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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

December 13, 1916

\$1.50 per Year



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ADDITIONAL DATES FOR ATLANTIC OCEAN TRAVEL.



DOUBLE DAILY

TRANS-CONTINENTAL SERVICE.

Imperial Limited and Trans-Canada

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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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Advertising Rates

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

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted.

Advertisement for F.M.T.C. Lumber Co. featuring a circular logo with 'BUY LUMBER DIRECT' and 'FROM MILL TO CONSUMER'. Text describes the benefits of buying directly from the mill, including savings of 20-40% and prompt shipment.

Advertisement for The Home Bank of Canada, Original 1854 Charter. Lists branches and connections throughout Canada, with the Winnipeg office at 426 Main St. and W.A. Machaffie as Manager.

Large advertisement for Excursions to Eastern Canada and Chicago via the North Western Line. Features a table of fares from Winnipeg to various cities (Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Ottawa, Belleville, Quebec) and details about the train route through Lake Michigan to Chicago.

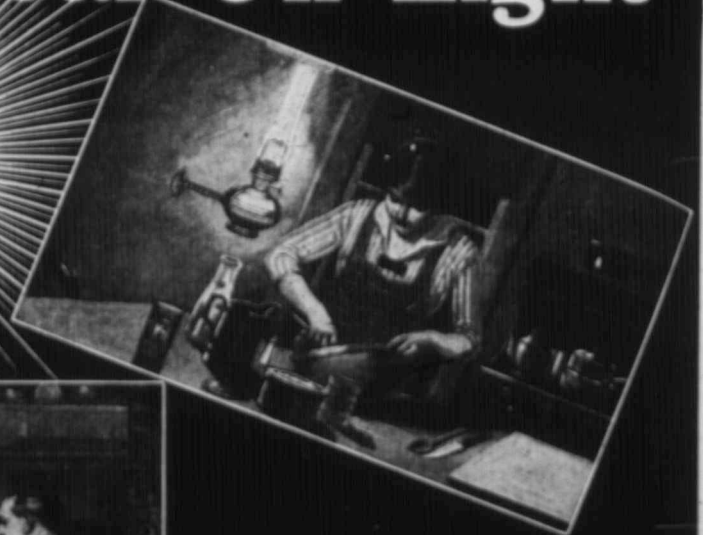
Advertisement for Mr. Edison's Own Rock-Bottom Direct Offer. Promotes the new Edison Phonograph with a \$1.00 trial offer. Includes details about the Diamond Stylus reproducer and a request to send for the new Edison Catalog.

Advertisement for Eastern Holiday and Home Visitors Low Round Trip Fares. Promotes travel via the Northern Pacific Railway between Winnipeg and St. Paul/Minneapolis, with secure rates and information from local agent W.C. Hartnett.

Wonderful New Coal Oil Light



Beats Gasoline or Electricity



Whole Room is Light as Day



Twice the Light—on Half the Oil

Burning common coal oil, the Aladdin produces a light that beats gas, electricity and acetylene — that makes old-style, round-wick lamps seem feeble as candles in comparison. In giving this better light, the Aladdin uses less than half as much oil.

Burns 94% Air — 70 Hours on a Gallon of Oil No odor, noise or smoke. Gives a white, mellow, restful, steady light. Comes nearest to sunlight of all man-made lights. Leading Universities have tested and endorse the Aladdin. It was awarded the Gold Medal at the Panama Exposition against the world's best. Three million people are already enjoying it.

Banish Eye Strain — Save Children's Eyes Dim lights are responsible for much eye strain, headache and misery. The Aladdin banishes these ills. Saves the children's eyes. Encourages study and reading. Cheer and contentment abide in homes made bright by Aladdin.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE To Make a Lot of Money

Every home needs good light. The Aladdin—with its wonderful gift to country homes of the brightest and mellowest of all lights — produced from ordinary coal oil at a big oil saving — needs only to be shown. When it's seen, it is taken for trial with open arms; when it's tried, its users never go back to the old feeble lights.

These Men Without Former Experience Make Big Money—So Can You

J. R. Stewart, who has sold over 500 Aladdins, writes "there are unlimited possibilities in store for the Aladdin Distributor."

W. T. Grieve, Ontario, with no previous experience says he sold 7 lamps in a little over two hours.

Charley Stanley, a paper hanger, puts in his evenings selling Aladdins and nets \$5.00 to \$15 for each evening's work.

W. H. Hilemon sold six between 1 and 3 p. m. \$15.00 for four hours' work.

Mrs. M. R. Dutton has the Aladdin in her home, has made a lot of money in its distribution and proudly writes: "I have lighted up

the homes in the community for miles around with Aladdin Lamps."

There is no limit to the field. Many distributors have replaced electric lights with Aladdins.

F. A. Smidvall, of B. C., for instance, says he has placed nearly 300 in a country where electricity is king.

Charlie Conrad, a farmer, made \$5,000.00 in two winters in spare time, distributing Aladdins.

M. T. Janke, Manitoba, places lamps out on trial and writes "called at 20 houses, and sold 18—the lamp will speak for itself."

(Addresses furnished on request.)

Thousands are coining money with the Aladdin—send the coupon—see if you don't want this chance to make a lot of money.

No Money Needed—We Furnish the Capital

\$1000 in Gold For a Lamp Equal to the ALADDIN

To any person who can produce or show us an oil lamp equal to the New Aladdin we'll pay \$1000 in gold. Write for circular giving full particulars of this great challenge offer. The Aladdin stands head and shoulders above competition. That's why we make the offer.

10 Days' Free Trial. Send No Money—We Pay Charges

Will you agree to use the Aladdin lamp in your home ten days if we'll send it prepaid? All right! Just fill out the coupon and we'll send you full particulars about our 10 day free trial offer. You can then see for yourself that our claims for the Aladdin are based on conservative facts. You can see how the Aladdin makes your old style lamp look like candles. You can find out how noiseless, smokeless and odorless it is—how it really does beat gas, electricity, and acetylene for brilliancy, and how it saves one-half or more in oil and actually pays for itself. Just send the coupon. We'll do the rest.

Get One Free—Send the Coupon

To One User in Each Locality, We Offer the Big Chance to Get the Aladdin Free and Make Big Money

We have thousands of inquiries from our advertising. We want one user in every locality to whom we can refer folks who are interested in the Aladdin. You don't need to be a good talker. Just let people see the Aladdin lighted up and IT WILL DO ITS OWN SELLING.

Write quick—send the coupon—be the first to apply in your neighborhood for the chance to get the Aladdin free and to make some big money. Send the coupon. We'll tell you the whole plan. Don't wait. Be the first.

Mantle Lamp Co., 537 Aladdin Bldg., Winnipeg
Largest Kerosene (Coal-Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World
Also Offices and Warehouses at Montreal

Mantle Lamp Company
537 Aladdin Bldg., Winnipeg

Gentlemen—I want to know more about

- the Aladdin Lamp—
- Your offer to send Aladdin prepaid for 10 days' trial—
- Your plan whereby I can get my Aladdin free and make a lot of money distributing Aladdins without the need of experience or capital.

(NOTE—If you are interested in the money-making chance, write a letter and attach the coupon, tell us something about yourself, whether or not you have a rig or auto to work in rural districts, give your age, present occupation; say whether you can work full time or just part time, when you can start and what territory you would prefer. Hurry your letter before territory is taken.)

Name _____

P. O. _____

Province _____

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 13th, 1916

THE FARMERS' PLATFORM

On another page of this issue we give prominence to a National Political Platform adopted last week by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. This is a carefully thought out and comprehensive pronouncement from men who have studied the national needs more carefully than they are studied by most men in Canada. It is not designed merely to benefit farmers as a class, but to make Canada in every way a better country for the average citizen, because the farmer is a citizen himself just as much interested in the general welfare of the country as any other citizen. The Canadian Council of Agriculture felt that it was necessary to prepare such a platform in order to direct the organized farmers in united political action to secure the reforms that are absolutely essential to the welfare of the Canadian people. The welfare of the common people has received little consideration at Ottawa since confederation. What are commonly known as the Big Interests have always had the ear of the government no matter which party was in power, and have secured practically whatever legislation they desired for their own financial benefit. Resolutions which have been presented at Ottawa by the organized farmers have usually been ignored, the most important exception being the reciprocity agreement of 1911 which contained a considerable measure of relief for the farmers, but which was defeated by the combined financial strength of the protected interests. It seemed, therefore, to the Canadian Council of Agriculture that it was necessary to carry on educational work in the country, and as far as possible ensure the election of members to parliament who would curtail the depredations of the special interests and give more attention to the welfare of the common people.

If Western Canada is to develop and maintain even a measure of prosperity, some of the crushing burden now being carried must be lifted. The cheap and fertile land of the West was at one time of great advantage, but that advantage has been more than offset by burdens that have been imposed in various ways upon Western farmers and Western citizens generally. The land policy of the West from the beginning has been an iniquity and it has handicapped this country for 30 years to come. The farmer pays higher interest for his mortgage money and his bank loans than in Eastern Canada. Freight rates are about 60 per cent. higher and express rates 66 per cent. higher than in Eastern Canada. The cost of distribution of commodities is vastly more expensive in the West than in the East. The cost of railway construction has borne more heavily upon the West on account of the lavish manner in which Western lands were donated to railway promoters. On top of all this comes the desperate burden of the protective tariff which enhances the price of everything that the Western people have to buy and gives them not one cent of compensation in return. It is an absolute impossibility to develop a prosperous country West of the Great Lakes until some of these unjust burdens are removed.

The platform prepared by the Canadian Council speaks for itself. It is not destructive, but constructive thruout. Farmers are willing to pay their fair share of the expenses of carrying on government and public institutions necessary to the country, and the platform has pointed out how these necessary revenues should be raised. It is the intention that this platform shall go to each local association where it will be very carefully discussed and considered, and if approved of by the local members will be adopted. The local groups adopting this platform will be asked to use

their vote as well as their financial support to see that no candidate is elected to the House of Commons who will not honestly and conscientiously support this platform. The organized farmers are not creating any political machine, and they are not linking themselves up with either of the existing political parties. This platform will commend itself to neither of the two old parties, but if the farmers of the West will act on the advice of the Canadian Council they will put enough members in the House of Commons to force attention to the platform and to secure a good measure of the reforms demanded. In the next election there will be 43 seats in the Prairie Provinces of which all except six will be controlled by the rural vote. If 30 or 35 candidates are elected to the House of Commons in support of the farmers' platform, it will be a power in the House that cannot be ignored any longer and is bound to produce results to the great benefit of the Canadian people.

One of the most important recommendations is that the farmers, individually, should give their financial support to the election of proper candidates. It is of no use to expect candidates who are elected by the aid of campaign funds subscribed by the privileged interests to work against those interests when they reach the House of Commons. The big interests contribute largely to campaign funds purely as a matter of business, because they expect to secure or retain legislation for their own financial benefit. If the farmers expect to have candidates who will stand up for the farmers' rights, then the campaign fund for their election expenses must be provided by the farmers themselves. There are no people in the country, who, as a matter of business, can better afford to contribute to the expenses of a good candidate than the farmers. If this platform should be enacted into legislation it would mean a saving of from \$150 to \$200 a year to the average farmer in this country and if every farmer will put up a five dollar bill to the election expenses of a candidate in support of this platform, it will be a paying proposition, in fact, the best paying proposition that he ever invested in.

The signs of the time are that an election may be called in the early spring or summer. If this be correct it will give the winter for educational work and in that time the farmers ought to have a grasp of the situation which will enable them to elect a large number of candidates. It is not the intention of the Canadian Council to support either Liberal or Conservative candidates as such, but only men who will stand by the farmers' platform regardless of what their present or past political affiliations may be.

Undoubtedly there will be a great deal of criticism levelled at the farmers' platform charging that it is inconsistent and that some planks have been left out that previously have been included. We have no hesitation, however, in saying that all these matters were carefully considered and the platform as drafted is the best political platform ever put out to the people of Canada by a responsible body. Further than that it is not put out by a political party, the leaders of which are seeking an opportunity to win honor for themselves and enjoy the spoils of office. It has been prepared by the men whom the great body of farmers have selected as their leaders and the platform is intended to bring about reforms that have been overdue for many years. The various planks in the platform will be discussed from time to time in The Guide and literature will be sent out by the Canadian Council to assist the local associations in discussing the platform and arriving at a conclusion in regard to it. It is not expected that any local association will take action on the platform

until it has formally been sent to them from their provincial office.

OUR FARMERS' BUSINESS NUMBER

On January 24 we will publish our first Farmers' Business Number for 1917. Readers will recall a similar issue last April when we published in detail the experience of many co-operative organizations in the three provinces. Our forthcoming issue will be much along the same line. We are offering special prizes for the best descriptions of the operations of co-operative associations and for all that do not win a prize, but are good enough to publish, we will pay for at our regular rates. Full details of the competition are given in an announcement on another page in this issue. From those associations whose operations have not before been published in The Guide we would like a full report including the history of their organization. From older associations an account of operations during the last year would fill the bill very well. We would like contributors to tell us the effect of the recent good crops and prices on the co-operative spirit and work. We also want all the new photographs that we can get illustrating co-operative buying or selling among Western farmers. Questions regarding difficulties associations are meeting with are particularly desired. These business numbers can be made of great value in the spread of the co-operative movement if secretaries or others in the associations will co-operate in the work. The present is perhaps as critical a time as any in co-operative work on the prairies and only a concentration of effort will secure the encouragement necessary to keep the movement at its greatest efficiency. We must have these letters in our office before January 10 in order to prepare them for our special number. Read over the announcement and then send us the best detailed description of your work that you can.

DUNNING ASKS SQUARE DEAL

At the Annual Banquet of the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, held in Winnipeg on November 29, one of the speakers was Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer of Saskatchewan. Mr. Dunning has been closely associated with the organized farmers for the past ten years and has been one of the very foremost in bringing the farmers' organizations to the proud position they now occupy. A few weeks ago he resigned from the general management of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and accepted a lower salary to enter the Saskatchewan Government and take charge of the finances of the Province, believing that he could render better service to his fellowmen by so doing. With his characteristic outspoken frankness, Mr. Dunning told the 600 grain growers present something of his experiences of one month as a member of the Government. He had already been besieged by job hunters, (many of whom were grain growers) and had already been solicited for donations to all kinds of institutions and charities. Mr. Dunning points out that in his new position the farmers' organization which had made him what he was, was entitled to demand from him the same standard of honesty and service they had demanded from him as manager of the elevator company. On the other hand he felt that he had a right to demand from the farmers' organization a square deal and every possible assistance to enable him to retain his integrity in public life.

It is rarely that a public man has the courage to tell the plain and unvarnished truth as Mr.

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Dunning told it at the Grain Growers' Banquet, and it is a tribute to the character of the man that he did so. It is an equal tribute to the character of the grain growers present that his remarks were received with manifest approval. It was as a business man following sound business principles that Mr. Dunning made a success of the farmers' elevator business. He engaged men in that business only because they were efficient, and he was not held up continuously for donations or subscriptions to baseball clubs, hockey clubs, church building funds, bazaars, and a thousand and one other similar institutions. It will be only as a business man applying the same sound business principles that Mr. Dunning can make a success of the financial affairs of Saskatchewan. Let us give him a fair chance. He is one of our own men, one of our very best men, discovered, trained, and developed in our own organization. Let us give him our sincere, honest and undivided support in his endeavor to conduct public business on the same basis of honesty and efficiency that we demand in the conduct of private business.

ARE OUR GRAIN GRADES JUST?

The extreme spreads in price between the contract grades of wheat and the lower grades have been repeatedly criticized lately. It is claimed that the price paid for grain grading in the lower and special grades set by the Grain Standards Board for this season's crop is much less than its true value for milling purposes when compared with No. 1 and 2 Northern wheat. In the past comparatively little experimental work on the milling and baking quality of wheat has been done in Canada, but a definite start was made a year or so ago when a Dominion Research Laboratory was established in Winnipeg. Results published recently of milling and baking tests

made of this year's crop showed the following facts:—

Grate	No. 3		No. 4		No. 5	
	No. 3	No. 4	Spec.	No. 5	Spec.	
Bran & Cleanings	24.5	26	27	27.5	31	
Coarse Shorts	2.5	2	3	5.0	2	
Fine Shorts	3.0	3.5	3	4.5	4.5	
Flour	70.0	68.5	67	63.0	62.5	
Price, Dec. 6.	1.76½	1.64½	1.64½	1.33½	1.40½	

A glance at the above figures will show that the price paid for the higher grade wheat is much greater in proportion to its flour producing properties than that paid for lower grades whereas the flour produced from each will sell at practically the same price.

While it is never safe to jump at conclusions without having the results of several years of experimental work to refer to, the facts as outlined above are amply substantiated by work which has been carried on for over eight years under the supervision of Dr. E. F. Ladd at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D., and published in Bulletins 114 and 117 which any farmer can obtain for the asking. After making tests of the present season's grain and basing his calculations on the prevailing prices on the Minneapolis market, Dr. Ladd proves that the present increase in value of the mill products over the cost of wheat on October 14, varies from 21.4% on No. 1 Northern to 111.9% on Feed D wheat. Putting it in another way, in another case he shows that a carload of No. 1 Northern wheat was worth on October 14, \$1,607.34 in Minneapolis and produced mill products worth \$2,034.88 wholesale, while a carload of Feed D wheat which on the same date brought the farmer \$992.06 in Minneapolis, but when milled the products were worth \$1,660.15. These facts speak for themselves. They suggest that the present system of grading grain is not a fair one.

Dr. Ladd maintains that the only fair and equitable system of grading wheat must be

based upon its milling and baking qualities.

There is a gold mine on every farm. All it needs is a little careful development work. Read on page 25 how, by doing a little prospecting, you can locate your claim and rapidly develop it into a paying proposition.

The Nebraska Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Livestock State Association in Convention at Omaha recently, attended by 415 direct representatives of farmers' elevator companies, declared unanimously for the government ownership of the railroads.

The protective tariff should be called "The preventive tariff." It is the best instrument to prevent prosperity that has yet been discovered.

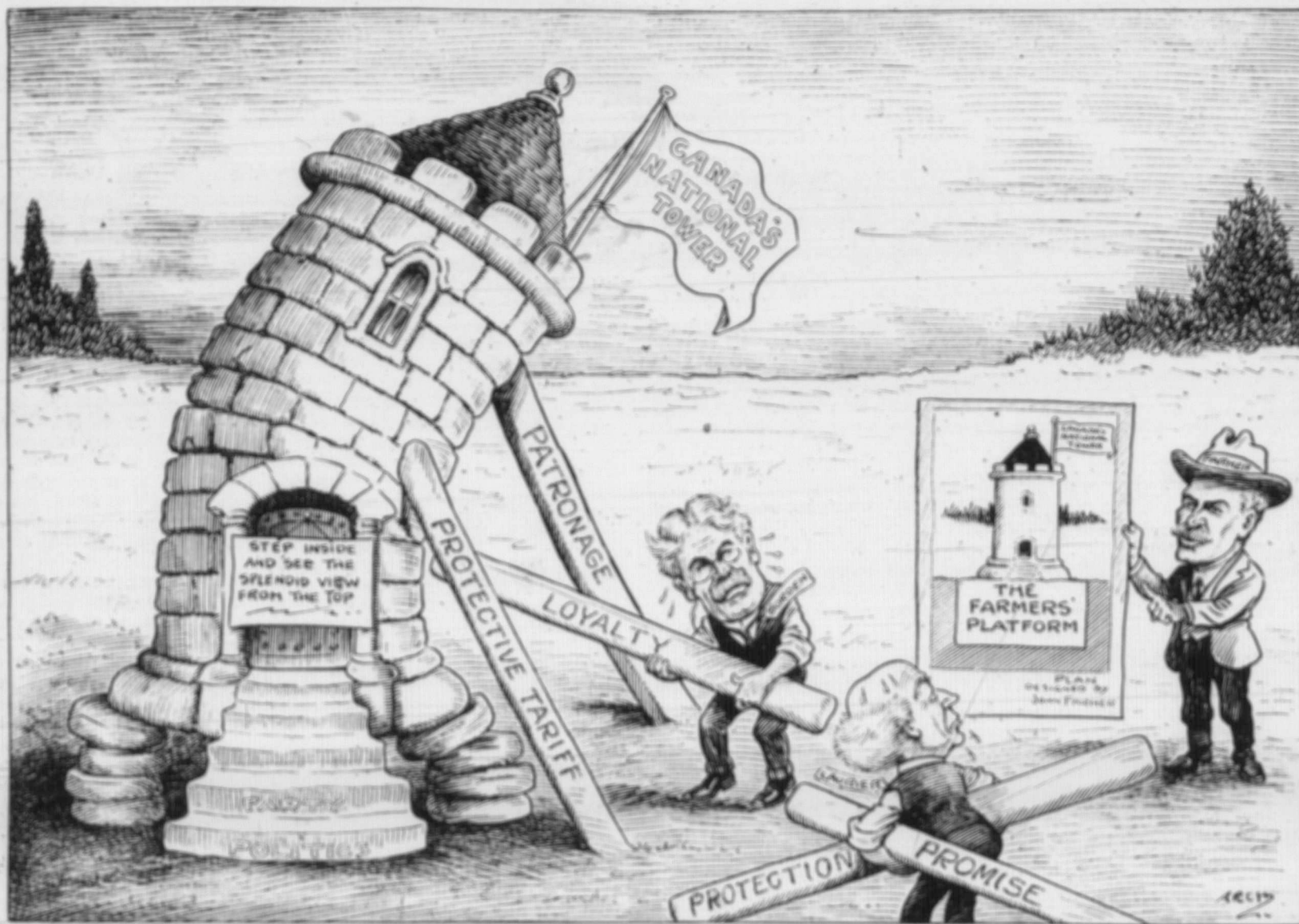
Taxes on things—made by men—make things dear, hard to get. Taxes on land—made by God—make land cheap, easy to get. To get cheap things, to get cheap land, take taxes off things, put taxes on land.

It cost no more to feed pure bred poultry than mongrels and it adds a lot of pride to the work.

Under the spur occasioned by the war, government control of public utilities and natural resources is rapidly on the increase. News from Britain this week states that the British government decided to assume control of all coal mines in South Wales on the first of December. A strike has been threatened, hence this drastic action.

What is everybody's business should be each body's business.

Co-operation in the economic field and democracy in politics go hand in hand.



THE NEW ARCHITECT

The farmers' political platform on page 7 will furnish the solid foundation on which national prosperity can be built.



A National Political Platform



The organized farmers for years have been passing resolutions demanding relief from the oppressive burdens imposed upon the agricultural industry by the privileged interests. The resolutions have regularly been presented to the governments at Ottawa, both Conservative and Liberal, but up to the present time no relief has been secured from this oppression. The leaders of the organized farmers have now determined to go to their own people in the country and urge them to support candidates for parliament who can be depended upon to stand up for a square deal for the farmers.

The Canadian Council was in session in Winnipeg last week and deliberated upon this matter very carefully. At the meeting were the presidents and executive officers of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Alberta and the

United Farmers of Ontario, representing 60,000 farmers affiliated with these organizations. The delegates at the council meeting decided that the time has arrived to direct their members in political action which is absolutely necessary in order to bring even a reasonable prosperity to the agricultural industry.

To this end the council adopted a political platform designed, when given effect to by legislation, to bring about economic, political and social reforms in the interest not only of farmers, but of the citizens of Canada generally. For it must not be overlooked that farmers are citizens of Canada and are interested in everything that will promote the general welfare of the nation. The platform adopted by the council is one which will be just as beneficial to the people of the cities and towns and organized laborers, as to the people on the farms of Canada. They hope for the support of all good citizens in having their platform enacted into legislation.

The plan of procedure adopted is to refer the platform to the provincial organizations constituting the council. It will be considered by each of the provincial boards and if approved will be by them referred to the 2,700 local community associations, into which their members are organized. Each local will be asked to call a meeting for consideration of the platform and to vote upon its adoption.

If the locals adopt the platform the members will be asked to give their votes and their financial support only to such candidates for the House of Commons as will give their hearty and sincere support to the platform in its entirety, and who can be depended upon if elected to live up to their pledges as members of Parliament.

The platform adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture is as follows:—

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 those 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, fertilizer, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list.

5.—That the customs tariff on all the necessaries 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 national 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.

Co-operation in Ireland

VII.—A Summary of the Economic, Social, Educational, Political and Spiritual Advantages

BY L. SMITH-GORDON AND CRUISE O'BRIEN

To realise the extraordinary change wrought in the life of rural Ireland by the co-operative movement is not easy for anyone unfamiliar with the conditions of the country at the time when Sir Horace Plunkett began his life work.

So great was the economic depression of the farming classes, wrought by a bad and insecure system of tenure, and the ignorance produced by a system which demoralized instead of strengthened character, and so weak in moral fibre was the tiller of the soil that many observers and politicians gave it as their view that such a radical change in tenure as that from tenancy to ownership would inevitably result in the complete failure of the new small-holder. They saw him untrained, undisciplined, lacking in self reliance, competing in the market of Great Britain against the sturdy and up-to-date methods of the Dane or the Dutchman; and they prophesied with an economic wail his certain bankruptcy. There was, indeed, much to be said for the gloom of the prophets. A people weakened in character by centuries of oppression and misgovernment, unenterprising, because the results of enterprise were denied it, did not seem likely to furnish promising material for the experiment of peasant proprietorship, at a time when foreign competition was highly organized and likely to become more formidable every year. Were it not, indeed, for Sir Horace Plunkett, it might well have been that by this the predictions of the pessimists would have been realised, and that the harsh note of a great English newspaper in the famine years, "The Celt is going with a vengeance," might have been sounded again at the final emigration of rural Ireland. Even the politicians, to whose agitation the land reform was due, and who regarded themselves as the champions of the small-holder, could have done nothing to prevent disaster overtaking him when left to his own resources; for, admirably suited as they were to voicing the grievance of the people, they lacked the constructive ability to work out a scheme of economic regeneration which did not depend on legislation. And, bitterly as some of them would controvert the statement that it is due to the co-operative movement that rural Ireland is as prosperous as it is today, no impartial observer who has the opportunity of studying facts will deny it. Competent students of Irish questions from the continent of Europe bear testimony to the difficulty of

the problem at the time of the land settlement, and to the effect of co-operation in solving it. We have, in our previous articles, shown some of the economic advantages which co-operation has brought to the farmer. We shall summarise these before we pass on to consider the social and moral advantages which it has brought.

Resume of Economic Advantages

Had not the co-operative method been adopted, there can be no doubt that our butter-making industry would either have perished or passed altogether into the hands of proprietary concerns, giving the farmer as little return for his milk as they could. Before the co-operative movement, Irish butter was regarded as an inferior, ungraded commodity, commanding low prices and finding no good market. Now, although it does not uniformly command the highest prices, as Danish does, it is recognised as a high-class article, and the butter made under the Butter Control is known to be equal to the best Danish Control Butter. When the organization of marketing has been perfected, there is no doubt that all the creameries will bring themselves up to the high standard required by the Control, and thus make it possible for the Irish butter to beat the Danish in the British market. As it is, the Danes are showing that they fully read the omen of the Irish Butter Control. In "Andelsbladet" (a co-operative paper in Denmark) there has appeared an article dealing with the Irish Control, in

which the writer says "When Ireland has been fully organized on co-operative lines, we shall have a formidable competitor. . . . The time may come when Irish produce and margarine, from our point of view, can occupy too large a place in English dining rooms."

The turnover of the creameries began at a little over £4,000, and now stands at the figure of nearly £3,000,000. With a more standardized marketing system this turnover could be greatly increased. The Organization Society is now directing its attention to the marketing question, and some such system as that used by co-operative farmers in the United States for marketing their fruit is likely to be adopted. Co-operation has thus brought Irish butter from the position of an inferior commodity ill-thought of in England, and not much in repute even in Ireland, to an article which can compete with the best butter of any country in the world, and has made it possible for the farmer to get better prices for his milk than he could ever have hoped to get under any other system.

Co-operation Taught Both How and Why

In a similar manner, the co-operative method has

those farmers who are not co-operators as well. For the prices of manures and seeds having been brought down very considerably by the co-operative wholesale of the farmers, are reflected by lower prices generally, thus benefitting the whole rural community, just as in England the co-operative stores for domestic requirements have had their influence on prices of groceries and provisions outside the co-operative movement.

The trader, knowing the apathy of some farmers or artisans, is too wise to provoke them into action and, by keeping prices at their old rate of profit, to drive them into co-operation with their fellows.

Social and Educational Advantages

Great, however, as is the economic advantage to a country like Ireland in having over a thousand societies of co-operating farmers, the social and educational advantage is even greater. Altho it is true, as we have observed in a former article, that some of the societies meet so infrequently as to be of little apparent value, so far as their social influence on their members is concerned, yet it can be said, on the whole, that where there is a co-operative society there is found a quickening of the activities and interests of the people around it, and an influence on their character which, although not always apparent to the casual observer, is none the less a real one. The people are not unselfish, but they are less selfish than before, and they are certainly more self-reliant. There is a growth—slow, it is true—of communal interest, greater than anything since those far-off times when the clan system still lived. And it seems to be probable that, as time goes on, and a new generation springs up, remote from the land agitation, and sheltered from the immediate memories of oppression, a genuinely co-operative spirit may be manifest in the life of the Irish country-side. The beginnings are there already, and when there is wise and sympathetic leadership at hand to foster and watch over the development of a co-operative spirit, it is truly encouraging to watch the result.

There are many rural communities in Ireland where wise leadership fosters the enterprise and guides the ideas of the people thru their co-operative societies. Sometimes the guidance comes from the lord of the soil—sometimes from the ranks of the people themselves. It matters little which, provided

the leadership is a real leadership motivated by sympathy and understanding. In such communities, the general level of enterprise, taste and comfort has been greatly raised by co-operation. The people look for new fields of co-operative effort. They are not satisfied to buy their seeds and manure merely, but after a while they want to buy their tea and sugar. Then they start to grind their wheat; they want to start little co-operative industries for the laborers or for the women. In one place it will be a knitting industry, giving employment to many girls and women; in another, a spinning and weaving industry. The laborers want to combine to rent a little parcel of land co-operatively to grow wheat, or to keep milk cows for their milk supply. So that in a community such as we have in mind—we may instance Dungloe in County Donegal, and Foyens in County Limerick—we have either one society, or a network of societies supplying seeds and manures and machinery to the farmers, attending to their credit requirements, marketing the eggs gathered by the women-folk, keeping a poultry station to improve the breed of poultry, running a knitting industry, or selling groceries and provisions.

There are not very many such communities thruout the country, but there are the beginnings of many; and two such places as Dungloe and Foyens actually do all the co-operative work we

Continued on Page 26



Corn grown near High River Alta. This picture was taken September 13, 1916. High River is 48 miles south of Calgary, and about 3,500 feet above the sea-level, and close up to the foot-hills of the Rockies. Corn is cropping gradually up and north, and a few more years will see it grown successfully far and by many men who do not dream of doing it now.

enabled the farmer to perform more efficiently and cheaply his farming operations. Not only has he been enabled by combination to get the requisites of his production at much lower rates than prevailed before the co-operative movement, but he obtains them of guaranteed quality. This is a point of vital importance to his industry, and even if co-operation had only succeeded in standardizing the quality of his seeds, fertilizers and feeding-stuffs, without lowering the prices at all, it would have conferred a very great benefit indeed upon the Irish farmer. For, whereas formerly farmers were wont to buy artificial manure under the generic name of "guano" or "slag," without any guarantee of quality or analysis of its constituents, they are now able to obtain any class of fertilizer suited to their soil and crop, and to get with it a guarantee and a percentage analysis of its constituents. It is the same with seeds. The country trader cannot now sell with impunity seeds without any guarantee, for the farmer is a fool, and knows he is a fool, if he buys from him, when he can get thru his own trade federation seeds of guaranteed germinating quality. Co-operation has taught him not only how to obtain better materials, but why he should obtain them. He has thus improved in two ways—as a husbandman, and as a business man. And here it is worth noting that the increased knowledge and business method brought about by co-operation has affected not only the co-operating farmers, but

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Farmer Giles

The Thistle Ki'ler Wins a Purple Robe

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

PART II.



Baron Giles sat in the Blue Room of Castle Snore

Ten years later Baron Giles, erstwhile Farmer Giles, sat in the Blue Room of Castle Snore, as his palace was yeaped, meditating on things past, things present and things to come. Thoughts of sow thistle and rust had faded away; profits and politics reigned in their stead.

Presently the past rose before the Baron like a dream. He saw again the Grain Growers' meeting and the once familiar faces of his old neighbors. He saw greybeards and rosy youths turn corner store and post office into arenas for hot and eloquent debate. He saw the local press ferment and rise, one paper for and the other against, the Giles Imperial Municipal Policy. He saw faction invade the playground and leave behind a trail of bloody-nosed sons and hair-torn daughters of Big Snorers and Little Snorers. He saw the preacher accused of talking politics. He saw friendships broken and courtships torn asunder by the raging tempest of divided opinion. He saw the Giles Imperial Municipal Policy swamp every other issue in local politics and finally rise triumphant as the settled policy of Snoring Plains. He saw his crate factory rise brick by brick. He saw the wheels revolve and the shekels roll in. He saw his magnificent palace cap the highest hill in the municipality with a splendor which dazzled the vision of the remotest and most humble inhabitant. He saw, on his dim horizon, the "crate officers" sitting at the seats of custom by the side of all roads leading into Snoring Plains. He saw them search every incomer to see if there were any foreign made crates concealed about his person, and, if there were, he saw the officers collect a fine of twenty-five cents per crate from each and every person caught with the goods. He saw the torchlight procession by means of which a grateful populace had expressed its appreciation of his appointment to the National Senate. He saw the fat contribution he had made to the National Fund for the Protection of Poor Manufacturers. He saw—O beatific vision—a chamber in the King's palace. He saw himself enter the chamber plain Robert Giles and back out Baron Giles of Snoring Plains with stars on his swelling bosom, pride in his heart, and jewelled garters on the pregnant hinges of the knee. He saw the arboriculturist laboriously trace the family tree to its ancestral scorn and demonstrate beyond peradventure that one of the Baron's progenitors had been of that Company of Gentlemen Adventurers who had been granted certain inalienable rights and privileges in the Territory adjacent to the Hudson's Bay by his most Gracious Majesty Charles II. He saw with a tinge of pride that this progenitor of his was strongly suspected of having royal blood in his veins. He saw the heralds resurrect the ancient coat of arms composed of three black fleas on a purple ground elegantly surrounded by a waving scroll emblazoned with the family motto, "Multum in Parvo," which, being interpreted, means "Every Little Bit Helps." He saw himself the recognized buttress of church and state in Snoring Plains. He saw his companion

buttress, Lady Giles, shine as it were with a reflected glory. He saw the little Giles looking down like cherubs from the ceiling of the social edifice upon the rustic hinds "whose toil upheld the glittering show." Verily his early dreams had come true. Heaven had blessed him abundantly and he had great cause for gratitude.

But now a change came over the spirit of his dream. A black political cloud obtruded itself into the golden sky of the dying past. After many years of unparalleled prosperity the short-memoried people of Snoring Plains had returned a majority to the municipal council pledged to the abolition of the Giles Imperial Municipal Policy. Golden days and golden dreams were considered by the Baron as his divine right and he quickly decided that this cloud must be rolled away. Nothing must be allowed to mar the sunset of his days.

The Baron was a man of action and once he had determined upon a certain course he lost no time in following it. He decided that he must cast precedent to the wind and, despite a hard and fast rule that no Little Snorer was to cross the threshold of Castle Snore, have an interview with the new Reeve, Wilfrid Smiles, for whom the Baron had previously entertained a supreme contempt. No sooner thought than done. His Grace pressed a button and despatched a special messenger to invite Reeve Smiles to come to the Blue Room at once.

Reeve Smiles responded quickly and, for the first time, the two men met face to face.

The Baron possessed a well rounded figure which amply filled the capacious chair of carved oak which he occupied. His beetling brow, heavy jaws, mottled cheeks and beady eyes formed a marked contrast to the dapper and debonair personality of Reeve Smiles who, flushed with the recent political victory, was not disposed to be over deferential.

The preliminary greeting over the Reeve enquired

with the Giles Imperial Municipal Policy. Remember young fellow, a man must live. When you have lived as long as I have you will know that principles make a poor dinner. Principles will not get you anything. On the other hand, if you are reasonable, and I think you are vastly more intelligent than the majority of the Little Snorers, I can do you many a good turn. I can assure you many years of political power in which you can do much good for the people whom you profess to love. There are other things than the Giles Imperial Municipal Policy that need attention. Leave that alone and spend your time in getting better bridges, roads and schools. Make a reputation for being a safe and sound Reeve and I will guarantee that, with my influence behind you, some day you will receive a knighthood. Why, sir, I want such a bright man as yourself to be my friend and not my foe. As my foe you will bring nothing but ruin upon yourself and your family and misery upon the rest of the community. As my friend you can play an important role in the public life of the municipality. You can be a man of affairs. You can have power, wealth and title. Think twice, sir, think twice, before you jeopardize your future by any foolish tampering with the Giles Imperial Municipal Policy, which is the foundation of the prosperity of Snoring Plains, the base of my family and fortune, and, if you wish it, of yours also.

"I shall think it over, Baron," were the last words of the Reeve as he left Castle Snore.

He did think it over for many days and the upshot was that he decided it would be inexpedient to do anything rashly. In order to show that he wished to be fair to all concerned he persuaded his fellow councillors to join with him in securing a Royal Crate Commission to travel thru the municipality and to take evidence as to the desirability of revising the Giles Imperial Municipal Policy.

Many years have passed since then, but the commission has never reported and the Giles Imperial Municipal Policy is still unimpaired.

Baron Giles was true to his word. Reeve Smiles is now Sir Wilfrid, the titular leader of the Little Snorers and a loyal supporter of the Giles Imperial Municipal Policy. Some of his followers call him "the great apostate," but the majority contend that he is the "illustrious leader" of a great party. He is also quite popular with some of the leading Big Snorers, so much so that a number of them contributed to a purse of appreciation which was recently given to him.

It is true that there are a few malcontents in Snoring Plains who are talking of taking independent political action, but the members of the two great parties, the Little Snorers and the Big Snorers, have lain down together and a little child could lead them.



The Royal Crate Commission at work

courteously enough why he had been summoned to Castle Snore.

The Baron informed him that as Reeve he was now the political head of the municipal government and the Baron thought it would be well that they should understand each other. "Of course," said the Baron, "you do not intend to tamper with the Giles Imperial Municipal Policy."

"Why not?" queried the Reeve.

"Because," answered the Baron, "the prosperity of Snoring Plains is involved in the maintenance of that policy. Under it we have established a well rounded municipality with diversified industry, and incidentally a diversified society, and any tinkering with the Giles Imperial Municipal Policy will frighten capital and bring about a financial depression with its accompanying hard times for the working people. It would mean political suicide to any man who attempted it."

Shades of the recent campaign flitted across the mind of the Reeve. "I am pledged to overthrow this system of robbery," he said. "I cannot violate my pledges to the people."

"The people be damned," angrily ejaculated the Baron. "Don't think for one minute that they have any real power in Snoring Plains. I am the Warwick of this municipality. I make and unmake Reeves and councils. If you persist in your present attitude I shall close my factory. I shall paralyse the industry of the whole municipality and bring hundreds of people to the verge of starvation. I shall bring about such a condition that you will not have the slightest chance of re-election."

"You may do what you please," said the Reeve. "I shall stick to my principles."

"Stick to your principles," said the Baron sneeringly. "What is all you will have to stick to if you tamper



Farties invade the playgrounds and learn behind a trail of bloody-nosed sons of Big and Little Snorers

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

MIS-FITS

Are there any really good-for-nothing people or are there only mis-fits? Business is beginning to find that in the army of humanity it used to turn away every year as so much industrial waste, there are recruits for all sorts of occupations. Business is also finding that it is much more economical to fit the job to the man than to discharge him.

Until very recently the regular procedure in any big institution was to engage a man for a particular work, and if he failed to accomplish it successfully, to discharge him. Now the more up-to-date establishments have recognized the enormous waste involved in this method.

A great saving is effected by trying the person who fails at one job with different kinds of work until something is found which he is capable of doing successfully. Some have to be tried in three or four different departments before they make good. Then they find something which comes to them quite easily and naturally and instead of being mis-fits they become valued employees. Many interesting examples of this fitting of the job to the person are given by Burton J. Hendrick, writing in Harper's Magazine.

A girl with all the technical details of her profession at her finger ends failed repeatedly until she was given some work which involved considerable responsibility and supervision of others, when she blossomed out into the greatest efficiency. A man who was so nervous running a machine that he became run down in health, was given executive work in the business and rose to a very high position in the company. A young man whose family had coerced him into the legal profession, and who had been driven by his distaste for it to seek diversion that came near ruining him, went onto a fruit farm and made a success of it that exceeded the highest anticipations of his family.

The writer demonstrated by very convincing facts and figures that the people who cannot be adapted to some kind of useful work are very few indeed. That so many of what are generally considered life's failures are just people who are doing work for which they are not fitted ought to give pause to those parents who already, while the baby is in the cradle, have his future occupation settled.

The pity of it is that, even without any undue influence being brought to bear upon them, many people choose work which is not especially congenial and as a result their usefulness to society is greatly reduced.

THE NEW WOMAN SENATOR

The election of Miss Jeannette Rankin to the National House of Representatives at Washington is a great victory for the woman movement in that she ran on the Republican ticket and was the only candidate of importance on that ticket to be elected in the state of Montana. Montana elected a Democratic governor, the other representative to congress is a Democrat and the state voted for the Democratic candidate for president.

As she is also the first woman to hold such a position in the nation, the suffragists all over the country are greatly elated by her victory.

Miss Rankin is a graduate of the State University of Montana and has taken special training in social work of various kinds. In the interests of her work as a propagandist she deliberately set out to make herself into a successful orator and studied diligently under a teacher of public speaking in New York. As a result she is probably one of the most acceptable women speakers in the United States, where women of marked ability on the platform are not by any means the exception.

Miss Rankin is reputed to be about forty-four years of age, five feet four inches tall, slender and brown haired. She makes her own dresses and hats and is famous for a specially good lemon pie she has learned to concoct. The salary connected with her new office is seven thousand five hundred dollars a year.

APPLIED CHRISTIANITY

The outstanding personality of the Social Welfare Congress, held in Winnipeg the first of December, was Raymond Robins, with his plain practical application of the teachings of Christ to every day life. A Christian who has so much of the broad, kindly, tolerant sympathy of Christ is very rare indeed, particularly in these days, when, as Bernard Shaw says the church of the Prince of Peace, has been turned into a recruiting station.

Raymond Robins does not, like so many of Christ's professed followers, believe that He preached a religion which has no practical relation to the problems of today, that He was an impossible dreamer. He apparently believes that every one of His theories of life is really workable.

He finds that Christ taught a doctrine of social responsibility and he said in one of his addresses, "the man who prays, 'Give us—not just me and my family, but all of us—this day our daily bread,' and does not do everything in his power to see that every one has a chance to earn that daily bread, is a liar and a hypocrite."

This question of the daily bread has come very near to Mr. Robins, who has lived for sixteen years in one of the poorest wards in Chicago. He has spent that time, not in doling out charity to the people in his immediate vicinity, but he has used his great fortune to fight the battles of the poor, in the support of trade unions, in the interests of land values taxation, suffrage and the control of organized vice. He is an evangelist, but very different from some of the old school, who used to teach the poor that it was the will of God that they should be obliged to raise their children amidst poverty, sin and disease.

STILL WORKING

The suffrage was defeated in West Virginia and again in South Dakota, the women just paused long enough to take breath and are up and at it once more. It is a little discouraging that South Dakota did not do better after the excellent example set her by Western Canada, but the workers to the south are all the more determined that the next time she will come into line.

ONTARIO PETITION

A petition in the interest of woman suffrage is being circulated in Ontario and it is hoped it will have enough



A SMART TURN-OUT

signatures to convince the legislature that it might as well enact this inevitable reform now as later.

It is natural that their political disabilities should seem particularly irksome to the women of Ontario since their sisters in the four provinces to the west have become citizens, and particularly since those in Manitoba and British Columbia have the Dominion franchise.

RE-MAKING LAWS

The Legislative Committee of the Political Educational League of Manitoba is looking into the matter of reforming the laws relating to dower, inheritance and guardianship of children, and as soon as the proposed laws have been drafted they will be sent out to the women's organizations for their approval.

PROFIT IN GEESE

While I have made good sales of butter, berries and eggs, I have found the most profit for the labor in raising geese. For about ten years I have kept two or three geese and a gander, but I intend to keep more breeders as we have recently bought some Bayed Plymouth Rock hens for "setters."

I always let the hens have the first clutches of goose eggs "breaking up" the goose as soon as she wants to brood. The second clutch of eggs, which is smaller, I give to the goose as soon as she lines her nest with down.

I put about six eggs under a hen and eleven under a goose, according to size of bird and eggs.

As soon as the goslings are dry, I dust them thoroughly with insect powder. The mothers are dusted both before and after hatching. For the first two weeks I keep the goslings in pens on grass if the weather is warm; by the kitchen stove or in the wood-shed if it is cold. Their first food is bread crumbs—dry, not hard—tepid water three times daily and grass. At the end of two weeks I feed twice daily and soon just feed at night sufficient to keep them contented. Their quarters are clean and dry and they are never left out at night until their feathers start. I never put over ten in a pen as they do not stand being crowded.

I used to pick the geese at moulting time; the old ones yield about three-quarters of a pound and the

young, one-half pound of feathers. They bring from sixty-five to eighty-five cents a pound.

In the fall they are fattened with corn and sold before Christmas. Last year we did not have corn so disposed of them off the pasture. I raised twenty-nine, gave two away dressed and dressed two for ourselves. I sold four ganders at one dollar and fifty cents each and twenty alive, averaging thirteen pounds each, at ten cents a pound. We kept one for breeding. Those we dressed paid the board bill as they ate very little grain. Thus I cleared thirty-two dollars for about one month's caring for them while small.

This year I plan to dress the birds for customers. I shall then have the feathers and ought to clear at least two dollars a goose. I have a few orders for pillows and these will increase profits.—Daisy C. Fickes, Illinois, in The Farmer's Wife.

THE GIVING OF GIFTS

What are you going to give for Christmas? By the time you read these words the answer to that question will be urging itself upon you, because, unfortunately, custom has made that day a day of exchanging "presents"—gifts that all too frequently represent an unwise outlay on the part of the givers and no utility for the recipients. It is that that is destroying the sanctity of this otherwise happy festival. With the giving of gifts we are in entire accord, but let them be useful, not too rich for your purse and purchased with a thought for the personality of the ones who will open them on Christmas day.

In all the stores preparations have gone forward for the mobs of visitors who will crowd them until late on the very eve of Christmas. Miles of counters display millions of dollars' worth of merchandise made just for this purpose. Much of it is gaudy, glittering, cheap, in imitation of the honest goods that are most in demand throughout the year. Along these counters pass thousands of eager shoppers—all the world, it seems, goes thru the stores in December—most of them not knowing what they want, few of them buying and going about their business. Up and down and in and out they go, until in desperation they decide upon a plausible something for somebody on their list. And a million times a day goes up the prayer-like thought, "I'll be glad when Christmas is over."

Back of the counters are those most to be pitied. To them this orgy of buying means the straining of nerves and muscles to meet the demands of employers, an unreasonableness forced upon the latter by the thoughtlessness of the Christmas shoppers. With the whole community to be served within a few days it is impossible for the clerks not to be overworked—and so grows the army of those who dread the coming of the birthday of the Lord.

What can you do? Two things, join the increasing number of those who give books and magazines, and do your shopping early—in the month and in the day. The objection is made that the late buyers are given a wider choice and cheaper prices. If these considerations count with you, you are not a true giver. "The gift without the giver is bare." Choose what you want to give, and if you have in your heart the serenity of the wise giver, you will not care if all the prices in Christendom are lowered. Best of all, thinking of both the recipient and the seller, choose some useful thing, go and get it and go home.

"The time draws near the birth of Christ." If you believe in Him, let a little of His spirit guide your preparations for the day. If His teachings have not impressed you, if you follow after other gods or none, then let that fellow-feeling which is the essence of the brotherhood of man guide you into such an observance of the holy day that no one because of you will have occasion to regret its coming.—Good House-keeping Magazine.

EASY WAY TO WASH WINDOWS

Instead of using cleaning powders to wash the windowpanes, take a chamois skin, which can be obtained for twenty-five cents at any drug store, and using clear, warm water, wash the glass clean with this. Wring out dry and wipe window, which will be perfectly clear, as there is no lint to adhere to it. Windows are in this way perfectly cleaned in less than half the time it usually takes.—J.M.F.

HIGH FINANCE

"Another new hat? You should really save your money, with the price of everything going up."
"But why? The longer I save it, the less I can buy with it."

Mrs. B. saw her little three-year-old daughter come from the back door of the house next door eating a cookie, and when the little lady came into the house her mother turned to her and said:

"Why, Elsie, you must not ask Mrs. K. for cookies."

"I didn't ask her, mother," said Elsie; "I know where she keeps them."

—From the Delineator.

HAIL INSURANCE COMMITTEE

Report of the committee appointed by the representatives of the rural municipalities operating under the provisions of the Municipal Hail Insurance Act in convention at Regina on November 9, 1916. The committee consists of the following members:—J. E. Paynter, A. E. Wilson, E. G. Hingley, all of the Hail Insurance Commission; J. B. Musselman, secretary Grain Growers' Association; M. Cameron, Reeve R. M. No. 344; C. M. Hamilton, Reeve R. M. No. 97; H. C. Fleming, Reeve R. M. No. 279; J. W. Cairns, Reeve R. M. No. 2; J. J. Lamb, Secretary-Treasurer R. M. No. 70. The committee held meetings on November 10, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25 and 27, 1916, and begs to submit the following report to which the majority of the committee agree and whose signatures are attached below:—

Object of Committee

To the Reeves and Representatives of Rural Municipalities under the provisions of the Hail Insurance Act.

Gentlemen:—

The instructions of the convention were not as explicit as we would have liked them, but our understanding of the matter was, that as the convention could not continue sitting for an indefinite period to discuss and decide what action should be taken in connection with the situation which had arisen thru the Municipal Hail Insurance Commission having received more claims for indemnity thru loss occasioned by hail during 1916 than the combined revenue and surplus will meet, and as the convention expressed an opinion by 78 votes to 22 (39 municipalities not voting or not being represented) in favor of the payment of the 1916 claims in full, and as three plans were submitted to the convention, any of which if accepted by the ratepayers provide a more or less satisfactory method of paying the 1916 losses and at the same time provide a means of protecting future claims so that they might in their turn be paid in full, therefore taking all these matters into consideration and taking the verbal expression of the meeting as well as the plans which were submitted, the committee deemed it advisable to consider the three plans and any other suggestions which might be offered as a means of finding a solution for the present difficulty.

The first plan provided briefly for a straight tax on the land as at present, a tax upon the excess seeded acreage and an emergency tax to be levied after all the losses had been determined. The second plan provided for the diversion of the surtax collected in each municipality to pay the 1916 losses in full and a higher tax in the future to protect future losses. The third plan provided for an increase of the straight tax from 4 to 6 cents with an emergency rate to protect the future and a further levy of 2 cents per acre to provide the funds for the payment of the 1916 losses.

All these plans have the same outstanding feature, viz., positive protection for the future and the payment of the 1916 losses in full. We recognize that these principles are the ideal to be achieved, but under a plan whereby the revenue necessary to pay the claims is raised by a compulsory tax upon the land, which has priority over all debts and incumbrances, we consider that any system of compulsory insurance which would have as one of its principles the placing of an unknown tax upon the land cannot be endorsed by the committee.

There are three methods of guaranteeing positive insurance. First, by having a surplus of other assets equal to the insurance at risk. Second, by a mutual company in which the assured will each agree to pay the levies necessary to meet the claims in full each year. Third, by an unknown compulsory tax upon the land.

Limited Mutual Company

Our present system of Municipal Hail Insurance might be defined as a limited mutual company in which the majority compel not only themselves, but the minority to pay a fixed charge upon their lands to protect their crops from loss by hail, and when the present surplus and current revenue is disbursed in connection with the 1916 losses there will be no surplus and only limited assets to provide for the future, so that the first method mentioned above will not guarantee positive insurance. The second method is out of the question as it would only apply to a company which took individual applications from the assured.

Saskatchewan

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

The third method is the only one which would appear to be applicable to our system at the present time and we are reluctantly compelled to reject this method and you will naturally ask why we have arrived at such a conclusion. There is a limit to which it is advisable to go in the matter of placing taxes upon the land, when it is remembered that at present we have municipal, school, supplementary revenue, telephone and patriotic taxes, to which must be added upon the unimproved lands a surtax and gopher tax; we cannot therefore recommend the levying of an unknown tax in addition to those enumerated above even for so important a matter as hail insurance.

Result of Direct Tax

When we consider that to have paid this year's hail losses from this year's revenue alone would have necessitated the placing of a tax of approximately 16 cents per acre upon all the assessable lands now under the act, which would be equal to \$25.60 upon each and every quarter section of 160 acres; or if an additional tax had been placed upon the acreage under crop the amount levied would have been approximately 37 cents per acre in addition to the 4 cent rate now collected, we realize what positive protection might mean when applied to taxes upon the land from which the revenue of the commission is obtained to pay its claims. For this reason, combined with other details incidental to the levying of an unknown tax, we cannot advocate the fixing of the rate after the loss is known.

A great deal has been said and written about making an assessment upon the "seeded acreage" or upon the "excess seeded acreage." We have fully discussed the advisability of making an assessment of this kind and our opinion is that such an assessment would not be practicable at the present time. In the course of a few years it might be possible to provide the administrative municipal machinery necessary to secure the accurate information upon which such an assessment must be based, and which would have to be secured yearly prior to the 15th of June from each individual ratepayer. To make such an assessment in 1917 would be practically impossible without a heavy expense being incurred in each municipality. The "excess seeded acreage" assessment is a more or less complicated form of assessment upon the seeded acreage basis, which it is unnecessary to explain further as we cannot advocate either plan.

The New Plan

After reviewing these different systems of assessment we are driven to the conclusion that the only practical plan we can endorse is to continue the general principles of the present act with a fifty per cent. higher rate, that is a flat rate of 6 cents instead of 4 cents per acre. If a 6 cent rate had been in operation from the year 1913 the commission would now be in possession of a surplus almost, if not entirely sufficient to pay the 1916 losses in full. There is no doubt that reliable data to base hail insurance rates upon cannot be secured; hail insurance has not been in general operation long enough to provide such information, we can only use such figures as are available and when we recommend an increase of 50 per cent. over the existing rate, and when we consider that if such a rate had been in operation from the inception of the scheme that all the losses including 1916 could have been paid in full, we believe that we are recommending a rate that will not be oppressive, that will not depart from the present method of assessment, that will give full protection in ordinary years and a fair protection in disastrous years, a rate that the ratepayer will know is the maximum amount that can be charged to him, and a rate that will place the present system upon a safer and sounder financial basis than it has been on heretofore.

Amendment to the Act

We therefore beg to report in detail as follows:—That for future protection the revenue of the commission be raised by a flat rate of 6 cents per acre upon all

assessable lands in the municipalities except such as are withdrawn, and that the "pro rata" clause be retained.

That sub-sections (b) and (c) of section 13 of the act be amended to read "40 acres instead of 25" and that the following clauses be added:—(b) The land of any owner or occupant not exceeding 640 acres which has one-fourth or more of its area under cultivation. (c) The land of any owner or occupant exceeding 640 acres which has one-half or more of its area under cultivation and that any lands withdrawn under clauses (d) or (e) must remain withdrawn for three years.

That section 18 of the act should be amended to read "three days instead of five days."

That section 26 of the act should be amended to read "that the fixed rate should not be reduced until a surplus has been accumulated which together with the current rate would equal 12 per cent. of the risk carried."

That the act be administered by a board of nine directors who shall be elected by the annual meeting of the reeves of the municipalities under the act; nine to be elected by the first meeting and thereafter three each year.

That the government be asked to provide that all rural municipalities which do not submit a repealing by-law upon a petition signed by fifty resident ratepayers and approve such repealing by-law prior to 1917, shall automatically remain under the amended act.

Payment of Losses in Full

The committee spent a great deal of time discussing the possible payment of the 1916 losses in full, and it was decided at the outset that any recommendations made in this connection must be independent from those dealing with the future of the system. In this connection we wish to state that since we do not consider positive insurance feasible under the Municipal Hail Insurance system, we recommend to the convention the following in connection with the payment of the 1916 losses in full or in part:—1st: That the ratepayers be consulted as to whether they will agree to pay a special levy of 2 cents per acre during 1917 only, the amount raised by such special levy to be applied as a part payment of the 1916 losses; or, 2nd: That the rural municipalities at present under the operation of the act be afforded an opportunity of voting as to whether they will accept responsibility for the 1916 hail insurance deficit amounting to approximately \$2,200,000 under the following conditions:—That if not less than 80 rural municipalities at present under the act agree to meet their proportionate share of the deficit, said municipalities be required to make provision by sinking fund, debenture issue, or otherwise, or thru the commission, to meet an annual call for a period of ten years not exceeding \$3,000 per year per municipality.

We wish to state that the present act sets out clearly in section 21 thereof what action must be taken by the commission when the losses in any year exceed the estimated revenues available for the payment of claims and that is by a pro rata payment. Our only justification for making any recommendations or suggestions that are not according to the law as adopted by the ratepayers in each of the municipalities now under the act is that the losses of 1916 were so abnormal that the fixed rate together with the surplus accumulated in years of average loss fell far below the amount necessary to pay the claims in full, and if this year is taken as being an exceptional one, the claims of the future are more likely to be paid in full as in the three years past, particularly with a rate increased as we recommend. In conclusion we wish to state that every assistance has been given this committee in its deliberations by the Provincial Government for which we wish to express our thanks.

All respectfully submitted,

A. E. Wilson, E. G. Hingley, Murdo Cameron, C. M. Hamilton, H. C. Fleming, J. W. Cairns, J. J. Lamb, J. B. Musselman.

November the 27th, 1916.

P.S.—The above report has been presented to the Provincial Government. It

is the intention of the committee to meet again prior to amending legislation being enacted. The committee will be pleased to receive any suggestions after this report has been considered by members of the municipal council or by the annual ratepayers' meeting. Kindly address such to the undersigned.

E. G. HINGLEY,

Secretary of the Committee.

DUPLICATE GRAIN TICKETS

Central Secretary:—At the last meeting of our local a resolution was passed appreciating and very highly commending the central in their efforts to bring about the amalgamation of all the farmers' organizations in the Western provinces. We believe this is the most forward step that has ever been taken in the interests of the Western farmers.

The question of placing Grain Growers' candidates in the field for the federal elections was also discussed and a unanimous vote in its favor was passed. I wish to suggest that steps be taken to have all elevator companies issue duplicate grain tickets. This would enable the farmer to keep a memoranda of all his loads, which would be useful for future reference.

E. B. LLOYD,

Sec'y N. Tisdale Local.

Answer

I have before me your interesting favor of the 22nd wherein you state that your local passed a resolution highly commending the central in their efforts to bring about the amalgamation of all the farmers' organizations in the Western provinces.

In reply I have to state that it has for a long time been the policy of all our leaders in Saskatchewan to endeavor to bring about a closer federation of all our various Grain Growers' organizations, including of course our Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, but I do not know of any leader in Saskatchewan who has ever favored or who now favors amalgamation. Probably you are simply misusing the term and really mean federation yourself. In amalgamation all the various units would lose their identity and be swallowed up in one whole.

All our leaders in Saskatchewan, so far as I know their views, hold that for the permanent upbuilding of the co-operative organization of the farmers of the West there must be first the organization of the farmers at local points into local units with local autonomy; that the local units in each of the provinces need to be organized into a provincial unit with a provincial head office and with full provincial autonomy; that these various provincial units or central bodies should again be federated with one national or inter-provincial head office and control. To amalgamation we are all opposed as being contrary to true democratic principles; for federation we are all working as best we can.

As to placing Grain Growers' candidates in the field for the federal election, I have this to say. It has not been thought wise to use such an organization as the Grain Growers' Association in any partisan political campaign for many reasons, principal amongst which is the fact that amongst our members we find farmers of all shades of political opinion. I heartily favor, however, the placing of farmer candidates in the field and men who are known co-operators in spirit and supporting them to the utmost, tho not by the Grain Growers' Association as an organization.

I have also your favor recommending that elevator companies should issue tickets in duplicate. I will discuss this matter with the management of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and others and find out just what would be involved. It does seem to me, however, that the farmer should keep his own record once the ticket has been issued to him and not expect the elevator company to furnish him duplicate records. I can see also that there might be grave peril of the original and duplicate tickets becoming mixed or interchanged. Without having given the matter mature thought I will express the opinion that I believe the elevator companies would object to issuing duplicate tickets for fear that many errors might occur thereby.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

SPEAKERS FOR DISTRICT MEETINGS

J. B. Musselman—Thursday, Dec. 14, Ogema; Tuesday, Dec. 19, Prince Albert. J. F. Reid—Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 19 and 20, Moose Jaw; Thursday, Dec. 21, Swift Current.

Weight Versus GAS

To offset the high price of gasoline, the best engineering talent in the world has perfected light-weight steels and scientific body construction. Despite its scarcity, aluminum is largely used. Weight reduction has been accomplished in every part of the car except the top.

All that is needed in a good top is found in



Single Texture Topping

It is guaranteed one year against leakage. No top has a finer appearance, and although light in weight, it has the required strength and is made to last as long as the car.

Specify RAYNTITE Single Texture Topping for your 1917 car or re-top your auto with this guaranteed, light-weight, long service top material.

Ask for free booklet "The Top Question" and samples of Rayntite Topping.

**DU PONT
FABRIKOID
COMPANY
TORONTO
ONT.**



Highest Price Paid for all your Farm Products

The demand is now very heavy for BUTTER AND EGGS. Ship or your surplus at once. As the weather is now cool you can ship your poultry dressed if carefully packed. It is necessary that all your poultry is fattened before shipping.

Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange, Limited

Under Control of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association
305 Carlton Street, Winnipeg

Dressed Poultry

Butter, Eggs and all Farm Produce wanted. HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

**ALEX. COOPER
376 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG**

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens	12.00
Fat Hens (5 lbs. up)	13.00
Ducks	15.00
Turkeys	20.00
Young Roosters (in good shape)	15.00
Geese	15.00

These prices for 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.

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

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO., 27 ABBOTT ST., WINNIPEG

DOMESTIC SERVANT WANTED

Capable general servant is wanted immediately by family in Winnipeg consisting of parents and two small children. Must be capable of doing ordinary plain cooking and help care for children. English speaking only acceptable. Wage \$20 per month with increase if service satisfactory. Good home where servant will be well treated. Apply with references. Mrs. A.B.C., 118 Chestnut Street, Winnipeg.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Manitoba

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

CONVENTION CALL

The fourteenth annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will be held in the city of Brandon, January 10, 11 and 12, 1917. The convention will open at 9 a.m. on the 10th for the registration of delegates. The business of the convention will commence at 10.30 a.m. the same day.

Every branch of the association is entitled to send one delegate for every ten members or part thereof who will be entitled to vote for the election of officers and any other questions that come up at the convention for decision. In addition to voting delegates every branch has the privilege of sending as many associate delegates as they desire. Associate delegates will have all the rights and privileges of the convention except that of voting and introducing motions. Arrangements are made with the railway companies for convention rates for all delegates, men and women. All delegates who pay one full fare ticket to Brandon and who secure a standard certificate at the time they purchase their ticket will receive a return ticket free when their standard certificate is countersigned by the secretary of the convention.

All delegates are requested to register their names, submit their credentials and present their standard certificates for signature on the first day of the convention. Railway fares of all accredited voting delegates will be pooled. In order to take advantage of this equalization of fares, delegates must register and leave their certificates with the secretary on the first day of the convention. Delegates to the convention are invited to bring their wives with them whether members or not, and local associations are asked to recognize the women members by appointing a goodly representation of women delegates. Provision is being made by securing a suitable room where the women delegates may hold special meetings. We also invite them to come prepared to assume their full share of responsibility for the business of the convention.

The following are some of the important questions that will be discussed and upon which action will be taken:—

An address by Sir James Aikens, Provincial Lieutenant-Governor, subject, "The Farmer and the Nation."

An address by Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier.

An address by Hon. Edward Brown, subject, "Long Term Credit Bill."

An address by Miss E. Cora Hind, Agricultural Editor, Manitoba Free Press, subject, "Women of Rural Life and Their Relation to the Grain Growers' Movement."

"The Work of the Grain Inspector's Department."

"The Grain Commission and their Work."

"Permanent Appeal Board and Duplicate Sampling Bureau."

The above subjects will be introduced by men widely known as leaders of thought along the above lines.

Get a Standard Certificate

Don't forget to get a standard certificate when you purchase your ticket to Brandon. If you have to travel over more than one railway to get to the convention, get a standard certificate from each railway. The pooling of rates will be based on the fare over the shortest route from starting point to Brandon. Credential certificates will be mailed each secretary. The secretary is requested to give each delegate from his branch a certificate filled in for identification purposes.

This convention will be the best yet.
R. C. HENDERS,
Acting Secretary.

BRANCHES REPORTING LATELY

The following branches have sent in reports and dues recently: Kenton, Binsearth, Ashern, Spruce Bluff, Vider, Woodlands, Rosser, Tenby, Sinclair, Woodnorth, Fram, Grassmere, Angusville, Strathclair, Springhill, Gilbert Plains, Foxwarren, Forrest, Cypress River, Hazelridge, Mountainside, Oakville, Basswood, Prairie Rose (Reston P.O.).

MOUNTAINSIDE BRANCH ACTIVE

The Mountainside branch have on their program for the next meeting a talk on rural schools by Jas. Fleming, followed by a discussion on that subject and the best method of handling commodities co-operatively without imposing too much on the good nature of the local secretary. This branch holds two meetings each month, which are well attended by both the mature and younger members and are recognized as the centre of the social life of that community. This is following out one of the ideals of the Grain Growers' movement, which as yet is only in its infancy, but which we hope will in time become one of the most powerful factors in making rural life more inviting.

DEEPDALE MAKES PROGRESS

The secretary of the Deepdale Association sends in membership dues for 61 new members, which makes their membership for this year 110. A number of the settlers in their district (Roblin) are of foreign birth, but recognize the benefits to be derived from organization and have linked up with the Deepdale branch and will in this way be of mutual benefit to each other. They will be able to buy co-operatively to better advantage and we hope and trust that the opportunity will not be lost sight of in rendering all the assistance possible to the 61 new members who will be associated with them in their meetings and many questions of interest may be discussed which will help to unite the members of the community.

MELITA ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL

The Melita branch of the Grain Growers' Association are advertising their annual meeting and include a box social with the evening's program, which is given in aid of their local Red Cross Fund. They are having a varied program, short speeches on current topics, moving films, etc.

GRASSMERE ASSOCIATION

The secretary of the Grassmere Association reports five new members since July who have joined their branch. This branch is in the Stonewall and Warrenton districts.

SOURIS DISTRICT CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Souris district Grain Growers will be held in the Masonic Hall, Boissevain, Wednesday, December 13, at 7.30 p.m. Business:—Report of the executive officers; nominating district director for 1917 for the central board of directors; election of district officers for 1917. Preparing resolutions for presentation at the Brandon convention on the following and kindred subjects:—Production and enlistment requirements; preparing for assimilating our returned soldiers back to rural life; rural credit; municipal hail insurance; extending the power of the Grain Commission; establishing a board of appeal; outline of future activities of the Grain Growers' Association and other matters relative to the advancement of our organization. Each branch in the Souris constituency is entitled to send one representative for every ten paid up members. As we find ourselves at a period of the world's history where some revolutionary changes are liable to take place and when it is absolutely necessary to formulate a public opinion that shall guide and direct these changes for the benefit of the great masses we would impress upon the branches their privilege and opportunity of taking an active part in the business of this convention. Hoping to meet you and a large delegation from your branch and have the pleasure of exchanging views, I am,

WM. ALISON,
District Secretary for Souris.

CONTRIBUTION FROM BALMORAL

A contribution of \$5.00 was received at central office this week from the Misses

Chatfields of Balmoral district, to be given to the Belgian Relief Fund.

DELORAINE SECURES SEED GRAIN

The Deloraine Grain Growers held a meeting recently at which they arranged to send one of their number to Saskatchewan or Alberta to purchase the seed grain required for next season. They handed in checks and orders for No. 1 Northern, Fort William price, it being understood that Nos. 3 or 4 Northern would be bought, provided it had the necessary qualities for making good seed, and after deducting the buyer's expenses the balance would be returned to the purchaser. It was felt that it would be out of place to ask the aid of government or any other institution to do for them what they can do equally as well for themselves.

ANNUAL MEETING AT HARMSWORTH

Harmsworth Grain Growers' Association held its annual meeting on Friday evening, November 24. Membership for 1916 was 34, and with a good attendance at the meeting much interest was shown in the work that is being done by the association. Officers elected for 1917 were as follows: President, Stuart Gellie; vice-president, J. J. Nichol; secretary-treasurer, H. E. Green; directors, R. Tapp, J. Burchby, C. H. Nichol, J. Heaman, W. J. Bray, C. Whiteford.

Heretofore all meetings were called only when considered necessary by the president and secretary. This year a new system has been adopted whereby we hold two regular meetings, viz., first Friday in March and last Friday in June, besides our annual which is held in November. During 1916 our association handled several cars of coal, also five cars of cedar posts, which amounted to a great saving to the members thru co-operative buying.

H. E. GREEN,
Sec.-Treas.

KENTON MEETING

The Kenton Association received a visit from R. McKenzie on November 24. He was greeted with a good audience to hear him speak. Mr. McKenzie talked along the business end of farming, alluding to the fact in passing that the farmer was receiving lots of advice along the line of production. He first took up the disposing of grain, stating that altho we were fairly well fixed in the interior, there was still much to be done east of Winnipeg, especially in wheat of excessive moisture and out of grade wheat, which was left entirely at the discretion of the inspector. He advocated a board of appeal such as they have in Minneapolis.

He then spoke about shipping stock co-operatively, and the vagaries of our economic system, closing his address by a strong appeal to the farming community, saying that if we ever want to get justice we cannot expect it from men who know nothing of the farmers' situation. We must send our representatives from amongst ourselves, training them how to speak and debate in the association meetings. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker.

DONALD PATERSON,
Secretary.

A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION

One of the callers at Central office this week was Jas. Hill (Hilton district). The occasion of his call was to leave a check for one hundred dollars as a contribution from himself and Mrs. Hill to the War Relief Fund. This is not their only contribution as their two sons are wearing the King's uniform and doing their "bit" for the cause of freedom.

EXPORTING BUTTER TO ENGLAND

On October 24 a carload of government creamery butter was shipped from Regina to a buyer in Manchester, England. The three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta contributed to the car in about equal proportions, and the negotiations both between the other provinces and the buyer, were conducted by W. A. Wilson, dairy commissioner of Saskatchewan.

This is the first time that a consignment of government creamery butter has been shipped from Western Canada to the old country market, and as the quality was & country market, and as the quality is No. 1 it is hoped that the filling of this sample order will be the forerunner of a large trade in this direction. It will be interesting to watch results of this experiment.

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SEED GRAIN

Growers held a ch they arranged ber to Saskatche- use the seed grain . They handed No. 1 Northern, eing understood tern would be d the necessary d seed, and after enes the balance e purchaser. It out of place to nt or any other n what they can selves.

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EEEN, Sec.-Treas.

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OFFICIAL CALL TO CONVENTION

Under instructions from the board of directors I beg to advise you that the ninth annual convention of our association will be held in the city of Edmonton on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 23-24-25-26, 1917, commencing at 10 a.m. on the first day. The place of meeting will be the Presbyterian Church, located on 105th Street, just off Jasper Avenue. As laid down in our constitution, your union is entitled to send one delegate for every ten or major portion of ten paid up members, and your representation is based on membership fees paid into the central office during the current year; that is to say, between January 1 and December 31, 1916. In order to avoid unnecessary trouble and inconvenience to your delegates, secretaries should have all membership dues for this year in this office not later than December 31.

Credential certificates are enclosed with this circular. Please see that your delegates are provided with these certificates. Additional certificates can be obtained from this office on request. Your delegates will kindly turn in these certificates together with their standard railway certificates at the temporary office which will be located in the church during the course of the convention. Railway expenses will be pooled as usual. That is to say the total railway fare paid by all delegates is averaged between them. Those who paid more than the average receiving a rebate from the pool and those who paid less than the average paying into the pool. A fair estimate of this year's rate based on previous conventions at Edmonton would bring the pool rate to around \$7.00 per delegate. Adding this figure to an allowance of say \$3.00 per day for your delegate's expenses will give you a fairly accurate idea of what it will cost to send a delegate to the convention. Every union should have at least one delegate and should if possible pay his expenses, receiving in return a full report of what has been done. Remember that your annual convention bears the same relation to the government of your association that the annual session of parliament bears to the government of the province. It is just as important that you should be properly represented at the annual meeting of your association as it is that you should be properly represented in the government of the country.

Instructions to Delegates

All delegates must purchase a single first class ticket from their nearest railway point to Edmonton and secure at the same time a standard certificate from the railway agent. If you get on at a flag station a conductor's receipt will do, but get a certificate whenever possible. In the event of a delegate having to travel over two lines to reach Edmonton he should secure a single one-way ticket and a standard certificate for each portion of the journey. Under convention regulations, the railway companies require that the whole journey should be completed on the one line of railway, if that line has direct connections into the place of the convention. Tickets may be purchased not more than three days before the opening of the convention and are good for three days after the close, Sundays excluded in each case. The railway certificates will be validated and returned to the delegate before the close of the convention. On presenting the validated certificate to the ticket agent at Edmonton, you will receive a free pass for the homeward journey, which must be made over the same route as you came.

Special Notice to U.F.W.A.

All women delegates whether from the regular unions or U.F.W.A. will register with the men and will also share in the pooled rates with the men delegates. They must secure and use the special credential cards as supplied by this office. In other words, they are regular delegates to our convention and subject to our regular rules and regulations as set forth above. Provision has been made for a special convention of the locals of the U.F.W.A. in a hall adjoining the church.

Program of Convention

A program is being prepared and will be mailed you with the pamphlet giving resolutions that are to come before the convention. As usual there will be a morning and afternoon business session each day and the social part of the program will probably consist of an informal reception and gathering at the university the first evening, a concert and public meeting with addresses on the second evening and the annual banquet on the third evening. The fourth evening

will be left open for business if necessary. Visitors to the convention are welcome. A delegate may bring his wife or member of the family as a visitor. Such visitors will purchase tickets and secure a standard railway certificate the same as a delegate, but will not take part in the pooling of the rates. A visitor will turn in his or her certificate for validation and on return of same can, by presenting it to the station agent, secure a free pass home again.

Rural Free Hospitals

There follows herewith special circular No. 11 on the Rural Free Hospital question. This will be one of the big items up for discussion at our convention. Your union would be well advised to discuss this circular so that your delegates may vote as you wish on same when presented to the annual convention. The other resolutions and final details will be mailed you in accordance with the terms of our constitution on or before December 15 next. Wishing you every success and trusting that you will help to make our ninth annual convention the best yet.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Provincial Secretary.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 11

At a special meeting of the U.F.A. and organizations representing the rural interests, the following definite policy, as a basis for legislation, was decided upon and unanimously adopted by all present on behalf of their respective organizations.

1.—Resolved that the rural portion of the province of Alberta should be divided into districts for hospital purposes, according to geographical and natural boundaries, having consideration also for the regular lines of travel. The districts should be large enough to make the erection and maintenance of the hospitals easily borne by the ratepayers, but not too large for easy accessibility. We would suggest as a standard district, an area approximately equal to that of four municipal units.

2.—Resolved that after the hospital districts have been definitely decided upon, a referendum must be held in each district as to whether it is desirable to construct and maintain a hospital within its boundaries. A reasonable time must be allowed for consideration, but a definite date must be set, on or before which date the vote must be taken. A majority of the vote in any hospital district shall decide for that district.

3.—Resolved that provision must be made for gathering statistics for each district covering: (a) The taxable area; (b) the estimated cost of a hospital and equipment suitable for the district; (c) probable cost of maintenance based on figures secured from various rural hospitals already in existence; (d) any other facts bearing on the necessity and desirability of such an enterprise. This information must be distributed free in the districts to which it refers. We recommend that the department of municipal affairs be made responsible for the gathering of this information and that the government be required to assume the cost of printing.

4.—Resolved that any rural hospital under this scheme be built, operated and controlled by the district in which it is located.

5.—Resolved that the foregoing provisions and the necessary working details be incorporated into an act of the province of Alberta, and that a draft of this act be submitted to each joint committee as soon as possible.

LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION

The following letter has been received from Anton Sware, secretary of Swan Hill Local, No. 170: "It is not very often that you hear from me as secretary of Swan Hill local, but we are, however, heart and soul with the organization and admire the work which you and the executive are doing as a whole. I may say that our membership is increasing slowly but steadily, and I look for great work from this union in the future. Our livestock shipping thru the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. is one of our best undertakings. We have shipped cattle this fall to the amount of \$8,000 or thereabouts, and we will be shipping hogs and sheep as well after

this. We are arranging for a good program at our annual meeting next month and the proceeds from same will go towards sending a delegate to the annual convention."

SEED GRAIN SCARCE

Joshua Fletcher, secretary, reports that the Grande Prairie District Association of the United Farmers of Alberta met at the call of the president in the hall at Lake Saskatoon at 2.30 p.m., Friday afternoon, November 10, 1916. There were nearly fifty farmers present, including delegates from the eleven local unions in this local district. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A number of resolutions were dealt with. One very important resolution was the one dealing with the construction of a railway to give this district an outlet on the Pacific Coast. A resolution was passed regarding the construction of a government telephone system for Grande Prairie. A letter from the general secretary at Calgary was read asking for information as to what each local union could do in regard to a U.F.A. battalion for overseas service. Several delegates replied as to what was done in their own local union and it was an almost unanimous opinion that it was not practicable in the Grande Prairie district. Resolutions were passed relating to the establishment of a demonstration farm and school of agriculture, also as regards a session of the stock judging school and one referring to an experimental farm. The question of a supply of seed grain for next season was shown to be a serious matter and the secretary was instructed to lay the matter before the authorities at Ottawa. The question of commercial co-operation brought forth much enthusiasm and it was the unanimous opinion that we should make the necessary effort to secure the building or purchase of elevators here in Grande Prairie by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. The secretaries of the local unions throughout the district are being asked to proceed with the matter at once. A number of important matters had to be left over for want of time. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, C. Hopkins, Lake Saskatoon; vice-president, Geo. M. Smith, Lake Saskatoon; secretary-treasurer, Joshua Fletcher, Grande Prairie City. On motion it was decided that the president of each local union be a director in the District Association.

REDUCED FREIGHT ON CATTLE

As there appears to be some doubt amongst the farmers as to the correct procedure in obtaining rebate for railway fare and other expenses incurred when purchasing carlots of breeding or feeding and stocker cattle under the regulations of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, we wish to call your attention to the following letter which has been received from D. M. Johnson, market representative, Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, Man.:

"Regarding the carlot policy, allow me to give you a short explanation on this matter. The Dominion livestock branch have issued the following forms in connection with the above mentioned policy. Form No. 1 is a copy of the carlot policy; Form No. 2, explanatory notes; Form No. 3 is the application form. Forms Nos. 1-2-3 may be obtained from any bank in Western Canada. A farmer wishing to apply for assistance given under terms of this policy should obtain from his local banker Form No. 3. This form should be properly filled out either before the intending purchaser leaves home or before the cattle are shipped from the point where the purchase is made. It is not necessary that the farmer or intending purchaser should wait until he hears from this office before setting out to make his purchase. Upon receiving the application form (Form No. 3) I will immediately mail to him Form No. 4, which is a statement of purchase together with expense account blanks. When the purchaser has filled out Form No. 4 and made out his expense account on the forms thus supplied, he is asked to mail the same to this office. He must attach vouchers for sums of \$2.00 and over, and a copy of his livestock contract."

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Farmers' Business Number

\$20

In Prizes for our Jan. 24 Issue

A History of Co-operative Development

On April 12th this year we published our special Annual Business number giving the history of organization and development of a large number of the smaller co-operative associations thruout the West. Next year we plan on publishing two special farmers' business issues, one on January 24, the other on April 11. We want from every co-operative association in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, an account of the work carried on during the past year. There is nothing that will do more to encourage new organizations than an account of those that have been successful, and nothing that will be more useful than a knowledge of the mistakes or failures of unsuccessful ones. We want to make this issue

The Biggest, Best Business Number

we have published, but to do so we want a report of the business conducted by every local group, association or union of farmers in the three provinces. We would like to have the secretary or some other member of the association write us a short, interesting article telling us just what business the organization has been doing, what is being purchased and what saving has been effected by this co-operation or collective buying. Here are some other questions, answers to which ought to be included in your article:—(1). Is your association incorporated, and if so, under what Act? (2) Are you conducting a wholesale warehouse business, a retail store, or are supplies ordered in carlots and distributed among the farmers from the car immediately on arrival? (3) How many farmers are there in your organization? (4) What has been the effect of carrying on a collective business in your association? (5) What is your method of distributing profits? (6) Are non-farmers allowed to purchase thru the association and if so do they participate in profits? (7) Do you co-operate with other associations for special purposes? (8) Have you established a permanent office, or a Grain Growers' or a community hall in which to hold your meetings? (9) How is your secretary paid? (10) What is your method, and have you any difficulty in arranging financial assistance from your bank? (11) Have you any method of making your work more widely known, and of keeping an active interest without, as well as within your organization; in other words of advertising? (12) What have been your greatest difficulties? (13) Have you had a satisfactory bookkeeping system? Outline it. To the end of each letter or on a separate sheet we would like to have a list of the companies from whom purchases have been made.

Send All Facts, Figures and Statistics You Can

We want all the facts, figures, statistics, you can give us on your work. Associations that have already had their organization history, etc., published in The Guide should confine their letters more closely to immediate essentials. We would like to have fairly complete accounts of all the work of new associations. These need not be too extended. Letters should run anywhere from 800 to 1,600 or even 2,000 words.

Send Photographs of Co-operative Work

We would also like to have all the new photographs you can possibly send us illustrating phases of co-operative work. For all we can use we will pay from 50 cents to one dollar. All the helpful suggestions that can be incorporated in your articles should be included. We would also like to have any questions asked that you think the experience of other associations could enlighten you on. The last two seasons have been very prosperous ones in Western Canada. They have put farmers in a much better financial condition. What influence has this increased prosperity had on co-operative work? Has it tended to lessen the enthusiasm for co-operation, thus enabling the unnecessary middleman to reinstate himself to a considerable extent?

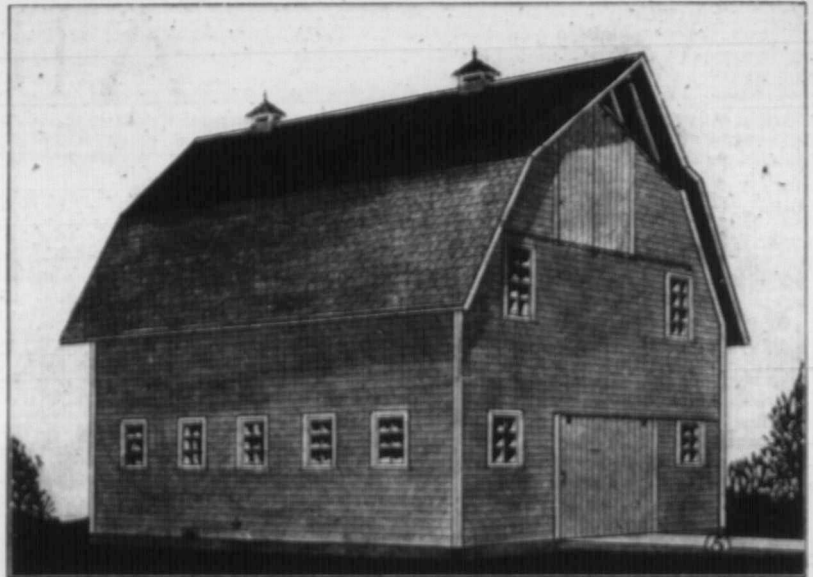
The letter may be written by the secretary or any other member of the organization, but it must reach us by January 10, 1917. We want a report from every association carrying on a co-operative business, no matter how small. For the best letters

We Will Pay Cash Prizes

For the best report we will donate a cash prize of	\$5.00
For the second best report we will donate a cash prize of	6.00
For the third best report we will donate a cash prize of	4.00
For the fourth best report we will donate a cash prize of	2.00
For all others we can use we will pay at our regular publication rates	

The prizes will not necessarily go to the one doing the greatest volume of business, but will be given for facts, for completeness of detailed description, for the conduct of the association and the benefit to the community as well as for the best written letter. Write on one side of the paper, use ink if convenient, and leave a good margin. Be sure to have your letter in our office before January 10, as we cannot use it for our January 24th number if received later. Address all communications to The Editor.

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



A Homesteader's Barn

A Compact General Purpose Barn Suitable for the Man with Limited Capital

Guide Barn Plan No. 5 is designed for a half or quarter section farm. It is 34 by 28 and arranged to hold eight horses in double stalls, four cows in double stalls, one single stall that can be used if desirable for feed, two box stalls and a harness room. The layout is compact and economical. With a 28 foot span and stalls on each side a 10 foot passage way is left down the centre of the barn that allows ample room. A window is provided in each stall and the wall is 14 feet to the eaves. The siding is made up of half-inch resawn up to the top of the joists. This is covered with paper and fir drop siding used for the outside. Inside the studs are not sheathed. Provision should be made for an oat bin placed above but a little to one side of the harness room, from which a chute can lead down into a feed box in the room below. Access to the loft will be by a ladder and the hay door outside the harness room.

The gable is built out to accommodate a track for hay fork or slings and satisfactory attachments for sliding doors

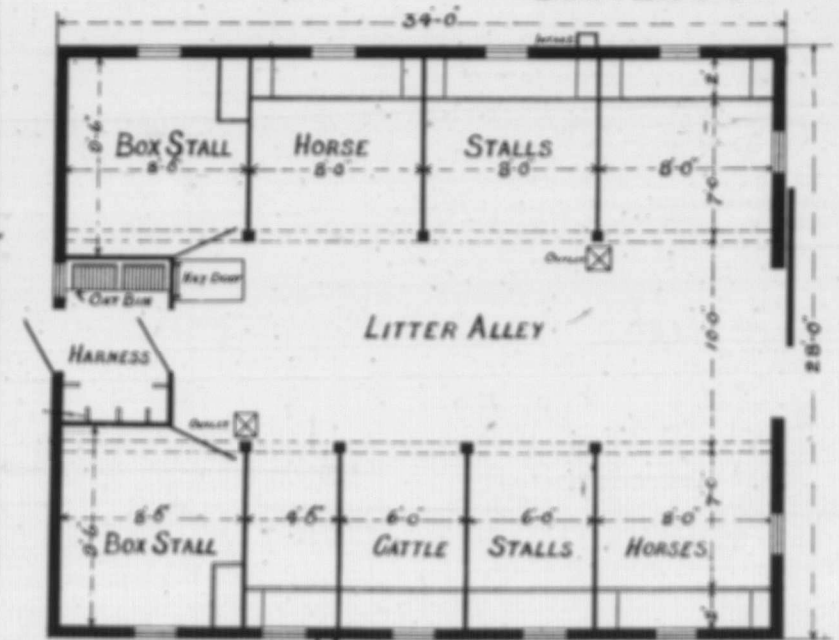
added expense in this case would be simply the cost of a section of the barn eight feet wide. The old end being simply moved further out. The foundation is made of concrete. It is surprising how much satisfaction a few loads of gravel will give if spread around to cover the stable floor. An efficient ventilation system must be put in.

The standard building material is lumber and naturally the foregoing specifications as well as the estimate of cost have been based on this standard. Many excellent building materials are at present on the market, any reliable make of which may well be used. For instance, outside, metal siding, concrete, brick, etc., may be used instead of lumber, and for the roof, metal shingles or prepared roofing materials, the basis of which is felt and asphalt.

Estimate of Cost

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

BARN PLAN No. 5



are now on the market. The plan shows a hay chute built up in loft and opening into the passage below just outside the harness room. Two roomy box stalls are provided. It is considered best to have no fixed manger in a box stall, altho the plan shows this arrangement. A better way is to put up a feed rack across one corner into which hay can be thrown and from which the horses or cows can pull out what they want.

Enlargement if Necessary

When need for addition occurs this can easily be provided by either putting up a lean to stable on one end of the barn or siding on another eight feet or more, as the case may be, to either end. The

40 cent freight rate and remaining materials l.o.b. Winnipeg.

Lumber, l.o.b. 40 cent rate, board feet 16,226, 13,000 shingles, l.o.b. 40 cent rate	\$460.00
Cement for foundation, l.o.b. Winnipeg	46.00
Paint, l.o.b. Winnipeg	28.00
Sash, l.o.b. Winnipeg	21.20
Hardware, paper, nails, etc.	42.00

Total

Complete working drawings for Guide Barn No. 5 can be obtained for \$1.50 from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



Manitoba Agricultural and Home Economics Bulletins

In the library of every Farmer in Manitoba there should be a good selection of Agricultural and Home Economics Bulletins, written by the members of the staff of Manitoba Agricultural College. These bulletins are concise; they deal with matters vitally affecting the Farmer and his Family; their authors know Manitoba conditions at first hand; they present the most advanced information on the subjects discussed. They are FREE to all Manitoba applicants.

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 - ... 5—Hand Selection and Harvesting of the Seed Plot.
 - ... 6—Home Economics Handbook.
 - ... 7—Fattening, Killing and Dressing Chickens for Market.
 - ... 8—Sending the College to the Country.
 - ... 9—Common Breeds of Poultry.

Bulletins

- (Series not issued periodically.)
- ... 1—Horses in Manitoba.
 - ... 3—Care of Milk and Cream.
 - ... 5—The Farm Garden.
 - ... 6—Farm Poultry in Manitoba.
 - ... 7—Hog Raising in Manitoba.
 - ... 8—Cow Testing.
 - ... 9—Repairing Farm Equipment and Roads.

Publications Branch,

Manitoba Department of Agriculture,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Dear Sirs—I am a Manitoba citizen. Please supply the Bulletins and Circulars marked X by me on this sheet.

Name _____

P.O. _____

C.S.S. Province _____

- No. 10—Plans for Farm Buildings.
- 11—Canning and Preserving (Fruit.)
- 12—The Farm Flock (Sheep).
- 14—Care of Cream for Creameries. Storing of Ice and Grading of Butter.
- 15—Boys' and Girls' Clubs.
- 16—Hay and Pasture Crops in Manitoba.
- 17—Silviculture and Ensilage Production.
- 18—Bee Keeping in Manitoba.
- 21—Farm Cost Accounting.
- 22—M.A.C. Manual in Mechanical Drawing.

Circulars

- 1—The Farmers' Beef Ring.
- 7—Our Friends, the Birds.
- 8—Hints on Home Nursing.
- 10—Meat and its Substitutes.
- 11—What every Girl Should Know

- No. 12—Poison Ivy and Other poisonous Plants.
- 13—Cream for Creameries.
- 14—Method in Dressmaking.
- 16—Pork Making on the Farm.
- 17—Servants in the House.
- 19—Fodder Crops in Manitoba.
- 20—Alfalfa Inoculation.
- 21—Barley Growing.
- 23—Improving the Farm Egg.
- 24—Growing Plums in Manitoba.
- 25—Growing Cherries in Manitoba.
- 26—Control of Insect Pests.
- 27—Pruning Trees for a Cold Climate.
- 28—Spray Mixtures.
- 29—Tree Pests and Cutworms.
- 30—Treatment of Alkali Soils.
- 31—Rye as a Weed Eradicator.

- No. 32—Cultivation after Harvest for Weed Control.
- 33—Marketing Manitoba's Wool Crop.
- 34—Care of Cream for Creameries (Ruthenian Edition.)
- 35—Care of Cream for Creameries (German Edition.)
- 36—Winter Feeding of Cattle, Utilizing Rotted, Unthreshed Grain.
- 37—Hints for the Housewife on Buying Dressed Poultry.
- 38—Rotted Wheat and the Seed Situation for 1917.

Home Economics Literature

- Lesson 1—Principles of Cookery.
- 2—Effects of Heat on Food Materials.
- 3—Bread, Cereals and Vegetables.
- 4—Combination of Foodstuffs.

Lesson Home Nursing

- 1—Rules to Observe.
- 2—Nurse's Routine Duties.
- 3—Comfort of Patient.
- 4—Symptoms of Sickness.
- 5—Home Treatment.
- 6—Accidents and Emergencies.
- 7—Contagious Diseases.
- 8—Feeding the Sick.
- 9—Maternity Nursing and Baby Hygiene.

Personal Hygiene

- 1—Human Machine.
- 2—Running of the Machine.
- 3—Care of the Machine.
- 4—Proper Attitude of the Body.

Laundry

- 1—Equipment—Water—Some Common Alkalis.
- 2—Soap, Soap Substitutes, Bleaching.
- 3—Fabrics (Cotton and Linen).
- 4—"The Family Wash" (Part 1) "Starch."
- 5—"The Family Wash" (Part 2) "Special Washing."
- 6—Ironing.
- 7—Muslin, Lace.
- 8—"Sik"—"Disinfectants."

Sewing

- 1—Equipment—Shirtwaists and Skirts.

Food

- 1—Theory of Foods.
- 2—Cost and Adulterations.
- 3—Fruit, Vegetables and Cereals.
- 4—Protein Foods.
- 5—Flour Mixtures.
- 6—Bread and Buns.

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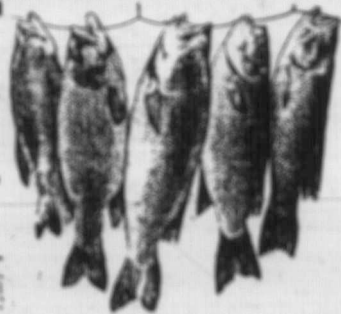
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AGRICULTURAL LOANS ACT
Hon. Wm. Manson, retiring minister of agriculture in the Bowser government, gave out some interesting figures in connection with the Agricultural Loans Act. During the past six months when the act has been operating, some 1,041 applications, totalling \$2,175,445, have been received, of which 142 have been refused. So far some \$234,430 have been loaned to 144 of the applicants, the average amount being \$1,628. The loans run from \$250 to \$8,000. Each loan is appraised by experts before being considered by the Agricultural Credits Commission, and each applicant must have improvements of a certain value before being entitled to a loan.

BORROWING ON YOUR POLICY
Experience powerfully suggests that nine times out of ten borrowing on your life insurance is a sign of moral raveling. It is like borrowing money on mortgage to buy something you could get along without if you had the sand. Avoidable borrowing is a habit, like tobacco and drink—as easy to form as either and as hard to break. If you are tempted to borrow on your insurance, go bury the policy in the cellar and forget that it exists as a source of credit. The fact is that, on the whole, credit is too easy. There ought to be fewer facilities for getting into debt, instead of more.—Saturday Evening Post.

CANADIAN TRADE
A gain of more than six hundred million dollars is shown in the Canadian trade statement covering the seven month period ending November 1. The grand total for the seven months, including the movement of gold as well as of merchandise, amounts to \$1,313,180,891, compared with \$709,537,488 for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. The October trade rose from \$150,004,125 to \$164,330,479, a gain of \$14,326,354.

Imports of merchandise increased from \$39,515,144 to \$71,196,552 in October, and from \$253,109,663 to \$462,161,795 in the seven months, while exports of domestic merchandise rose from \$80,038,582 to \$85,312,175 in October and from \$326,430,730 to \$622,033,689 in the seven months.

The most important gain in exports for the month of October is found under manufactures, the figures being \$12,880,731 in October 1915, and \$28,637,814 in October this year. Exports of other lines were fairly well maintained with the exception of agricultural products, which dropped from \$39,883,353 in October, 1915, to \$27,306,934 in the same month this year.

AMALGAMATE CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES
The co-operative creameries of Saskatchewan have been recognized as unusually successful for some time, and the results accomplished for the farmers of the province thru this channel would be difficult to estimate. When a policy was outlined for establishing co-operative creameries, the question of their amalgamation under one company as something to be accomplished in the future has never been lost sight of. In discussing the matter with a number of the most interested shareholders, it was decided that the time was opportune to carry this idea to completion. Meetings have already been held at nearly all points where creameries are located and the shareholders present have been practically unanimous in favor of the amalgamation. The advantages to be derived from such amalgamation are too apparent to require giving in detail. It is plain to anyone familiar with creamery operation that large savings can be made in the buying of supplies and the marketing of butter, as well as in the actual operation of the creameries, which will mean more money to those who supply the milk and cream. The amalgamation of these creameries will place them on a solid and permanent basis and practically insure their future success. The carrying out of this proposal is expected to mean much to the dairy industry of Saskatchewan.

The value of silage becomes more apparent each year. The corn that has been put into the silo when nearly ripe makes a cattle food that is well relished, has a good effect on the cattle, keeping them in good condition, but little is wasted and it is in a convenient form to feed. Now is a good time to study up the silo problem so as to be ready to put one up next summer, either the above ground silo or the pit silo.

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The Significance of Xmas

Finds expression in the giving of some token of appreciation. During the past few days the thought of what best to give has no doubt been foremost in your mind. Have you considered a Monthly Income Policy? If anything should happen to you before the anniversary of another festive season, your loved ones would not be forgotten, as a policy of this kind guarantees your beneficiary a monthly income for life, or twenty years certain. Thus your memory would be kept green by those you love, long after you had passed away. Let us tell you more about it.



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What Is A Guarantee?

The word "guarantee" has been misused until it has lost its meaning. Dishonest people have been "guarantee"ing all sorts of things from pills to political platforms until most men think that a "guarantee" is only a bluff.

In spite of this a guarantee is a legal undertaking and when given by a responsible firm or person is a contract collectable by law. Here is the true definition of a guarantee:

"To guarantee any subject of a business transaction is to make one's self legally answerable for its being exactly as represented."

It is in the full legal sense of the word that we guarantee the various features of our policies.

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or lame in the barn, "eating their heads off"? One means profit—the other means loss. When a horse goes lame—develops a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown "cures". Get the old reliable standby—

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301 Hallam Bldg., Toronto

Farm Lighting Systems

Today no farm home need be without artificial lighting facilities fully equal to those in the most modern city houses.

There is probably no one thing more generally lacking in farm homes than good systems of lighting. The old fashioned oil lamp takes too much time to fill, trim and wash and gives unsatisfactory light no matter how much care may be given to it. Eyesight is the most precious gift the Creator gave and no one can really afford to risk injuring the eyes by going on using the old fashioned, eye straining kerosene lamps that our grandfathers used. The matter of improved lighting is in some ways more vital than the installation of running water in the farm home because there is a possibility that health which has been injured by overwork in hauling water may be regained, but there is very little hope that the effects of eye strain will be overcome or that the children who go out from the gloomy home will love to return to it. The statement that the eyesight of children from farm homes is seriously impaired as compared with that of city children living in homes where all the modern forms of lighting are in use is borne out by a report of the New York State Health Department, which conducted an investigation along these lines recently. The figures show that defective vision is prevalent in 5.1 per cent. of city children against 21.8 per cent. among country children. This report covers a very extensive examination of over half a million children ranging from 6 to 16 years of age and in various sections of the country. There is really no excuse for this state of affairs and with good lights to be had at whatever cost the farmer feels he can afford, being without them is little short of criminal negligence.

There are three general systems of lighting for farm homes and these placed in their relative position as regards expense of installation are as follows:—Electric lighting, acetylene gas system and oil burning mantle lamps.

Electric Lighting System

For the really modern farm home of the comparatively wealthy farmer an electric system undoubtedly offers many advantages. Electric lights are efficient, convenient and safe and where electric current is available it can be used for operating in addition to the lights, motors and for doing pumping, thus supplying running water, milking, separating, churning, grinding and many other daily chores, all of which go to make farm work so unattractive to the average person. The cost of an electric plant for the isolated farm home will range from \$200 upward. This minimum price will cover the bare cost of equipment necessary to generate current for a few lights. Additions to the equipment, such as motors, flat iron, etc., will naturally add to the cost and the completeness of the installation will thus depend upon the amount of money which the farmer can afford to expend. In these days of the development of the storage battery, an engine used to produce the current for the system should not need to be recharged more than about once a week to charge the battery. After this is done of course the engine can be used for any of the other numerous chores around the house. Any modern lighting system can be fitted with an automatic starting and stopping device so that very little attention more than the matter of replenishing the gas and oil tanks need be given to the outfit. However, since it is usually only necessary to start up the engine once a week to charge the batteries it is questionable whether it is worth while to go to this extra expense when putting in an ordinary plant. The supplying of unit electric lighting plants is a specialized business and care should be taken by intending purchasers to choose a firm that is making a specialty of this business. The operation of good electric outfits is simple, very little is likely to go wrong, altho, of course, a certain amount of depreciation must be allowed for on the somewhat large plant. But the chief factor is the first cost and when this is provided for, the comfort, convenience, cleanliness and safety which such a system provides will make up many times over the cost of up-keep.

Acetylene gas comes next to electricity in the matter of expense and perhaps as well in the matter of convenience after it is installed and a full

line of equipment provided. The gas may be used for any purpose that city gas is used for. It will run a gas range and in some instances it has been used for running engines. Ground coke and lime when subjected to intense heat under proper conditions produce what is known as commercial carbide which when brought into contact with water produces acetylene gas. This carbide is not affected by heat or concussion and may be preserved indefinitely if kept in airtight cans which exclude all moisture, but if brought in contact with water it decomposes very rapidly, producing about 700 cubic feet of gas for every cubic foot of the carbide and leaving a residue of pure slaked lime. For household use an acetylene system should have an automatic generator. Great care should be taken in the location of the generator. It should be placed so that it can be adjusted without the aid of artificial light. It must stand on a firm, level foundation; it must have room for full play of the operating mechanism; must be so enclosed that children cannot meddle with it and must be where there is no danger of the water in the generator freezing. It should not stand near a furnace or an open gas jet. Acetylene gas will not ignite of its own accord, but when consumed in a burner that mixes in a proper amount of air, it gives a brilliant white light which emits no smoke and very little odor.

Kerosene Lamps

There are several types of oil burning lamps on the market. Now that gasoline has come to be extensively used, gasoline generators producing gas for lighting purposes are being widely sold. The gasoline mantle lamps are efficient light givers and very clean to handle. With reasonable care, too, any danger common to fuel oil burning lamps can be reduced to a minimum. Even the finances will not permit the widespread installation of a gas or electric plant, the passing of the day of the flat wick kerosene lamp is as certain as the fact that the day of the tallow candle is no more. A very great deal of experimental work has been done with a view to producing an efficient kerosene burning lamp for lighting purposes and today there are on the market lamps burning kerosene or coal oil in conjunction with an incandescent mantle that give twice the light of the best round wick lamp on a considerably less quantity of oil. The brightness of the mantle lamp flame is dependent upon the materials in the construction of the mantle as well as upon the heat imparted to it by the combustion of the fuel. With insufficient air part of the fuel is vaporized without being burned. On the other hand, an excess of air carries off part of the heat and thus dims the light of the mantle. If the mantle is good its incandescent earths will burn with a blue non-luminous flame instead of a yellow glare. It will flood the whole room with a light which closely resembles sunlight, thereby fulfilling the real desire of artificial lighting in prolonging the day. The cost of installing one of these modern kerosene lamps is only slightly greater than the cost of one of the old red flame lamps. Oil burning lamps have another great advantage over other more complicated systems of lighting in that they last a lifetime. With regard to expense, the only other addition to the cost of the kerosene will be the matter of supplying mantles, and with ordinary care a couple of mantles a year, costing about 60 cents, and an occasional chimney will be all the additional outlay necessary.

Proper Light Important

It is becoming more seriously realized that more attention should be paid to artificial lights in farm homes. There is now no more excuse for the smoky, flickering, disagreeable smelling red light given off by the ordinary flat wick kerosene lamp so commonly used. As has already been said, the farmer owes it to himself and his family to put in every convenience possible for comfort and with the development of modern lighting systems there is no excuse for a single farm home being without lighting facilities which are equal in every way to those available in the best lighted city homes.



Here is the Answer

JUST now when you are wondering how best to solve your Christmas shopping, let us send you the best possible answer—our 1917 catalogue. You will find it just as safe and satisfactory to choose from it as if you bought in person, and you will get better quality at closer prices than you could secure buying in any other way.

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Steam Engineers

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

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

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

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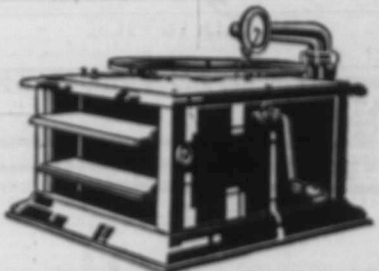
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"A Christmas Secret"

Looks as though it has had a happy end-
 ing, doesn't it? The Christmas advent of
 the splendid COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA
 is now being planned in thousands of
 homes. It isn't too late for yours, so
 why not see your dealer at once? There's
 simply no telling the joy, happiness and
 contentment this gift will bring to
 everyone at home.



Columbia Grafonola, price \$33
 Other Grafonolas of this type, \$20

The Picture Above

is handsomely printed in four colors
 in a special holiday folder we have
 just issued. Along with it goes a
 fascinating little Christmas yarn and
 suggestions for a Christmas Grafonola
 and Records—



Columbia Grafonola, price \$65
 Other Grafonolas of this type, \$45 and \$50

You really ought to have a copy to-
 day. Your nearest Columbia dealer
 has it, or we gladly send one on
 request.

Columbia Double-Disc Records

Let's think of the kiddies for a minute. Have your
 dealer play these for you to-day, and they're yours!

- A 2101 10-inch 35c. **THE MOUSE AND THE THOMAS CAT.** (Frasica.) Adeline Frasica, talking.
- A 2102 10-inch 35c. **THE SHOEMAKER AND THE BROWNIES.** (Frasica.) Adeline Frasica, talking.
- A 2111 10-inch 35c. **THE TOY PARADE.** (Prison.) Prison's Orchestra.
- A 2112 10-inch 35c. **THE DOLLY DANCER.** (Puliat.) Prison's Orchestra.
- A 2083 12-inch 51.25c. **THE GOLDEN COWHER.** A Christmas Story. (Georgine Faulkner.) Georgine Faulkner, talking.
- A 2104 10-inch 35c. **THE GINGERBREAD BOY.** (Georgine Faulkner.) Georgine Faulkner, talking.
- A 2104 10-inch 35c. **HARK! THE HERALD ANGELS SING.** (Meadelma.) Columbia Mixed Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.
- O, COME ALL YE FAITHFUL. (Adeline Frasica.) (Cassie Oakley.) Columbia Mixed Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.

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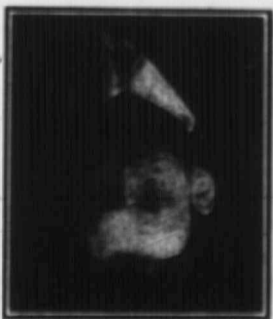
Sorauren Avenue, Toronto CANADA

The Co-operative Community

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

The Church and the Community

awakening the rural con-
 science. In a community
 tions, denominationalism
 should have no place at
 all. "We have plenty
 of preaching, such as it
 is, but what we need and
 do not get is Gospel
 truth." "Too many dif-
 ferent religions and races
 makes it hard to organize
 societies for community
 betterment. Eliminate re-
 ligious, race and political
 ligion, and come together on the
 basis of brotherly feel-
 ing." "In a community
 with various co-operative enterprises, the
 school seems to be doing well; church
 almost total failure, the fine brick struc-
 ture. Outside of church life people are
 social and all friendly." "Ministers ap-
 pointed to new places are, I fear, mediocre
 and rather uninteresting." "We need a
 minister who would take some interest in
 the community and some outside lectures
 made to reach members of other groups
 there is suspicion, if not hostility."



J. S. WOODSWORTH

Church reports usually
 record the number of
 members, the sum of
 money contributed to var-
 ious church enterprises
 and the prospects of de-
 nominational develop-
 ment. In this study we
 are interested primarily
 in the contribution of the
 church to the community
 life, and the changes
 needed to bring about the
 greatest efficiency. The
 denominations at work
 in Canada originated at
 various times in various
 countries. In the home
 lands a number of them were national
 churches. Most of them were established
 in districts where they obtained a con-
 siderable membership. Here, owing to
 the mixed character of the population,
 several denominations are found in most
 communities, each ministering to a com-
 paratively small group. If an effort is
 made to reach members of other groups
 there is suspicion, if not hostility.

Size of the Charge

The size of the charge of any minister
 varies greatly. Some are confined to one
 small "town," others the town and
 adjacent districts. In Manitoba there
 are a number of compact charges varying
 from 40 to 80 square miles; there are
 others in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and
 Alberta running from 100 to 900 square
 miles. Quite a number in Alberta cover
 an area of from 1000 to 2000 square miles.
 Route maps submitted show that ministers
 cross and re-cross one another's tracks as
 they pass from one appointment to
 another.

Small Groups' Needs Unmet

In the mixed districts where there are
 any large numbers of any group there
 are usually church services, tho in the
 foreign districts there are few resident
 ministers or priests. Where there are
 only small groups their needs are unmet.
 For example, in a predominantly Ger-
 man district with a number of Scandi-
 navians and Slavs, the Lutheran minister
 reports that the English and Polish are
 not cared for by any church. In a pre-
 dominantly Icelandic district the Eng-
 lish speaking people are uncared for. The
 following reports from English Protestant
 ministers suggest community problems
 still unmet by the churches.

In a district made up of 58 English,
 10 Russian, 8 Dutch, 4 German, 6 Nor-
 wegian and 4 Finn, "none uncared for."
 In district of 12 English, 10 Russian,
 5 German, 40 Jews, "only Catholics un-
 cared for." In an English community,
 Seventh Day Adventists and Russianes
 are uncared for. In a community 100 per
 cent English, only "indifferent success,"
 in various districts, "none uncared for"
 and a church or other place where religious
 services are held for every 56 families.
 In 200 mixed and foreign districts in
 Saskatchewan there is an average of 70
 families to a church and 84 families to a
 minister. One hundred and ninety of the
 districts are, however, without a church
 and 196 without a resident minister. The
 churches and ministers are evidently
 grouped in the little towns.

Groups Not Cared For

Most numbers in the predominantly
 English speaking communities report that
 there are no groups uncared for. They
 seem to consider that the existence of
 some church is sufficient. This is not
 borne out by the replies of the secretaries
 of the farmers' and women's organizations,
 who look at the situation from an ab-
 solutely different angle.
 In Manitoba 10 per cent, to 50 per cent,
 of the people attend no church. No high
 average of the figures furnished would
 be 65 per cent. In Saskatchewan in
 10 per cent of the districts reporting at
 least 90 per cent of the people attend
 no church. In the remaining districts
 from 5 per cent to 10 per cent do not
 attend. In Alberta in some 80 districts
 the usual percentage of families said to
 be attending no church is 60 per cent.
 The following criticisms may not be
 all: "I have been here five years; we have
 without value. We have no church at
 all; I have been here five years; we have
 tried to have church, but the people will
 not come out." "The ministers of
 region have not solved the problem of

There is night school in the winter,
 munity work and owns his own home.
 teacher takes an active interest in com-
 munity life. In this district the
 lectures or social. In one English dis-
 country life attractive by festivals,
 Alberta 60 per cent of the churches make
 women's organizations state that in
 The secretaries of the farmers' and
 "prompted by domestic financial needs."
 activities. Some of these are confessedly
 but the majority mention various social
 churches have none but religious meetings.
 Many of the ministers state that their
 Social Activities of Church
 "hired men."
 Russian and Austrians in remote dis-
 tances to church." "Nothing done for
 German," "Roman Catholics go long
 summer months," "scattered families of
 tricts have religious services during the
 occasionally," "Doubtless," "most dis-
 service." "Ruthenians have services only
 Russian families, Greek Orthodox, no
 German, 25 families, no service." "150"
 Scandinavian Lutheran uncared for."
 Catholics have only occasional services,
 not have church services," "Roman
 foreigners and Austrians," "Lutherans do
 railroad," "the half-breed," "European
 foreigners working as section men on the
 not belong to any congregation," "only
 odd families," "a few Germans who do
 for," "a few Jews and Chinese," "only
 families to a church and 84 families to a
 minister. One hundred and ninety of the
 districts are, however, without a church
 and 196 without a resident minister. The
 churches and ministers are evidently
 grouped in the little towns.

Who'd be a Scrooge?

You wouldn't intentionally. But you
 might be one and not even know it.
 Supposing that you were to die before
 another Christmas came around, would
 your kiddies' stockings be as well filled
 next year? Or might they not lack
 even some of the necessities of life?
 Among other gifts: his Christmas why not
 present your wife with an Imperial Home
 Protection policy.
 That would be a most practical gift: based
 on generosity and kindness; banishing
 worry, anxiety and care; making Christmas
 all the happier and the New Year all the
 more hopeful for yourself and loved ones,
 in the knowledge that, come what may, the
 future is provided for.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE

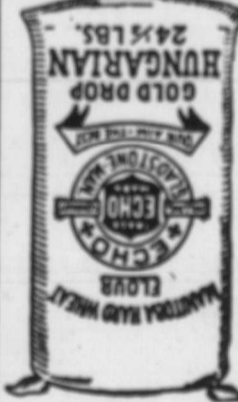
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 All right, then. We will guarantee to sell you a suit, made
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 cloth and a letter, which tells all about our system of doing
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the rural com- in a community any denomina- tionalism have no place at e have plenty ng, such as it at we need and get is Gospel Too many dif- ficulties and races ard to organize or community Eliminate re- and politics, together on the brotherly feel- a community enterprises, the g well; church ne brick struc- ture people are "Ministers ap- fear, mediocre "We need a ome interest in outside lectures "We believe ch to cry out ts phases; not ricially, politi- id. When the , then we may olitical party, and altho we ver levels of alue in dollars this means to creeds and ther for the

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Young Men

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standing there in all its beauty—Waiting for Her. Oh, the joy of it! Can you think of any gift that is so certain to inspire the sentiments of joy and gratitude from those little cherubs of yours.

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school garden, library, fair, singing class, the school building used for church." In another district "the churches are dead and want burying; three-fourths of the people attend no church."

In Saskatchewan 50 per cent. of the districts reported either have no church at all or have nothing in connection with the church but sermons. Only three have lectures, about 25 per cent. have socials occasionally; one district has had one in five years. "The church people here are so much exercised over what will become of people when they are dead that they have no time to take any interest in them while they are alive." In Manitoba conditions are similar. One place—no doubt exceptional—has had nothing for seven years.

Church Co-operation

Many churches report little or no co- operation in community work. The following replies re community co-opera- tion are typical: "The Methodists and Presbyterians do;" "after a fashion;" "nothing special to co-operate in;" "in relief organization;" "very little, but friendly to each other;" "not Roman Catholics and Protestants;" "only in Sunday school work;" "not very much as there always seems to be a pull;" "in agricultural and social entertainments;" "not as churches;" "people as citizens co- operate in patriotic work;" "social activi- ties are entirely non-sectarian."

One minister writes: "Our work on the referendum, when I had all the men in the town together, made me feel the power it would be to have them thus on all questions of religion and ethics. It was fine to have these men planning together for social progress, and made me feel what union would mean. Separation breeds selfishness, ignorance, prejudice, narrowness and weakening of forces. It is the devil's tactics 'divide et impera.'" "I would like to see union tried locally if the other failed, but to suggest it might be misinterpreted. We get on well by respecting scrupulously each other's do- mains."

In Alberta in 80 districts only 34 report that the churches co-operate in com- munity work. In Saskatchewan, in one district the churches have co-operated in establishing a free library at the post office, open to all. Others report that the churches have "no community work and they don't create any," and that "the ministers keep tight in town; very seldom visit the country."

Forces Lowering Standards

Various ministers recognize the follow- ing forces as tending to lower the stand- ards of public morality and social welfare in their communities. These replies throw light on the attitude of the churches as well as on the conditions in the com- munities.

"Movies, punch boards, parental laxity, want of definite aim and grip;" "in- toxicants, pool room, extravagant ways of living;" "importation of liquor, pool rooms and gambling;" "certain forms of dancing called 'ragging';" "isolated homes lack of education, indifference to religion and morals;" "illicit drinking, excess of amusement, coarse reading;" "question- able politics, rank socialism, anti-Lord's day sect;" "non-attendance at church service;" "Sunday visiting and auto driving;" "should not dare to answer in a few words, there are too many;" "laxity in regard to the enforcement of morality laws;" "Sunday trading;" "boot-legging;" "quartels among the foreigners;" "mutual distrust caused by the community being formed of such a multiplicity of nations;" "dancing and poor housing;" "lack of clean recreation and card playing;" "self interest and worldly affairs;" "our easy and undisciplined western ways and our tendency to lower our standards to meet the needs of the immigrant population;" "lack of honor in public officials;" "general system of graft which seems to be part of Canadian public life;" "lack of definite moral and religious instruction in home and school;" "laxity in views on marriage;" "uncertain employment;" "my experience in the province, see one town and you have seen them all;" "boys and girls meeting without supervision;" "Sab- bath breaking owing to scarcity of thresh- ing machines;" "dancing, drink and the devil;" "unsupervised dancing;" "pa- triotic dancing ending in drunkenness;" "cheap criticism and loose talk of graft in high places;" "feeling of farmers that they are being exploited by business interest;" "lack of religious teaching in public schools;" "cigarette smoking;" "ignoring common weal;" "several im-

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Farm Women's Clubs

FUNDS IN DEMAND

An appeal has this week been sent to all Women Grain Growers' Associations asking that they assist financially the Provincial Equal Franchise Board.

This board is a union of all associations in the province who are working to extend education regarding the important questions of the day that so definitely affect the social, political and moral welfare of the country. Their ideal is "Better Citizenship" and it is to this end that they are working. This board was organized two years ago by Mrs. McNaughtan, president of the W.S.G.A., to unite the efforts of all societies working for the franchise for women. Now that the franchise is gained in part, they are extending educational work. They have been very active in the temperance campaign and have sent out a clever speaker over the province. Expenses entailed in the carrying on of their work must be met and we hope that Women Grain Growers will not be behind in this matter, as the work of the board is simply an extension of our own work. As there is so great a need for assistance by the Red Cross Society and Belgian Relief Society, etc., we cannot expect our associations to give a great amount, but even a little, tho it be fifty cents or a dollar, will be welcomed. Private subscriptions from those desirous of helping in this work, but who do not belong to any organization, will be welcomed and may be sent to the writer.

ERMA STOCKING.

Delisle, Sask.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT

Report of the provincial corresponding secretary of the Provincial Equal Franchise Board:

The second week in March of the present year began my work as corresponding secretary of the Provincial Equal Franchise Board of Saskatchewan. Our first aim is to carry on the work in a way to unite the various leagues and other organizations affiliated with our board into one harmonious whole. We feel that the problem before us, now that we have secured the franchise with all its privileges and responsibilities, can be coped with successfully only when the women of our province all fall into line. How to unite our women is, I am convinced, one of the most important, if not the first, consideration before our board and our league.

After the board meeting in March we had typed copies of the drafted constitution for local leagues sent out to the leagues for consideration and adoption. As yet I have not received word from all as to whether it has been adopted. We did the same with the proposed platform and asked for criticism, suggestions, improvements, etc. Some leagues are still to be heard from in regard to this point also. The constitution of the P.E.F.B. we had put into pamphlet form for sale at five cents per copy. A number of these were sent to each league and affiliated society. The old problem, lack of funds, met us most obstinately when we could, and would, have put an organizer in the field. This we had to delay, altho we realized that the time was most opportune. A number of our leagues are doing splendid educational work. Excellent addresses have been delivered on themes that bring the members into touch with actual conditions, such as "Citizenship," "The Work of the Mayor and Councillors," "The Municipal Act," etc.

After the question of equal franchise for the Dominion was debated upon in the Federal House, the following resolution was forwarded to Premier Borden:

For Dominion Franchise

To the Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa.

Honored Sir:

On behalf of the women of Saskatchewan we respectfully submit the following resolution:

Whereas the women of the province of Saskatchewan, being British subjects who are interested in the welfare and prosperity of their homes and country and are bearing their share of the nation's burdens and responsibilities, financially and generally, do believe that they can best further the interests of all concerned by having the use of the ballot;

And whereas in view of the fact that legislation has been enacted by the

legislatures of Western provinces whereby women have the full status of citizens provincially, we do hereby urgently request that the Federal Government will grant to the women of those provinces equal franchise standing in their relation to the Dominion.

In presenting this resolution we are asking only for justice and fair play, which should be the right of every British subject.

(Signed) E. W. OVENS,
Cor. Sec'y P.E.F.B.

Notes of appreciation were forwarded the Saskatchewan members who spoke so favorably on the question. The members of the executive were called to meet in Regina during the time of the Dominion convention of the W.C.T.U. to consider many questions of interest, the chief of which was the adoption of the proposed platform. We endeavored also to arrange for a conference of franchise workers from all the provinces, with the object of forming a Dominion council. This was accomplished partially, the results of which may be learned from the minutes of the meeting. Considerable correspondence has been carried on with isolated individual workers thruout the province.

After Mrs. Pankhurst's visit to Manitoba, we got in touch with her secretary and after getting her promise that she would later tour Saskatchewan, offered to make arrangements for her trip. This offer was accepted and, altho it entailed much work and thought, we feel more than compensated for it all. There can be but one result following this series of addresses and the personal contact which numbers enjoyed. Wherever Mrs. Pankhurst gave an address a deep desire has been implanted in the hearts of the women; first to bend all their energies toward ending the war, and then to grapple with the evils that are hampering our progress as a people.

Our president, too, has done considerable corresponding with members of the W.C.T.U. who wrote her privately asking for information along franchise lines. Feeling that our women should have a voice in our church courts, our president made an effort to present our claims before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which met in Winnipeg in June. Owing to the stress of other business, especially the question of Church Union, and the inability of our representative to remain thruout the entire sitting, we failed to get a hearing, but the matter was brought up before the session closed. It was brought up also at the Methodist conference in Moose Jaw, and, altho nothing definite resulted, we feel that seed has been sown that will eventually bear fruit.

ELIZABETH W. OVENS,
Cor. Sec'y.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

The Grain Growers' district conventions are a means for local associations to become better informed regarding the work of the association as a whole. They also create an added interest in Grain Grower work, and the visiting delegate returns home in a better position to carry on local work.

Every women's section should be represented at the convention of the district to which they belong. Women who cannot get away to the provincial convention should try and attend their district convention. There will be a woman speaker, director or member of the executive, at every convention, and we would like to see earnest women Grain Growers among the visitors and delegates.

Please refer to Saskatchewan Grain Growers' page for dates of conventions.

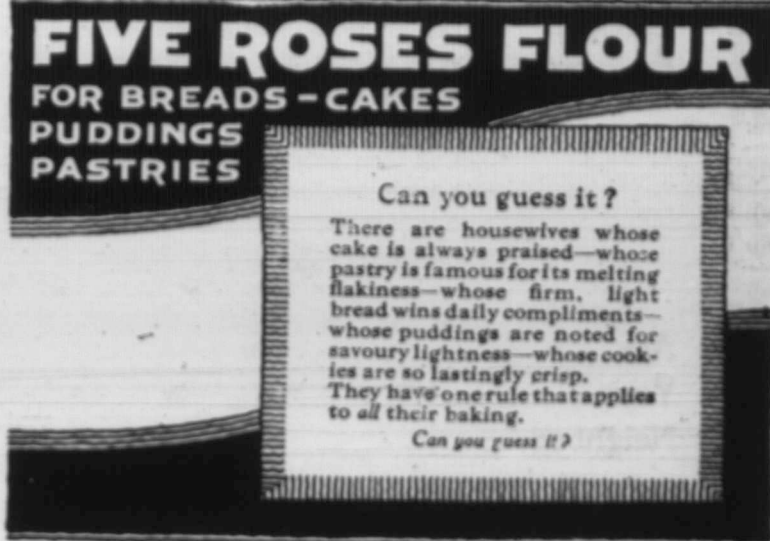
ERMA STOCKING.

PROFITABLE BOX SOCIAL

The November meeting of the Dafoe Women Grain Growers was called to plan a box social, the proceeds of which were to be used for Red Cross work. Mrs. Hamilton, who was the hostess, is also one of the directors of the Dafoe Women's Section. Mrs. Percy Clark is their president. Mrs. Laxdal, the secretary, reports that the social was a decided success. There was dancing until twelve o'clock, then the boxes were sold. Lunches were sold at twenty-five cents to the unfortunate men who had no boxes or partners to eat with. Lunches and boxes brought over \$78.00. Every one had a jolly time.



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Can you guess it?
There are housewives whose cake is always praised—whose pastry is famous for its melting flakiness—whose firm, light bread wins daily compliments—whose puddings are noted for savoury lightness—whose cookies are so lastingly crisp. They have one rule that applies to all their baking.
Can you guess it?



When The Children Rush In From School,
and shout for "something to eat", cut off generous slices of bread and spread with
CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

"It will be the children's daily treat. So good for them, too—wonderfully nourishing, to build up their little bodies and help to keep them well and strong, as wholesome food should."
The most delicious of table syrups for Criddle Cakes, Waffles and Hot Biscuits. Excellent for Cakes and especially for Candy making.
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By DIXIE PATTON

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and with it comes that ever perplexing problem of "what to give." Have you a gift to make, one that you wish to feel certain will please? If so, we are certain nothing would be received with more pleasure and delight than a Ring. We have everything from the inexpensive baby ring at \$1.00 to Diamonds of the purest water at \$100.00.

- Baby Ring, engraved with initials.....\$1.00
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FREE GIRLS—Don't you just long to own this beautiful doll's house with all the furniture and fixtures? Well if you are quick you can get them all without a cent of cost. This is really the biggest and handsomest doll's house ever offered. It is so large and sturdy that it will hold a whole family of dolls and when you put a marble inside at night and light it up, it looks just like a fairy palace. You will surely be delighted with it. We give you with it the big handsome Paris Beauty doll, dressed completely in the very newest fashion, from hat to shoes. She has lovely curly hair, beautiful peevish face, sleeping eyes and is fully dressed so that you can move her in any direction. We give you the lovely French Beauty Baby Doll and with her you get the richest doll bed ever made, all complete with mattress, spread and canopy, and as well, the handsome all metal baby doll carriage—handmade as you see by the bright painted and silver lined metal. It's a family carriage for baby.

Circle the present you wish to order and enclose all money in one beautiful and costly envelope we will give you a lovely gift and enclosed ring etc with three handsome bracelets. Money sent your name and address today and you will receive your order of mail \$1.00 Royal Beauty Dolls, each set consisting of two handsomely engraved gold finished beauty pins on a nice card. We ask you to be prompt among your friends as only 100 sets are made and you can't easily do so because they sell so fast. Every baby wants two or three sets. The set includes all the fixtures over \$3.00 when you have said the goods and we promptly send you the complete outfit—doll, doll house, baby doll, doll bed, carriage and ring just as represented.

Remember girls, no money in advance. We trust you. This is the chance of a life time. We arrange to send payment of DIXIE PATTON. Write today to Dept. B. 57. TORONTO, ONT. REGAL MANUFACTURING CO.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THAT STOCKING

As it will be just a little more than a week after this reaches you until it is time to hang up the stockings it would be a waste of time for me to say much on this occasion. I know how excited you will be, and I hope part of the excitement will be on account of surprises you have in store for members of your family, and your friends.

In any case I hope you will all have the very jolliest Christmas, that Santa Claus will bring you exactly what you most want, and that you won't eat enough of the Christmas good things to make yourselves ill.

A very merry Christmas to all of you.
DIXIE PATTON.

DOG WITH A BAD HABIT

Just before we came to Alberta, papa bought a little collie pup and paid five dollars for him.

We called him Shep. The next spring, before he was one year old, he used to go out on the prairie a half mile from home and stay with our little calves all day, and come home with them at night. He seemed to be very fond of small things. Mamma bought some turkey eggs from a neighbor and set them under a hen. When they were hatched, we brought them home and made a little yard for them inside the house. When she went out to feed them she found Shep lying in the yard trying to take care of them. He stayed with them all night, and part of the day till they were nearly grown. Papa keeps sheep, and one day they broke into the stork yard. For several days after that, Shep would run around the stacks and bark. We thought he was barking at a neighbor's pig that had been there. One evening when my father came home from school, Shep barked and whined so pitifully that Bennie patted him and said, "All right Shep, go and take them out," but instead of him going around the stack, he ran up on top of the stack and looked down between the two stacks and barked. Bennie and a man that was helping us with the work, went and looked down and could see nothing, but they noticed some breath frozen on the stacks, so they began to dig in, and soon found one of papa's best sheep that had fallen down there five days before when the sheep had broken into the yard. Shep had been trying to pull it out, and had one ear pulled loose and the top of its head all skinned.

The sheep could not stand up when they got it out, so they put it on a blanket and pulled it into the barn, but it did not stand up for a week. But it got well and we always called it "Old One Ear." But Shep had one bad habit, he did not want a strange dog to come on the place, especially near the sheep, and when a train drove by with a dog following, Shep used to pitch out to the dog to drive it away. One day he ran out to the road when a neighbor was passing, and the man shot him.

You may be sure we mourned for him, but mamma told us there was a lesson for us in it, and to learn now that one bad habit may prove the downfall of even a good person. We skinned the dog and kept his hide for a rug.

BERTHA MARLEY, Elk Point, Alta. Age 12.

NATURE'S FREAKS

When we were getting in the vegetables this year, on one stalk there were two heads of cabbage. Another is that one

carrot had grown around another. If you go into the woods you will find sometimes two different kinds of trees growing up from the one trunk.

In fowls the eggs are often found two-yolked. These eggs when hatched bring out two chickens grown together. Good eggs are often hatched and bring out chickens with crooked necks. Their heads lie on their backs. Very often a chicken is born with two heads.

My mother's uncle had a cow who had her tail at her side. I have seen a lady who was about twenty-four years of age, who was only about one foot and a half high. She could sit on a man's hand.

I am sending a self-addressed envelope, and I hope I can get a membership pin.

MARJORIE BARRETT, Watson, Sask. Age 12.

EGG LIFTING

One Sunday last summer as my youngest brother and sister and I were out hurrying thru groves looking for birds' nests, I found a robin's nest with five blue eggs in it. The nest was near the road where I helped to chase the cows out every morning. I looked at it every morning if I had time before I went to school. It was not high up in the willow tree, for I could look in it easily. In a few days I noticed one egg was cracked. In the evening of the same day three of the birds were hatched and the next morning one more was hatched. For two weeks whenever I looked in the nest I could only see four birds in it.



My "Piano"

The old robins sang all the time. They gathered food for their young ones where an old cow yard had been. We had the fence torn up, for we made another cow yard by the barn. During the third and the first part of the fourth week I did not look at the nest so often, and when I came again to look at it, the four birds were gone and only the rotten egg remained. I was not far from the nest when the old mother bird came with a leaf from a poplar tree in her mouth to the nest. I wondered then what she was going to do with it. I soon found out what she did want with it. She rolled the egg on the leaf as it was lying in the nest and took the stem and the top of the leaf in her mouth and flew far off with it inside the leaf.

After she had gone I went to the nest and looked in and nothing was there but the empty nest, and that was the first time I ever knew what became of the birds' eggs that were no good. I certainly was surprised when I found it out.

HENRIETTA WENDT, Strome, Alta. Age 14.

A specialist in birds says that this is impossible. That a bird would not use a leaf to carry anything.—D. P.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER

I am going to tell you about a cat. She is of various colors and she looks very nice, but when she looks up at you she has a cross look. When she has kittens she kills them and after they are dead she takes them and nurses them. I don't think it is very nice of her to do that.

When any strange kittens come in about the place she takes them and nurses them and won't let you near them. At night she goes and makes a nice bed for them and herself to sleep comfortably. I think she ought to be ashamed of herself not to nurse her own little kittens.

GEORGINA HADDEN, Age 13.

Club

another. If you will find sometimes trees growing up often found two- en hatched bring together. Good and bring out necks. Their ks. Very often two heads. I a cow who had ave seen a lady ur years of age, foot and a half a man's hand. dressed envelope, membership pin. E. BARRETT. Age 12.

NG er as my young- and I were out king for birds' ts, I found a in's nest with blue eggs in it. nest was near road where I ed to chase the s out every ing. I looked it every morn- if I had time re I went to ol. It was not up in the wil- tree, for I could in it easily. a few days I ed one egg was ked. In the ing of the same three of the s were hatched the next morn- one more was hed. For two s whenever I d in the nest uld only see birds in it. e old robins all the time. gathered food their young where an old yard had been. ad the fence another cow ng the third ourth week I ten, and when the four birds otten egg re- com the nest came with a her mouth to rn what she I soon found ith it. She it was lying tem and the th and flew

t to the nest vas there but was the first came of the ood. I cer- foud it out. WENDT. Age 14. that this is uld not use D. P.

THER t a cat. She looks very at you she has kittens y are dead them. I f her to do s come in them and near them. a nice bed omfortably. d of herself itens. DEN, Age 13.

AN ACRE OF GOLD

There is a Gold Mine on every Farm in the Prairie Provinces
Who will develop his Gold Mine and win the Reward?

WHEAT IS GOLD

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

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

The Gold Dust

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



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

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

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

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

\$500 IN GOLD

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

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

Prize	For Wheat	For Oats	For Barley
1st Prize	\$100	\$40	\$25
2nd "	50	20	15
3rd "	25	12	10
4th "	20	8	7
5th "	15	5	5
6th "	13	4	4
7th "	12	4	3
8th "	10	3	2
9th "	10	3	2
10th "	9	2	2
11th "	8	2	2
12th "	7	2	—
13th "	6	—	—
14th "	5	—	—
15th "	5	—	—
16th "	5	—	—
17th "	5	—	—
18th "	4	—	—
19th "	3	—	—
20th "	3	—	—
Total	\$315	\$108	\$80

Mining Rules

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

THE GOLD RUSH IS ON

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



THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. December 13, 1916.

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

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

In order to entitle me to this prize free and able to enter into the 1900 Prize Competition, I will send you the necessary subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each as or before January 25, 1917.

Name

P.O.

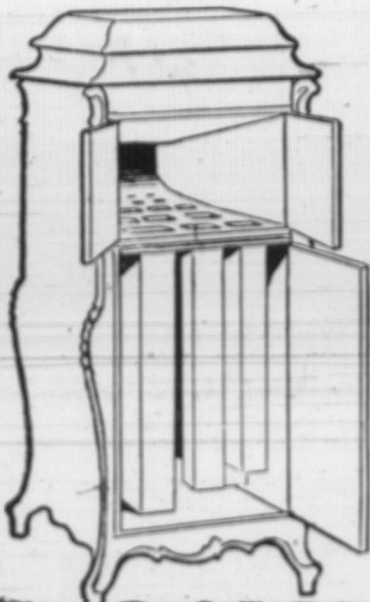
Profession

Write Name and Address Plainly

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



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Co-operation in Ireland

Continued from Page 8.

have mentioned. The people in such communities have their minds quickened by having to attend to so many of the practical affairs of life themselves, instead of leaving them to others to control. They feel an intelligent interest in their enterprises and realize that it is they as a community who are guiding them and who are responsible for the increased comfort they feel as a result. Thus a sense of the community arises in them. They are no longer isolated units, eking a miserable subsistence from the soil, as the people in Dungloe, for example, were doing not ten years ago. And with this sense of the community they feel themselves able to restore some gaiety to the country-side. They get a village hall, or a rural library, which serves the purpose of both hall and library, they organize a village band or a village choir; they have dances for the boys and girls; perhaps some one helps them to get up a play or a concert. Thus life becomes a gayer and a more gracious thing in the country-side. There is more work, and more play, and more pay! For the economic basis is the beginning of all brightening of the country.

Good-natured folk with kind hearts and woolly brains sometimes try to improve the standard of the amenities of life without realizing that the economic structure must first be changed. They preach cleanliness, and the culture of roses, and the policy of the open window to folk who can hardly wring a bare living out of the earth! The co-operative method realizes that, save perhaps in the case of some eastern ascetic, an empty stomach is a poor foundation for the joy of living.

When the comforts of a bare livelihood are first secured, it is not difficult to get the rest of the work done. But before better living there must come better business. When you have both, you find that the drain of emigration begins to stop. The people are, not so much attracted by the glare of the big cities and the strange adventures they imagine, when they find plenty and gaiety at home.

Political and Spiritual Influence

The rural problem in Ireland is slow to solve, but it is being solved, and in the right way. The self-reliance of the people is being surely developed and the knowledge that salvation is of themselves. In many places the actual results are astonishing; in many others only the beginnings are there. But the reconstruction of Irish rural life has got to a point where it cannot be stopped till it has reached its appointed end.

There is one other result of the effect of co-operation which, altho' it seems peculiar to Ireland, is worthy of being mentioned here. Ireland is well known as the seat of many factions—political, religious and social, and it has earned a certain notoriety for making the maximum of enmity out of the minimum of difference. A country so lately torn by the threat of civil war and by the realization of rebellion might be expected to reflect inside the co-operative movement the differences which raged outside. But altho' Irish co-operators number amongst them as well as moderate Unionists and moderate Nationalists many people in the North who have signed Sir Edward Carson's covenant and some people in the South who adhere to the revolutionary doctrines of those who led the late rebellion, none of the disturbances which have so recently happened in the country have had the smallest effect upon the co-operative movement. The sturdy Northern, however he may loathe the "rebel South," is perfectly prepared to meet the (possibly) rebellious Southern round the committee table of a conference or of a central federation. And, like the "lion and the lamb," the Jesuit priest and the Orange parson not only meet together in the councils of the movement, but behave towards each other not merely as fellow-councillors, but as warm personal friends. And what is true of the leaders of the movement is true also of the rank and file. Men come to the annual congresses of the Agricultural Organization Society who hold (and perhaps during the year have expressed in their individual capacity) the strongest views on one side or other of the controversies of the day, and meet in friendly devotion to the interests of the movement those whom, in another

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capacity, they are prepared bitterly to oppose.

The spiritual power of the co-operative ideal can hardly be put to a greater test than that which it has come out of so triumphantly within the last few months in Ireland. Nor is it a foolish thing to hope that, thru the spirit shown by men of all parties in the co-operative movement, there may yet be found a way of solving that historic problem which is called "the Irish Question," and of at last realizing that at one time unattainable dream, a united Ireland!

CANADIAN COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held in Winnipeg, December 1 and 2, and attended by representatives from the organized farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Rev. Dr. Shearer of the Social Service Council of Canada invited the council to become members of the Social Service Council and on motion Mr. Halbert, president of the United Farmers of Ontario, was made the representative of the farmers on the Social Service executive.

The council reaffirmed its position on railroad amendments and decided to forward the resolution to the government and opposition at Ottawa.

The provincial associations were asked to consider the matter of changes in the Canada Grain Act and to forward the same to the secretary on or before January 1.

R. McKenzie was authorized to accept the invitation to attend the annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association in January.

On a communication from Sir Geo. E. Foster regarding the proposed convention of business interests it was decided that the Canadian Council would be represented at such meeting by delegates from the provincial associations.

An effort will be made to have farmers supply information regarding stock killed or injured by railway trains, for the purpose of securing legislation covering this matter.

The members of the council discussed the matter of guarantee bonds under the Canada Grain Act and the provincial associations are asked to consider it and report to the council. It was recommended that the bonds now issued for commission merchants, track buyers and country elevator operators be abolished and that one bond be issued in place thereof to cover all transactions in grain.

After a considerable discussion it was unanimously decided by the council to prepare a political platform and send it out to all local associations thru the provincial offices. This platform appears on page 7 of this issue of The Guide.

On motion it was decided to recommend to the government that the head office of the Canada Grain Commission should be removed to Winnipeg where it would be of greater convenience both to the Grain Growers and to the grain trade.

LLOYD GEORGE, DICTATOR

Most important events have been taking place in the political situation in Great Britain during the past week. Government changes have resulted in a reorganization of the cabinet and what is virtually a dictatorship has been placed in the hands of Lloyd George as the new prime minister. Mr. Asquith and all the other Liberal members in the former cabinet have resigned, but the former premier still remains leader of the British Liberal party.

The war cabinet comprises:—Premier, David Lloyd George; Lord-president of the Council, Earl Curzon, who will also be government leader in the House of Lords; Ministers without portfolio, Arthur Henderson and Lord Milner; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Andrew Bonar Law, who has been asked by the premier to act as leader in the House of Commons and also as a member of the war cabinet, without being expected to attend regularly.

Some of the other members of the ministry, who are not in the war cabinet, are:

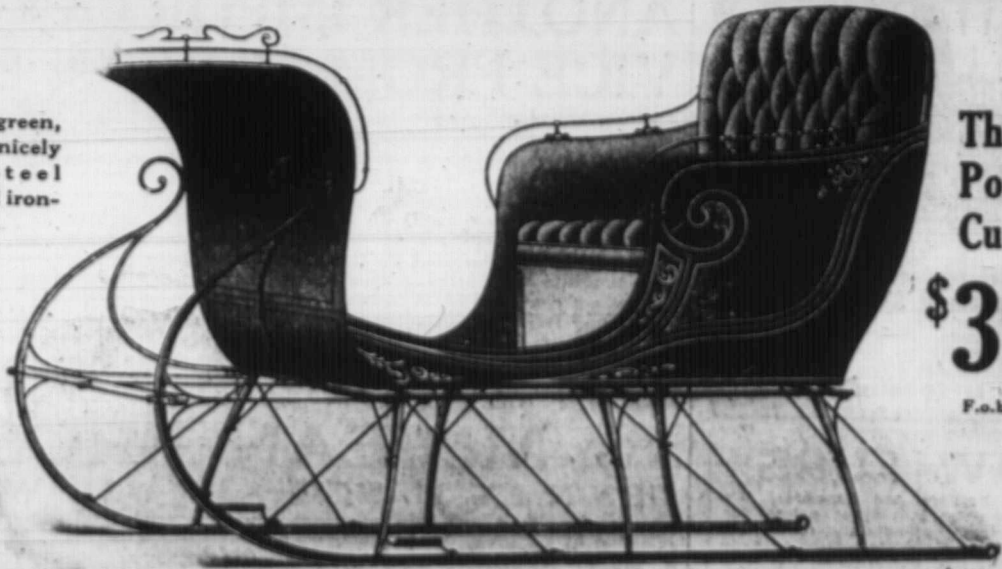
Lord High Chancellor, Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir George Cave; Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Arthur J. Balfour; Secretary of State for the Colonies, Walter Hume Long; Secretary of State for War, The Earl of Derby; Minister of Labor, John Hodge; First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson; Minister of Munitions, Dr. Christopher Addison; Minister of Blockade, Lord Robert Cecil; Food Controller, Baron Devonport.

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Other styles are shown in our supplement to the 1916 catalog. They range in price from \$33.00 to \$59.00.

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Every Thresherman should obtain at least one of these belts at such price concessions.

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ANOTHER IMPORTANT ADVICE FROM McBEAN BROS.

The last letter we issued in this paper was dated September 28th. Since that date wheat has advanced to \$2.00 and oats to 65 cents. The last few weeks' prices have declined, but this is only a natural reaction. We are looking for our wheat to sell at above \$2.00 later on. Oats before another crop is harvested we feel will sell at around 85 cents. There is nothing in the situation to warrant lower prices before another crop is harvested, and even then you need not look for very low prices. We figure that our low grade wheat is entirely too low compared to the higher grades, but these prices will adjust themselves after the beginning of the New Year. We strongly advise farmers not to sell a bushel of their wheat and oats until the beginning of the year, or until wheat is around \$2.00 and oats around 75 cents to 80 cents.
Flax and Barley are fairly high now, but we think both these cereals will go higher. We are Commission Merchants and would like a share of your grain this year. Give us a trial, ship your grain to Fort William or Port Arthur; advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., so that we can look after the grading. We make big advances on each car of grain. Write us any time for market information.

December 8th, 1916. **McBEAN BROS.**
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Tillamook, Ont. R.R. No. 2

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 11, 1916)

Wheat—In spite of very bearish sentiment in American markets, also in the Winnipeg market at the first of the week, prices show a substantial gain over a week ago. Prices in the Chicago market dragged heavily during a great part of the week, on account of the congested condition of the railroads. The local market the bearish sentiment was offset by a fair amount of buying by exporters and the Imperial government. There was also a good demand for cash wheat. On Saturday there was a sudden rally on account of evening up of speculative trade, bringing prices back several cents from the low point of the day. With the end of shipping on the Great Lakes soon, and the possibility of more ocean tonnage, the present freight congestion should be relieved and many look for a change in sentiment in the wheat markets. Oats—The oats market has followed fluctuations in wheat pretty closely and prices show a slight gain for the week.

Barley—Prices are lower, on account of buyers having secured sufficient to fill their available tonnage.

Flax—The trade in flax has been moderate, with prices showing a gain for the week after considerable fluctuation on certain days.

WINNIPEG FUTURES		Dec.	May	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.85 1/2
December 5	179	181	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.84	
December 6	183	185	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.81	
December 7	185	186	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.82 1/2	
December 8	182	184	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.75	
December 9	184	186	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.73 1/2	
December 11	182	185	No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.69 1/2	
Week ago	176	178	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.74	
Year ago	107	110	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.72 1/2	
Oats			No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.75 1/2	
December 5	57 1/2	61 1/2	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.71	
December 6	59	63	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.67	
December 7	58 1/2	62	Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.15	
December 8	57 1/2	61	Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.30	
December 9	58 1/2	62	Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.14	
December 11	56	61	Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.12	
Week ago	57	60 1/2	No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	1.85	
Year ago	39	41	No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.42 1/2	
Flax			No. 2 mixed durum wheat, 1 car	1.82	
December 5	259	269 1/2	No. 3 durum wheat, 2 cars	1.69 1/2	
December 6	263 1/2	274	No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.80 1/2	
December 7	264 1/2	275	No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.55	
December 8	257	269 1/2	No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.29	
December 9	259 1/2	271 1/2	No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.35	
December 11	258 1/2	269 1/2	No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.54	
Week ago	255	265	No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.54	
Year ago	181 1/2	188 1/2	No. 4 wheat, 3 cars	1.49	
MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES			No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.46	
(Sample Market, Dec. 9)			No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.64	
No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars		\$1.85	No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Kan.	1.85	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car		1.86	No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.71	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1.84	No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.77	
			No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, western	1.68	

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	Dec. 9	Year Ago	Dec. 7	Dec. 9	Dec. 7	Dec. 9
Cattle						
Choice steers	7.00-7.50	6.25-6.50	6.50-7.10	6.00-7.00	12.00-13.25	10.00-11.25
Best butcher steers	6.25-6.85	5.50-6.25	7.25-8.50	6.00-7.00	9.25-12.00	7.75-9.25
Fair to good butcher steers	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.50	6.00-7.50	5.00-6.00	7.50-9.25	6.00-8.00
Good to choice fat cows	5.75-6.25	5.50-6.65	6.25-7.00	5.00-6.00	7.40-8.75	6.75-7.50
Medium to good cows	4.75-5.50	4.60-4.85	5.75-6.25	4.25-4.75	5.75-7.40	5.75-6.50
Common cows	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.00	4.50-5.25	4.00-4.25	4.80-5.25	4.75-5.50
Canners	3.00-3.75	3.00-3.75	4.00-4.40	2.00-3.00	3.65-4.75	4.00-4.50
Good to choice heifers	6.00-6.75	5.50-6.65	7.50-8.00	6.00-6.25	7.75-11.00	6.50-8.00
Fair to good heifers	5.00-5.75	5.00-5.25	6.75-7.50	5.50-6.00	4.75-7.75	5.50-6.50
Best open	5.25-6.25	5.00-5.25	4.00-5.50	4.00-5.00	6.00-8.25	6.00-8.25
Best butcher bulls	5.75-6.00	4.75-5.00	6.80-7.40	5.00-5.00	6.90-8.25	6.00-8.25
Common to hologna bulls	4.25-5.00	4.00-4.00	5.40-6.00	3.50-4.00	4.65-6.35	5.00-5.75
Fair to good feeder steers	5.00-6.35	5.50-5.75	6.20-6.75	6.25-6.75	6.50-7.65	6.00-7.50
Fair to good stocker steers	5.00-6.35	5.00-5.25	5.20-6.00	6.50-6.75	6.00-7.00	5.50-7.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$85	\$65-\$75	\$75-\$105	\$95-\$100		\$60-\$100
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75		\$45-\$60
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$11.00	\$8.35	\$11.75	\$11.25	9.50-10.00	9.00-9.40
Light hogs	\$9.00		\$10.25		9.00-9.90	9.25-9.35
Heavy hogs	\$7.00	25-7.00	\$8.75		9.35-9.50	
Stags	\$5.50	\$4.50			10.10-10.60	
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	10.75-11.50	\$8.25	11.00-11.75	\$10.50	11.00-13.00	10.00-12.00
Best killing sheep	8.50-9.00	6.50-7.00	7.00-9.00	8.50-10.00	6.50-10.00	6.00-9.50

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Regina	Saskatoon
	Dec. 9	Year Ago	Dec. 7	Dec. 9	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	35c	24c-26c	40c-41c	35c-37c	45c	35c
Eggs (per doz.)						
New laid	50c	40c	62c-65c	40c	40c	40c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new	70c	50c	\$1.25	65c	75c-90c	55c
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	47c	40c				
Cream for butter-making	42c	35c				
Dressed Poultry						
Spring chickens	17c	15c	15c-18c	20c-22c	15c-20c	
Fowl	14c	9c-10c	15c-14c	17c-18c	15c	
Ducks	17c	11c	15c-18c	16c-18c	20c	
Geese	16c	10c	15c-17c	16c-18c	18c	
Turkeys	23c	15c	24c-30c	20c-25c	25c	
Hay (per ton)						
No. 2 Upland		\$12		No. 1's	No. 1's	No. 1's
No. 2 Timothy	\$12	\$15	\$13-\$15	\$14	\$5	\$10
No. 2 Midland		\$11				

Cash Prices Ft. William and Port Arthur from December 5 to December 11 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY				FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	2CW	3CW	4	1F4	2F4	No. 3	No. 4	Reg.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Reg.	
Dec. 5	181 1/2	179 1/2	171 1/2	159 1/2	131 1/2	99 1/2	91	57 1/2	55	55	54 1/2	52 1/2	111	95	82	80	259	289	271
6	185 1/2	182 1/2	176 1/2	164 1/2	133 1/2	91	89 1/2	59 1/2	57	57	56 1/2	54 1/2	111	95	82	81	263 1/2	290 1/2	235 1/2
7	188 1/2	186 1/2	179 1/2	167 1/2	138 1/2	104 1/2	92	58 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	114	95	83	82	264 1/2	291 1/2	236 1/2
8	185 1/2	183 1/2	176 1/2	164 1/2	132 1/2	102 1/2	92	57 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	105	96	84	83	257 1/2	284 1/2	229 1/2
9	187 1/2	185 1/2	178 1/2	166 1/2	134 1/2	104 1/2	90	58 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	105	95	85	80	259 1/2	286 1/2	231 1/2
11	183 1/2	180 1/2	175 1/2	160 1/2	132 1/2	104 1/2	90	58 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	100	90	80	80	258 1/2	285 1/2	230 1/2
Week ago	177 1/2	174 1/2	169 1/2	155 1/2	127 1/2	96 1/2	91	57 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	108	95	80	80	255 1/2	282 1/2	227 1/2
Year ago	107 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2	97 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	64	59 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	181 1/2	178 1/2	155 1/2

No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, settlement	1.77
No. 3 mixed corn, 1 car	.87
No. 4 mixed corn, 1 car	.85
No. 3 mixed corn, 2 cars	.85
No. 4 white corn, 1 car	.85
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.87
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.87
No. 3 mixed corn, 2 cars	.86
Sample grade mixed corn, 1 car	.85
No. 3 mixed corn, 3 cars	.86 1/2
Mill oats, 1 car, 8 R	.43
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.49 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.49
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.50
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars	.50
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, run	.50
No. 2 rye, 3 cars	1.41
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	1.40
No. 2 rye, 2 cars, dockage	1.41 1/2
No. 2 rye, 1 car, dockage	1.42
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.41 1/2
No. 3 rye, 1 car, run	1.41
No. 6 barley, 1 car	.92
No. 6 barley, 1 car	.98
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.02
No. 6 barley, 1 car	.82
No grade barley, 1 car	.78
No grade barley, 1 car	.72
No. 5 barley, 1 car	.98
Sample barley, 1 car	1.01
Sample barley, 1 car	1.14
Sample barley, 1 car, fancy	2.28
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.89
No. 1 flax, 6 cars	2.89
No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu., to arrive	2.88 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.87

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, December 8, 1916.

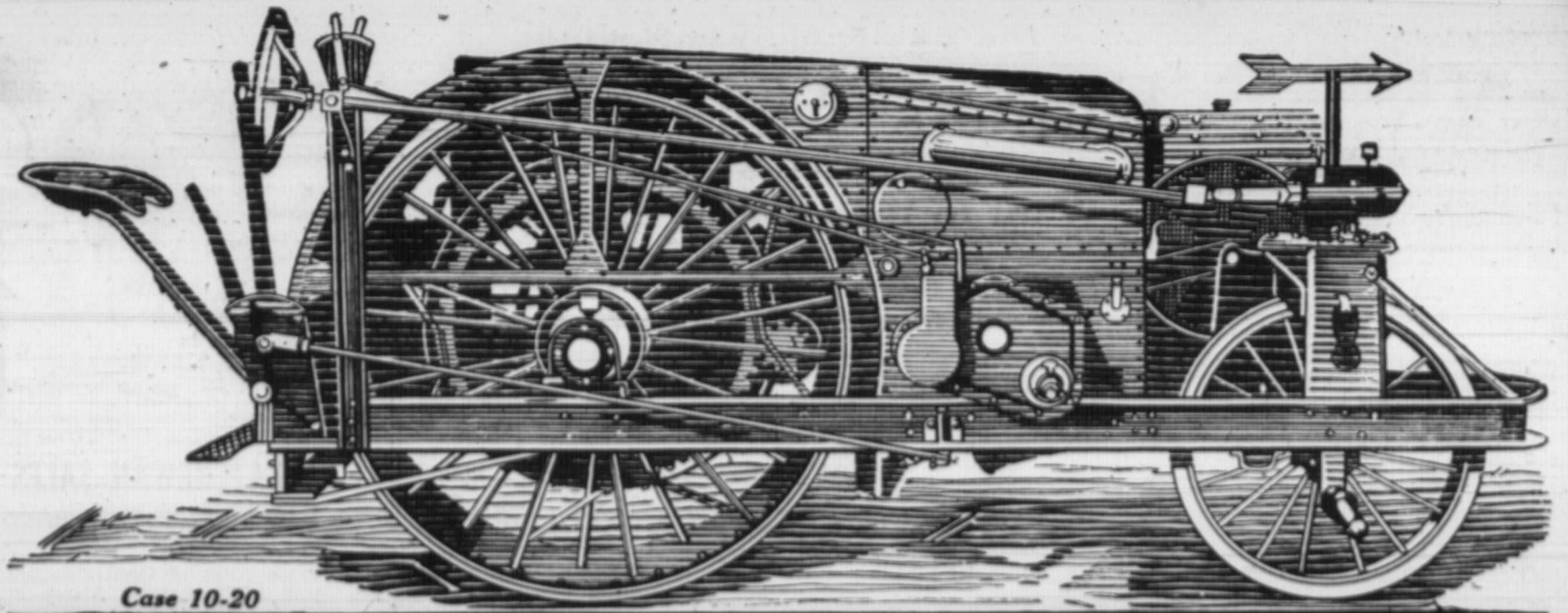
1916 Wheat		Last Year	
This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	18,747.20	72,760.40	
1 Nor.	1,128,975.30	2,872,230.30	
2 Nor.	2,001,854.40	1,366,433.10	
3 Nor.	1,604,452.10	836,127.10	
No. 4	1,314,721.10	887,778.00	
Others	7,144,391.00	1,877,532.40	
This week	13,213,141.80	This week	7,912,862.10
Last week	12,519,729.50	Last week	9,234,914.30
Increase	693,412.00	Decrease	1,322,052.20

Oats		Flaxseed	
1 C.W.	27,050.28	1 N.W.C.	97,855.08
2 C.W.	1,964,950.21	2 C.W.	1,332,046.24
3 C.W.	857,521.02	3 C.W.	541,570.16
Ex. 1st.	1,069,984.31	Others	212,560.01
Others	2,910,248.22	Others	1,127,902.31
This week	6,859,786.02	This week	3,311,935.12
Last week	6,219,263.09	Last week	4,647,593.11
Increase	640,492.27	Decrease	1,335,657.33

Barley		Flaxseed	
3 C.W.	88,647.47	1 N.W.C.	583,539.39
4 C.W.	250,201.08	2 C.W.	140,271.07
Reg.	29,521.47	3 C.W.	48,044.07
Feed	284,507.00	Others	21,066.28
Others	165,513.02		
This week	818,391.08	This week	792,921.25
Last week	911,453.42	Last week	913,083.31
Decrease	93,062.34	Decrease	120,164.06
Last year's total	907,370.38	Last year's total	575,802.49

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY			
Week ending December 8, 1916.			
Wheat		Oats	
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	13,213,141	6,859,756	818,392
In Yards in Can.			
Ter. Harbors	7,466,808	10,835,111	672,885
Total	20,679,949	17,694,867	1,491,277
At Buffalo and Detroit	5,873,637	1,697,164	
Total this week	26,553,586	19,392,031	1,491,277
Total last week	25,683,302	18,869,592	1,555,832
Total last year	19,981,999	9,951,082	1,379,816

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET			
Liverpool, Dec. 9.—Market dull.			
	Close	Prev.	
New Zealand	\$2.42	\$2.42	
No. 1 hard winter	2.38	2.38	
No. 1 Nor. Manitoba	2.51	2.51	
Liverpool Cargoes			
No. 1 hard winter (adjmt.)	2.22	2.22	
No. 2 Nor. Manitoba (adjmt			



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