion was resumed the following day.

President Henders in reply to a request on the matter of relationship said the idea was that the executive of each large central organization should act in an advisory capacity on the other executive. Where there are local elevators all the members of the local association should have a voice in its administration tho of course only shareholders would have a voice in the control of the central trading body. All could meet together on the management of local affairs. The resolution was then adopted.

Amendments to Grain Act

R. McKenzie, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, introduced amendments to the Canada Grain Act. The grading on the 1915 crop was very unsatisfactory and 1916 is worse. Too much responsibility is being left with the officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce on "no grade" grain. No. 1 Northern containing 2 per cent. wild oats was rejected, a ridiculous proceeding. The moisture content on "no grade" is too low here in comparison with American Markets. Last summer, after visiting in Minneapolis he had sent samples of Canadian grades put up by the inspection department at Winnipeg to the inspectors at Minneapolis. They wrote him that these grades would have gone at least one grade higher in each case in Minneapolis. The terminal elevators at Duluth cleaned out wild oats and graded the wheat. Our terminal elevators answered they could not do this. A delegate said the interior terminals were equipped with such cleaning machinery and there was no reason why the lake terminals should not be. J. Alison discussed the question at some length also. The following resolution was then adopted:—"Whereas much dissatisfaction and much loss to the farmers is caused by the grading of grain, especially 'no grade' and 'rejected grade,' therefore be it resolved that this convention instruct the executive to take such steps as they deem expedient to bring pressure to bear on the department of trade and commerce to amend the Canada Grain Act so as to provide for the appointment of a permanent board of appeal, consisting of three members with an office in Winnipeg, and if necessary, a similar board with an office in Calgary, whose duty shall be, first, to perform the duties now performed by the standard board and the survey board; second, to hear appeals from the decision of the chief inspector; third, to formulate rules and regulations for the guidance of the inspector in grading of 'off grade' and commercial grades; fourth, to cause milling and chemical tests to be made at the commencement of each crop year of certain types to determine the grade that they should properly belong to; fifth, that the remuneration of the members of the board of appeal be made up by a fee on appeals made; sixth, that the appointment of the board of appeal in Winnipeg be made; by the minister of agriculture in each of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta by each appointing one member; seventh, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the secretaries of the United Farmers of Alberta and Saskatchewan Grain Growers and to the Canadian Council of Agriculture. A further resolution asked that clause 100 of the Grain Act be amended by striking out the words 'dirty' and 'wild oats.' This also carried.

Hospital Elevators

A resolution from the Hospital Elevator men was brought before the meeting by Mr. McKenzie. These elevators under present regulations are due to lose their license on February 1 but he doubted very much if this would be desirable. He thought himself that they should be allowed to continue mixing but not contract grades. To put them altogether out of business would work a great hardship this year when there was so much low grade grain for which

it was almost impossible to find a market.

Dr. Robert Magill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and former chairman of the Grain Commission was asked by the president to give the meeting the benefit of his extensive acquaintance on this subject. Dr. Magill lucidly explained the advantageous position of Canada in marketing her best grades of grain this year. The Russian supply is cut off. India, the Argentine and Australia are too far away. Several trips could be made to America for one to the former countries. The Allies Wheat Commission in London do all the buying on this continent and have only one buyer on this side. Everything must pass thru his hands. The Allies want no wheat but that which will make the most loaves and the lack of tonnage makes it imperative they take only the higher grades. Thus no market is left for our grades below No. 4 and the spreads are enormous between these and the higher. Even at that, many companies are losing money.

He believed it desirable the hospital elevators be continued especially this year but under strict supervision and they should be allowed to handle only those grades below No. 3. He suggested that the convention leave this matter in the hands of their executive who had already done much investigation work and who were in the best position to take the matter up with the Board of Grain Commissioners. This suggestion was acted upon.

Dr. Magill also showed the necessity at present of selling grain on futures to ensure against losses. It was the only way hedging could be carried on and hedging was insuring against loss rather than speculating.

The Farmers' Platform

The meeting on Thursday night was entirely given over to the discussion of Free Trade and the introduction of the Farmers' Political Platform already published in The Guide. This would be taken up more in detail in next issue.

Section of Press Censured

Friday morning saw a discussion in no uncertain terms regarding reports that had appeared in certain sections of the press on the attitude of the convention on hearing F. J. Dixon, M.L.A. There was only one dissenting speaker but on a vote this resolution moved by J. L. Brown, and seconded by C. H. Burnell was passed unanimously:—

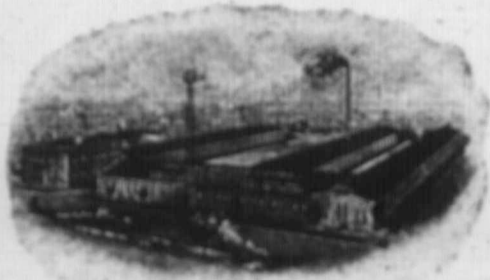
"Whereas the interests of the public demands that the press furnish accurate information in regard to all matters of public concern and whereas it is desirable that the most cordial relations should exist between the Grain Growers' Association and the press;

Resolved that while recognizing the general accuracy of the reports in this connection we protest against such false and misleading reports as appeared in the Winnipeg Tribune of January 11, 1917, regarding the proceeding of that day's meeting and against such a false interpretation of the policy of the Grain Growers' Association as is contained in the editorial of the Brandon Sun of January 10, 1917."

It was inferred at the previous day's proceedings that had the women, who were in a separate meeting at the time, been present the resolution regarding the speaker at the Thursday evening meeting might have been lost. The women, however, passed a resolution endorsing the action of the general convention on that matter. The Free Press reporter protested that the papers should be named but the president stated had he seen the Friday morning edition of that paper he would have had it included with the others named in the resolution. The president at the same time strongly voiced the appreciation of the convention of the great general service and co-operation of the press to the convention and the farmers movement as a whole and his regret that such misstatements of the attitude of the convention should have been made.

The balance of the resolutions passed, together with the Free Trade discussion at the Convention will appear in the next issue of The Guide.

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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	2	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	\$315	\$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; Heager Wheeler, of Rosburn, 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 Heager 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

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Jan. 17, 1917.

Friendliness—Herewith is one subscription to The Guide, which I hereby authorize. Please return to 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.

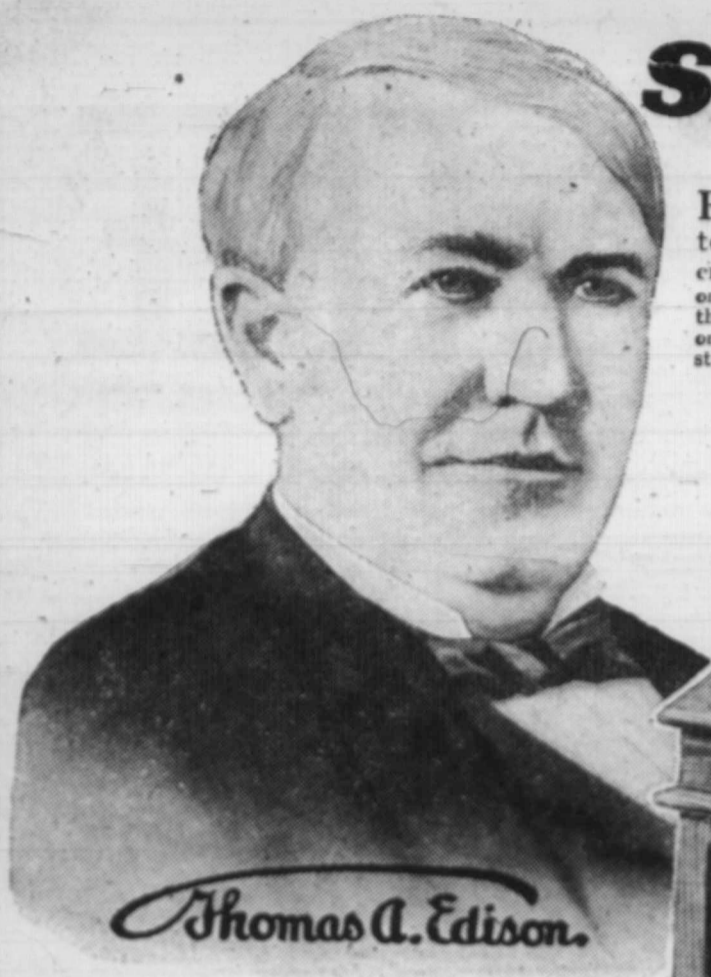
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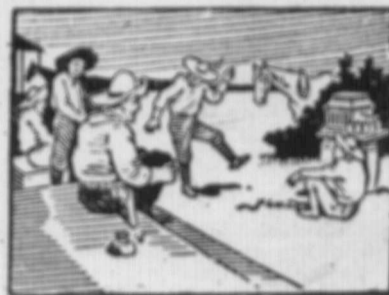
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Get the New Edison in your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until your sides ache at the funniest of funny musical shows. Hear the grand old strobic hymns. Hear the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