

1917

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

\$1.50 per Year

Jan. 24-1917



"LEAVE SOME FOR ME"

Circulation Over 34,000 weekly

ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS ADVERTISEMENT TODAY

HERE IS THE PLACE. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR SPRING SUPPLIES.

These are extraordinary low prices, considering market conditions

SEND FOR OUR 1917 SPRING AND SUMMER SALE CATALOG

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED. SATISFACTION ASSURED

The Judson Throttle Governed Kerosene Engine

Burns Kerosene or Gasoline

Judson Engines use less fuel and cost less for upkeep. Enough saving in a year to pay entire engine price.

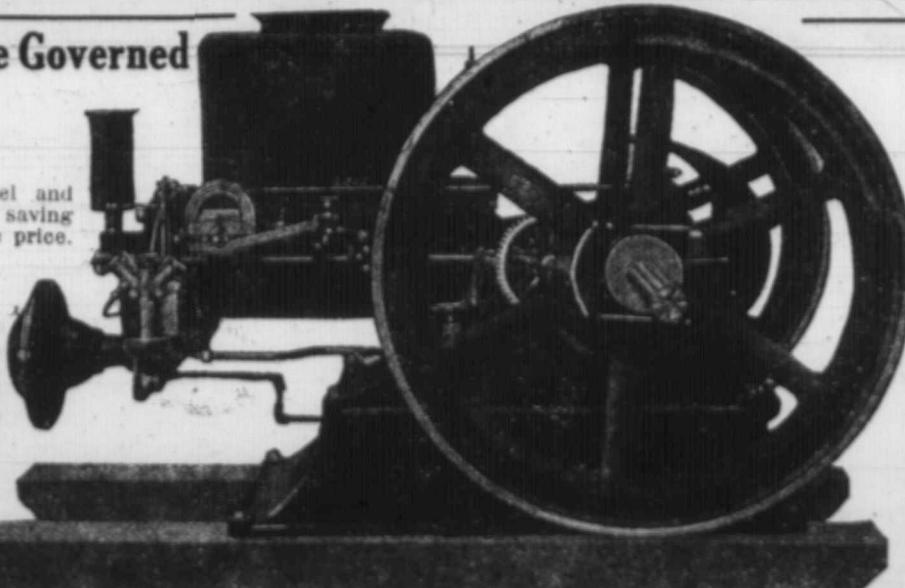
Complete with Pulley and Self-Starting Magneto

- 3 1/2 h.p. \$125.00
- 5 h.p. 175.00
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- 9 h.p. 275.00
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The Only Genuine Coal Oil Engine.

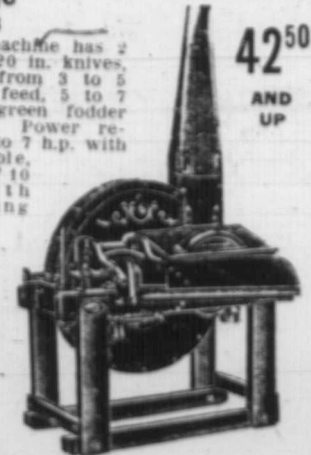
Sold Direct to the Farmer

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL



Champion Ensilage Cutters

No. 40 machine has 2 patented 20 in. knives, will cut from 3 to 5 tons dry feed, 5 to 7 tons of green fodder an hour. Power required 5 to 7 h.p. with plain table, or 7 to 10 h. p. with travelling feed table. Price with blower and plain table \$65.00. Blower for use with 5 h.p. Engine \$42.50



42⁵⁰ AND UP

Lankford Cotton Collars

This collar is made of good heavy duck, reinforced, with leather at points of wear. Is stuffed with cotton fibre, that will not get hard. This collar is recommended to cure or prevent galls and sore shoulders. The cool, oily, springy cotton fibre and the open throat principle in the "Lankford" Cotton Collar take away all friction on neck and shoulders. Weight about 10 lbs.

No. 40091—Sizes 17 to 22... \$1.50

One of the Most Complete Cultivators Made

Complete Adjustable in width 10 to 24 ins. Depth instantly regulated by lever. Teeth, hoes and hillers all adjustable. Thousands in use. Catalog describes fully. Complete, with short hillers and 3 hoes. Our price \$5.50

Buy Your Feed Cooker Now While These Prices Hold—\$9.50



In listing this Cooker as our Big Value Feed Cooker, we do not hesitate in recommending it as the greatest value ever offered in a high grade cooker at a price that is exceptionally low considering the quality of material that enters into its construction. The most durable and popular style of feed cooker made for cooking feed for hogs, poultry, cattle, sheep, horses, also invaluable for heating water. Door is 12-inch, and will take large chunks of wood.

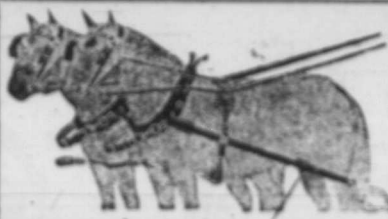
- No. 6036—30 gal., weight 220 lbs. \$ 9.50
- No. 6037—40 gal., weight 260 lbs. 11.50
- No. 6038—50 gal., weight 285 lbs. 14.50
- No. 6039—60 gal., weight 320 lbs. 18.00

Coal Grate, \$2.50 extra. Galvanized Covers, \$1.00 extra.

Flint Surface Ready Roofing
\$1.50 per roll of 108 sq. ft. A thick, heavy and durable roofing; anyone can lay it, no experience necessary; full directions go with each roll.

- 1 Ply Flint Surface, roll \$1.50
- 2 Ply Flint Surface, roll 1.85
- 3 Ply Flint Surface, roll 2.25

samples sent on request. This is undoubtedly the best offer ever made direct to the Canadian farmer on roofing.



Brass Trimmed Team Harness

Every Strap Guaranteed \$37.50 Complete, Less Collars

No. 6017—A harness with quality in every strap. Bridles 1/2 in. long check reins, 1 in. lines, 3 ply ring traces, 1 1/2 in. steel brass ball top hames, martingales and breast straps 1 1/2 in. Order this harness or write for special harness catalog and see our full line and low prices.

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Length	Each	Doz.
4 1/2 ins.	.08	.90
6 ins.	.11	1.15
7 ins.	.12	1.30
8 ins.	.14	1.60

Harrow Teeth

ONLY 6c High Carbon Steel, perfectly tapered, better finished and threaded than the common harrow teeth; 3/8 inch square, 1/2 inch round shaft. Lengths 6 1/2 and 7 inches.

Each 6c
Per 100 \$5.50

David Bradley Farm Implements

Write for Catalog Describing Sulky and Gang

Plows—High Quality, Low Prices

Channel Steel Harrows

A very popular high-grade harrow at a very low price.

- 60 tooth, 3 section, 9 ft. \$12.00
- 100 tooth, 5 section, 15 ft. 21.50
- 120 tooth 6 section, 18 ft. 25.00

Write for Catalog Describing Sulky and Gang

Plows—High Quality, Low Prices

Channel Steel Harrows

A very popular high-grade harrow at a very low price.

Are guaranteed to be as good material and in many cases they are better than the original. We have on hand all the best numbers for leading makes of plows. Always give size and number of share when ordering.

12 in., \$2.45; 14 in., \$2.70; 16 in., \$2.90



The Cream Separator That Gets All the Cream

We aim to have the best Separator regardless of cost, and to supply our customers at prices which are the lowest safe margin over the actual shop cost, and by avoiding all the expenses of branch stores, salesmen and agents we can make a big saving for every buyer, as a comparison of our price with others will prove. Latest edition of our catalog now ready. Send a postal card today if you have not received a copy.

- 250 lbs. capacity \$42.50
- 375 lbs. capacity 55.50
- 640 lbs. capacity 62.50
- 804 lbs. capacity 69.50

C. S. JUDSON CO. Limited
WINNIPEG - CANADA
Corner of Logan and Sherbrooke Sts.

From Factory to Farmer

FULL GAUGE Wires



One Penny For a DOLLAR-SAVING Book Gives valuable fence facts—shows how to get better quality at sensational direct-from-factory prices.

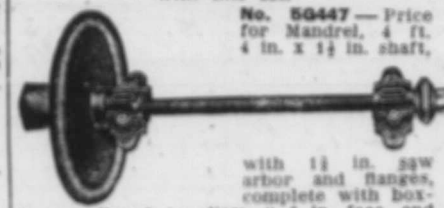
Empire Fence

is guaranteed to show the biggest saving on highest quality fence. Please specify. All Big No. 9 wires. Open-Heart steel, heavily galvanized, rust proof, 1/8 inch thick, stock strong. Just a penny postal brings Free Book—NOW.

Saw Mandrel Sets

You can construct your own frame to suit with this set.

No. 50447—Price for Mandrel, 4 ft. 4 in. x 1 1/2 in. shaft.



with 1 1/2 in. saw arbor and flanges, complete with boxings, pulley 5 in. diam. x 6 in. face, and balance wheel. Ship's wt. 140 lbs. \$11.50

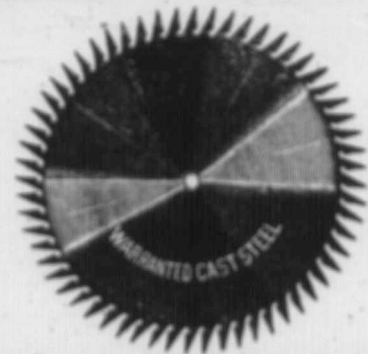
No. 50448—Price of Mandrel Outfit complete as above, without balance wheel \$7.75

See page 12 of catalog for complete Cordwood and Pole Saw Frames.

Circular Cut-Off Saws at Wholesale Prices

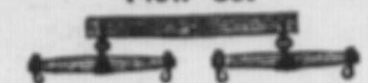
\$4.00 Lowest Prices Fully Guaranteed

These saws are made of best quality steel, are filed and set ready for use, and we will replace every saw that proves defective. Made by one of the oldest and best saw manufacturers in America. The prices we quote you are the very lowest and are on a wholesale basis. For use on cordwood and pole sawing machines and handsets. All saws have 12-inch arbor hole.



Diameter	Gauge	Crated	Price
20 inch	13	12 lbs.	\$4.00
22 inch	12	15 lbs.	4.25
24 inch	11	19 lbs.	4.75
26 inch	11	23 lbs.	5.75
28 inch	10	27 lbs.	6.50
30 inch	10	32 lbs.	7.50

Ironed Hickory Doubletree Plow Set



A first class farming outfit, suitable for heavy plowing and other farm work. All selected hickory stock. Flat doubletrees, 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 ins. long. Singletrees 2 1/2 x 30 ins. Weight per set 18 lbs.

No. 6051—Per set, usual \$1.75 \$1.35 value, sale price

A PINK NOTICE

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

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

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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. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reasons to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Quick Delivery on Sleighs

Stocks right in our warehouses ready to be shipped at once. These are the Sloop Sleighs which are giving the best of satisfaction all through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. They are built to withstand the wear and tear of heavy hauling.

SPECIFICATIONS

Bunks and Bolsters are made of selected, well-seasoned hardwood; ends are ironed, rivetted and bolted to prevent them from splitting; 38 inches between stakes. **Roller Rods**, for tongue and reach, are full length. **Rollers** are made of selected hardwood, well ironed and braced.

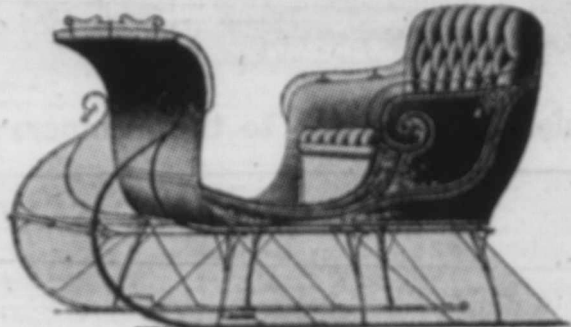
Bolster Plates made of steel and are of good, generous size. **Runners**, one piece selected oak, bent, 6 1/2 ft. long, 6 ins. deep; well ironed in all places where there is any strain. **Painting**, red, with heavy line of black and fine line of white; well varnished, making a nice smooth appearance.

PRICES

G.G.G. Sloop Sleighs, 2 1/2-inch steel shoes, weight 515 lbs. **\$29.00**
F.O.B. Winnipeg

G.G.G. Sloop Sleighs, 2 1/2-inch cast shoes, weight 630 lbs. **\$32.00**
F.O.B. Winnipeg

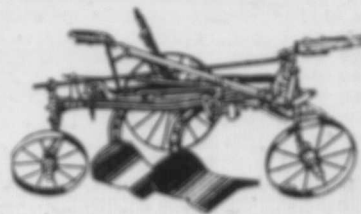
**We can ship these
Portland Cutters
just as quick as
the Sleighs**



These Cutters

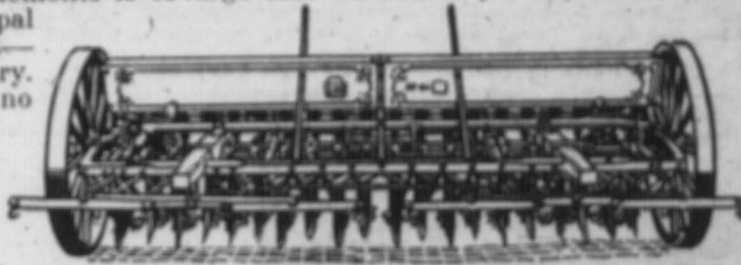
are splendidly adapted to this country. Strong and reliably built. Nicely trimmed with cloth and fitted with nickel arm and dash rails. Two-bar regular shifting style cutter shafts, 32-in. cushion top, 23-in. cushion back. Back and sides removable for storage. Well finished and gear painted attractively. Steel shoes, well ironed and braced. **\$39.00**
F.O.B. Winnipeg
Same Cutter, with steel side doors and large blizzard top. **\$58.00**
F.O.B. Winnipeg

You can order one now and still have time to get your money out of it in wear this season.



Orders are coming in fast now for Plows, Harrows and Seed Drills

The G.G.G. line of these implements is so large that we can only tell you about our stocks in the three principal shipping points in the West—Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary. We are now in a position that no matter what you need, we'll see that you have it in plenty of time to start work early. Our 1916 Catalog prices hold good only to February 1st. Better tell us what you need on the coupon, or send your order now and get the old price.



By now you will be able to tell exactly where you stand with regard to starting spring work on time. Don't let your orders slide along a minute more than you have to. We can give you better service now than we have ever been able to do before. Take advantage of it. There's no obligation to buy simply because you send in the coupon. It merely helps us in giving you the very information you want. Send it in.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Branches at REGINA, SASK CALGARY, ALTA FORT WILLIAM, ONT. Winnipeg-Manitoba Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me full particulars about.....

I will need these by.....

Name.....

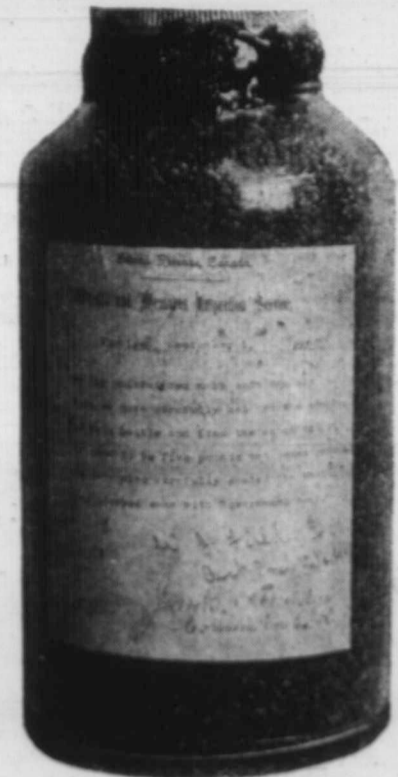
P. O..... Prov.....

G.G.G. Jan. 24

\$1590⁰⁰

to the Winners on April First

for estimating
the correct
or nearest
correct num-
ber of kernels
in this bottle



This Bottle Contains Five Pounds and Seven Ounces of No. 1 Northern Marquis Wheat

Now is the time to get busy if you want to win one of these handsome Cars we are giving away **FREE**. It matters not whether you are a man or woman, young or old, if you live on a farm in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta and send your subscription to **The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer** now, together with your estimates, you have an excellent opportunity to win a splendid 1917 Model Ford Touring Car.

HOW TO WIN A CAR

We will present a handsome **Ford Touring Car** (1917 model) to the first reader of **The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer**, in each of the three prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—who estimates nearest to the number of whole kernels in **Five Pounds and Seven Ounces of No. 1 Northern Wheat, between the 15th of September, 1916, and 1st of April, 1917**. The wheat is a fair clean sample of No. 1 Northern, grown in Saskatchewan, and weighs 64 pounds to the bushel. It was obtained from the Dominion Grain Inspector at Winnipeg. The wheat and bottle were taken to the Dominion Weights and Measures office, and exactly 5 pounds and seven ounces were weighed out and poured into same. The bottle was then immediately sealed up in the presence of two witnesses, photographed, and deposited with the Union Trust Company of Winnipeg. It will remain in their vaults until the contest closes, 1st April, 1917, when it will be taken out and counted by a board of three judges, none of whom are in any way connected with **The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer**.



These Three Splendid Cars Go to the Winners—FREE

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- (1) The bottle contains 5 pounds and 7 ounces of No. 1 Northern Wheat.
- (2) It is Marquis Wheat, grown in Saskatchewan, weighing 64 pounds to the bushel.
- (3) The wheat is drawn from exactly the same sample as was used in our last contest.
- (4) The contest positively closes on 1st April, 1917.

A HINT TO CONTESTANTS

Frank B. Snyder, of Elkhorn, Manitoba, headed the last competition with an estimate of 47,038 kernels—the actual number of whole grains in the bottle being 47,037. The bottle on that occasion contained three and one-quarter pounds of No. 1 Northern Wheat, which weighed 64 pounds to the bushel. The grain in the present contest also runs 64 pounds to the bushel, the only difference being the amount of wheat used, which is five pounds and seven ounces in place of three and one-quarter pounds.

HERE IS THE WINNER OF OUR LAST BIG AUTOMOBILE CONTEST



YOU CAN WIN
IF YOU TRY

FRANK B. SNYDER, of Elkhorn, Man., with his wife and family in the handsome car he won in our last competition

HOW TO SEND YOUR ESTIMATES

Everyone who sends a subscription direct to the E. H. Heath Co. Ltd., between the dates mentioned, for **The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer**, either new or renewal, is entitled to estimates as explained below. These estimates may be credited in whatever way you desire, and you may send in as many estimates as you wish in accordance with the schedule below. **Remember, every additional estimate increases your chance to win a car.** Estimate now and increase your chance of winning, because it is the first one in each province who estimates nearest to the number of whole kernels that wins an automobile. Estimates will be accepted as follows:

1 year's subscription at \$1.00	gives you 3 estimates.
2 years' subscription at \$1.50	gives you 7 estimates.
3 years' subscription at \$2.00	gives you 11 estimates.
4 years' subscription at \$2.50	gives you 15 estimates.
5 years' subscription at \$3.00	gives you 19 estimates.
6 years' subscription at \$3.50	gives you 23 estimates.
7 years' subscription at \$4.00	gives you 27 estimates.
8 years' subscription at \$4.50	gives you 31 estimates.
9 years' subscription at \$5.00	gives you 35 estimates.
10 years' subscription at \$5.50	gives you 40 estimates.

Address all communications to

THE E. H. HEATH CO. LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

COUPON

Guide 2

E. H. HEATH CO. LIMITED, Winnipeg.

Please find enclosed \$..... for..... years' subscription for **The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer**, to be sent to

Name

Address..... Prov.....

My estimate as to the number of whole kernels in 5 lbs. 7 ozs. of No. 1 Northern Wheat is

If more space is required for names and estimates, use a blank sheet and attach securely to this coupon.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 24th, 1917

DEMAND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

There is a steadily growing demand for National Government in Canada. Independent thinkers have favored National Government ever since the outbreak of war. A good many Liberals also favor the idea, but now leading Conservatives and some Conservative newspapers are advocating that party and patronage should give way to the best interests of the State. The leading financial journals are also advocating a National Government. The general tenor of these united demands are that there should be a re-arrangement of the cabinet to include some of the leading members of the Liberal party, representatives of organized agriculture and organized labor and some able business men selected entirely for their ability and regardless of whether or not they are members of parliament. The pressure is growing stronger each day on the Government, but still there is no suggestion from Ottawa that the Government will sacrifice any of the glory and spoils of office for the general welfare of the State. The only objection the Government can have to being nationalized is that some members of the present cabinet will lose their jobs, and naturally each one thinks the "other fellow" is the one who should lose his job first. It will remain to be seen whether the members of the present Parliament and the members of the present Government are big enough to solve this problem.

THE TARIFF AND CORN SYRUP

Every housewife knows the value and extensive use of corn syrup. There is a duty of 32 per cent on corn syrup importations entering Canada. This means that the farmers' and laborers' wives in Canada are paying 21 cents more per ten pound tin, or over two cents per pound more for Canadian corn syrup than they would have to pay for an equally good imported brand if there were no tariff on syrup. Here are the figures from one of the largest wholesale houses in Winnipeg:—

	Canadian Syrup with tariff	Imported Syrup without tariff	Extra cost
Cost to Winnipeg wholesaler, per case of six 10 lb. cans...	\$3.34	\$2.18½	\$0.93
Cost per case to retailer	3.71	2.67	1.04
Cost per case to farmer	4.64	3.34	1.30
Cost per tin to farmer	.77	.56	.21
Cost per lb. to farmer	.07 7/10	.05 6/10	.02 1/10

But even with the restrictive tariff large amounts of corn syrup are being brought in and sold right now below the price of our Canadian syrup. Macdonald-Chapman, one wholesale grocery firm of Winnipeg, sold over three carloads of imported syrup costing \$6,600 in the month just preceding Christmas. Mr. Macdonald states also that Canadian manufacturers force the wholesalers to sell syrup at a certain stated price, and if this price is cut either on their own or imported syrups they refuse to supply more Canadian made syrup to such wholesalers.

C.P.R. TAX EXEMPTION

It will be very welcome news to a large number of people living in Western Canada that in the year 1921 the tax exemption on C.P.R. lands will expire. It has been a great hardship on many school districts and municipalities where there are large areas of vacant C.P.R. land that they have not been able to levy any tax upon. The original agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway company was made on October 21, 1880 and ratified by parliament on February 15, 1881. By this agreement the C.P.R. secured \$35,000,000 worth of completed railway built by the Government, \$25,000,000 in cash and 25,000,000

acres of hand-picked lands along the main line of the railway from Winnipeg West into British Columbia. Subsequently the company accepted cash in lieu of 6,000,000 acres, so that they only received 18,000,000 acres. One clause in this remarkable agreement with the C.P.R. reads as follows:—

"Clause 16.—The Canadian Pacific Railway and all station and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof and the capital stock of the company shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion or by any province hereafter to be established or by any municipal corporation thereon; and the lands of the company in the Northwest Territories until they are either sold or occupied shall also be free from taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the crown."

It will be noted that the railway property of the company is free from taxation of all kinds for all time to come. The land was supposed to be free for twenty years. The agreement, however, was not very carefully drawn up and the company very shrewdly took care not to get their patent from the crown until 1901 and 1903. Parliament intended that the land should be taxed twenty years after the agreement was made, but on account of the wording of the contract the company held that taxes could not be imposed until twenty years after they got their patent. This was carried thru to the Supreme Court of Canada where the C.P.R. was upheld so that this land will not be taxable until 1921, that is twenty years from the date of the patent. The land which the company secured in this free grant was estimated by Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister in 1913 to be worth \$250,000,000. The special privilege of tax exemption on this land has been estimated at from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The tax exemption on all the property of the company must amount to immensely more than this. The burden of tax exemption on the land has all fallen on Western Canada with no compensation. In addition the freight rates on the C.P.R. in Western Canada were shown a few years ago to average about 75 per cent. higher than in Eastern Canada. After a very exhaustive investigation by the Railway Commission it was discovered that the West was being discriminated against, but by some process of reasoning, understood only by themselves, the Railway Commission ruled that this discrimination was justified. Some slight reductions in rates were made, but freight rates in the West today are from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. higher than in the East. The express companies are merely a side line of the railway companies and by a ruling of the Board of Railway Commissioners, express rates for the Prairie Provinces were fixed at 66½ per cent higher than Ontario and in British Columbia at 100 per cent higher than in Ontario. This is the experience with one railway company. The Canadian Northern railway also received immense tracts of land as bonuses toward railway construction and the G.T.P. was given great privileges also. The nationalization of all these railways, which is part of the Farmers' Platform, would not only reduce or eliminate privileges, but would bring about a reduction in freight rates in Western Canada that would be of tremendous advantage in the development of this country. While it is very difficult to work out in exact figures the unjust railway burden on the people of the Prairie Provinces it must be nearly, if not quite equal to the unjust burden of the Protective Tariff.

An Ottawa announcement hints that the government may take over the Western mines in Alberta if the trouble between the operators and the miners cannot be settled. It is a good thing to know that the interests of the people are being considered.

GOVERNMENT MUNITION FACTORIES

J. W. Flavelle, Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, speaking at the Women's Canadian Club, Toronto, on January 13, announced that there were 600 munition factories in Canada. Every province, except Prince Edward Island has one or more of these factories and over 400,000 men and women are employed in them.

Mr. Flavelle also stated that national factories for munitions manufacture were in the course of construction. His statement on this subject was as follows:—

"We are at the moment constructing national factories for the manufacture of various munitions. One commenced a few weeks ago will cost \$2,500,000, and another we hope to complete in 30 days, using 900 men in the building, will cost about \$2,000,000. Another we decided to erect a few days ago, and which we hope to complete by mid-summer, is estimated to cost \$1,750,000. A series of factories in connection with the proposed establishment of an aeroplane service will entail an expenditure of between ten and fifteen millions."

The people of Canada will be glad to know that the government has at last been aroused to the need of national munition factories operated at cost. This decision should have been arrived at long, long ago. It would have increased the output of munitions and reduced the cost. So far no announcement has been made that the government intends to take a good slice of the huge profits made by the private manufacturers of munitions.

REPAYING SEED GRAIN CHARGES

It is announced from Ottawa that Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister, has made arrangements with the Canadian Bankers' Association by which all payments made by Saskatchewan and Alberta farmers on the Seed Grain and Relief advances of 1915 will be handled without charge by the banks. Up to date the banks have charged exchange on these payments as it is customary in the transmission of money thru banks, but the government to facilitate these repayments has had this new arrangement made. Farmers, it is stated, may obtain drafts from any bank, payable to the Dominion Land Agent for the district or to the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, without any charge for exchange. It is very desirable that this Seed Grain and Relief indebtedness should be wiped off as quickly as possible, not only for the benefit of the farmers themselves, but because in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta particularly, it has interfered greatly with first mortgage security and will have a tendency to increase the rates of interest on mortgages.

SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT LOANS

It is announced that the Saskatchewan Government has decided to inaugurate a system of government loans to farmers somewhat on the basis of the New Zealand system. Full details are not yet available, but the legislation will be brought before the House at the ensuing session. Loans are to be for 30 year periods on the amortization principle, with the privilege of repaying them at any time. It is expected that by midsummer all three of the prairie provinces will have joined up with British Columbia in some scheme to give farmers money on mortgages at the lowest possible rates and the best possible terms.

REGISTER THE WEALTH

Under the new corporation tax system, inaugurated by the Dominion Parliament last year, the Federal Government now has a fairly complete census of the corporation wealth of Canada and can figure out to a reasonable certainty what revenue can be produced by

taxes upon this source. But there is no such information available on the wealth of the individual citizens of Canada. The Government has just completed a register of the man power of the country and it is suggested by one of the National Service directors that the next move will be to register the woman power, but in the meantime the Government is doing nothing to register the money power. Why should not the Government register the money power of the individual citizens and then use this information as a basis for imposing taxes and increase the taxes on the corporations, allowing exemptions for corporations that enjoy no special privileges. If a register were made of the individual citizens of Canada it would be found that a large number of them who have reached maturity have mighty small incomes and could afford to pay no taxes whatever, while there is another class with moderate incomes who could afford to pay a moderate tax and there is a small proportion with very large incomes who can afford to pay over a goodly portion of it in taxes to the public treasury. We are supposed to be fighting this war in self-defense; we are supposed to be fighting for the protection of our country; we are urged to make sacrifices for the welfare of our nation and the empire. Why then, if this be so, does the Government hesitate in putting on the taxes, particularly upon those people who can best afford to pay them. The organized farmers have declared for a sharply graduated income tax on all incomes over \$4,000. Many believe that \$4,000 is far too high to begin taxation and we readily agree that it will be quite a good thing to reduce it to \$3,000 or possibly to \$2,000. At any rate the Government should wake up to the fact that we need money and everybody who has any surplus should be taxed at this time of national crisis.

THE REAL ESTATE GAME

We occasionally receive inquiries regarding land offered for sale in British Columbia,

California, Florida, Mexico and Argentine and other parts of the world where the thermometer does not register so low as in the prairie provinces. We are not able to give advice on these questions as we usually have no source from which absolutely reliable information can be secured. There is undoubtedly good land and good opportunities in every one of these countries mentioned, but we have no reason to doubt that there are just as many fakers and real estate shysters in these warmer climates as there are here in our own heaven blessed land.

Most of the people in Western Canada were badly bitten in the days of the real estate boom and are still suffering pangs of remorse as they still make payments on real estate which will never be worth half what they paid for it. During the winter weather when the mercury is hovering around 40 below zero a whole lot of people will naturally turn to some beautifully illustrated literature describing the glories of some of these famous warm countries. The literature will be all the more attractive because of the chilly atmosphere which we generally get in January and February. But do not be misled by these glowing descriptions. It is a huge blunder to buy land from the description which the salesman gives you. You should either see it yourself or have the advice of someone who has seen it and in whose judgment you have absolute confidence. Of course it is always possible that land purchased without any of these precautions may turn out to be a gold mine, but such happenings are only one in a million and it is more often a gold brick. Do not forget the story of the Arab who sold his farm and spent the proceeds hunting for diamonds which he never found, and in his days of poverty and remorse jumped into the ocean. The man who bought his farm discovered diamonds in plenty along the bank of a brook running thru the property. Nature has blessed this country we live in abundantly and before leaving for some other distant

fields that look very green it is well to be sure that the jump will not be disastrous.

Seed selection and the value of sowing the plumpest, cleanest seed obtainable is no new advice. In the prosperous days of the old Roman Empire, Virgil knew all about it. He said that seeds would degenerate "if man's industrious hand cull not each year the largest and the best." The Guide has secured a limited quantity of the very choicest, registered seed grain obtainable. Any reader can obtain some of this seed by following out the instructions on page 35 in this issue.

"Canadians cannot be too often reminded of Canada's pre-eminence among English speaking nations—a pre-eminence which it owes to its possession of the freest constitution and in its parliament and cabinet of the most democratic constitutional machinery of any country in the world." The machinery exists, but the people are not using it. Every citizen can help put this machinery in motion by carefully reading and consistently endorsing the principles laid down in the Farmers' Political Platform.

Edward Porritt says: "The power exercised by the governing class is an excrescence on the political system of the Dominion which has come into existence solely owing to the subserviency of political parties, their leaders and their press." Strict adherence to the principles laid down in the Farmers' Political Platform will take the power away from the "governing class" and vest it in the people where it rightly belongs.

Write to The Guide your opinions on the labor question on the farms for the coming season. Are you going to have to curtail your operations seriously. How best could you use city help over limited periods? What suggestions have you to offer.



WILL THEY TAKE HIS ADVICE?

California Fruit Growers' Exchange

How 8,000 fruit farmers got together and turned loss into profit by mutual help and business methods

By DON FRANCISCO

Perhaps no agricultural commerce is more interesting than that of citrus fruits as handled in California, principally thru the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. The story of the early problems of the industry, the war against crop pests, the fight with the manufacturers of orchard and packing supplies, how serious losses from decay were eliminated, the fight with speculators and crop manipulators, how the country's consumption of citrus fruits was increased to prevent an over-production, and how these mutual dangers welded the growers together and developed one of the most remarkable selling organizations in the world—these facts would make a story as interesting and instructive as a history of the great war.

The citrus industry of California represents an investment of over \$205,000,000. There are 205,000 acres of oranges, lemons and grapefruit in the state, and it costs about \$1,000 an acre to bring the groves into bearing. In a normal crop year 50,000 carloads of fruit are shipped, more than 90 per cent. of which is produced in a comparatively small area in California. About 67 per cent. of these shipments, having a delivered value of approximately \$38,500,000, was forwarded by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. This organization is conducted by the growers themselves at actual cost and provides a marketing service which is less expensive than that developed for any other agricultural crop in the world.

Co-operative Supply Helps

Thru its mutual supply company the Exchange places for its growers an annual order about as follows: 10,355,000 boxes, 214 carloads of tissue paper, 40 carloads of nails, 445 tons of cover-crop seed, 600 tons of sodium cyanide, 26,000 tons of fertilizer.

The growers get the benefit of large buying power and wholesale prices. They have also perfected a mutual indemnity compact whereby property damage and losses are pooled by all members.

Here is a great business institution better organized, more efficient, more smoothly working than the average business machine—and dealing with much more complicated problems. And yet its organizers and managers are chiefly unknown to fame, and draw from their achievements only the most modest salaries.

Old System was a Loser

Twenty years ago the citrus fruit growers of California produced 6,000 carloads of oranges and lemons. They sold the crop to local or distant buyers, or consigned it on commission. This system of distribution finally failed, because a few buyers only were in the field, and they were not working in the interest of the grower. Like the selling of Pacific Coast apples in recent years, or of California deciduous fruits a few years ago, the system of selling the fruit at the point of production collapsed because the unorganized distribution of the buyer could not take care of the rapidly increasing business. The California citrus growers were forced to take the distribution out of the hands of the

buyers and to develop their own system of distribution thru which the crop could be systematically placed in the markets of the United States and Canada, and there sold thru their own agents to the jobbing trade on a f.o.b. basis; on a delivered basis subject to condition on arrival; for cash California acceptance; or to jobbers, retailers or others thru auction in the larger cities.

Early Organization of Growers

The growers began to work together twenty-five years or more ago. They first formed local associations, built packing houses, and selected managers to handle their business, the object being to bring together the fruit of the individual growers, standardize the grades, and prepare it for sale. They then federated the local associations into what is now the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. They placed their own agents in the leading cities of the United States and Canada, and thru them now sell the vast crop to 2,500 fruit jobbers, who in turn re-sell it to 300,000 or more retail dealers either direct or thru travelling salesmen. One-third of the crop is sold in the largest cities at public auction, either to wholesale or retail dealers. Thru

prepared for shipment; the district exchange, which acts as a clearing house for the associations of a community; the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which provides agents thru which the district exchanges, in co-operation with the associations, distribute and market the fruit of the grower, and which handles all the general business problems affecting the distribution of the crop. All of the organizations operate at cost, and each distributes the entire net proceeds to the growers after operating expenses are deducted. The proceeds of sales are deposited by the Exchange agent in a national bank and check immediately drawn in favor of the shipper. The deposits draw interest until return of the check, which earnings serve to reduce the cost of operation.

The Local Association

There are 171 local associations of growers or individual shippers in the Exchange, representing about 67 per cent. of the citrus industry. The association assembles the fruit in the packing houses and there grades, packs and prepares it for shipment. The leading associations pick the fruit for the members and some prune and fumigate the trees. Usually the fruit of the growers is mingled in common pools extending over a few weeks, or occasionally thruout a season. The grower receives his share of the proceeds of a pool pro-rated on the number of pounds of each size and grade of fruit which he delivers to the packing house. Each association has its own brands for each grade of fruit. The association brand must appear on the box and the name of the association must also appear on the fruit wrapper. The fruit of the higher grades of Exchange shippers is packed under the "Sunkist" brand, which supplements the brand of the association. "Sunkist" is a copyrighted trade mark owned by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. Thru national advertising

"Sunkist" has become the best known fruit brand in America.

A leading factor in the success of the exchange system is the character of the fruit and the efficiency with which it is handled in preparing it for sale. A community may become prosperous, or the average grower can be kept in financial distress by the character of the local organization. The merchandising of oranges and lemons rests fundamentally on good fruit, well graded, well packed, and of good keeping quality. It rests next on systematic distribution and efficient exchange service. Improper handling leads to decay and often causes the growers of a community a loss equal to one-third or more of the cost of production, and as much as the jobber's cost of distribution.

The District Exchange

There are eighteen district exchanges, each composed of several local associations. The district exchange is a non-profit organization, operating at cost. It acts as a clearing house in marketing the fruit in co-operation with the associations thru the facilities provided by the California Fruit Growers'

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ORANGE PACKING HOUSE, LORDSBURG, CALIFORNIA

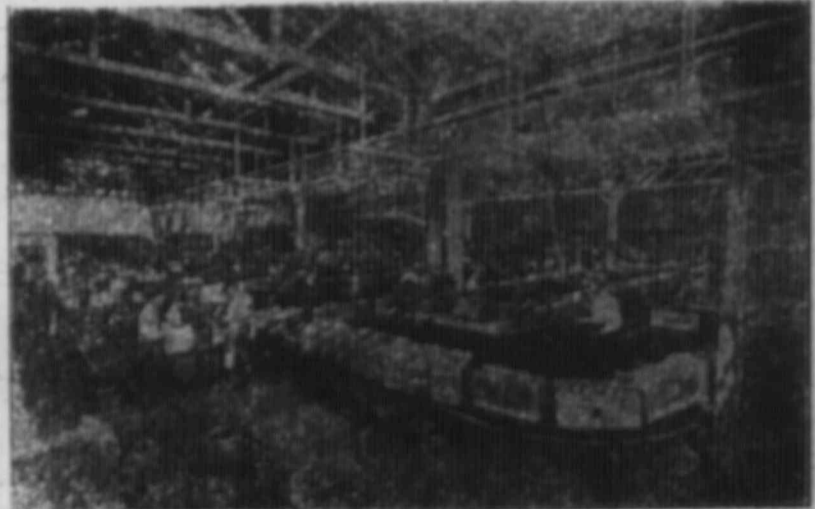
central exchange, the growers are placed in daily touch with trade conditions in every market thruout the United States, Canada and foreign markets; with the supplies of Exchange fruit on track or rolling to each market; the condition of the fruit; the details regarding the sale of each car; the weather conditions; the supplies of other fruits that compete with citrus fruits; the responsibility of the trade; and with every factor which leads to an intelligent distribution of the fruit. This telegraphic information is placed in the hands of the Exchange shippers daily, a market news service having been developed more effectively by the Exchange than by any other American agricultural industry. The daily bulletin includes all telegrams passing between the agents and the shippers regarding each car; a catalog of the details of Exchange cars leaving California; several special reports from private sale and auction markets, and at the end of each week and month summaries of the different business operations of the system.

The Exchange Units

The Exchange is built on three foundation stones: the associations of growers, thru which the fruit is



Orange Pickers. Members of the La Verne Orange and Lemon Grower Association, Lordsburg, California



Packing Room. Capacity, Twelve Cars Per Day. La Verne Orange and Lemon Grower Association, Lordsburg, California

Saving Dollars Selling Stock

How a co-operative association makes livestock shipping a leading feature of its work.

These should be jointly organized where possible

By J. W. PAYNE

The Rozilee Co-operative Association was incorporated in 1914, devoting itself for the first few months of its existence to selling shares with a view to getting \$500 paid up capital before starting business. It also had as stock in trade some rather vague ideas as to what that business would be other than that it was intended to take the fullest advantage as soon as possible of the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act of Saskatchewan.

The Co-operative Association had its inception in the Rozilee Grain Growers' Association. This association had just previously taken a leading part in organizing a local of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and in building a Grain Growers' Hall. It has since established a Rural Telephone Company with a thirty-five or forty mile system in the district.

It was decided not to incorporate the Rozilee Grain Growers' Association (notwithstanding that Central seemed to favor the incorporation of the locals) for two reasons in particular: 1st, Rozilee is eight or nine miles from a village, and a co-operative association to be really successful we think must have its headquarters in a central position and on a railway; 2nd, an ordinary Grain Growers' local, even a strong one, is far too small a unit and covers too small a territory to become a strong co-operative association. The idea was to form a co-operative association which would serve all the Grain Growers' locals in the district surrounding the village of Shellbrook.

The authorized capital of the association is \$2,000, divided into four hundred \$5.00 shares. The association started at a time when the district had recently acquired some very expensive experience connected with shares and it was very difficult to dispose even of \$5.00 shares. Now, however, the disadvantage of such small shares is beginning to be felt and it is to be hoped that the unsold shares can be cancelled and larger ones authorized in the near future.

Commenced Shipping Livestock in 1915

At the beginning of 1915 the association's paid up capital was only \$200 and no business had been done. Then the Shellbrook Grain Growers' Association, which had got well started with co-operative buying, turned over its business to the Co-operative Association. The latter shortly afterwards bought a warehouse on the track and opened for business at first once and later twice a week. During the year a commencement was made in shipping livestock, which proving successful was continued with increasing frequency thruout the year. During 1915 the association shipped ten carloads of stock valued at \$9,148.47, while the sales from the warehouse amounted to \$16,524.47. The profits from sales from the warehouse amounted to \$602.42, out of which a bonus was paid to the patrons of three per cent. on the amount of their purchases, after paying six per cent. on shares and a substantial amount to the reserve fund. The end of the present year will show a considerable increase in sales and livestock shipments. To date the association has 225 shareholders, \$725 paid up capital and a reserve fund of about \$225. The association is not yet affiliated with Central, but most probably will be by the end of the year and many of the shareholders are members of the surrounding Grain Growers' locals.

Of the ten carloads of stock shipped in 1915, nine were of hogs and one of cattle. So far this year fourteen carloads have been shipped, eleven straight

carloads of hogs, one of cattle and two mixed cars. Lately, owing to the shortage of hogs, mixed carloads have become a necessity. The co-operative hog shipments have been very successful and have almost always realized from 50 cents to 75 cents a hundred pounds more than was paid by the buyers. Early in the year we had to face a very keen competition for a while. For three successive shipments buyers from a neighboring town arranged to ship on the same day as the association and every effort was made to divert the hogs from the association's yard. Tho to a slight extent they were successful, the association got the bulk of the hogs and even with reduced loads had the satisfaction of securing a higher price for its shippers. Since then the association has been left in undisturbed



In the Co-operative Association's warehouse at Shellbrook, Sask. A shipment of flour. The warehouse is open for business twice a week. The turn-over is large.

possession of the field, but may, of course, have to face the same difficulty again at any time.

Preparation for Shipping

The usual procedure in shipping is to select and advertise a likely date upon which farmers notify their intention to ship and the number of animals, etc. The association's warehouse being open two days a week, together with the telephone system in operation in part of the district, helps the manager to keep in touch with intending shippers. It would greatly assist in arranging shipments if farmers would notify in plenty of time, but the tendency is usually the other way. In most cases no notification is received until the shipment is advertised and then often at the last minute. It has happened that a shipment has been postponed for want of a sufficient number and then at the last minute when too late it is found that a sufficient

number would have been forthcoming. There is, however, a continuous improvement in this respect and in time no doubt the difficulty will disappear altogether. At first some trouble was caused by a considerable number turning up who had given no notice. It proved too expensive to ship two cars two-thirds loaded and on the last occasion about thirty head were kept back and fed in the yard at the owners' expense. Fortunately a speedy method was found of getting them away so that the extra cost to the owners was very little. We try now to get in touch with all possible before arranging a definite date, but even then there is difficulty.

Hogs are graded at this end and the grades usually tally out with the grades at Winnipeg. Practically no difficulty is encountered in this matter. Farmers are now mostly well acquainted with the method of grading on the Winnipeg market and know what their hogs will grade before they bring them. In doubtful cases they are usually graded the lower grade and the shipper is given the advantage of any gain at the other end. In this matter shippers have always shown a very reasonable spirit. There are several scales in the town on which hogs can be weighed in the wagon or sleigh, and being the only method available this is the one resorted to, but it is very unsatisfactory. The association intends eventually to put a proper roofed and walled-in stock scale at the stockyards.

Insuring the Stock

For the first few months insurance against loss was provided by making a small charge, 13 cents per cwt., against every hog shipped, thus creating a fund from which shippers were paid in full for any stock lost. This fund was sufficient to pay all losses incurred and would have been sufficient to meet all losses to date. But it had the disadvantage that it would have been quite inadequate to meet a big loss, and for this reason it was abandoned and the stock is insured with a reliable livestock insurance company. A policy was taken out for one year at the cost of \$1.00. The insurance premium is paid on each car by the commission agents and charged to the association. When a loss occurs the commission agents put in a claim for full value at market price. The claim is paid the same day and the association receives payment in full as if no loss had occurred. The cost is about the same as under the old scheme and the protection received is vastly greater.

The association makes no distinction between members and non-members in shipping stock. The co-operation of everybody is necessary to make it a success and non-member shippers usually become shareholders before long. There is no obligation on shareholders to ship their stock thru the association. They dispose of it in the manner which they consider will give the best results and that at present happens to be thru the Co-operative Association. It is much to be feared that consideration for the principles of co-operation as such does not figure very largely in most cases.

One of the largest items of expense, tho it is not included in the figures given as cost to shipper, is shrinkage, that is the loss of weight on the journey to Winnipeg. This is a very important item in the returns from the shippers' point of view. Generally speaking, the shipper would be happier with a lower price and no shrinkage, especially in the early ex-

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HOG SHIPMENTS FROM ROZILEE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION FROM JANUARY 3 TO OCTOBER 30, 1916

Date	Cars	Hogs	Home Weight	Shrinkage		Price at Wpg.	Proceeds Sale	Freight	Mgr.	Insurance	Feed Yardage and Miscellaneous Expenses	Selling Commission	Total Expenses	Cost to Shippers Per Cwt.
				Lbs.	Per Cent.									
Jan. 3	1	103	19,405	1,105	6%	\$ 9.10	\$1,620.70	\$ 61.80	\$ 10.00	\$ 9.27	\$ 61.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 152.07	\$0.79
Jan. 24	1	65	10,347			7.70	759.85							Sold Locally
Feb. 11	1	71	12,930	470	4%	9.60	1,189.76	60.95	10.00	6.39	40.25	8.00	125.59	.97
Feb. 21	1	101	18,830	340	2%	9.35	1,680.65	60.76	10.00	8.00	53.04	10.00	141.80	.76
March 6	1	64	12,078	298	2 1/2%	10.00	1,170.35	59.95	10.00	5.12	38.10	8.00	121.17	1.00
April 3	1	117	22,750	1,270	5%	10.45	2,208.11	74.94	10.00	8.96	66.69	10.00	170.59	.70
April 17	1	93	17,205	505	3%	11.10	1,798.58	59.95	10.00	7.36	59.56	9.30	146.57	.85
May 29	1	64	15,553	423	3%	10.10	1,474.51	60.95	10.00	5.04	49.44	8.00	133.43	.86
June 23	1	89	20,271	891	4 1/2%	10.90	2,074.96	86.43	10.00	7.04	87.28	8.80	179.55	.89
July 3	1	42	10,905	315	3%	10.35	1,066.76	59.95	10.00	3.36	32.23	8.00	113.54	1.04
Aug. 14	1	65	18,078	1,058	6%	11.60	1,674.17	61.06	10.00	5.20	50.67	8.00	134.93	.75
Sept. 18	1/2	40	9,000	272	3%	11.75	929.70	44.24	1.81	4.00	15.77	8.00	73.82	.80
Oct. 23	1/4	28	5,950	181	3%	10.50	602.35	17.29	4.00	2.82	23.78	4.00	51.89	.92
		942	193,302	7,128	Av. nearly 4%		\$18,250.45	\$688.27	\$105.81	\$72.56	\$577.81	\$100.10	\$1,544.55	\$10.33—Av. \$0.86

Prices at Winnipeg are for selects. Feed, yardage and miscellaneous expenses include feed and bedding on cars and at yards, insurance against disease at market, inspection fee, exchange, postage and stationery, and man in charge who is allowed \$10.00 for the trip. The average shrinkage is nearly four per cent. on 182,955 pounds. The second shipment being sold locally there was no shrinkage on it.

Co-operative Farm Business

BUY EVERYTHING THE FARMER NEEDS

Although incorporated under the Co-operative Act in 1914, the year just passing is the first, calling for the whole time devotion of the management of the Hilton Co-operative Trading Association Ltd. The secretary-treasurer acts also as manager, with partial and occasional employment of others.

The lines of trade now handled are groceries and general merchandise, lumber, building and fencing supplies, fuel (with triple coal binnage on track site), with car lot work and track distribution so far as convenient and possible, together with livestock shipping.

The shareholders registered now number 197, with shares of \$10 subscribed to the extent of \$4,200, of which about \$1,500 has been paid up. A third call is now in process of realization. Six per cent. on invested capital is given and the balance of profits, thus far, has gone to reserve. It is quite within probability, however, that bonus-on-purchases plan (the Rochdale) will be eventually instituted.

We have plenty of competition to run up against in the way of other stores and proprietary businesses. Our premises are now rented, but the steady call for extended service will mean we must erect our own and larger premises as soon as possible.

Exact figures at this date are not returnable, but the turnover for 1916 will be around \$40,000 in supplies and over \$45,000 in livestock shipping. The former will be shown to have been conducted on a basis of under 10 per cent. overhead costs (including the year's further net profits) and the livestock work managed on a margin minute but safe enough to yield its quota of administrative cost and a little over. In the latter branch, the system of pro rata charging of marketing expenses in the patronage shipping weight contributed is used, with provisional home grading as to hogs and ownership clip marks as to cattle. Each shipper receives an account showing selling prices, expense ratio and net results with his remittance.

Can Compete with Mail Order Houses

The management refuses no business offered, but undertakes to get anything desired, and competes with mail order business where reasonable bulk, case lots or definite orders for anything the farmer needs are placed. Direct connection with packing and milling houses enable us to place their products very favorably to patrons.

In our accounting work, counter check books are used and from these each day's transactions are entered into a Day Book, with departmental columns so that results can be closely followed up. Hence transactions are taken to a monthly summary book and patronage ledger, and private or main ledgers are treated monthly, with quarterly trial balances.

We are occasionally able to co-operate in supplies and livestock work with sister organizations. Advertising in local papers we find helpful, but undoubtedly our greatest assistance has been the well-recognized fact that private traders, in the west especially, have right along had the main object so much of making money as quickly as they could and have consequently declined to know such a thing as a "moderate margin." They do not consider themselves from a community service point of view and are not ready to take only a reasonable livelihood for themselves.

Recognizing "Policing" Power

Probably the greatest difficulty all the time is the getting together of really sufficient working capital. No tremendous amount need be wished, but the maximum interest of 6 per cent. permitted under the Act is not particularly attractive and the bulk of the farmers are not yet sufficiently logical or able to see their way to make a real stake, apart from a very immediate gain, altho recognizing the advantages more and more of keeping their own concern going by purchasing work. There are however a greater proportion now recognizing the "policing" effect of co-operative activities. Other traders cannot put any old prices they like on commodities, but have to take more reasonable and steadier margins from their customers, else away they come to us to see about it. If farmers in a community would but more closely reckon their annual savings both by direct co-operative purchasing and

The following are the winners of prizes offered for best letters on co-operative work for publication in this Business Number. Only a few of the letters received can be used.

- 1st Prize—Geo. E. Collins, Wilton, Sask.
- 2nd Prize—Hampton Hudson, Rapid City, Man.
- 3rd Prize—Wm. Halsall, Killam, Alta.
- 4th Prize—W. E. Kimber, Parkside, Sask.

this "policing" effect and would decide to put in as capital such amount gained in a year's purchases, ample capital would be quickly forthcoming to keep their own all-powerful distributive work going finely, and to build and sustain their own premises.

Board of Directors Important

An important point in establishing and conducting co-operative trading ought to be the constitution of the Board of Directors. If composed of genuinely public-spirited and business-like farmers a well-balanced program has the better chance of being followed, with consistent progress. If, on the other

to move it on to a site we rented from them at the siding and there we started in the store business.

Previous to this, wholesale firms were very chary about doing business with us, but now we were established we had little difficulty in getting the required supplies. We first stocked groceries from a leading wholesale mail-order grocery firm that was about the first to recognize us as a business concern, and which I might add, has recommended us to other wholesale firms. This materially assisted us in securing other merchandise. Since then we have added other lines as capital has permitted and demand warranted.

Ready To Start Egg Circle

Our enterprise was apparently appreciated, for the second year our business turnover, our shareholders' capital and our net profit all practically doubled. This year we have struck our stride and are walking ahead to what we believe our books will show to be a big business.

A notable feature of our business during the past summer has been a consolidating of the egg supply of the district at our place of business and we believe the time is now opportune for the establishment of an egg circle in our district. The possibilities and details of such are under consideration.

In our organization we provide for a reserve fund and for dividend on paid-up capital, after which surplus profits may be divided pro ratio according to amount of business done by patrons, or carried as a balance to Profit and Loss to help finance the business, as the shareholders in annual meeting decide. We have so far practised the latter method altho it is anticipated a trading dividend may be declared this year.

We trade with anybody who is willing to deal with us, reserving the right, however, to appropriate any trading dividends that may be declared to the paying up of one full share of the capital stock of the society. We also provide that at least 75 per cent. of our shareholders must be paid-up members of the Grain Growers' Association and the matter of granting the trustees power to make our shareholders members of the Association out of declared profits will come before our next annual meeting.

Justice For Stock Shippers

One of the first matters to receive the attention of the trustees after organization was the matter of livestock shipping. Many farmers were compelled to team logs and drive beef cattle ten or twelve or more miles to market, with a consequent heavy shrink, which was greatly to the buyer's advantage. They had to accept the price made by the buyer, which was nominally a cent a pound under newspaper quotations, but which usually worked

out at a handsome margin over the cent, as we learned newspapers were not in the habit of quoting the top prices choice stock brought, to say nothing of a premium that it was often possible to secure for select stuff.

We therefore decided "to try our luck." We decided hogs could be handled on three-quarter cent margin less than actual selling price in Winnipeg and cattle at one cent a pound less, on initial weights at the Grain Growers' elevator at Moline. The hogs were to be graded when brought in by the farmer, the cattle to take the grade given at stockyards in Winnipeg.

Needless to say our "venture" into the livestock shipping three summers ago was "something new" and it must be confessed was not received by many of the farmers who had stock to ship in just the same spirit we hoped it would be. This resulted in our having to buy outright at a guaranteed price quite a considerable portion of the stock we handled the first year, altho be it said here to the credit of the majority of these same farmers, that they were willing to await their check in payment until outturns were received from Winnipeg and even when they insisted on a check at delivery would generally agree not to present it for payment till outturns came back. Hence we were able to carry on this branch of the business with little or no capital. The condition of having to buy has almost entirely disappeared however, and it is now the exception to have to pay for animals on delivery, the great majority being quite satisfied to consign.

The drovers have not ceased to do business, but oh, what a different basis they deal on now to form-

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SECOND ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Willow Hollow Co-operative Association Ltd.
For the year ending 31st December, 1916

Receipts		Expenditures	
Cash on Hand, Jan. 1, 1916		Interest and Dividends paid out, Jan. 1, 1916	\$ 49.30
Reserve Fund	\$16.50	Building and Lot	332.40
Undivided Profits	49.99	Coal	1,825.42
Share Capital	220.00	Twine	5,663.15
	\$ 286.49	Salt	314.90
New Share Capital	190.00	Wire	324.85
Coal, 15 cars	1,916.06	Apples	711.97
Twine, 2 cars	5,764.90	Machine Oil	16.29
Salt, 1 car	279.10	Fence Posts	928.47
Wire	338.30	Gopher Poison	151.30
Apples, 1 car	747.50	Formalin	64.85
Machine Oil	14.10	Insurance	7.50
Fence Posts, 5 cars	1,010.90	Stamps, \$11.00; Advertising, \$10.50	21.50
Gopher Poison	134.70	Secretary's Salary, \$50.00; Bond, \$5.10	55.10
Formalin	63.15	Sundries	3.25
	\$10,745.20	Balance Cash on Hand	274.95
			\$10,745.20
Assets		Liabilities	
Cash on Hand	\$274.95	Capital Stock	\$410.00
Building and Lot	\$332.40	Reserve Fund, 1915	16.50
Less Depreciation	16.40	Unpaid Accounts	15.00
	316.00	Interest Due on Capital Stock	18.70
Outstanding Accounts	78.05	30% Profits Reserve Fund	82.60
Stock on Hand	66.50	70% Profits at Disposal of Shareholders	192.70
	\$735.50		\$735.50

hand, the Directorate is packed with cranks (we exclude the term "crooks" as foreign to an embryo body of co-operative farmers), with ill-balanced or loose ideas and ideals, of no particular loyalty or determination, even an efficient manager may be too seriously hampered to pursue a reasonable policy by having the medley of conflicting opinions to contend with. Ten men, "good and true," and pulling together should be a sufficient heaven to raise a powerful co-operative trading concern in a rural community, if they will look at things in true proportion and act in consistent loyalty, remembering that their attitude and example are being measured.—Geo. E. Collins, Secy., Wilton Co-operative Trading Assn. Ltd., Wilton, Sask.

SERVICE THE KEYNOTE TO SUCCESS

In March, 1914, the fear of private enterprise establishing itself at the railway siding which the local Grain Growers' Association had been using for distribution of supplies at Moline, Man., prompted eight of us to meet, draw up by-laws, appoint one another the trustees and thereby launch the Moline Co-operative Ltd. We felt one would be safer thus than supporting a private scheme which we would pay for but neither have any voice in its management, nor any control over profits or division of same.

The first year we crept along with a paid up capital of \$249, a turnover of approximately \$10,000 and a net profit of \$261. This was practically all on carload business and about half of it on livestock.

In the winter of 1915 we were fortunate in purchasing the old school building that the district had outgrown. We got a permit from the C.N.R.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE RETURNED SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION

At the Grain Growers' convention at Brandon, following hard upon two addresses full of patriotic utterances and praise of the Canadian boys who have enlisted in the service of the country, came an appeal from the mayor of Brandon for contributions to the funds of the Returned Soldiers' Association. It seemed to the writer a particularly crude exhibition of the invariable enthusiasm for the departing soldier and indifference to the man whose usefulness to the country has been exhausted. But not a voice was raised in protest. That great gathering seemed to take it for granted that it was perfectly normal and right that these men should be at the mercy of gratuitous charity.

Up to date this war has followed the usual course of all previous wars, the soldier's duty to his country is much more strongly emphasized than the country's duty to the soldier. While the pensions have been somewhat improved they are far from adequate, and there are cases where a man's future usefulness is greatly impaired and yet he is granted a pension for only a brief space of time, and all the care and attention he needs on his immediate return is left to gratuitous contributions and service.

If, then, things continue to work out in the usual way, society's debt to the returned soldier will be forgotten before the grass is green over the grave of the last soldier who dies at the front. That is the plain, shameful truth in regard to other wars. The care of these men, as in this war, was left to voluntary subscription, and when the stimulus of the war was removed these voluntary organizations collapsed, and the men who came back more or less handicapped for life were left to work out their problem alone as best they might.

The Returned Soldiers' Association is a splendid organization and it should not be subjected to the humiliation of having to go begging for funds to carry on its work. Those of us who are staying comfortably at home, eating our three meals a day, should be taxed to whatever extent is necessary to make the lives of these men not only bearable, but as enjoyable as possible.

The work those at home are doing may be useful and necessary, but it is not comparable in any way with giving up one's health and strength; therefore those who are exempt from service should be made to pay for this war to the last dollar. It is an intolerable injustice that the whole cost of it in suffering and financial inconvenience should be shouldered onto the shoulders of a comparatively few young men who happen to be of military age. To demand the sacrifice that is being asked of the young men of this country and dole them out charity in return for it is enough to cramp the soul of the Canadian people for a generation.

DAMAGED GOODS

Except "The Battle of The Somme," no moving picture film has stirred up as much interest in Winnipeg as "Damaged Goods," which has been shown for two weeks to large, segregated audiences of men and women.

The object of the film is to set forth in story form, but with a strict adherence to scientific facts, the great danger to young girls of marrying men afflicted with venereal disease.

There is nothing hysterical or melodramatic about the treatment of the story. Nor does there need to be. The bare facts are hideous enough in themselves, without any emotional coloring.

It would not serve any purpose to re-tell the story here, but when the hero's wife had left him and taken with her her tiny baby dying with a loathsome disease for which his sins were responsible, and he was left alone to face the crime he had committed against his wife and child, a voice out of the darkness behind said, gently, "Fear man," and from the bottom of my heart I echoed that sentiment. The wife and child were his victims, but he, in turn, was the victim of a social order for which we are all responsible, in that we permit it to exist.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

MRS. McCLUNG'S REPLY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read your editorial of December 27, and I am sorry to see that you stated my conclusion without stating my reason, but I have your kind letter inviting me to make reply, which I am glad to do.

The going away of so many of our best and most public spirited men has changed the moral tone of our electorate. There are districts where almost all of the English speaking men have enlisted, leaving the Austrians and Germans in full numbers, and the indifferent ones of other nationalities. Now, I believe the German and Austrian women in these

districts are entitled to the full franchise because they are responsible human beings, but their claim on the franchise is no greater (and no less) than it was before the war, but the right of the English speaking women whose men-folk have gone to fight, has become indisputable and imperative.

What I suggested to the Prime Minister was that, as a war measure, and to offset this abnormal condition caused by the war, that Canadian and English women be given full voting privileges at once. I reminded him that Manitoba and British Columbia women had already achieved this, and that therefore my suggestion did not concern them.

I have not tried to influence public sentiment toward this measure. Neither is it my intention to try to make it the policy of any society. It is merely my own opinion, and when I spoke to the Prime Minister I stated this.

I have not in any way departed from my opinion that all women are entitled to a part in government, and I did not in any way regard this as a settlement of the franchise question, but merely as



The turnpike road to most people's hearts, I find, lies thru their mouths, or I mistake mankind.

—Wolcott.

a war measure. A partial franchise seems to me better than none, and opens the way for the full measure. But I am not advocating this as a policy. I quite realize that our forces must not divide, for the cause we stand for has in it the whole well-being of humanity and as such cannot be jeopardized by a difference of opinion over the method of procedure.

Because I place woman suffrage above all personal considerations, and because I know that any one person's judgment is quite liable to be faulty, I will withdraw the suggestion of a partial franchise.

Sincerely yours,

NELLIE L. McCLUNG.

I have great pleasure in giving space to this letter from Mrs. McClung. While Mrs. McClung's stand would not have altered my high regard for her as a woman, I am glad that we shall still be able to work together as we have done in the past with so much pleasure and profit.

I must confess that the fear that the foreign born citizens of this country would ever combine on any issue seems to me fantastic, since they differ from each other at least as widely as they do from us.

I am sure, also, that Mrs. McClung had not given sufficient thought to the difficulty these foreign born women would experience in getting this privilege if once they were left behind, or she would have said, "We'll wait a little longer, if necessary, and all go in together," for Mrs. McClung is a generous woman.

F. M. B.

FOREIGN WOMEN SHOULD BE EXCLUDED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I note your criticism of Mrs. McClung's action in asking Sir Robert Borden for the British born and Canadian women to have the federal franchise, to the exclusion of foreign born women.

You say that, in doing this, she was speaking for

herself alone. Well, I don't know anything about the opinion of the "leading suffrage workers," but I admire Mrs. McClung for seizing her opportunity and doing what she did. Her instincts as a patriot told her the right thing, and here is where one Alberta woman endorses her action. The only sort of people who will condemn that action are auto bellum pacifists, and we know what harm such people did—prevented us from being in such a position of preparedness that no one would disturb our peace.

I do not know what reasons Mrs. McClung gave for wanting the federal franchise for British and Canadian born women alone, but I am going to tell you mine. Thousands of our Canadian men are going across the sea and, from the shambles of battle, they will not return to vote again. "No more! Alas. Farewell!"

They have left their country and their families in charge of those on this side of the water. We must be faithful to that solemn trust. By giving the franchise to the women of their own blood we are taking it as a sacred trust from their dying fingers, and giving it to those raised to the same traditions as themselves who will carry it on as they would have wished.

By giving the vote to the foreign women too, we are but cancelling the British and Canadian women's vote and leaving the Canadian men remaining to cope with the undiminished foreign vote.

You say that you believe in democracy as much as before you secured the franchise. Democracy means a government by the people. What people? In this crisis, I say the British people. Shall our Canadian men go to fight the Hun across the seas while his country is being turned over, practically, to a foreign power? A thousand times, No! We are suffering by this war, our husbands and sons being killed, and the foreign women of Canada, their men safe by their side, can stand it to be deprived of the vote—for a time, anyway, until matters are straightened up. They would not, many of them, have the vote in their own countries; we have survived without one for a long time, and British fair play and British law will protect them. But the federal franchise at this stage, no, it must not be. I, for one, will fight it to a finish.

Furthermore, instead of extending the federal vote to the foreign women, I would like to see a lot of the foreign men disfranchised. If they will not act as proper citizens of their adopted country and do their "bit" along with the rest—disfranchise them, I say. These foreigners, who are not loyal to this country are loyal to some other country, so they are aliens and traitors and must be used as such.

I speak from experience. Here in Alberta, where I live, these aliens are clogs on the wheels of progress. If we few Canadians of this locality want anything advanced and advocate it, we are blocked by, "Naow, daown in the States, where I come from, we done it this a-way," or by some Hungarian, "Vell, in my countree," or a Swede, "It bain not so in my countree." It's a pity the Canadians couldn't all be killed off, give these people, their wives and numberless progeny the vote, and then, by the Great Gun of Athlone, there'd be a confusion of tongues at Ottawa. They may as well go ahead and build the new parliament buildings at Ottawa after the plans and specifications of the Tower of Babel. It makes my Irish rise to the boiling point when I hear of such things. More power to Mrs. McClung's elbow!

Yours truly,

WOLF WILLOW.

Dear lady, have I labored with you these many days without making it clear to you that no nation can be so prepared for war as to insure peace? A nation might be so "prepared" that the backs of her people were broken with carrying the burden of taxation and yet a number of countries might combine against her and defeat her, and that very preparedness would be one of the strongest inducements for them to do so.

F. M. B.

WOULD YOU EXCHANGE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I wonder if any of the sisters have a light summer coat or a spring suit, size 36 or 38, length about 38 or 39, that they would exchange for a brand new sweater coat and a black skirt. I also have several other things for children that I would give if these were not thought enough in exchange, or a light chambray dress almost new. These are about size 36 length, 39 bust. Hoping someone may be able to make this change. Let each one pay the charges on the parcel we send.

SHORTY.

Anyone desiring to communicate with "Shorty" must send the letter in a plain stamped envelope to the editor of this page, with a note asking her to forward it. Parcels must be sent direct, not thru this office.

F. M. B.

ASSOCIATION HONOR ROLL

We have received a large number of replies in response to our circular requesting the names of all members and members' sons who have enlisted for active service. One list which deserves special commendation is that received from our local at Eyebrow which contains no less than thirty names, including one nursing sister, Muriel Simpson. Of the remaining twenty-nine, three have been wounded, whilst two others have made the greatest sacrifice of which a man is capable—the sacrifice of their own lives. "Greater love hath no man than this."

It is intended to display the names and photos of all men which are sent in sufficiently early at the great convention in Moose Jaw, February 13 to 16. If you wish your heroes to have recognition send in your lists at once.

S. W. Y.

DISTRICT 11 MEETING

The District No. 11 meeting, held in North Battleford on December 6 and 7, was a decided success. Forty-eight delegates and visitors registered, the visitors having the privileges of the meeting. Owing to the notices being sent too late from the central office some of the members had to attend without having time to be sent as accredited delegates from their locals. The chair was taken at 10 a.m. by District Director E. Davis, and after a few preliminary remarks he introduced Mayor Henderson and Commissioner Wright, who gave the delegates short addresses of welcome. A resolution committee of three men was then appointed—Messrs. Kemp, of Hafford; Horrel, of Mount Hope, and Lawrence, of Willow Heights.

Director Davis then gave his year's report. Amongst other things, he said, "that organization amongst farmers was more important than at any previous time. Farmers just now are prosperous, owing to chance, the great war over which we had no control. Farmers are getting good prices for their products, and, on the other hand, the prices of all the commodities which we buy have gone up by leaps and bounds. After the war is over farm products will drop down most likely below the cost of production, while the commodities which we buy will stay up in price, if the farmers do not keep on the alert. We should not neglect the educational side and the ideals of the association for the co-operative trading activities which is being done in some localities. We must still be progressive and help to solve the economic and social problems which are facing the people in the province today." He also spoke for a short time on the liquor vote, hail insurance and rural education.

Organization in District 11 was then discussed, a number of the delegates giving testimony regarding their locals, some from the trading standpoint, and some dissatisfied that interest in the locals in the country was lagging because of the trading association in the towns doing their business and thus keeping the members away from the country meetings, no business being brought up there to interest them. Director Davis here explained that a committee was working on a series of subjects for discussion and debates during the winter months, which met with the approval of the meeting. The following sub-organizers were appointed: Mr. Johnson, Mount Hope; John H. Wesson, Maidstone; G. Truscott, West Eagle Hills; D. Japp, Speers; Mr. Brechon, Maymont; Mr. Bleakney, Bright Sand.

Municipal Hail Insurance

A long discussion took place on the Municipal Hail Insurance plan, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the flat rate (tax) was unfair. The man in the mixed farming districts, with forty or fifty acres of crop area, paying the same amount as the man who had the whole of his quarter section under crop looked like the little fellow helping to pay for the big fellow. Co-operation should work out vice versa on principle, or at any rate a little more equal.

Colonel Laurie, of the 232nd Battalion, then addressed the meeting on recruiting. Several of the delegates expected to put the farmers' viewpoint, before him, but were disappointed, as his sympathies were the same as theirs. He said that his one regret was, in

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.

forming his battalion, that he had to go out amongst the farm boys to make up his required number. H. Ball, delegate from Cosy Nook, just returned from the front about ten days ago, related to the meeting some of his experiences, especially with regard to the Y.M.C.A. and Red Cross work. Nothing could be said to praise these institutions too highly, and the people could rest assured that their contributions to the Red Cross were being spent right.

President Maharg and Mrs. McNaughtan, of the central, came in at this time and gave interesting addresses to the meeting. Mr. Maharg suggested that the only solution of the coal question was to buy the coal all the year round and store it on the farms instead of trying to secure the whole of the supply in two or three months during the winter. A long discussion then took place on the rural education problem, ably led by A. J. Gregory, of North Battleford.

The last session of the meeting consisted of an address by President Maharg, Mrs. McNaughtan, Director Davis, D. Moffat and Mayor Henderson, interspersed with music by North Battleford talent and some of the delegates. C. Davis was again elected unanimously as district director for the coming year. The meeting closed by singing the National Anthem. The following is

vention, December 6, 1916, representing eighty Grain Growers' locals.

Whereas Canada is a democratic country, believing and practicing the theory of equal justice and equal opportunity, and whereas the Canadian Expeditionary Force is a volunteer and temporary army in the truest sense of the word, in which officers and men alike have left civilian occupations to answer the call of duty in fighting for justice and equality, and whereas it cannot be pleaded as in military countries that officers have been subjected to an expensive equipment, stiff competitive examinations, a life's training or heavy financial demands due to their rank; and whereas many officers and soldiers will return to Canada in varying degrees of human wreckage, disabled in the service of the Empire and humanity, and whereas their devotion to duty, their loyalty, their sacrifice, their well-merited distinction, and their contribution to the cause of humanity at large is equal, whether officer or private;

Be it therefore resolved by this convention of Grain Growers of District No. 11, that we place on record our firm belief in equality of compensation—one standard of reward—that we may not deny our gallant soldiers at home what they fought for abroad; and to this end that we use all means in our power to urge upon the government the jus-

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention

at Moose Jaw

February 13, 14, 15 and 16

a list of the resolutions passed:

Resolutions

- (1) Whereas the wooden cattle guards used at railway crossings at the present time are not satisfactory, therefore, be it resolved, that the railway company be requested to replace the wooden guards with steel.
- (2) That this District No. 11 meeting is in favor of continuing the Municipal Hail Insurance, but revising it so that the premium paid be in proportion to the risk, commencing with a flat rate of four cents per acre on all lands, as provided for by the present act, and increasing the premium in proportion to the acreage under crop.
- (3) That this meeting is not in favor of raising any further sum of money to enable the Hail Commission to pay the deficit of 1916.
- (4) Whereas the conditions of car shortage on the C.N.R. line and its branches west of Warman has become so serious that the movement of grain is practically at a standstill, elevators at most points being built in the towns and farmers having either to haul their loads back to the farm adjacent to town and store it until room is found at the elevators; we, as delegates of eighty local associations of District No. 11, demand that the Railway Commission take this matter up with the C.N.R. immediately and stipulate that we get instant relief.
- (5) Whereas, owing to the fact that the various branches in District No. 11 for the past two years have not received sufficient notice of date of District No. 11 meeting at North Battleford, and consequently the attendance is not as large as it might be, therefore, be it resolved that this meeting is of the opinion that it is necessary in the interests of our association that three weeks' notice at least be given to each local of District No. 11 of future district meetings.
- (6) Resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Grain Growers' con-

vention of equal pensions for officers and private soldiers, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Hon. Minister of Militia, the Hon. Minister of Public Works, the Hon. Solicitor-General.

(7) That this convention pledges itself to do its utmost to suppress the liquor traffic in Saskatchewan, and that in the event of the closing of the dispensaries being carried by a majority, we urge the provincial government to close the dispensaries immediately.

(8) That we, the delegates assembled at North Battleford district convention, pledge ourselves individually to do all in our power to help to abolish the dispensaries on December 11.

(9) Resolved that this convention again places itself on record as being in favor of Free Trade.

(10) That this convention wishes the delegates to urge upon their locals to consider the coal situation and to arrange to secure their winter supplies and store it individually some time before the month of October.

(11) Whereas there is a lack of intelligent understanding on most matters of urgent public importance amongst our members and locals, therefore be it resolved that this meeting endorse the work at the special study committee, appointed by the central executive, and advocates the promoting of debates and discussions of public questions in each local this coming winter.

(12) Whereas the question of Municipal Hail Insurance will be a live one at the annual convention at Moose Jaw, and whereas the present system of raising money to pay hail losses is not an equitable one, and whereas the committee appointed by the reeves' convention proposes to retain this system with an increased rate, therefore be it resolved that this convention advise all delegates to impress upon the locals of District No. 11 the necessity of sending a full representation to the annual convention.

(13) Whereas an official invitation has been extended to the people of Saskatchewan to discuss and offer sugges-

tions regarding the education system, and whereas the question of "Better Rural Schools" is of vital importance to the farmers and the province at large, and whereas it is advisable that the fullest information should be obtained on the subject; be it therefore resolved that this convention assembled put itself on record in favor of an educational survey being made and covering the whole question of education, with special reference to: (a) The revision of the course of studies both primary and secondary; (b) The training of teachers, permanency of occupation, pensions, housing, etc.; (c) Better methods of school supervision; (d) Child attendance at school; (e) More satisfactory accommodation for pupils. Farmers to be adequately represented on the survey board, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Education, Minister of Municipalities.

(14) That this convention of Grain Growers of District No. 11 desire to express our appreciation of the welcome extended to us by the mayor and citizens of North Battleford, especially to the commissioner of the Board of Trade for his valuable assistance in making our convention a success, and also the Public School Board for the use of the Connaught school.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN H. WESSON,

Secretary of Convention

ENDORSE FARMERS' PLATFORM

Central Secretary:—At a regular meeting of the Wiseton Grain Growers Association Ltd., held on Saturday, December 23, it was moved and carried unanimously that we endorse the platform as it appeared in the December 13 issue of The Grain Growers' Guide of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and ask our central secretary to have it brought up at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers to be held in February, 1917, for adoption.

E. M. HOLMES,
Sec'y Wiseton Assn.

CENTRAL SERVICE APPRECIATED

Central Secretary:—I may say that we appreciate very highly the service we have had from the central office during the past year. The upfailing courtesy and patience, as well as the prompt attention to our business, has made my work as secretary much more pleasant than I anticipated.

J. G. LINKLATER

PLEASED WITH LUMBER

Central Secretary:—I wish to say that I am extra well pleased with all the material sent me for the new house. The lumber was well up to the standard. The carpenters said it was better than they were used to and about everyone who saw it remarked on its good quality. I can recommend others to place their orders with you.

HUGH T. BRICE

PATRIOTIC GIFT OF HORSE

Central Secretary:—The Hon. T. MacNutt, M.P., gave me a horse to sell, half of the proceeds to be given to the Canadian Red Cross Fund and half to the Belgian Relief Fund, and he has requested me to forward the same thru the Grain Growers Association. The price obtained for the horse was \$125 and I beg to enclose a draft for that amount and trust you will acknowledge receipt. Perhaps it would be better to send receipt direct to Hon. T. MacNutt, M.P., Saltcoats.

I. H. ATHEY

DERRICK MAKING BANNER

Central Secretary:—We expect to appoint our delegates to the convention next Saturday. In regard to a banner, we intend to enter one in the competition. Enclosed find \$5.00 for which please send me two transfers and suitable material for making up same in blue, red and white. If there is not enough money kindly send goods and we will remit for same.

J. T. MOSCRIP,

Sec'y Derrick Assn.

SLEEPING CARS FOR DELEGATES

Districts No. 15 and 2 are running special cars for delegates to the Annual Convention at Moose Jaw. Berths \$5.00 each for five days and nights. Delegates should communicate with C. M. W. Emery, Assiniboia.

SPRINGHILL BANQUET

Springhill Grain Growers and their friends to the number of about sixty sat down on Tuesday evening, December 5, to a splendid supper, including all the delicacies which the Canadian farm housewife knows so well how to prepare. When ample justice had been done to these, John Clarke, the honorary president, was called to the chair and an interesting program of addresses was presented. Mr. Albert McGregor, the district representative, was the first speaker on the list, and dealt with the general work of the association and the necessity for concentration and co-operation in order to succeed. W. R. Wood, M.P.P., of Neepawa, followed with an address on the necessity of organization in opposition to the protective system and the interests that are actively seeking its extension in Canada and elsewhere. Mrs. Albert McGregor gave a bright and carefully thought out paper on Women's Use of the Franchise. Rev. A. W. Kenner spoke briefly, but effectively, on the nature and value of organization, especially in relation to rural life and problems. The last speaker was John Kennedy, of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, whose address dealt with the evils of the protective system, which he described as a private system of taxation for the benefit of its own special beneficiaries. He enunciated the proposals of the Free Trade League and its practical designs for propaganda work in Canada. The Springhill Association are to be congratulated on a most successful gathering.—Contributed.

"THEY MADE ME VICE-PRESIDENT"

It was a minister of a church in a little country town who uttered the words. He was not boasting, but simply stating the fact as one of the reasons for his personal activity in the movement for rural development. He had evidently been enough interested to become a member, and being elected to office his interest and activity increased.

Hasn't this action a hint for some more of the ministers? If a man is to be a minister in these days in Western Canada he must be a citizen and interested in the progressive movements about him. It is gladly recognized that a large proportion of western ministers are measuring up to the demand of the situation, but there are still some who are scarcely in line. The hint is for them. And is there not a hint, too, for the branch associations? Have you gone after the local ministers? Have you sought to enlist them in the movement? Have you estimated what their sympathy and help ought to be worth to you? Have you had them take their stand and say their say as to the principles and ideals of the association? They ought to be for or against. If against, you ought to be able to win them for the cause, and to secure and enroll them as workers with you.

And I think there is a hint for vice-presidents. This vice-president regarded his election as a call to active interest and initiative, and when he was in the city the other day he made it his business to get into touch with some of the people and some of the organizations from whom he thought he could get practical help for his association. Some vice-presidents do not seem to think their election to that office signifies anything. And when they so regard it—ten to one it doesn't. But the vice-president who magnifies his office and makes it a sphere of loyal and constructive work—he is a vice-president worth having. The vice-president ought to be the president's right hand man, for consultation, for initiative, for every kind of practical help, so that he will be ready in his turn for an effective presidency.

And what is good for the vice-presidents will not be bad for the other officers and for the ordinary members. The value and effectiveness of the Grain Growers' movement will be just in proportion to the number of members who regard it as their special privilege and their unescapable vocation to do practical work "for the good of the order." There should be no member who does not "talk up" the association, who does not commend its principles and motives and ideals, who does not

direct the attention of the indifferent and the opposed to the practical good it has already accomplished. Why shouldn't somebody in your association, the vice-president or yourself, take ten minutes in some meeting at an early date to encourage the whole membership of the association to pledge themselves individually to do some service of this kind during this year? All, absolutely all, that is needed for success is just the application all around of this simple principle of "working together." It's up to you to do it in 1917 and to begin it in the month of January.

W. R. W.

HOWDEN ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of Howden Grain Growers' Association was held on January 3, with the following officers elected:—Hon. president, W. S. Smith; president, B. B. Graham; vice-president, P. Kines; secretary-treasurer, G. H. Kilburn; with a full board of directors. During the meeting H. F. Warne, elected as delegate to the convention of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., at Winnipeg, gave his report, and B. B. Graham also gave a short address on same. W. S. Smith and J. N. Poole reported on the district convention held at Gladstone, all of these addresses being very much appreciated by the audience. P. Kines was appointed as delegate to the Brandon convention and his report will be given at the next meeting, which will be held at the home of one of the members and we hope to have as large an attendance as possible.

(Sgd.) G. H. KILBURN,
Sec'y Howden G.G.A.

DEEPPDALE MEETING

The Deepdale branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held on December 16. There was not as large a turnout as was expected, owing to the stormy weather. The officers elected for 1917 were:—President, T. H. Ward; vice-president, James Atkinson; secretary, Wilfred Rae; directors, N. Kapey, Thos. Cheavins, Alf. Matthews, Geo. R. Ward, Geo. Gardiner, J. J. Evison.

T. H. Ward, N. Kapey and Wilfred Rae were appointed as delegates to the convention at Brandon. Among the questions discussed was that of co-operative selling of livestock, but on a majority vote it was decided to leave it over until the first meeting in the New Year when a fuller discussion could be had, with a larger representation, and in the meantime to obtain further information on the subject. During the year we handled co-operatively one car of flour and feed, one car of coal, one car of apples and a quantity of twine, with a total saving of \$945.00. The above mentioned commodities were distributed among 56 members. Altho our total membership is 110 members, yet 54 of these did not receive any benefits whatever, owing to the lateness of their joining and our failure to purchase supplies at a satisfactory price. These members are to be applied to 1917.

(Signed) WILFRED RAE.

FORREST WOMEN'S MEETING

The annual meeting of the Forrest Women Grain Growers' Association Auxiliary was held at the home of Mrs. George Burton, Forrest. We meet the first Wednesday of every month, but have only been able to hold nine meetings on account of stormy weather during the winter months. At present our membership is 27, of whom 21 have renewed for 1917. Our receipts are \$358.60, most of which was made at a bazaar and picnic; expenditure was \$290.68, leaving a balance of \$67.92. Besides this we had a 10 cent tea, collection for which amounted to \$22.75. This money was used for postage on parcels which we sent to the boys at the front. We commenced to pack soldiers' comforts in August and since then we have sent away 63 boxes. The following are some of the things which we sent:—Sax, cake, candy, tobacco, gum and handkerchiefs. Our members have knit 75 pairs of Sox, 9 pairs of wristlets, have also made 12 dozen shirts and 12

Manitoba

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

surgical shirts. A quantity of literature was gathered and sent to Camp Hughes, also \$20.00 was sent to Rev. G. A. Edmison, of Brandon, but now in England, to assist in buying hospital comforts for the wounded. We hope we may be able to continue in this work and if possible to branch out more extensively if our present prospects mature. At one of our meetings the improvement of our district cemetery was discussed and a committee was appointed to attend the men's meeting with a request for support in improvement work which was heartily granted. A committee was appointed to meet the managers of the church and trustees of the cemetery regarding the said improvements, with the result that a bee was organized at which all the members in the neighborhood turned out and did splendid work in spading the plots, cutting the weeds, etc., the result of which has made a marked improvement. The women were in attendance and served dinner and supper during the day. Trusting that this will be of interest to your readers and wishing The Guide every success.

(Signed) MARION J. ALLAN,
Sec.-Treas.

SPRINGHILL GRAIN GROWERS

At our January meeting everyone was in good spirits. There was considerable enthusiasm, and the indications are that we will have the best year in our history. A few more have paid up their membership which brings our membership now up to 40 and there are more to come. We have been able to keep up a respectable membership and good interest in the association without the aid of co-operative purchasing of certain staple commodities used on the farm, which shows that the farmers of our district recognize the value to themselves and what may be accomplished in their behalf thru efficient and effective organization and that it is our duty to see to it that our particular local is made as efficient as possible.

Our library, which we started four years ago, has been neglected and has got into a rather depleted condition. We purpose paying more attention to it in the future and endeavor to make it of real value to the community. Accordingly we have decided to take advantage of The Guide's free library plan and have appointed our board of directors a committee to make a systematic canvass of the district for subscriptions. Our aim is to get 40 subscriptions which will give us \$24.00 towards a library.

We made two new departures this year, to pay our secretary-treasurer a minimum fee of \$5.00, and to have some one at each meeting to read the objects of the association as stated in the constitution, the object being to familiarize our members with what the association really is, according to the constitution.

On February 9 the president and secretary are to address a meeting on the first two objects of the association, A. and B., as stated in the constitution. There will be five up from our association to the convention. Officers elected for the year are:—President, A. J. M. Poole; vice-president, W. H. Jackson; secretary-treasurer, Jos. Pekary; directors, Mrs. Isaac Yerex, Mrs. Tom Pearson, Mrs. A. J. M. Poole, Geo. A. Baker, Fred Harper, Rich. Jackson.

Central please note the change made in secretary-treasurer, Springhurst, Man., to Jos. Pekary, Springhurst, Man.
(Signed) A. J. M. POOLE.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES

By Mrs. Albert McGregor, Arden
Books. What are they? A luxury or a necessity? An absolute necessity. Our Dominion requires the very best development of her growing citizens as she has never needed it before. This can not be had without literature. An almanac, a few catalogs, a weekly paper, will not satisfy the hungry longing for something to fill up the spare moments. When books are placed within the grasp of a community of young people, the difficulty of contracting the empty glitter of cities is largely solved. A more distinct personality is developed, a broader mind and a more sympathetic attitude is

maintained towards others by those who make books their friends. A more intelligent interest is taken in the affairs of the day, making for the development of a cleaner and saner government. When we are placing books in our communities we should not forget to place a few books in the language of the foreigner who is in the community. While we are anxious to have the foreigner read and speak our language, very arbitrary methods are not always conducive to the best results.

The older people will enjoy their own language more and will be more content and happy in their new environment. The fault of many travelling libraries is they are too serious or too frivolous. The people who select the libraries too often select books that interest only specialists, and quite forget that the people in the country are not seeking to be specialists by reading library books, but wish for amusement good wholesome entertaining books, of love, home and children, and the strictly informative ones tucked in between.

The methods of getting libraries are numerous. Some libraries, started out as private ventures, made up chiefly of cheap fiction, have not been satisfactory. A good way to get reading to the people is for the government to undertake the matter of sending out travelling libraries.

The Manitoba Agricultural College has a set of travelling libraries which it sends to organizations of women. It is evidently designed to be informative chiefly and contains many rather heavy books on specialized subjects. The college also sends out clippings from papers and magazines on many subjects, called packet libraries, but no books are contained in these packets.

The Department of Agriculture in Manitoba has offered to give \$25.00 to any district for a library, if that district first secures \$25.00; this would make a beginning of \$50.00 worth of books. The University of Saskatchewan and the University of Alberta also send out libraries, but these are not available outside of their own provinces. The Public Library Commission of Bismark, N.D., send out libraries of 40 or 50 books to any community where six responsible people will sign an application card free, except transportation charges.

McGill University, Montreal, send out libraries of 25 or more books on a deposit of \$3.00 and local cartage. They have supplied a number of Grain Growers' Associations and will be glad to supply more. The following appreciation is from a lady at Bright Sand, Sask., who was instrumental in securing a library for their district, a pioneer district with many foreigners: "I must say Miss Hall (the librarian) has been most helpful and stretched the rules most generously, her only aim apparently being to accommodate us in this needy country. The lists cover practically all subjects on which one would want to read."

Address—Miss E. G. Hall, Librarian, Circulating Library, McGill University Library, Montreal, P.Q.
(Sgd.) FLORENCE MCGREGOR.

Arden.

PATRIOTIC ACRE RECEIPTS

Cameron Grain Growers' Association, per Jas. and R. Tomlinson	\$60.00
Brant-Argyle Grain Growers' Association, per Jno. Luke	30.00
Tremaine Grain Growers' Association, per P. C. Northcott's Family	5.00
Geo. Cormack, Vista Grain Growers' Association (Rosburn P.O.)	25.00
Beulah Grain Growers' Association, per B. M. Morgan	40.00
Since January, 1917, total	\$160.00

HAZELRIDGE ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Hazelridge Grain Growers' Association was held on December 16, 1916. Carter McDermott was elected to the chair. The following officers were elected for the year 1917: President, Alfred Fisher; vice-president, Carter McDermott; secretary-treasurer, Powers Iliff, re-elected; directors, J. S. Hall, A. Young, John Fisher, O. Christopherson, Alex. Matheson, F. Hadaller, George Koltolo. Total number of paid up members for 1916 is forty-six. Amount of produce bought thru this association for the year ending November 30, 1916, is \$3,220.80.

POWERS ILIFF,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Manitoba Farmers' Resolutions

The following is the conclusion of the Report of the Convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held over from last week

Friday afternoon the resolution committee was given a clear field. Many resolutions were referred to the executive as the most direct body thru which action could be secured on them.

The action of the produce section, except one member, of the Winnipeg Board of Trade in deciding to buy eggs on a "loss off" basis was approved. This means that these dealers will only buy those eggs that are worth buying and all rotten, cracked or spoiled eggs will be deducted as they should be. Thus the man marketing eggs will be paid according to quality.

E. R. Sutherland, Stonewall, moved a resolution to ask that municipalities be given power to impose a surtax of not less than one mill or more than ten mills on the dollar on all vacant and unimproved lands and to use such money for local improvements. It was carried. Josiah Bennett said a tax of five mills on all the vacant land in the three western provinces would mean \$35,000,000 a year.

The meeting expressed disapproval of spending the money of the province on the proposed Jefferson Highway from Emerson to Winnipeg when good main roads for farmers use are needed badly in so many places. J. L. Brown said this road would necessitate a first cost of \$9,000 a mile that should go to inter-municipal roads.

A resolution calling for closer standardization of educational methods including teachers' certificates and text books in the three western provinces was moved by A. E. Hill, Brandon, and was passed.

Better Fruit Inspection Needed

J. Dowsett, Carman, moved and spoke to this resolution: "That in view of unsatisfactory car inspection of fruit at shippers' points, especially in regard to apples from Ontario, the executive be asked to take all means to have a more careful inspection of this fruit made."

A car had been bought from The Grain Growers' Grain Co. containing frozen and undersized apples. He had two barrels but all the apples in his barrel were damaged and they were not satisfied. It had been a detriment to co-operative trading there.

R. Chapman, Nings, said that the Dominion Fruit Inspector's office in Winnipeg was not being utilized by these people as it should be.

Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake, had found it very difficult to get redress thru even the inspectors for bad apples.

T. A. Crerar showed the difficulty in securing the class of apples desired this year. Previously, when the company had contracted for apples at a certain price from the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association other local associations in Ontario had sometimes circularized some locals at ten cents lower for certain grades or limited quantities. The company had protected itself against such methods which were inimical to the best interest of the grain growers by allowing for a spread in price. The company had given no guarantee to buyers which they had not secured from the Ontario Growers. Some Government inspectors were even said to be in league with the dealers. He advised that when a car was received it should be examined and if not satisfactory should be refused then and there. If it were necessary to pay a draft on the car do so and it would be later refunded if on sending a fruit inspector immediately from Winnipeg the car was found to be not up to grade or representations. The whole apple business had been an unsatisfactory one, difficult to handle but which they felt was necessary to help the farmers to get justice in this matter. He favored the resolution which was then put and passed.

A resolution condemning the evil of speculation developing out of the option market on the Grain Exchange and asking that all possible means be taken to eliminate this was referred to the executive.

The advisability of securing a duplicate system of sampling cars was debated and referred to the executive to be considered with the other phases of the grain marketing problems they now have investigating.

Josiah Bennett found mistakes on sampling but it was impossible to get restitution. A delegate thought the farmer might keep a sample to check up by or send on a sample to the inspector but none seemed to have found that worked out. Bert Macleod, Shoal Lake, never knew but one car to be changed as to grading and that was a car of oats that was graded No 1 Northern. R. McKenzie said there was now no way of detecting mistakes. Our system did not compare with Minneapolis. The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd. carried on duplicate sampling on their own account for a year until they were deprived of the privilege in the yards. There was no possible explanation of the common mistakes now except on the ground of error and such possibility could be greatly eliminated by duplicate sampling.

The Portage district delegates moved a resolution:—"That the government of Manitoba should have a standard form

for lien notes and land sales agreements, that the holder of a lien note should have no power to interfere in any way with the property of the person who signs said note till said note becomes due, that the power of private sale in either lien note or land sale agreement be cut out."

A. E. Hill thought this was a very important matter. He believed all lien notes and such sales agreements should be standardized but feared the action was drastic regarding lien notes. If it were impossible to interfere until a lien note became due the property thus covered might in the meantime thru neglect be depreciated until there was little left. He believed all lien notes should be registered at a fee not exceeding 25 cents. Several other delegates voiced the same opinions and with an addition recommending lien notes be so registered the resolution passed.

A resolution commending the action of the provincial government for its efforts in the interests of moral and general welfare of the people of the province was carried. It especially commended the extension of the franchise to women, compulsory education and the efforts toward the abolition of the liquor traffic. One delegate feared this might be taken as an excuse for applying the false name "Grits" to them but A. Graham pointed out that

the association was now so big and broad and its principles so progressive that it could be confused with no political party but could make political parties listen to it. It could afford to commend or censure.

A resolution moved by John Blake-man, Virden, requesting The Grain Growers' Grain Co. to appoint a committee to thoroughly investigate the prospects of manufacturing implements west of the Great Lakes was referred to the Executive.

Jno. Lovie, Holland, proposed a lower classification by the railways for fence posts. The Executive was left to look after it.

Another resolution referred to the Executive had to do with some means of reconsidering the plan of Municipal Hail Insurance so that it might be got into operation.

Close Mails to Liquor Ads.

The Marringhurst branch proposed—"That this Association petition the Government with a view to the prevention of the advertisement of alcoholic liquor through the mails." The resolution was unanimously passed.

The convention approved a motion that the Executive be asked to point out to the British Government the steps taken here to safeguard the soldiers from the evils of the drink traffic and to request that in so far as could be

between the time separation allowances stopped and regular pensions began. There were many to whom this is a most trying time. An extra amount of money afterwards did not cover the difficulty and sometimes the Patriotic Fund was not so fully available as it should be.

Civil Service Posts

The following resolution regarding civil service appointments was unanimously passed:—"That for returned soldiers incapacitated for the ordinary functions of commercial and industrial life, yet eminently fitted for civil service posts, federal and provincial, such as post offices, registry and customs offices, etc., the government be urged to arrange whereby these men may be appointed to such positions as they become available, respectively; and that a department of the government be established to have control of such appointments, such department to be answerable to parliamentary and not cabinet control, and so removed from the spoils system."

It was recommended that our homestead lands be withdrawn from entry by foreigners until our soldiers have returned so that our best lands may be available for them.

A resolution from Souris, asking that a census of the army to be disbanded be taken as soon as peace is declared so that every man could be classified according to his trade or calling and be placed in the best possible position on his return was referred to the executive. One delegate, Mr. Leathers, thought that behind every returned soldier should be placed the average per capita wealth of the Dominion.

Another resolution the convention left to the Executive after endorsing its principle was "That whereas thru enlistment of men for war service there is a shortage of help for farm work, numbers of farmers throughout the province being unable to procure help even during the winter months, and whereas, National and Imperial interests demand that production should be maintained at its highest possible level, therefore all means available should be used to organize the labor supply." This was proposed by Russel local.

President Henders thought with this resolution should be coupled an appreciation of the action of many men in the towns and cities too young or too old for service who were ready to go out on the farms or elsewhere that their services could be made greatest use of. He believed this labor would be of great service. One delegate thought many people in the towns and cities would be glad to spend their holidays next summer working on farms if some means were taken to organize this help. He believed it was very efficient help too. Another delegate pointed out how serious this labor situation was. Many farmers in his district were selling much of their stock for they simply could not look after it. A great depletion was going on. Even when in winter they could not keep up to normal; what would next summer show?

A number of resolutions passed by the women delegates in a separate meeting were fully endorsed by the general convention.

Sleighs Should be Widened

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, pointed out the serious inconvenience of having sleighs narrower than the regular width of the road. When the road got high horses crowded one another off and sometimes with serious results. As horses got heavier the difficulty increased and men often had to leave loads or could not take some horses out at all. A Benito man thought this an important question where there were consolidated schools and top heavy vans. Another thought this was a fine

done this danger be removed from the boys now in England. A number with sons at the front felt strongly on this but the convention generally recognized the difficulty of the problem as it exists in England.

The convention took no uncertain stand on several problems regarding returned soldiers. It distinctly opposed the granting of scrip to returned soldiers. Previous abuse of this method was shown. Tho it favored free grants and financial assistance to soldiers who desired to become actual settlers, scrip could only result in detrimental speculation.

Protest by resolution against the enlistment of boys under 18 years was carried.

Equalized pensions for all soldiers who have been on active service at the front or incapacitated while serving under the flag was favored. Delegates pointed out the absurdity of privates receiving much smaller pensions than officers whereas there has been no social distinction here, all springing from much the same social status in practically all cases. Special cases of distinguished service should be recognized by special medals or honorary appointments in the gift of the country but not by increased pensions.

Special support should be arranged for by the government for the dependants of soldiers killed in the service,



A group of the yearling Romney March rams, winners of the Copper Challenge cup of the ram sale at Ashford, Kent, England. The champion ram is on the extreme right. There is one flock of rams in Alberta, and the breed seems well adapted to conditions similar to those of Western Canada.

those who more in- affairs of ment of a When nunities few books er who is e anxious speak our hods are st results. their own e content ironment. braries is ous. The too often pecialists, le in the specialists wish for tertaining fren, and ucked in aries are ed out of hiefty of isfactory. he people rtake the libraries. ollege has h it sends evidently iefty and books on lege also pers and s called are con- diture in \$25.00 to t district make a f books. and the end out available as. The Bismark, 50 books sponsible ard free, send out a deposit hey have Growers' o supply n is from who was rary for ict with Miss Hall pful and usly, her accomy. The jects on brarian, niversity REGOR. PTS. n \$60.00 30.00 5.00 25.00 40.00 \$160.00 Hazel- ion was rter Me- ir. The for the Fisher; ott; sec- elected; g. John Mathe- lo. Total for 1916 e bought ear end- 20.80. F, reasurer.



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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

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

DISAGREES WITH MRS. McCLUNG

Editor, Guide:—I have read with some surprise and regret the article in The Guide of the 20th inst., headed "Franchise for Women," wherein it records a delegation of several representative bodies of women calling on Premier Borden, and at the close of the interview Mrs. McClung speaking for them, or as an individual, asked for the vote for British and Canadian women only. I have always valued and respected Mrs. McClung, but this request is so manifestly unfair I can't let it pass without comment. They say it is a poor rule that won't work both ways, and we will take it for granted that Mrs. McClung is a believer in the golden rule. We will suppose that she was born in Canada, but that her parents and grandparents had been born in the United States, and after accumulating a fair share of this world's goods she moves to the States and casts her lot with them, devoting her time, talent and property in developing American institutions. Her adopted country becomes involved in a world's war, near relatives and friends are at the front helping to fight its battles, she is doing her bit at home. An election is coming on and she discovers that while they have universal suffrage, it is for American born women only. Would Mrs. McClung be satisfied with that kind of a law, knowing full well that they and their people had brought in the greatest amount of wealth per capita of any class of immigrants and that they were as valuable as any class of people in the country to the country? I think she would be one of the first to raise her voice and pen against a law of that kind, and that the declaration of the early forefathers that "Taxation without representation was tyranny" would find an echo in Mrs. McClung. The Americans, on the other hand, have invited all the nations of the world—except the Orient—to their shores, and have treated them as equals and extended to them every right they claim for themselves. And the world knows of her progress and institutions.

E. P. ST. JOHN.

Kisbey, Sask.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION

Editor, Guide:—Since you have asked for letters on the subject of Municipal Taxation, I would like to express an opinion on this subject. In the first case mentioned by Mr. E. J. Blaquier in his letter in your issue of January 3, the assessment works out at \$1,500 per quarter section, which is altogether too high for land of the value he states and doubtless not proportionate to the assessed values of the better lands in the municipality, but in the case of his Pipestone property the reverse seems to be the case or he has no school facilities and his municipality is under non-progressive management.

As a matter of fact in Manitoba there is wide diversity in municipal assessment, altho the Assessment Act calls for the assessment of all farm lands on a wild land basis without valuation of buildings or personal property. In some cases almost a flat rate prevails which works out to the detriment of the owners of poor land or land with but few municipal improvements and to the great advantage of the better lands and those located along good roads, while in other municipalities an effort is made to assess the land on a basis proportionate to its value. In my opinion one of the first things necessary in the way of reform of our municipal system is to institute an equitable system of assessment taking into consideration in addition to the physical value of the land its proximity to railway facilities and its accessibility to those facilities—in other words increasing the assessment when the land is located close to a station or upon a good road leading to it. Such a system would automatically end the expenditure of too large a proportion

of public funds in the vicinity of favored localities. The only portion of the taxes collected by a rural municipality over which the council exercises discretionary power are those for general municipal affairs and for public works, and it is in the last mentioned that the most waste usually occurs as in some municipalities I believe the antiquated Statute Labor System still persists, while in others where it is nominally abolished, residents are encouraged to believe that they have the right to work with their teams a specified time for each quarter section assessed, with equally disastrous effect to the farmers themselves—whose whole time during the open season should be spent on their land—and to the municipality, owing to the fact that a succession of unskilled boys and teams are employed on the roads where experienced workers are required.

Whether new construction should be done by day labor or by contract may be debatable, but there is no question but that more attention must be paid to maintenance which must be attended to at all periods of the open season and not merely during a few weeks in the middle of the summer as is the present custom, and this work could be much more efficiently done under the supervision of one overseer for the whole municipality with a staff engaged for the whole season (threshing perhaps excepted) than can be done under the usual township system.

With such an officer under an annual agreement there might with advantage be a reduction in the number of councillors as a large proportion of the work usually devolving upon these officials would be performed by the overseer, and two, or three at the most—councillors with the reeve would do the work more economically and as efficiently as under the present system. The existing ward system which has resulted in the worst form of parochialism, should be abolished and the councillors elected by the whole municipality for a period of two or three years, as the case may be. The time has arrived when the construction of the main roads should be of a permanent character, and the expense of which should be met by the issue of long term debentures under the sanction of the Department and with the guarantee of the Province. With the probable introduction of added responsibilities under the new Rural Credits Bill more care will need to be exercised in the future in many municipalities in the selection of councillors, and the very best men available must be secured and adequate recompense must be made for their services.

F. J. COLLYER.

Welwyn, Sask.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE SLOW

Editor, Guide:—As the tariff has been a very interesting discussion for some time, I would like to say a few words along that line.

I might say a great many of our Free Traders are working on a reduction of the tariff on a sliding scale. Even the Free Trade League has framed a platform something like the following:—

First—"That we have the Reciprocal agreement of 1911 with the United States come into force at once."

Second—"That we lower the duty with the Mother Country twenty per cent. each year until it is extinct."

Now, altho I am a member of the Free Trade League I cannot agree with any such platform. I might say the first part is a very good suggestion, but the second is too slow to ever accomplish anything. Why, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy was along that line. What did it amount to? It just kept the people looking forward with expectations, which I might say died with hunger. Laurier's free trade policy at the rate he was going would have taken him over 200 years to give us a Free Trade country. Such a policy is too slow for this age. Such a policy was too slow in England when they were trying to repeal the corn laws. Why then should our Free Trade League

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

try a policy that was too slow in England years ago?

I might quote that the Anti Corn Law Committee, of which Richard Cobden was a member, was having a meeting at a certain place one night, and when asked by a nobleman what they wanted the answer was, "We want immediately a repeal of the Corn Laws."

Now note the difference of the two committees. Which is the most business-like one? My opinion is if you do not have Free Trade out and out to start with you will never be able to show the real benefit of it to the public, and the protectionist is going to fight the sliding scale just as hard and longer than they will a policy of total Free Trade. The protectionists in England fought the Anti Corn Law Committee a great deal harder than the protectionists in Canada can fight us—and today we find no protectionists in England.

If our Free Trade Committee will bring in a total Free Trade policy and put it into force they will show the people of Canada the benefit of Free Trade and have a shorter time to fight the protectionists.

ALEX. FOULSTON.
Tugaske, Sask.

AGAINST DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—I have read with appreciation the platform outlined by the Canadian Farmers' Council. One of the reforms advocated I disagree with—Direct Legislation. In the first place I admit that our representatives in parliament are mainly men with a poor conception of the responsibilities and duties attaching to their position. The question is how to better that. The most logical way is to elect a good class of men to represent us, which would mean the formation of a new party.

If the people of Canada really desire such men surely the demand will be met. If Direct Legislation did not prevent a better class of men from standing it would not be so undesirable; it seems to me that it would be hard to get a self-respecting and upright man to stand, knowing that he was not going to be trusted.

I can see no need of referring matters of policy to a plebiscite if our representatives are of the right kind. Besides, the public would often not be competent to judge on the various matters of policy as they would not have the opportunity of fully understanding the questions. Editorial comment in the newspapers would, it seems to me, become too influential.

Yours sincerely,
X.

ONE ATTITUDE TOWARDS PEACE

Editor, Guide:—We inhabitants of this uproarious planet called Earth are surely in one big turmoil as to our wants and necessities for the welfare of our existence.

At one time we see an advocate eager to disfranchise the Austrian and German element, then again we see a noted stateswoman asking Borden to withhold the vote from foreign born women; later we see a popular M.P.P. severely attacked and criticized on against National Service.

As long as there is constant eruption in our midst to attack one another, very little good will be accomplished. These criticisms on one another destroys harmony among our would-be superior benefactors, and thus-wise jealousy crops up among us, causing our welfare being sadly looked after.

Our time is more needed to rectify the ones "higher up," etc. Can we attack a man or woman because they were so unlucky as to be born elsewhere outside of Canada? I am sure to the popular opinion this will meet with disapproval. On the other hand when the press praises our premier of Canada for promising 500,000 of our lives to be spent as food for cannon and profiteers of munition factories, we innocently gather this as the universal opinion of all, while it is merely the talk of a half-dozen or so press men who are only individuals in the midst of our 8,000,000 people. Is it possible that one man among 8,000,000 has an option on our lives in this manner? No wonder Mr. Dixon replied "What about the People?" in response to singing God save the King. We surely need to pray for God to save the people as long as this state of affairs exists.

But Premier Borden is within bounds in his endeavor to help the worldly conflict as long as we elect men who frame laws for rich and princely favorites.

When the Vox Populi of the different



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Its pages are full of money-saving opportunities, every one of which will help you to keep down living expenses and yet enjoy foods of excellent quality.

Study, too, your Seed wants for the coming Spring. Buy Eaton Seed, Save Money and be sure of satisfaction.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.



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IT may sound rather strong to say that Avery Tractors are the only make having a standardized design, but the facts clearly prove it. Avery Tractors are the only make built in five sizes (a size for every size farm) all having exactly the same design. There is practically no other make of tractors where there are more than two sizes of the same design. When the Avery Company builds one size tractor and after thoroughly testing it out, builds another size, and then another, and then another, until it has five sizes all of exactly the same design, it is unquestionable proof of the success of that design. This one fact, that Avery Tractors are the only make built in five sizes all of the same design, and that Avery Tractors are being sold by the thousands every year, is proof in itself that you get a tractor with the right design when you get an Avery.

Avery Tractors proved themselves to be

Genuine Kerosene Burners

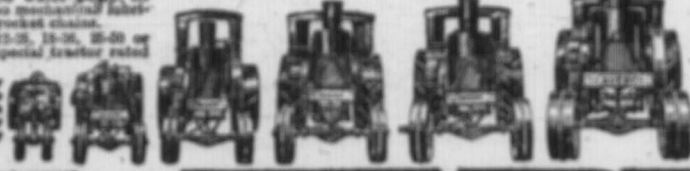
by burning kerosene through all of the eight National Tractor Demonstrations last year. Burning kerosene, however, is only one of the many features of Avery Tractors.

You get an opposed motor that is the most successful tractor motor built—a crankshaft so strong that no owner has ever broken one—valve inner cylinder walls, an exclusive feature of Avery Tractors—patented sliding frame and all spur gear transmission.

You get four ground wheels with two speeds and a double drive, not a single speed, single drive or three wheel construction—you get a tractor that has no intermediate gear or shaft, no counterweights on the crankshaft, no water pump, no fuel pump, no fan, no mechanical lubricator, no belts, no sprocket chain.

Regular sizes—5-15, 15-25, 25-35, 35-50 or 40-55 H. P.—and a special tractor rated at 5-15 H. P.

There's a size Avery Tractor and Plow to fit every size farm and a size Avery Tractor to fit every size run.



You Get Real Service After You Buy An Avery

You get a design that's so simple and strong that most men require few repairs and no help at all. The Avery design was so nearly correct at first that we have not had to spend time changing it, but have been able to put all our effort during the past five years on perfecting the original design. The Avery Company has its own Branch Houses located at convenient points where we carry large repair stocks and maintain a force of trained service men.

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Tractors and Plows—6 Sizes—Fit Any Size Farm

nations of the world have the power to declare peace or war, then war will be forever abolished.

This and other kindred causes should be commented on, and leave one another in peace.

Yours,
OSCAR QUALLY.

Dacotah, Man.

FIFTY POUNDS BUTTER—7 DAYS

The world's record for butter production has again been broken. Segis Fayne Johanna, a Holstein-Friesian cow, owned by Oliver Cabana, Jr., a Buffalo business man, is the new world's champion, having produced in an official test the equivalent of 50.68 pounds of butter in one week. The test was conducted under the supervision of the New York State Agricultural College, and the cow's performance has been formally chronicled in the official records of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Up to this time no other cow of any breed has been able to attain the fifty pound mark. Johanna's record for the seven consecutive days is equal to 50.68 pounds of butter, and she produced in the same time 730.8 pounds of milk. The average butter fat percentage was 5.547. The previous high record was made by a cow owned by M. J. Smiley, of Belle Fourche, S.D., and falls 3.91 pounds below the mark set by the new champion.

What the fifty pound mark really means can be realized from the fact that there are today only 15 cows in the world that, under official test, have managed to cross the forty pound mark. These are all Holstein-Friesians. The record of 46.772 pounds of butter previously obtained was regarded as a phenomenal one, and many leading breeders and authorities then believed the limit had been reached.

Segis Fayne Johanna was allowed to go dry three months before freshening, December 22 last. At this time she had run her weight up to 1,600 pounds. Her normal weight is 1,450 pounds. The test began on December 28, 1916. Previous to this test Segis Fayne Johanna had four 30 pound (the highest was 35 pounds) records to her credit.

The new record is a wonderful performance. It shows what breeding and special attention will do. Many men think there is danger in such performances, but they do not seem to have shown up in any marked degree yet. The trend of future world's records we venture to predict, however, will be more to long time tests and perhaps also to the inclusion of feed costs and general economical production.

Manitoba Farmers' Resolutions

Continued from Page 13

thing to keep the roads open for automobiles which couldn't get off when one met them. A resolution was passed asking for some legislative action on the matter.

The recent declaration of the unconstitutionality of the bill authorizing the initiative and referendum in Manitoba led to a resolution asking that this be taken to the Privy Council as soon as possible to officially ascertain whether it is unconstitutional and wherein so. If unconstitutional in detail then the province should correct this as quickly as possible and if in principle then the necessary steps be taken to finally make such available for government uses here.

A. E. Hill, Brandon, introduced a resolution asking that no more issues of war-bonds be exempt from taxation. He said enormous allotments of these bonds were passing into the hands of powerful corporations who were thus securing exemption from taxation for their investments, something they had no right to secure. The resolution was heartily endorsed.

By an almost unanimous vote, Brandon was chosen for next year's convention.

Votes of thanks to practically everybody, including the railways and press were passed and the convention closed with the National Anthem.

When between three and four weeks old, the duckling often doubles its weight.

It requires about two and a half years to fully mature a duck.

February is the beginning of the laying season.

Farmers' Platform Launched

Endorsed by Manitoba Grain Growers at Brandon Convention

Fully 1,000 people crowded into the City Hall at Brandon to witness the first scene in the introduction of the Farmers' Political Platform before the organized Grain Growers of Western Canada. It was well staged and enthusiastically received. Its debut was successful. It has yet to be launched before the farmers of Alberta and Saskatchewan in annual convention, but its reception is assured. Too long have Western farmers been plundered and the future of Canada mortgaged by exploitation for these men to hope for relief by any means but organized political action thru men who will pledge themselves first and last to the support of a new "Bill of Rights."

To ensure the proper atmosphere for the debut of the "Platform," Thursday evening was set aside for "Free Trade," and three of the very ablest speakers in Canada on this subject preceded the introduction. They were T. A. Crerar, F. J. Dixon, M.L.A., and Dr. Salem Bland, all of Winnipeg. They certainly cleared the air of any "Protection" dust and anyone who could not think straight on the tariff after they got thru ought to be laid away in the vaults of the Toronto News or Montreal Star. They kicked the last stone from the path of Geo. F. Chipman, who introduced and moved the adoption of the platform, and W. R. Wood, M.L.A., who seconded it, and every plank in it was adopted and in most cases unanimously.

T. A. Crerar briefly sketched the policy of the old political parties on Protection. Since 1896 there had been practically no difference between them. He showed the pernicious action of the Canadian Customs Board in arbitrarily raising the valuation of machinery on which The Grain Growers' Grain Co. was already paying 20 to 25 or more per cent. on the cost, until the duty in many cases was over 50 per cent. and in one case as high as 78 per cent. There was no excuse for it by law much less by the rules of common justice. Only after a trip to Ottawa and special consultation with the board was the company able to have this arbitrary action stopped. Had it not been done then it would have been up to the 55,000 members of the Grain Growers' Associations as well as the other farmers of the West to have seen this high-handed action stopped and stopped quickly.

Mr. Crerar showed the fallacy of the "home market" cry for a country like Western Canada, which last year grew \$400,000,000 worth of produce, the greater part of which had to be sold on world's markets. It was a crime that men in Western Canada with many handicaps in natural conditions were subjected to a tax of 40 per cent. for articles vital to the means of production in this country.

Service the True Ideal

The corrupting influence of Protection on the government of Canada was tremendous. Both political parties came equally under its blighting influence. An organized lobby proceeded constantly at Ottawa. He knew of one man who was offered \$10,000 some years ago to keep silent when "the interests" wanted a lumber duty. There were too many members, like too many electors, out with the prime and often only main idea—make money. Service ought to be the ideal and not selfish money grabbing. At best the members, however, were but a reflection of the people and people who elected such men and long tolerated them were themselves woefully corrupt. The people do not now stand behind men ready to stand up for principle and such men quit and quit with a bitter feeling. The people ought to be willing to pay real salaries to such men, instead of the miserable allowances they now make to them.

The speaker instanced the case of English factories built under Free Trade tendering in the midst of the war for shell contracts in United States at \$200 a shell less than the lowest U.S. firm. Germany right now had a full measure of Protection and she didn't seem to enjoy it at all.

For years the farmers had been asking for freer trade within the Empire, but Canadian manufacturers with all their so-called loyalty had steadily and bitterly opposed any such move. They want to shut Great Britain off from our markets.

"The protective tariff," Mr. Crerar said, "sadly warps men's judgment on matters of national interest. We are fighting for the great principle of liberty today on the fields of Flanders, but there are other places also where the battle of freedom must be fought. As long as poverty is so prevalent, great wealth and degradation existent side by side the battle of liberty is on and it behoves everyone to range himself on the right side in this struggle."

F. J. Dixon Speaks

F. J. Dixon made a telling speech. He said: "Protection interferes with the right of property and permits the manufacturer to levy tribute on the farmer. When you encourage one industry by allowing it to levy tribute on another to the extent of \$10.00 you discourage the second industry to just that extent. That is what Protection does and therefore Protection should be destroyed. The man who buys abroad and pays his duty to the government performs a greater service than he who buys at home and pays his duty to the manufacturer. For every dollar that goes to the public treasury four dollars go into the pockets of the Canadian manufacturers. Protection costs the producers of Western Canada \$30,000,000 every year. The trouble is that we do not see it. If it were levied by a stamp tax and we had to lick stamps on everything we buy and found we were licking three for the manufacturers for every one we licked for the national treasury we would soon lick the manufacturers."

High tariff curtails revenue because it shuts off importations. Whereas in 1913 our revenue was \$114,000,000, in 1915 with a 7½ per cent. duty increase it was only \$87,000,000. But then manufacturers want not only to dictate where we shall buy, but also where we shall sell. They closed the market to the south. They set the prices wholesalers and retailers shall sell at and they dictate terms in no uncertain voice. Mr. Dixon instanced the Canadian Shredded Wheat Co., the Edwardsburg Starch Co. and the Borden Condensed Milk Co.

"The manufacturers also set the price of labor," continued Mr. Dixon. "When a general strike threatened among coal miners in Nova Scotia these manufacturers advertised in Russia for laborers at 14 to 15 cents per hour for 11 hour days at 'light' work." This and other instances quoted gave an element of truth to that boast of the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in the Royal Alexandra Hotel in Winnipeg a few years ago when he said: "The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is like a young giant. It could paralyze industry in Canada and reduce the country to the verge of starvation." And it feeds on the meat of Protection.

Who is Canada?

Mr. Dixon said: "They tell us Canada is prosperous, but who is Canada? Is it the steel companies, the millers, the cotton and other bloated manufacturers or does Canada include the farmers, mechanics and laboring men? The average wage of the workers of Canada, according to the last High-Cost-of-Living report, is \$420 a year, \$1.40 a day. Today 80 per cent. of the farm land in Western Canada is mortgaged, and whereas 5 per cent. of the land in Manitoba was worked by tenants in 1911, today 12 per cent. is being operated by tenants. In 1871 our population was 76 per cent. rural and in 1911 only 55 per cent. rural."

"According to the report of the Made-in-Canada Committee of the Manufacturers' Association \$26,000 was spent in 1915 on a press campaign to promote protection. Our local papers are filled with it for they get it free, and papers that dare to oppose this power are boycotted in their advertising. We used to have the old robbers and knights of the road, now we have the new knights of the railroad. The medical doctors used to bleed the people for every ill and now our political doctors, 100 years behind the times, still bleed the people."

"The 100,000,000 acres of land in speculators' hands in Western Canada should be taken for returned soldiers. The farmers should be ready to spend part of their property to save the rest from confiscation by joining the Free

STOP YOUR FIRE LOSS

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"Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles, coupled with "Halitus" Ventilators and "Acheson" Roof Lights make a perfect roof. "Metallic" building materials defy the elements. "Eastlake" roofs laid over thirty years ago are good to-day.

"Metallic built" means fireproof, stormproof, neat and durable construction.

Before buying any building materials write us for Booklet and complete information. We can save you money.

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	Stock No.	Per Bushel	Brans	Cal-
			den	gary.
* Marquis, Choice Selected 1 Northern	K. 70	2.10
Marquis, McKenzie's Gold Standard	3188	2.75	2.75	...
Marquis Registered	3208	3.10	3.10	...
Red Fife, McKenzie's Gold Standard	3202	2.75	2.75	...
Red Fife, Registered	3204	3.10	3.25	...

SEED OATS

* Banner	K. 74	.88	...	...
Banner, McKenzie's Special Strain	3212	1.20	1.25	...
Banner, Registered	3213	1.15	4.50	...
Seger or Victory	K. 78	.91	...	...
Seger or Victory	3202	1.05	1.10	...
Seger or Victory, Registered	3219	1.25	4.50	...
Abundance	K. 72	.88	...	...
Abundance (Regenerated)	3217	1.05	1.15	...
Gold Rain	K. 78	.85	...	...
Newmarket	3214	1.05	1.15	...
Gardner's 22	3203	1.00	1.05	...
60 Day or July	3215	1.10	1.25	...

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Spring—Produces abundant hay crops	3218	1.80	2.00	...
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O.A.C. 21	3206	1.50	1.55	...
Manitoba No. 106	3205	1.50	1.50	...
Manchurian No. 871	3208	1.50	1.50	...

FLAX

Common	3209	3.55	3.80	...
N.D.R. No. 73	3289	3.50	4.00	...
N.D.R. No. 114	3288	3.50	4.00	...
Golden	3294	3.50	4.00	...
Primest	3295	3.55	3.80	...

† Per 100 lbs.

N.B.—Above stocks are not subject to market change, excepting Wheat, Marquis No. K. 70, which we offer on the following basis: When Fort William May price for commercial grade 1 Northern is under \$1.85, our price will be \$2.10 per bushel. Whenever Fort William price is \$1.85 or more, add to our price of \$2.10, 1c or fraction thereof per bushel concurrent with each advance of 1c or fraction thereof per bushel. Prices quoted are for quantities of 10 bushels or more, for less quantities add 5c per bushel. Special quotations on carloads. Use stock number when ordering. Add 30c for Cotton Bags (wheat 2 bus., oats 2½ bus.) excepting those marked * which are put up in Jute sacks, 15c each.

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NOW IS THE TIME

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

Our New Garden Collections

will help you provide Choice Fresh Green Vegetables throughout the summer at moderate cost. Prices from 75c to \$2.50.

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Western Canada's Greatest Seed House

CHEAP HIGH GRADE LUMBER

Economize True economy is getting the utmost possible for the money you spend—that is the economy we offer our customers.

The Most for Their Money

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Vancouver, B.C.

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Vancouver, B.C.

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

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

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

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Cleans Farms of Weeds. Produces a Profitable Grain Crop

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

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

Supply of Choice Seed Limited

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

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

You Can Easily Get Some

We will give any person a bushel of the best, clean Winter Rye seed obtainable, absolutely free, who will collect for us four subscriptions—new or renewal—to The Guide at \$1.50 each per year and send the \$6.00 to us at The Guide to the office. One subscription for two years at \$3.00 will count the same as two subscriptions at \$1.50 each. The subscriptions may all be sent in at one time or at different times, provided that when sending them it is stated that they are to count towards Winter Rye seed.

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

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

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

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

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Trade League and fighting this to a finish. The Free Trade League properly supported should be able to carry such a gospel to the Canadian people as will mean economic freedom to Canadians in a short time.

Dr. Bland's Address

Dr. Bland said he was glad to see the farmers were now going to get down to political action on this question of Free Trade, the only kind of action that could ever get them anywhere. He said the Grain Growers were the leanest bunch of men he ever faced—none of them so far as he could see were connected with large corporations. They were engaged in a great basic industry—where they formed the base and the rest of industries the top. Being always at the base with such a load they could not help looking lean. The others should get off the farmers' back, but they never will until the farmer puts them off by abolishing Protection. It was not in the interests of Grain Growers alone that this should be done, but in the interests of the nation. Indeed it would be deplorable for the Grain Growers to demand anything more than equality and justice. If they did they would be in the same class as the manufacturers.

Dr. Bland unmercifully attacked party patronage. A government that retains such a damning system begins to die the minute it begins to live. Only when this is abolished will we have efficient government ownership. He believed there was perhaps no English-speaking nation where the public property had passed into such few hands as in Canada. This had gone on until Canada is not a good country for the common man.

Three new things were due in Canada—a New Church, New Business and New Politics. The New Church will be a fighting church because Christianity cannot live without a fight against evil. Should we ask or allow 400,000 men to offer themselves for this country and Empire when it means little more now than a chance to lay down their lives. These men have shown what the soul of Canada is, but no one has come forward to suggest they be paid \$3.00 a day or some higher return than they get, while others make millions by profiteering. We should endow business with the standards of service instead of profit. There is enough for all if some did not play the hox. We must solve this or the mission of Christ will have been a fool's errand. But while these will come slowly, a new politics should come quickly. All Canada is looking to the West, but not all those in the East are profiteers, and to the real democrats we should reach a helping hand. The people are now more inclined to move than the old political parties. The politicians have been playing a game. More ideals are abandoned in the smoking room of the House of Commons at Ottawa than anywhere in the Dominion. We ought in this crisis to have a National Government, behind which the confidence and power of the whole people could be thrown. The job is a big one and the undertaking of it will mean much time and a tremendous amount of work, but it must be done if the people are to conquer.

G. F. Chipman Introduces Platform

Geo. F. Chipman introduced and moved the adoption of the platform, elucidating the various clauses when such seemed advisable. He instanced the stupidity of officials of the customs department when duty was levied on an agricultural text book, "Breeds and Breeding," which is used in all the leading colleges on the continent. Only after a prolonged correspondence and carrying the case to the Customs Board was this book, which is distinctly classed in the customs tariff as "free," allowed to come in without duty. There was no doubt in his mind that left to themselves the officials of the customs department would class pure bred imported sheep as woolen underwear or cattle as boots and shoes.

Grain growing was a profitable industry in Western Canada—so profitable for the railways, the millers and other handlers that many times little was left for the producer.

The new platform was the first really representative platform framed by a representative body in Canada for more than a generation. The ridiculousness of taxes on food at a time like this was apparent to any thinking man. The manufacturers get rebates or drawbacks on the materials necessary for production; why should not the farmers get the same on their raw materials for production. (Some one here suggested they had draw-

backs enough). Mr. Chipman showed the land taxes proposed in the platform would not bear as heavily on the farmer as the indirect taxes he now pays. The income tax proposed would get at the larger incomes. Personally he would be delighted to pay a 50 per cent. tax on an income of \$100,000. The trend of the time is toward public ownership. Why should we not nationalize our railways and utilize the \$49,000,000 profits the C.P.R. made last year to wipe off the \$20,000,000 lost by the C.N.R. and G.T.P.? Only 15 per cent. of this C.P.R. profit now comes to Canada.

W. R. Wood, M.L.A. for Neepawa and secretary of the Free Trade League, seconded the motion for adoption. The platform presented two steps as the history of Great Britain had shown. As the community spirit developed in Great Britain tariffs had passed away. The tariff between England and Scotland disappeared when England got a Scotch king without duty. The same great move is coming in the British Empire. The next great step is the freeing of the land, which must come before the common man can share in the good things of life.

The Discussion

The following morning the platform was fully discussed. J. L. Dalgleish, Grandview, thought the platform should include in the class of monopolies the banking system. R. M. Graham, Neepawa, provoked considerable discussion over the income tax. He thought it should be reduced to \$1,200 and some others thought \$2,000. Others wanted the platform to propose a bigger tax on corporations. E. R. Sutherland thought the platform should include Free Trade with Britain at once. Mr. Chipman explained that something practicable and that could command the greatest support was desired. An immediate abolition of the tariff would be fatal to many manufacturers and some opportunity for readjustment should be allowed. A. E. Hill, Brandon, wanted a clause included opposing the exemption of war bonds from taxation, but this later was endorsed as a resolution by the convention. In connection with the corporation tax, Mr. Chipman said it must be remembered that while some companies made large profits, many made small profits. The present tax on profits was only a war tax, while that proposed by the new platform was a permanent tax. Such things as 99 year or 999 year leases now existent should be abolished.

R. McKenzie said heretofore the people's representatives in parliament have been men of urban training with the viewpoint of centres of capital and population. Men with practical training and the viewpoint of agriculture should represent farmers. The issue is no longer between Grit and Tory, but between the common people and the privileged classes. Mr. McKenzie then moved the following resolution looking to the putting into effect of the platform:—

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

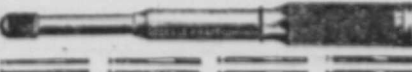
"And, further, we would urge that every member of the association who votes for the adoption of this platform should use every legitimate means at the next Dominion election to secure the election of the candidate who can be depended upon to use his best efforts to have the principles of this platform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

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

The people should be thoroughly acquainted with the platform thru the locals. Then the endorsement of a man ready to stand fully behind the principles laid down should be secured and this should be followed by election. Every part of the constituency should be canvassed and every person possible pledged to support the candidate selected, not only with his vote, but financially. It might not always be necessary to select farmers. Eleventh hour conversions of candidates should be guarded against.



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Free—Mr. Punch Automatic Drill

It works by a spiral twist. You simply place the drill point and push the handle downwards after each stroke. In the handle there are eight points of different sizes. Each size is contained in a compartment by itself, and the number is printed over the hole in which it is contained, as shown in the illustration. The drilling points range in size from 1-16 to 11-64 of an inch. This useful tool will be sent free and postage prepaid to anyone who will collect four yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Grain Growers' Guide, at \$1.50 and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office, or, if you can collect a two-year subscription at \$3.00, it will count the same as two yearly subscriptions; but your own subscription will not count. Mail your subscriptions to—

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LISTER ENGINES ARE BRITISH BUILT

Have the Largest sale in the British Empire.

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Lister Silos, Ensilage Cutters, Threshers, Sprayers, Milkers, Electric Light Plants, Melotte Cream Separators.

THE LISTER GRINDER

Write for price of our famous Grinder Outfit comprising 3 1/2 Lister Engines and a 6 1/2 Lister Grinder.

Write for Catalogue to Dept. 6
RALISTER & Co. Limited
WINNIPEG

Co-operative Farm Business

Continued from Page 9

erly. No more long hauls to adjoining towns. A price is offered right up to the last fraction of a cent. They will bring a stock-car to the siding now for only a few animals on a much closer margin of profit, or pay switching charges to complete a car started further up. And why? Take a guess!

Some Things Learned

One of the important things we learned in livestock shipping was that profits and shrinkage are very closely related, hence the importance of doing everything possible to minimize the latter. While bedding in cars, feeding in home stock yards or in cars in transit and judicious loading such as proper partition in mixed cars, or not to overload, are important factors in "shrinkage," the crux of the matter rests with "the run" the railway gives the stock.

We are on a branch off a branch of the C.N.R. and our "runs" have not always been all that could be desired, having on more than one occasion been 24 hours making the 160 odd miles, in which case we never were able to "fill" the stock back to initial weights. On the other hand when we got a "run" of 10 or 12 hours we seldom had little difficulty in getting back reasonably close to the initial weights on all but one class of cattle, which was slushy grassers in June or July.

We must educate our stock-raisers to keep this class of stock at home till properly finished.

Outside of this "run" proposition our dealings with the railway have been quite cordial and reasonably satisfactory.

They leased us our building site, built a new stock yard (after some delay), supplied cars promptly and granted return transportation as far as their road would take us via the main line, instead of wanting 36 hours longer for the regular branch line train.

Service The Keynote

The management of our business is in the hands of the trustees under which work our president in charge of the general trading, our secretary in charge of carlot shipments, books and correspondence and one of the trustees in charge of the livestock department. And please let me record it here that no officer in any way connected with our society since its inception has given wages the slightest consideration in the conducting of our business. No one has received a tithe of what their services would have commanded in competitive business. Each has seemingly worked unselfishly to establish a successful business and no small part of their reward has been reaped in the satisfaction which comes from having faithfully served others. The only salaried person in connection with our business is the president and so modest a man is he that he absolutely refuses to accept a wage commensurate with his work.

Our secretary "works for nothing and boards himself," while our livestock trustee receives half the net profits in his department as his remuneration. No trustee up to the present has received mileage or any other remuneration to attend the business of the society, tho all have spent much valuable time "for the good of the cause."

Someone says: "No wonder they show profits." To this the reply comes: "When a person gets the true co-operative spirit into one's nature so that it becomes a real part of him, then will he be willing to do a good turn for a neighbor, or all his neighbors without charging anything for it." Do you get the idea?

The benefits of our organization to our community in the past three years cannot alone be estimated in dollars and cents. We could figure up a handsome financial gain by approximation and supposition, but what seems to the writer to be the great benefit is the elevating, broadening influence co-operation is having on our lives, bringing us nearer to that state in which "The Master" intends we should live, that of loving your neighbor as yourself.

In conclusion, it would seem we are only on the fringe of what might be done. The vista opens in the future of



On the Job Laying Though Snowed In

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

Jno. Cutting, Osprey, Ont., writes as follows:

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

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

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

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

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

FREE BOOK

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

Secure More Pails of Milk From Your Herd

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

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

Royal Purple Stock Specific

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

Mr. Malcolm Gray, of Komoka, states:

"In regard to the feeding of Royal Purple Stock Specific, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific, and when I sold them they averaged 190 lbs. each. On the second lot I did not use Royal Purple Stock Specific, and at the same age they averaged only 150 lbs. each. They were both the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other. We have also fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific with excellent results."

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

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

Queen Incubators

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

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited

Builders of the Famous Lightweight Farm CUSHMAN Engines

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EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR

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

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

Get Your Seed Corn FREE

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

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

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

Authoritative Instructions

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

Easy To Get

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

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

Address all correspondence to—

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



Based on a Knowledge of Western Conditions

This Bissell Disk Harrow is built especially to meet and cope with Western soil conditions. The Disk Plates are shaped to reach well under, cutting and giving the soil a complete turnover. This

Bissell Disk Harrow

cuts, cultivates and pulverizes the whole surface and also has the capacity to penetrate hard soil. No centre strip is left uncut and the two plates on the Trailer make a level finish. Farmers claim that this Harrow saves a second outfit; one man and six horses will do the work of two men and eight horses. Sold by all Jno. Deere Plow Company Dealers.

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LIMITED, Dept. O ELORA, ONTARIO

Auto and Engine Owners The Crouch Vaporizer

MORE MILES MORE POWER LESS CARBON

Why Throw Away Money in Waste Fuel?

A guaranteed saving of 15 to 25 per cent. on any gasoline or kerosene burning engine.

PRICE—Automobiles, \$5.00; Tractors, \$15.00; Stationary and Portables, \$8.50 to \$15.00.

Agents wanted. Manufactured and sold by

The Saskatchewan Distributing Co., Regina, Sask.

Banking—buying and selling markets—transportation—co-operation—the ballot—rural solidarity are all scientifically treated in "The Farmer and The Interests." 75 cents post paid
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Direct from the nets to the consumer. Our catalogue will be ready 1st November. Your address on a post card will bring it

DAVIS PRODUCE CO., Box 203, The Pas, Manitoba

consolidated co-operative enterprise thru a single agency, such as our proposed United Grain Growers Ltd., which would market our products direct to the consumer, purchase or better still, manufacture all that could be profitably manufactured of our supplies; make each weak, struggling local co-operative effort a unit in the greater undertaking, and thus help to settle and settle rightly the question of honest markets and a square deal for "the backbone of the country."—Trustee.

BUSINESS ON FOUR PER CENT.

In 1914, the Willow Hollow U.F.A. purchased twine, posts, apples, etc., for their members and the same year it was decided to form a Co-operative Association because it was considered necessary to have some capital in hand to meet the requests for deposits on carloads of goods made by the firms we were dealing with, and also for paying freight. We became incorporated under the Co-operative Associations Act in January, 1915. During that year we handled six carloads of supplies for the farmers amounting to nearly \$7,000. We had by this time got three other local U.F.A.'s to join us and purchase thru the association. The enclosed financial statement will show the business done for 1916, amounting to 25 carloads of supplies. (See page 9.)

When a car arrives we go to the bank to release bill of lading and they advance the money to meet the draft, but usually the money is all paid in by next day. We try to get along with as little assistance as possible from the bank.

Hold Meetings in Warehouse

We purchased a building last year to store any goods left over from a car, but our aim is to dispose of the goods direct from the car on the day of its arrival, and to store as little as possible in the warehouse. The warehouse is also used for our meetings. We have not yet decided to conduct a retail store because in the first place our capital is too small, and secondly we need to fully gain the confidence of the farmers in our co-operative endeavors before undertaking a more extensive business. The farmers in this district have had two prosperous years and they are not inclined to fully consider the advantages of co-operation at the present time. The storekeepers also show signs of great prosperity. Many new buildings have been built and more are still being built. A steady rise of prices on commodities has been maintained during the past two years which are not altogether justified by war prices. In those supplies handled by our association the dealers in town have been obliged to reduce their prices. The saving to purchasers we have been able to effect we estimate at approximately 16 per cent. over town prices and on many store prices fully 28 per cent. The profits of the association amount to over 50 per cent. on the share capital, while the business of the association has been handled on an average margin of four per cent. over cost price.

Distribution of Profits

Our association at present consists of 41 shareholders, each share being valued at \$10. We sell to all farmers but give preference to U.F.A. Members. About 150 farmers bought from our association last year. Only shareholders participate in the profits. Thirty per cent. of the profits go into a reserve fund and the balance goes to the shareholders in proportion to their purchases. The writer favors the sharing of the profits with the non-shareholders as being more truly co-operative. As at present constituted the 41 shareholders "exploit," if one wants to put such a construction on it, the 100 odd non-shareholders. Every man's purchase is recorded and at the end of the year is totalled up and the profits of the shareholders are divided pro rata.

We have endeavored to form a live-stock shipping association but find some difficulty in getting the farmers started in this undertaking. The service rendered by the local buyer is good as he buys hogs every Tuesday in the year. He has an arrangement with other buyers in the adjoining towns and they are always able to make up a car between

3 MACHINES IN 1

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



THESE WHEELS ARE THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS

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

Free—Spiral Ratchet Screw Driver

This special Spiral Ratchet Screw Driver is a strong, heavy, practical tool. It is capable of either right or left hand work and can also be made a stationary screw driver by setting the ratchet knob by the star marked on the polished ferrule. This screw driver, together with three steel blades, will be sent free, and postage prepaid, to anyone who will collect four subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Grain Growers' Guide at \$1.50 each, and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office, or if you can collect a two-year subscription at \$3.00, it will count the same as two yearly subscriptions, but your own subscription will not count. Mail your subscriptions to—

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CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more feet, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of gasoline engines, windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address: Dept. O.

H. CATER BRANDON, MAN.



\$159⁵⁰ BIG SIX It's a Bear for Work
GALLOWAY ENGINES
Are masterpieces of power and efficiency. There is a size for every purpose from 1 1/2 h.p. to 16 h.p. 30 Days' Free Trial. Get my New Free Book which tells all about the Great Galloway Line of Gasoline Engines and quotes prices that will save you from \$50 to \$300. Cut this ad. out and send it to me to-day and learn the truth about gasoline engines. Address Dept. 11
Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Limited WINNIPEG

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Raw Furs

Agencies at
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YOU are interested in getting the highest market prices for your Raw Furs— not in getting the highest quotations and the poorest returns. Being manufacturers as well as exporters and the oldest house in the Dominion in this line, we surely can satisfy you. Write for price list and tags free.

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Best Prices For Raw Hides

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Not in the history of Canada has history been so high. You can save 25 per cent. by sending your cattle hides to be tanned into harness leather, lace and shoe leather by us. We tan and manufacture cattle and horse hides into driving robes, coats and garments. Highest cash prices paid for cattle and horse hides.
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THE CAMROSE TANNERY CO., CAMROSE, ALTA.

RAW FURS

Trappers, Traders and Farmers. We are paying highest market prices for Furs. Send immediately for FREE PRICE LIST and all information regarding trapping and hunting.
A & E. PIERCE & CO.
212 PACIFIC AVE. - WINNIPEG

RAW FURS

Ship your Fur, Hides and Seneca Root to us and obtain highest market prices
B. LEVINSON
281-283 Alexander Ave., WINNIPEG

HIDES FURS WOOL

If you want quickest returns and most money for your Furs, Hides, Wool, etc., ship them to

Frank Massin

BRANDON - MAN.
Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

"THERE'S A REASON"

We will be glad to send you our booklets, prices and particulars of any of the undermentioned goods, if you will kindly place a X against any you are interested in. We know we can sell you these articles at a less price and give you more money for your Hides and Furs than any house in Canada.

Harness, Halters and Leather.
Ladies' Hudson Seal, Muskrat Coats, Mink, Wolf and other Fur Sets.

Tanning Hides and Furs for Robes, Coats, Rugs and Leather.

Price List of Hides and Raw Furs

Tanners in the West for over 20 years

Wheat City Tannery

Tanners and Manufacturers
BRANDON MAN.

them. The price paid the farmers is not as much as it should be but our directors realize that they need to give at least as good service as the local buyer to make a success of it.—Wm. Halsall.

LOST MONEY, NOW SUCCESSFUL

During the winter of 1914 and 1915, we talked over at the monthly meeting of the Parkside Grain Growers' Association the pros and cons of a co-operative association and the amount of capital necessary to get one started and early in the spring of 1915 we issued our prospectus. We decided on an authorized capital of \$7,500 divided into 300 shares of \$25 per share payable in annual instalments of \$5 each. We sold 43 shares immediately and called up \$10 per share as a first payment and the board of directors held their first meeting in April, 1915, at which their plans for the future were laid down.

As a result of that meeting, a site was bought in Parkside, and a small warehouse was built and a manager was appointed for the remainder of the year to take charge of the business. We had already done some amateur trading as an unincorporated body and we continued handling the same lines of business.

Lost Money The First Year

The first year's trading was not a success from a financial point of view for our balance sheet for the first eight months showed a loss of \$46.50. The chief reason of this was that we bought a car of flour when flour was high and had to cut our prices as the price fell. We lost just over \$40 on this flour deal. At our general meeting, however, we decided that we had saved the community a good deal more than that, in addition to having gained some valuable experience. And so we started hopefully on our second year's work.

Last year we made arrangements to sell flour on commission, so now we make a small profit on every sack we sell and run no risk. We built a corrugated iron warehouse to hold a carlot of flour and any other commodity which might get spoiled by mice, for we found that mice contributed to our loss in no small degree.

Our warehouse is open every Saturday afternoon and during busy seasons, or when occasion demands it, our manager is on hand two or three afternoons during the week as well. But a farmer is sure of seeing him every Saturday.

We keep on hand a stock of sugar, salt, flour and cement; and we take orders for twine, apples, lumber, formalin, wire, etc., and all things that we can get in carlots or are in demand at special seasons.

Last year we sold a few more shares. We have, after paying up our first year's loss, a profit over and above our reserve fund and interest on shares, of about \$100. This will be divided among our patrons and those patrons who are not shareholders must according to our by-laws pay a portion towards a share. Hence we can look forward to easily placing our 300 shares.

We have now a paid up capital of just over \$600, of which \$375 is sunk in real estate and buildings and the balance is used in keeping our stock on hand. Of course this amount is not enough to clear a carload of anything and as a matter of fact it is generally already spent in goods. So our directors whenever necessary personally borrow from the bank enough to clear a car and lend it to the association. This action on their part we consider a very meritorious one indeed.

Started Shipping Livestock

We tried hard, during the year 1915, to get a carload of livestock to ship for we were convinced it was a good thing to do but could not persuade enough farmers to try the experiment. In January, 1916, one of our leading members, Mr. Richmond, started the ball rolling by putting all his hogs, 71 in number, into our first shipment and on January 15 we shipped our first co-operative shipment from Parkside. I am glad to say we did not lose and Mr. Richmond says he made \$100 more than he would have had he sold them to the local buyer. Since then we have made eight more shipments this year or a total of eleven cars. I think we have

Fur and Hide Directory

EDMONTON ALBERTA LETHBRIDGE

WE COVER THE WEST

A. CARRUTHERS CO. LTD.

DEALERS AND EXPORTERS

HIDES, WOOL, RAW FURS, SENEGA ROOT

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

FAIR TREATMENT BIG DEALERS SMALL PROFITS

BRANDON MANITOBA WINNIPEG

SASKATOON SASK MOOSE JAW SASK

ESTABLISHED 1883 Ship me without delay all your CAPITAL \$250,000.00
RAW FURS, HIDES, SHEEP PELTS, WOOL AND SENEGA ROOT
Demand now very keen for all goods in my line. Write for price list. Prompt advances made on shipments against Bill of Lading, when requested.
R. S. ROBINSON, 171 James St. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited

Grain

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

Livestock

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

Co-operative Supplies

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

Address all correspondence to—

320-340 Lougheed Building, Calgary

EATON'S

A Wild Animal Menagerie

Is one of the Big Features at Eaton's for the Season of the Winnipeg Bouspiel and Patriotic Winter Sports Tournament.

FEW CIRCUSES CARRY A LARGER MENAGERIE than the one that is being brought to Eaton's as a feature of the Bouspiel and Winter Sports Tournament. This menagerie is made up of magnificent animals. All especially selected for this exhibit, including a cage of five lions and a riding elephant. It is an exhibit that will have special interest for women. And won't the children be delighted to see it! As a natural history exhibit, too, it will prove highly educational and instructive.

There will be in all eighteen cages and exhibits, made up as follows:

Cage containing 3 Lions	Cage containing 50 White-Faced Deer
Cage containing African Lions	Cage containing One Brown Bear
Cage containing Tiger	Cage containing 3 Wild Deer or Antelope
Cage containing Leopard	Cage containing 1 Wild Bear
Cage containing Leopardess	Also Pit containing Lions
Cage containing Jaguar	Pit containing Kangaroo
Cage containing 10 White-tailed Deer	Pit containing 1 Cub Bear
Cage containing 10 Deer	Pit containing Ornamental Fowls

The menagerie will be located on the Sixth Floor. Visitors from out of town will be welcome to see it—and as often as they desire. No charge will be made.

The menagerie in itself is worth coming miles to see. Every animal is a magnificent specimen of its kind, and in perfect health and condition.

By all means come and bring the family

J. T. EATON CO.
WINNIPEG CANADA

Over 1800 Belgian Families Saved from Starvation by Grain Growers!

The Belgian Relief Fund desires to thank individual members of the Grain Growers' Associations, who have contributed to the Fund, most sincerely for the magnificent loyalty which has been constantly displayed in the relief of the **Suffering Belgians** and more particularly for the actual money received to date, which has saved 4,500 Belgian people from starvation for one month or over 1,800 Belgian families.

A Special Appeal to Secretaries of the Grain Growers' Associations and farmers generally

A New Year has been ushered in with the confidence of the Entente Allies unshaken and victory assured. Just when peace will be proclaimed cannot be predicted. It means so much to Belgium—yet, in spite of the unprecedented sufferings of her population, she remains true to the cause and will fight until the rights of weak nations are recognized and tyranny overthrown.

BUT—

The longer the war continues the greater Belgium's privations will become. Every day adds to her suffering. Here is an extract from the Belgian note to President Wilson, in answer to his peace appeal:

"Previous to the German ultimatum, Belgium only aspired to live upon good terms with all her neighbors; she practised with scrupulous loyalty towards each one of them the duties imposed by her neutrality. The chancellor of the empire, when announcing to the reichstag the violation of right and treaties, was obliged to recognize the iniquity of such an act and predetermine that it would be repaired. But the Germans, after the occupation of Belgian territory, have displayed no better observance of the rules of international law or the stipulations of The Hague convention. They have, by taxation as heavy as it is arbitrary, drained the resources of the country; they have intentionally ruined its industries, destroyed whole cities, put to death and imprisoned a considerable number of inhabitants. Even now, while they are loudly proclaiming their desire to put an end to the horrors of war, they increase the rigors of the occupation by deporting into servitude Belgian workers by the thousands."

Will YOU Help Belgium to Hang On

Remember \$1.00 a month—less than 4c a day—will provide three slices of bread and a pint of soup a day. \$2.50 a month in the hands of the Belgian Relief Commission will save an average family.

We plead for the continuous support of the Grain Growers' Associations

\$30.00 will Save a Family for One Year.

How many families will your local Association undertake to save?

Every cent contributed to the Fund goes to the sufferers. There are absolutely no charges against these contributions for salaries, wages, printing, advertising, stationery, postage, etc.

Will the secretaries kindly draw attention to this Special Appeal at the next meeting of their local. Belgium deserves it! Send your subscription weekly, monthly or in one lump sum, to The Grain Growers' Guide, or

Send Cheques Payable to Treasurer

Belgian Relief Fund

290 GARRY STREET, WINNIPEG

given good satisfaction especially with hogs.

We charge non-shareholders one per cent. of the home price of their shipments as a commission which money is paid on to a share for them so that no one can ship thru us without in time becoming a shareholder. Shareholders get full returns, less the bare expenses. We also deduct \$10 per car to help pay our manager's yearly salary.

Want Good Bookkeeping System

We have several difficult matters to settle yet, chief of which is how to recompense our manager for his time and work adequately and yet not to raise our expenses too high. As our business grows this difficulty will disappear, but at present we require as much time spent on the work as we should if we handled four times the volume of business and besides the thing requires really more managing now than if it were larger and well established. We have not yet discovered a good yet easy system of bookkeeping, owing, I suppose to the fact that none of our responsible members know much about figures and I shall read with interest the reports you publish in the hope that I shall see one there that will answer these requirements.

We are not in active opposition to our local merchants except with to goods that can be handled in car lots, and goods on which it appears to us, too large a handling charge has been placed. Up till now, I even believe, we have helped the business of the local merchant instead of marring it. We get, with the exception of flour, all our goods thru our central because we recognize that it is only by the co-operation of all the farmers in the province that we can continue in our business. We also get more consideration, and better treatment than we would from most wholesale houses.

Any point without a live co-operative association is losing more than it can afford to.—W. E. Kimber, Parkside, Sask.

\$13,662 TURNOVER FOR SUPPLIES

This association was organized at Rowletta, Sask., in November, 1914 and was incorporated under the Saskatchewan Co-operative Associations Act to trade in all kinds of farm supplies. Our Annual Return for 1916 shows 43 shareholders, each holding five shares of \$10 each with a paid up capital of \$1,571. Our turnover for 1916 amounts to \$13,662 which is a good showing over 1915 when the amount of business done was \$6,652. Our profits after paying working expenses are \$968 which after paying six per cent. on capital and four per cent on purchases leaves a balance of \$327 placed in reserve, and our directors realizing that the stability of any trading body is reflected in its reserve capital have built up a reserve of \$490 in the two years we have been in operation. The knowledge that we have been able to erect a 20 feet by 40 feet warehouse, also a coal shed and weigh scale and do a business of \$13,662 with a capital of \$1,571 goes far to show the advantage of doing business on a cash basis. A little careful financial manipulation by our secretary has enabled us, up to the present, to avoid having to go to the bank for assistance in picking up bills of lading.

The most of our business has been done thru the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and our secretary has found that by always keeping a credit balance of between \$200 and \$300 with the central he is able to have all car lots shipped on open shipments. This does away with the necessity of lifting the bill of lading. The secretary is always careful to see that check for the full amount is sent central within 24 hours of receiving the car.

We are an independent co-operative association, not allied with any of the Grain Growers' locals, but we realize that for the co-operative movement to become a success we must to build up a strong wholesale society and with that end in view have taken \$500 debentures in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Trading Department.

We, like other associations, feel the pressure at times of the established trade and the writer views this opposition with satisfaction for it was the

\$39⁷⁵ up

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

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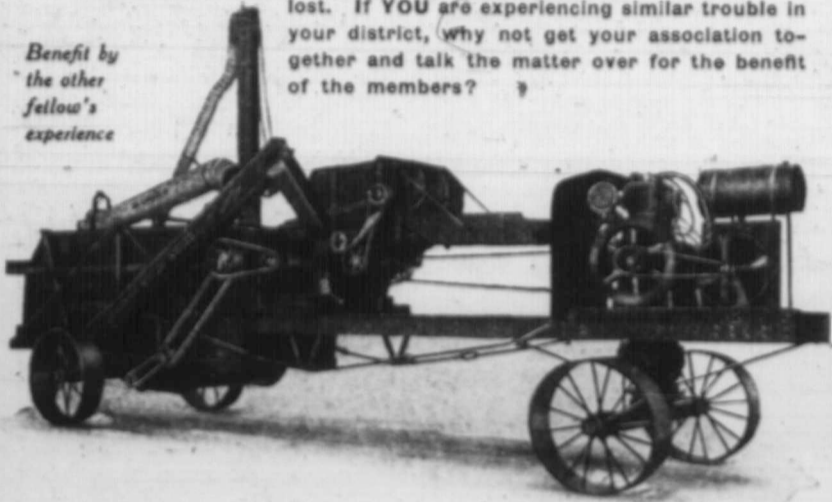
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or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.
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KITCHENER, CANADA

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Several threshing outfits have been sold to Grain Growers' Associations for the sole use of their respective members. These farmers have experienced the long, disheartening waits for the custom thresher which never comes around. Snowfall comes with the grain not threshed and no sign of getting threshed. As time goes by, car shortage becomes acute, and the opportunity of securing top prices has been irretrievably lost. If YOU are experiencing similar trouble in your district, why not get your association together and talk the matter over for the benefit of the members?

Benefit by the other fellow's experience



Keep Weed Seeds out of Your District!

If your district is clear of weeds and you desire to keep it so, or you are anxious to stamp out the weeds in your district, it is one good reason why a Cushman Thresher should appeal to you. Because a custom thresher, however careful he may be, is liable to carry weed seeds when drawing his outfit in. How many hundreds of dollars have you lost through grain being blown into the straw stack because the thresher was anxious to get through as quickly as possible and would not take the time to do a good job? This is another good reason why your association should own a "Community Thresher."

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The Famous Light-weight Cushman Engines, mounted on same truck with Separator:

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Engine Cylinders Rebbred. New Oversized Piston and Rings Cast in our own Foundry and Accurately Machined and Fitted.

We Specialize and Guarantee All This Work

OUR REFERENCES:

Over 300 Satisfied Customers

SEND YOURS IN NOW. DON'T DELAY

John East Iron Works

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

saved the farmers \$1,270.20 direct and another \$1,500 in regulating coal and lumber prices and local merchants' supplies.

The statement of this association is not made-up yet, the profits will be small, but will triple our available working capital. The secretary is paid one half the net profits. We propose to divide profits on a basis of business contributed by each member. Non shareholders have fared the same as shareholders.

We intend at our next meeting, to engage a secretary residing in town who will devote most of his time to the work, for being six miles from town I am not able to do the business that should be done. We expect to raise our capital, establish a building for meetings, head office, scales and coal sheds. After the report of the work of the association has been put before the farmers we anticipate a large increase of shareholders. So far we have had no difficulty in financing, but each director has had to put his name on the notes for short loans at the bank.

Our report is hardly equal to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company's report but the idea which it is intended to convey is the same, i.e., the great saving to farmers through co-operation.—R. W. Bishop, Druid, Sask.

Saving Dollars Selling Stock

Continued from Page 8

perience of shipping before he has come to regard a certain amount of shrinkage as inevitable. Shrinkage proceeds from so many different causes and is affected by so many different circumstances that it seems impossible to control it. Accessibility to market is the biggest factor as the longer the train journey the greater the shrinkage seems to be. Extremes of weather also increase the shrinkage. The average shrinkage for 1915 was four and a half per cent, and for the present year four per cent. When the cost of shipping the carload combined with the loss by shrinkage is within \$1.25 per cwt., it is a very economical shipment from this district, which is actually about 600 miles from market. Owing to lack of train connections we are in about the same position as if it were a day's journey west of Battleford. There has been an improvement of late in the time taken on the journey to Winnipeg, but of course there is still considerable room for improvement in that respect.

Having become well established in the hog shipping business, the association has recently tried the experiment of shipping a few cattle, one carload and two mixed loads, but the fact that the market has been so unsteady makes it very difficult to judge the results. The cost of shipments was about half a cent per pound plus shrinkage, which varied all the way from 7 pounds to 125 pounds per head. Cattle are not graded at this end. They are weighed or not as the shipper prefers, marked and their identity shown in the returns together with the selling weight and the price obtained for each. On page 8 is given a statement showing the details of hog shipments from the Rozilee Co-operative Association to October 30 this year.

CONVENTION AT SASKATOON

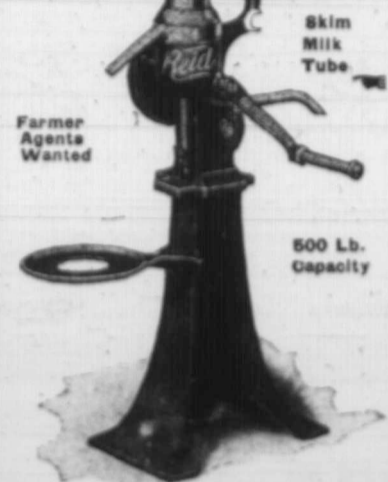
A very successful convention of the Agricultural Societies for Saskatchewan held at Saskatoon, January 3-5, had delegates from 117 societies. Dean Rutherford, of the Agricultural College, among other important features of his welcoming address emphasized the need of an agricultural survey with each society as an active centre of co-operation in dealing with returned soldiers and the immigrant settler at the close of the war, and also in the assistance of backward farmers or homesteaders. The convention was under the direction of Director S. E. Greenway.

Prof. A. M. Shaw gave a most instructive demonstration on grading up a farm herd, using animals produced at the college to illustrate his lecture. Prof. Tisdale suggested methods of improving the local fall fair. More system and speed in handling the exhibits by the local directors were the chief factors to enable judges to make awards early in the progress of the fair and thus encourage a wider popular interest

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SASKATCHEWAN SALES

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

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

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE FEB. 20th, 1917

For entry forms and regulations address:

P. F. BREDT,

Secretary, Saskatchewan Livestock Associations, REGINA, SASK.

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"Business and Law" supplies the necessary legal and business information together with the approved forms for the successful conduct of every transaction. The innumerable points on practical law and valuable business help and hints are arranged systematically under appropriate headings, fully indexed in bold faced type so that the reader can secure the information required with little delay. This work also contains chapters on letter writing, various winding schemes and how to guard against them, census tables, tables for rapid computation and ready information, and a miscellaneous collection of useful information pertaining to all the business and social relations of life. This book is written especially for the farmer, and is easily followed and understood. The business tables will tell you at a glance the amount of interest due on your mortgage or tell you how much you may have given or received. "Business and Law" will enable a farmer to avoid many costly errors which he might otherwise make in his business undertakings.

The book is neatly bound in covers, is printed in plain type and contains 500 pages. Its regular price is \$3.75, but The Guide will send it free, and postage prepaid to anyone who will enclose two subscriptions (one of ourwall to the Guide at \$1.50 each and send the names of the subscribers and the amount collected to the Guide office, or one two-year subscription at \$3.00 will earn this book, but your own subscription will not count.

Circulation Dept.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

in the educational value of the exhibits. It might frequently be found advisable also to have the judges give demonstrations of the practical points on which they based their judgments in awarding prizes. Good work could be done among the boys by the aid of score cards and discussion on judging stock.

Prof. G. H. Cutler showed the growth or decrease of various features of competitions conducted by the societies. Spring stallion shows were increasing, as were plowing matches. Good farming competitions and standing crop competitions showed decreases. Both these require much detail work which competitors are perhaps not ready to put on them. Agricultural exhibitions in 1916 were 124, a good showing in numbers at least. There were 84 seed fairs last year. Of poultry shows, 25 were held last year and much interest was taken by the women.

Grain Growers' Competitions

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association locals to the number of thirteen in 1915 held competitions and seed fairs, but in 1916 there were forty. These competitions were given no special grants, such as are usually allowed under the Agricultural Societies Act, and they made perhaps the most creditable showing of any of the fairs.

There was over \$109,000 paid in prizes by ninety-nine societies in 1916.

Prof. John Bracken spoke on "The Need for Co-operative Experimental Work in Crop Production." He demonstrated most lucidly the high value of the vast experimental work and acre profit work as carried on at Saskatoon Experimental Farm. The feeling was strong to have this experimental work extended and adapted as best it can be to cover the many varied soil and climatic conditions in the province. There was a strong demand from the delegates for copies of such charts more widely distributed for use by the societies in their respective districts.

F. Hedley Auld outlined thoroughly the work of the various branches of the Department of Agriculture during 1916. The Livestock Branch, in the purchase of livestock during 1916, had spent over \$250,000.

The convention expressed its deep appreciation of the late Major A. F. Mantle, and passed a resolution of condolence to his family.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs

Over 100 boys' and girls' rural school fairs were held last year. Many very interesting reports of this work were given by delegates. S. T. Newton, of Winnipeg, gave an interesting account of such work in Manitoba.

W. I. Smale, manager Brandon Exhibition, addressed the convention on "Some Essentials that Contribute to the Permanent Success of Agricultural Conditions."

R. M. Crow, secretary of the Winthorst Agricultural Society, gave an address in which he placed emphasis on the value of agricultural societies extending their sphere of influence by developing the young people of their communities to compete for scholarships, both by correspondence courses and college residence. Travelling inspectors could be used to keep in touch with the scholars. The municipalities should be prevailed upon to contribute money grants for the benefit of exhibitors and prize winners in their districts.

Prof. J. B. Reynolds, of Manitoba Agricultural College, addressed the convention on "Aids and Impediments to Agriculture." His address dealt with the elimination of competition and private profit thru co-operation and nationalization of many of our various social activities.

BULL SALE AT BRANDON

At the recent meeting of the Cattle Breeders' Association held at Brandon, it was decided to hold a Bull Sale at Brandon, on March 7, during the time of the Brandon Winter Fair. Breeders intending entering animals in this sale should make application before February 5. Information and application forms may be had by applying to G. W. Wood, Acting Secretary, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Percherons!



A little heart to heart talk to farmers who intend purchasing a Stallion. We are living in an age of advancement when the application of scientific principles in agricultural pursuits should be the paramount issue with every Western farmer. Any breeder of Horses who wishes to succeed, must have as his aim, Quality, Conformation, Size and Action. A true combination of these qualities will be found in the Stallions we are prepared to sell you. We have been able to buy and show a line of Percherons that captured more first prizes and championships than any breeder in Canada during 1916. We now have on hand a large aggregation of imported stallions, also a goodly number purchased at the leading fairs of the United States, where they were first raters. Colors are blacks and dark greys, weighing from 1,750 to 2,400 pounds.

If interested in a good Stallion correspond with us, or better still, when in Winnipeg during Bonspiel, inspect our Horses before purchasing elsewhere. We sell the good ones at the same prices some others are getting for the poorer types.

C. D. ROBERTS & SONS, 330 College Ave. WINNIPEG, Man.

Horses located in C.N.R. Transfer Barns, in rear of Union Station. Phone St. J. 2303

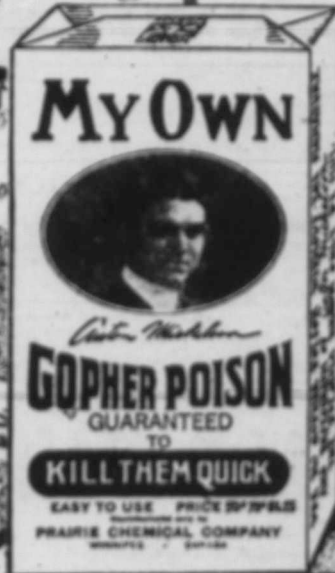
HELP! Neighbor!

What did YOU use? I see your gophers all dead. I was completely fooled with a cheap imitation. Next time you bet I'll get Mickelson's real genuine "My Own Gopher Poison" and look for his photo on the package. I will not be deceived again.

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The Standard Trusts Company

340 MAIN STREET

WINNIPEG

The Value of Insurance

As Protection while Living and after Death

By GEORGE GILBERT

From the family standpoint, the life of every man has a value in dollars and cents. The value is based upon his earning capacity. There is accordingly the same obligation resting upon a man to protect his value against loss by premature death as there is to protect his property against loss by fire or his crops against loss by hail. The protection of fire insurance and hail insurance is conceded to be absolutely necessary. The protection of life insurance is just as necessary to a man with others dependent upon him for their maintenance. Outside of life insurance, no satisfactory arrangement can be made which will render absolutely certain the payment of the financial value of a human life lost thru death.

The plan of saving such a sum by no means takes its place, as saving requires time, and death may occur before the savings fund has reached an appreciable size. Life insurance, on the other hand guarantees a definite estate from the moment the policy is put into force. Nothing is more uncertain than an individual life, and only by means of life insurance can that uncertainty of the one life be changed into the certainty which comes of a combination of many lives.

The Greatest Chance

The failure of a man with dependants to insure his life against the sudden loss of his earning power through death amounts to gambling with the greatest of all chances where, if he loses, the loss must be borne, not by himself, but by those least able to stand it, his dependants. It will be remembered that Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, when on his deathbed wrote the following lines to his friend: "Alas, Clark, I fear the worst: My poor wife is a widow; and I as weak as a woman's tear. But enough of this. It is half my disease."

Life insurance exists primarily for the protection of the family. The average family is dependent upon the earnings of the father. He has definitely assumed responsibility for the support of those dependent upon him, and they have a right to look to him for maintenance. His life therefore has a value, and it is the making certain that this value shall not be lost thru premature death that is the prime function of life insurance.

Benjamin Franklin said: "A policy if life insurance is the oldest and safest mode of making certain provision for one's family. It is a strange anomaly that men should be careful to insure their houses, their ships, their merchandise, and yet neglect to insure their lives, surely the most important of all to their families, and more subject to loss."

By life insurance, the value of a human life is capitalized, as it were, and the earning power perpetuated for the benefit of those dependent upon it. The man who has assumed family responsibilities is under a moral obligation to protect his earning power, and the only way he can do it is by taking out such an amount of life insurance as will yield an income equivalent to from one-third to one-half of his earning capacity during life.

Protection Against Worry

Life insurance is also a protection against worry, which is one of the greatest drawbacks to efficiency and initiative that can afflict the man in any line of work. The knowledge that as soon as the first premium is paid, he has created an estate which is at once available in case of death, frees the mind of the insured and enables him to take the initiative and assume financial obligations which he could not otherwise justify himself in doing.

Not only can a man protect his family by at once creating an estate for their benefit, but he can protect that estate against the claims of creditors at his death. Life insurance, if made payable to any one of the preferred class of beneficiaries, is absolutely free from the claim of all creditors. The other assets, including savings bank deposits are not so safeguarded.

Then again, by having the monthly

The Time to Borrow

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5,000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA

The public will welcome the new issue for 1917 of "5,000 Facts About Canada," the popular and valuable cyclopaedia of Canadian data, compiled by Frank Taylor, of Toronto, the well-known writer and lecturer on the Dominion. This "handy manual" is a revelation in concrete form of the wonderful growth of this country despite war conditions. Fifty chapters are devoted alphabetically to every phase of our national life, from Agriculture to the Yukon, while several sketch maps are of high value.

This index will give you a striking idea of the wide range of statistics in this unique Cyclopaedia of Canada: Agriculture, Agriculture, Alberta, Area, Banking, British Columbia, Building, Canada's Commerce, Cities, Climate, C.N.R., Coal, C.P.R., Customs Revenue, Dairy, Education, Electrical Development, Finance, Fisheries, Forestry, Forest Reserves, G.T.R., Immigration, Indians, Insurance, Labor, Lumber, Manitoba, Manufacturing, Maps, Marine and Canada, Maritime Provinces, Metals and Minerals, Mining, Miscellaneous, Montreal, Mountains, National Parks, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Peace River, Population, Post-offices, Prince Edward Island, Provinces, Provinces, Quebec, Railways, Religion, Saskatchewan, Society, Telegraphs, Transportation, Trade, Yukon, Trade, United Kingdom, Trade, United States, Trade, Vancouver and Victoria, War Facts, Water Power, etc., Western Canada, Wheat, Winnipeg, Year's Story in Numbers, Yukon.

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FARMERS' PRIVATE SECRETARY BIG MONEY SAVER

You can keep your business in just as good shape as any business man in the city. The Farmers' Private Secretary is prepared especially for farmers. Consists of One Letter File, like the picture, 11 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, with a pocket for each letter of the alphabet. This file when closed is only 1 1/2 inches thick, but it opens like an accordion, and will hold 1,000 letters. Made of tough paper reinforced with linen. It will last twenty years if handled with care. Two handsome Great Seal Writing Tablets, each containing 80 sheets of ruled paper, in 12 the file, with buttons. One Hundred Writing Envelopes. Six Sheets "Manifold" Carbon Paper, for taking copies of your letters. Six "Manifold" Pens, specially made for making carbon copies of letters. One set of instructions.

The Farmers' Private Secretary will be mailed free and all charges fully prepaid to anyone who will collect only two yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50, and send the money, with the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office, or one two-year subscription at \$3.00 will earn this price. Your own subscription will not be counted on this offer. Such subscriptions must be selected from office. Mail your subscriptions to: CIRCULATION DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.



income feature in his life policy he can protect his dependants against the danger of making bad or foolish investments or speculating with the life insurance money when they get it. He can provide that only a stated amount shall be paid to them at one time, either monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or yearly. He can have this income run for any number of years desired or for the life of the beneficiary or beneficiaries.

To Meet The Mortgage

By life insurance a man can protect his mortgaged property against foreclosure in the event of his untimely death. For a very small per centage of the principal, he can make sure that the funds to clear the mortgage will be ready when needed should he not live to complete the payments. It has been truly said that a man who dies and leaves his family loaded up with heavy obligations and no means of meeting them is really an absconder. Life insurance protects him from that stigma.

Besides protecting the man's dependants, life insurance also protects the man himself. If he lives beyond the period when there are others dependent upon him, he can use the cash value of his policy to provide for his own old age. The longer the policy is in force the greater the cash value, and this accumulation is available when most needed, at the close of the working life.

Finally, life insurance protects a man against the necessity of trying "to do business in heaven," as it has been called by a former Chief Justice. That is, it obviates unnecessary litigation over wills through a man trying to control in that way the management of his affairs after his death. A life insurance policy, as has been aptly said, is a will which requires no lawyer to make and which no lawyer can break.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has entered upon its fiftieth year of banking activity. Looking up Canada's banking statistics, it is interesting to note that in 1868 the total deposits in all Canadian banks were \$33,653,594, and the assets of the banks then in operation were \$79,860,796. In 1916 the Canadian Bank of Commerce alone had deposits of \$229,896,152 and assets amounting to \$288,427,759. The net profits of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the past year were \$2,439,415; deposits total \$229,896,152; assets which in 1915 were \$250,421,480, have increased by \$38,000,000, and now amount to \$288,427,759. Immediate available assets total \$129,341,000, equal to 56 per cent. of the bank's deposits and 50 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public. The usual dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum have been paid with bonuses in addition at the rate of one per cent. at the end of each half year. War tax paid amounts to \$147,288, officers' pension fund \$80,000, and sundry subscription for patriotic purposes to \$71,700, leaving a balance to the credit of profit and loss of \$802,319, this being carried forward.

BANK OF TORONTO

The already strong position of the Bank of Toronto has been considerably improved during the course of the year passed. At the sixty-first general annual meeting of the stockholders held in Toronto, January 10, 1917, a comparative statement shows that profits increased from \$663,674 in 1915 to \$730,954 in 1916; deposits increased from \$48,769,766 to \$54,893,507; current loans from \$41,954,495 to \$42,127,316; total assets from \$66,767,203 to \$73,114,554, and circulation from \$5,504,704 to \$5,699,133. A dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. was declared, amounting for \$550,000 of the year's earnings. Profit and loss account shows the addition of \$439,382, the balance brought forward, to profits of \$780,954, which made \$1,170,336 available for distribution. War tax accounted for \$49,096, pension fund \$25,000, patriotic and other subscriptions \$38,250. The sum of \$507,989 was carried forward. The immediately available assets are \$26,957,701, and represent 43 1/2 per cent. of the total amount owing to the public.

Loans For Livestock

The Bank of British North America is prepared to make Loans to good Farmers to purchase breeder and feeder Livestock.

FINISH CATTLE IN CANADA KEEP BREEDERS AT HOME

The large shipments of feeder cattle to the States is a serious loss to Western Canada farmers. We are anxious to do our share to stop this movement. Consult us before selling unfinished stock. Special attention given to Farmers' business.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WEST

EDWARD BROWN & CO.

Bond Dealers

Canada Permanent Bldg. Winnipeg

Invest your Surplus in high-grade Bonds and secure safety of your principal as well as high interest returns.

- Anglo French Bonds
 Maturing Oct. 15th, 1920. The unconditional debt of England and France, can be purchased to yield you over 6 1/2%
- Dominion of Canada War Loan
 1925 or 1931, yields about 5.15%
- City of Winnipeg 4 1/2%
 Due 1953, to yield 5.35%
- City of Kamloops, B.C.
 To yield 6%
- City of Lethbridge
 To yield 6%

Write us for particulars of any of the above bonds or any bond investment in which you may be interested.



The IDEAL Investment



The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

for any young person is an Endowment Policy in The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company. Such a policy, if taken between twenty and thirty years of age, matures at a time in life when the capital can be used to the best advantage. Moreover, systematic saving by means of Life Insurance encourages thrift, which is essential to financial independence. Write us today, stating your age and full particulars will be mailed you.

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
 King and Yonge Streets

Insurance in Force Exceeds \$88,000,000.00
 Assets Exceed \$21,000,000.00

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Progress of Canada

Interesting address by the President and General Manager of the CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE at the Annual Meeting of the Bank.

We have grown accustomed to look to Sir Edmund Walker's address at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for a comprehensive review of the history of the year, and instructive comment upon prevailing conditions. In his recent address we note the following passages of general interest.

I shall not apologize as I did a year ago for asking you to devote your attention to the material affairs of Canada at a time when the Empire and its Allies are fighting for the greatest of all causes—the liberty of the world. Canada has in that short time so enlarged her sphere of action that only the blind could fail to see that every detail of our national life which aids or hinders our power to serve in the great conflict is of supreme importance. In the terrible winter of 1914-15 we did not realize that our aid was to count for much in the struggle, greatly as we desired to help. We did not really believe, despite the warning of Kitchener, that the war would still be raging in 1917, with the end not nearly in sight. Now we do not talk of any definite time for the end; we only know that the last man, the last gun, the last dollar, may be needed, but that we shall win beyond any peradventure if the people in all the Allied countries can be made to understand what is required of them.

Exports Exceed Imports

Turning at once to our trade with other countries, that being the best indication of the tendency of affairs at the moment, we find that, leaving out the shipments of gold and bullion, both inwards and outwards, our exports for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1916, exceeded our imports by \$249,088,274, and that for the six months ending 30th September, 1916, the excess was \$141,100,898. We cannot keep in mind too clearly what has happened since the end of our period of expansion in 1913, and a repetition of the figures given last year will aid us to do so.

Fiscal Year	Imports	Exports
1912-13	\$686,515,536	\$377,068,355
1913-14	635,383,222	455,437,224
1914-15	497,376,961	461,442,509
1915-16	530,211,796	779,300,070
6 mos. ending Sept.	405,901,765	547,002,663
	Excess	Excess
Fiscal Year	Imports	Exports
1912-13	\$309,447,181	.....
1913-14	179,945,998	.....
1914-15	35,934,452	.....
1915-16	.....	\$249,088,274
6 mos. ending Sept.	.....	141,100,898

The improvement from year to year is as follows:

1913 to 1914	\$129,501,183
1914 to 1915	144,011,546
1915 to 1916	285,022,726
1913 to 1916	\$558,535,455

For the six months of the present year the gain over the astonishing figures for the first half of last year is nearly another 100 millions.

The gain of 285 millions in our foreign trade, as compared with March, 1915, is almost all due to the increase in the value of the exports, the increase in the imports being only 32 millions.

Effective Economy

If we are really to exercise an effective economy we should be very jealous as to the nature of any imports not necessary for the production of war supplies or for our national existence. There is some improvement in this respect, but it is not pleasant to see about 10 millions sent abroad for motors and about as much more for silk goods and velvets. The chief increases are in iron and steel bars and goods, and in iron ores, in machinery, in wool, cotton and jute and goods made therefrom, in raw rubber, in various chemicals, oils, explosives, etc., needed for making munitions, in vari-

ous articles for the army and navy, and to a considerable extent in foodstuffs, so that apparently the chief increases are in necessary articles although we regret that many of them were not made in Canada. There is a large increase in our exports under every general heading, especially under manufactures, mining, agriculture and animals and their products. The total of our imports and exports of merchandise in the fiscal year ending March, 1916, was \$1,309,511,866, against \$211,025,360 in 1896, that being also a period of excess exports. This enormous foreign trade is, of course, coincident with a great decline in all domestic trade not connected with the war, and is swollen largely by purchases of steel and other material imported from the United States to be used here in making munitions; the money result is abnormal because of the high price of almost every known commodity. I am not putting forward the figures, however, as a guide to what may be possible after the war, I am putting them forward as an indication of what may be accomplished when we are spurred by great events. The financial ideal for us at the moment is to pay interest on our foreign indebtedness, to provide our share of the cost of the war, and to lend as much as possible to Great Britain to pay for munitions made for her by Canada. We are apparently accomplishing this, but in the absence of figures we cannot estimate what amount of profit from our home trade is eventually invested in war securities. We are, however, being helped to accomplish this result, in a manner which may deceive us, by the large market in the United States for our securities, and also by the many subscriptions received from our wealthy neighbors when issues of our own war loans are made in Canada.

Agricultural Production

The only direction in which the tide of prosperity in the United States is not at the full is in agricultural production. In a year when the world is facing the highest prices of recent times, the great decrease in the wheat crop, the moderate yields of corn and oats, the small yields of minor products and the adverse effect of high-priced feed on the livestock situation, are matters of deep concern. The individual producer may be compensated, at least partially, for the low yield by the higher price, but no comfort for the consumer, weary of high prices, can be found in a world short of food and of almost every commodity that enters into his daily needs.

A matter of supreme importance to Canada, and for the frequent reference to which no excuse is needed, is that we must as far as possible provide the cost of the war at home.

Cost of the War

At the end of October the war had cost us a little over 350 millions and at our present rate of spending 300 millions more may be added during the coming year. From the excess of revenue over expenditure we may at the end of the fiscal year have 50 millions, or even more, to apply on war charges. To provide for so great a proportion of the total cost of the war in this manner reflects great credit on those who are responsible for Dominion finance. We have managed to finance the remainder of the cost thus far partly by an account with the Imperial Government for overseas and other disbursements, and partly by loans floated in Canada. Over 100 millions of the amount due the Imperial Government has been funded permanently, and most of the balance is offset by pay-

ments on Great Britain's account. Some loans for ordinary capital expenditures which could not be deferred were made in New York in 1915. In March, 1916, a second loan was placed in New York amounting to 75 millions, of which 25 millions was used to take up a corresponding amount of the 45 millions borrowed in July, 1915. In September a second loan in Canada was offered. This time the Finance Minister asked for 100 millions and the subscriptions exceeded 200 millions, the banks receiving nothing on their underwriting of a portion of the loan. These are such notable achievements that I am sure they cannot have escaped the memory of any Canadian, but I mention them for the benefit of the very large number of people outside Canada who read our annual reports.

War Finance

In this review of the finances of the year it is necessary to recall that the proceeds of the first war loan of November, 1915, 100 millions were used mainly, if not altogether, in the year 1916. There is one feature in Canadian war finance which differs in a marked degree from that of Great Britain. Our Finance Minister has as far as possible funded the debt as it has been incurred, with maturities neither so long as to involve present rates of interest for too many years, nor so short as to trouble the Government during a period of some years beyond any probable duration of the war. One of the disturbing features of the finance of Great Britain is the enormous quantity of Treasury Bills which must be renewed at very short intervals.

Thrift for the Empire

Thrift for the individual is excellent, but just now that is of minor importance. Thrift for the sake of Canada, thrift for the sake of the Empire, thrift to win the war should be our cry. We shall not fail for men, difficult as enlistment may be. We shall not fail because of inability to make or to procure war supplies. If we fail it will be because we have wasted on unnecessary things the money that would have won the war. The man or woman who works hard at making shells may take much comfort in helping to win the war, but the man or woman who, in addition, saves a part of the present high wages due to the war and buys a war security, or helps a bank to do so, has helped twice, and the second kind of help is the most vital. The manufacturers of the United States will make war supplies for money. We are doing better only if we supply them on credit.

In addition to the credits for munitions, the Canadian banks are at the moment giving credits to the British Government for the purchase of wheat to the extent of 20 millions, but the transactions are for a shorter duration than the obligations already mentioned.

Bank Deposits

The total of the deposits of Canadian banks at 30th November last was \$1,521,349,000, as compared with \$1,288,985,000 at the same date in 1914, an increase of \$232,364,000. Our deposits will, we trust, continue to increase, but the extent of the increase will depend on the results of the campaign of thrift, and only to a proportionate extent shall we be able to help in the way which we believe most vital in winning the war. We must, of course, bear in mind that the war securities held by the banks are only a part of the resources which are being used for war purposes and that the loans made to every manufacturer of war supplies have to be included to indicate the total extent to which their resources are so used.

Prosperity General

The Review of Business Conditions which accompanies our annual report records prosperity beyond anything we have ever known in almost every part of Canada. This results from the existence of a market which needs almost everything we produce and which must pay almost anything the seller asks. If it is true that ninety per cent. of the exports of the United States are a result of the war, much the same must be true of Canada, and in addition a large part of our home consumption is due to the requirements of the Canadian army. As individuals, almost all are gaining by the war, except those with more or less fixed incomes and without power to adjust the same when prices are high, and those who are engaged in business not connected with war supplies. The money made by the individual, however, has, so far as the nation is concerned, to be provided by a war debt incurred partly by Canada and partly by Great Britain. We do not, like the United States, receive gold in exchange for a large part of our products, we even borrow from

the United States part of the cost of the war.

The Dollar Saved

If we could free ourselves from the habit of thinking of commodities merely in the terms of their money value, we should discover that what we are doing is to provide material to help our gallant sons and their fellow Britons to win the war, and that there is no one to pay for this material ultimately but ourselves and the Motherland. Therefore, in the monthly letters issued by this Bank we have constantly preached thrift in order to discourage people from spending that which as a nation we cannot afford to spend. We repeat once more that every dollar any Canadian saves, whether he buys a war bond therewith or indirectly enables the banks to do so, is one dollar more of power to win the war, and that particular dollar no one else can provide if he fails to do so. We are told by everyone who visits England, and especially by those who have also seen the battle line and the conditions there, that in Canada we act as if no war existed.

Extravagance

I have referred to the motors and the silks, but they are only examples of an extravagance which is observable in every direction. We should undoubtedly forbid, or at all events heavily penalize, the importation of all luxuries; municipal expenditures should be further curtailed and all projected improvements first submitted to the criticism of provincial commissions; we should not think it amiss if the expenditures of individuals at eating places are legally restrained and meatless days are instituted. I am not endeavoring to say in what directions economy should be enforced in Canada as it has been in England, but beyond a doubt it must be enforced in many directions if it is not voluntarily adopted by our people.

Production and Prices

It is not easy to conjecture how far the prosperity of Canada is due to the activity in production of all kinds, to the ready market and high prices, and how far to the grain crop of 1915, a crop so extraordinary that it exceeded some estimates by seventy million bushels and our own by fifty-seven millions, but it is well to remember that our prosperity was due to both causes, and that the crops this year have not been good. If we have throughout Canada a fair average result, that is the best we can say of our agricultural and pastoral production. High prices will make up for this to the producer, but nothing can make up to the nation for the shortage of foodstuffs at such a time. The liquidation of debts following the great crop in the West, the improvement in the towns and cities of the prairie provinces and British Columbia, the growth in bank deposits, the market improvement in railroad earnings, and the increase in the figures of every clearing house in Canada, are all things so directly dependent upon the great crop that we must expect a lesser degree of prosperity in the West in 1917.

War Purchases

The purchases on Imperial account by the Department of Agriculture for the year to 23rd December, amount to 186,000 long tons of hay, 450,000 tons of oats, equating nearly 30,000,000 bushels, and 187,000 tons of flour, the amount expended in this way being over \$37,500,000.

Among the purchases of the British War Office Purchasing Department at Montreal for the past year are the following items:

Cottons and woollens	\$ 1,000,000
Food stuffs—cheese, canned meats and vegetables, etc.	20,000,000
Miscellaneous merchandise of iron and steel	1,500,000
Other miscellaneous merchandise	1,500,000
	\$24,000,000

There are, of course, thousands of articles not mentioned here which are made in Canada, the cost of which represents many millions; indeed it is a most gratifying fact that Canada has been able to produce nearly everything required by our army, the exception being binoculars, machine guns, revolvers, motor trucks, and some less important articles.

Since the war began we have learned much in the workshop, in the chemical and physical laboratory, in the refinery, in the counting house, in finance, indeed in every walk of life. We have been able to form some estimate of our value among the forces of the Allies, from the boy in the trenches to the father at home who is backing his son in so many ways, but do we realize that what we do, or do not do, may turn the scale on which depends vic-

tory or defeat? Our responsibility for the future of the Empire and of Canada is so great that there is no room for slackness. We must do, not many things, but everything that will help to win the war.

General Manager's Address

Our great Banks touch the life of the community so closely and at so many points that the remarks of Mr. John Aird, the General Manager, who dealt chiefly with the progress of the Bank, must interest every Canadian.

The shadow of the great European war has been the dominating influence in business affairs during the year through which we have just passed. No important new transaction could be undertaken without considering the effect of the war, and in the conduct of the affairs of a great fiduciary institution such as a bank it has been necessary to give more consideration to the factor of safety than to the factor of profit. Under these circumstances we feel that you will be well content with the results which we lay before you today.

The Bank's profits for the year under review were \$2,439,415, an increase of \$87,380 over the figures of the preceding year, a trifling sum when you consider the increased amount of business on which it has been earned, and the great activity which has prevailed throughout the year. We have felt it our duty to render a large amount of assistance in their financing to both the Imperial Government and the Dominion Government, and as rates of interest on this class of business are naturally low, our profits have been reduced correspondingly.

Increased Turnover

Apart from this, however, there has been a greatly increased turnover during the past year which is not reflected in an increase of the profits of the Bank, and this tendency towards a steady reduction in profits has been apparent for some years past. The ratio of our profits to total average assets during the five years ending 1915 ranged from 1.45 per cent. to 1.13 per cent., but in almost every year the tendency has been downwards.

We have paid the usual dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, with bonuses of one per cent. at the end of each half year; the war tax on our note circulation has called for \$147,288, the Officers' Pension Fund for \$80,000, and sundry subscriptions for patriotic purposes for \$71,700, leaving a balance at credit of Profit and Loss of \$802,319 to be carried forward to the accounts of next year. As long as present conditions continue we must, I fear, accept a low rate of profit, and it is, of course, possible that there may be still further depreciation in the market value of securities, so that we think it wise to carry forward a large balance in Profit and Loss account. During the past year the values of investment securities have depreciated further, which is only natural as long as the governments of the great nations engaged in the war are obliged to increase the rates of interest which their securities bear. Up to the present, however, we have not found it necessary to add to the sum of \$1,000,000 reserved last year for possible further depreciation, and we believe that we have provided for anything which is likely to occur.

Growth in Deposits

Our deposits show a satisfactory growth, the increase being \$25,373,000, of which over \$25,000,000 is in deposits bearing interest; these include the savings of the people, and are therefore less subject to fluctuation than demand deposits not bearing interest. Through the medium of our Monthly Commercial Letter we have endeavored to impress upon the pub-

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

lic mind the necessity for the exercise of economy to a degree never before known in Canada, and we should like to think that some part of the increase to which we have just referred has been due to the advice thus given. Canadians cannot too often be reminded that only by the universal exercise of economy and thrift to an extent to which they have in the past been strangers, and by the setting aside of what is thus saved for investment in government loans or as bank deposits, can we do our share to provide the wherewithal necessary to carry the war to a victorious conclusion.

Strong Cash Reserves

Our total holdings of coin and legals are \$46,291,000, an increase of \$6,389,000 over the figures of a year ago, but of this sum \$6,000,000 is represented by a deposit in the Central Gold Reserves to cover the issue of note circulation in excess of our paid-up capital, already referred to. These holdings of cash represent 18.5 per cent. of the total of our deposits and circulation and 17.9 per cent. of our total liabilities to the public, and in view of the uncertainties of war conditions we are sure that you will approve our policy of keeping strong in this respect. Our immediate available assets total \$129,341,000, equal to fifty-six per cent. of our deposits and fifty per cent. of our total liabilities to the public. The largest increase in any one item composing this amount is in British, foreign and colonial securities, etc., which show an increase of over \$15,500,000 and include the securities purchased and held for the advances which we have made to the Imperial Government to finance their purchases in the Dominion. There has been a slight increase of \$858,000 in our holdings of Dominion and Provincial securities, and a decrease of \$1,802,000 in our holdings of railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks. We have thought it desirable, in view of the exigencies of the war and of the requirements of the governments of Great Britain and Canada to realize on these securities as opportunity offered. This has seemed the more advisable because of the doubtful outlook as to the future trend in the value of such securities.

Their Supreme Sacrifice

Since our last annual meeting an additional fifty-nine brave and promising young men of our staff have laid down their lives on the field of battle. Our complete casualty list as at December 31st is as follows:

Killed	84
Wounded	175
Missing	8
Prisoners	9
Ill	20
Total	796

We have received many indications that our men are measuring well up to what is required of them and are capable of taking their full share in the wonderful operations at the front which are thrilling the world. Six of our officers have been awarded the Military Cross and three more have been recommended for it.

Staff at Home

We do not think that it would be fair thus to express our pride in our banker soldiers without adding a further word in commendation of the staff at home. While we still have to expect that some of them will take up military duty, we are satisfied that those who have remained at home thus far have been actuated by the highest motives; indeed, the work of the Bank could not be efficiently carried on without retaining the services of many men who in other respects would be available for military service.—Advertisement.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

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

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

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

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

Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

AUDITORS' REPORT

Following is the auditors' report of the annual financial statement of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association:

Receipts

Membership dues	\$4,018.45
Pooling of railway rates	21.10
Grant from G. G. Grain Co.	750.00
Loan from R. C. Henders	300.00
Sale of G. G. buttons	73.25
Sale of booklets	53.01
Sale of stationery	84.05
Sale of cards	8.25
Sale of record books	16.00
Received for speaker	2.00
Refund from Portage la Prairie District Association	50.00
Balance from 1915	764.40
Outstanding check	50.00
Total	\$6,190.51

Expenditures

Organization expenses	\$1,129.70
Convention expenses	191.93
Directors' meetings	282.80
Executive meetings	171.50
Salaries	2,377.50
Rent of office	300.00
Postage	165.00
Renewal of bond	10.00
Printing and stationery	463.95
Telephone rental and calls	92.30
Subscriptions to papers	11.30
City Light and Power	6.00
Exchange on checks	8.35
Business tax	20.15
Outstanding checks paid	28.80
Expenses auditing books	11.80
Repairs to desk	1.25
Loan returned R. McKenzie	91.80
Can. Council of Agric. meetings	33.40
Refund for buttons	8.00
Cash in bank	774.98
Total	\$6,190.51

Assets

Cash on hand	\$ 774.98
Office equipment	282.50
932 G. G. buttons	186.40
Three record books at \$1.50	4.50
Stationery on hand	20.00
Ten shares stock at \$5.00, Farm and Gardeners' Exchange	50.00
Refund to come from the Can. Council of Agric. re meetings	33.40
Total	\$1,351.78

Liabilities

Loan (per R. C. Henders)	\$ 300.00
Can. Council of Agriculture	100.00
Telephone calls	4.00
Directors' expenses unpaid, about	125.00
Balance	822.78
Total	\$1,351.78

PATRIOTIC ACRE AND WAR RELIEF

Receipts

Balance on hand from 1915	\$ 2,646.21
Contributions from branches and individuals	23,282.63
Total	\$25,928.94

Disbursements

Manitoba Patriotic Fund	\$ 4,632.86
Canadian Red Cross	7,991.00
Belgian Relief Fund	4,108.10
Polish Relief Fund	1,060.00
Returned Soldiers' Association	2,633.50
Blue Cross Fund	21.00
Serbian Relief Fund	2,161.25
Prince of Wales Fund	600.00
British Sailors' Relief Fund	30.00
Exchange on checks	5.65
Cash on hand in bank	515.58
Total	\$26,028.94

CANDLE LIGHT FOR PARIS

As a measure of war economy, a drastic lighting order has recently been announced in Paris. With a view to effecting a saving in coal and fuel, it is decreed that in future shops must not be lighted after 6 o'clock by gas, electricity, petroleum or alcohol. An exception is to be made in the case of shops dealing in foodstuffs, druggists, hairdressers and tobacco dealers. Shops are not compelled to close at 6 o'clock, but after this hour they must find other means of lighting, such as candles or acetylene. The hours of lighting of theaters and other places of amusement are unaltered, but all such establishments will have to close one day a week. It is also contemplated that cafes and restaurants will close in future at 9.30 in the evening.

COUCH GRASS

Speaking recently of couch grass, Prof. S. A. Bedford, chairman of the Manitoba Weeds Commission, gave the following advice: "This very noxious weed is spreading rapidly, and already I know of several instances where the farmer has been driven off his land from this cause alone. In some instances this land has been sold by a loan company to a good farmer who has cleaned it up and nearly doubled the value of the farm. Some have used a late and heavy seeding of barley for this purpose; others have had excellent results from the cross plowing of summerfallows and the dragging of the roots to the surface by means of harrows, narrow toothed cultivators, etc. The first method is most suitable for a wet season and the latter for a dry one."

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You cannot afford to buy LUMBER without knowing our prices. We will quote you the LOWEST WHOLESALE MILL PRICES, on dimensions, Lumber, Shiplap, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Mouldings, Shingles, Windows and Doors, in fact everything in lumber you would require for your building, and the prices are delivered, freight paid to your nearest railroad station.

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

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

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Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Bank of Toronto

Report of the 61st Annual General Meeting

The Sixty-First Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Bank of Toronto was held at the Head Office in Toronto on Wednesday, 10th January, 1917.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. W. G. Gooderham. The General Manager, Mr. Thos. F. How, was elected Secretary of the meeting, and Messrs George R. Hargraft and J. K. Niven were appointed Scrutineers.

The Secretary read the Annual Report as follows:

The Directors of The Bank of Toronto beg to present their Report for the year ending 30th November, 1916, accompanied by the Statement of the Bank's affairs and the results of the operations for the year.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The Balance at credit of Profit and Loss, on November 30th, 1915, was \$ 439,382.64
 The Net Profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, and rebate on current discounts, amounted to the sum of 780,954.04

\$1,170,336.68

This sum has been appropriated as follows:

Dividends at eleven per cent. \$ 550,000.00
 War Tax on Circulation \$49,096.81
 Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund 25,000.00
 Patriotic Fund and other War Subscriptions 36,350.00
 Toronto General Hospital 2,000.00

112,346.81

Carried forward to next year 507,989.87

\$1,170,336.68

The year has been one of increased activity, largely owing to the abundant harvest of 1915, and the extent to which Canada has been engaged in the manufacture of munitions and other war supplies.

The Head Office and branches of the Bank have been regularly inspected by the Inspection Staff, and at the Head Office the usual inspection of cash and securities has been made.

Mr. G. T. Clarkson, C.A., the auditor appointed by the Shareholders, has made the usual examinations at the principal offices of the Bank, and his report is appended to the general statement presented herewith. Mr. Clarkson's name will be submitted to the Shareholders at the annual meeting for re-appointment as auditor.

Branches of the Bank have been opened at Chaplin, Sask., and Sibbald, Alta.

It is with the deepest regret that your Directors record the loss sustained by the Bank through the death of their late President, Mr. Duncan Coulson, which took place on February 19th last. His connection with the Bank extended over 59 years, during which time he served the Bank with great ability and unwavering devotion to its best interests.

Mr. W. G. Gooderham was elected to succeed him as President, the vacancy on the Board was filled by the election of Mr. Archibald H. Campbell, who has for many years been a Shareholder of the Bank.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. G. GOODERHAM, President.

General Statement 30th November, 1916

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation	\$ 5,699,133.00
Deposits bearing interest including interests accrued to date of statement	\$41,175,722.13
Deposits not bearing interest	13,717,785.12
	54,892,597.25
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	366,838.16
Balances due to Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries	113,864.17
	480,702.33
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st Dec., 1916	137,500.00
Dividends unpaid	148.50
	137,648.50
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	507,989.87
	\$61,606,564.82
Capital paid up	\$ 5,000,000.00
Reserve	6,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	507,989.87
	11,507,989.87
	\$73,114,554.69

ASSETS

Gold and Silver coin current	\$ 952,904.92
Dominion Notes held	8,367,332.00
Deposit in central gold reserves	1,100,000.00
	\$10,420,236.92
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	254,634.23
Notes of other Banks	540,979.00
Cheques on other Banks	2,444,486.54
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	7,580.40
Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,747,076.95
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	1,411,377.07
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public Securities other than Canadian	5,757,479.16
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	1,003,573.64
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures, and Stocks	3,361,276.96
	\$26,957,700.96
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest, \$164,800.00)	42,127,316.43
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	99,071.42
	42,226,387.85
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	395,573.74
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	3,534,892.14
	\$73,114,554.69

W. G. GOODERHAM, President.
Toronto, 30th November, 1916.

THOS. F. HOW, General Manager.

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

To the Shareholders of The Bank of Toronto:

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the chief office of The Bank of Toronto, and with certified returns received from its branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches on November 30th, 1916, I certify that in my opinion such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examination mentioned, the cash and securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches were checked and verified by me during the year, and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

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

G. T. CLARKSON, Chartered Accountant.

Toronto, December 13th, 1916.

After the report had been read, the President and General Manager addressed the meeting.

It was then moved by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, and Resolved:

That the Report and Statement now presented be adopted, and that printed copies thereof be distributed to the Stockholders.

Resolutions were also adopted approving the action of the Directors in subscribing to Patriotic Fund and other War subscriptions, appointing Mr. Geoffrey T. Clarkson as Auditor for the ensuing year, and tendering the thanks of the Stockholders to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their efficient attention to the affairs of the Bank during the year.

The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: W. G. Gooderham, William Stone, John Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, Joseph Henderson, Brig.-Gen. F. S. Neighen, J. L. Englehart, William I. Geat, Paul J. Myler and Archibald H. Campbell.

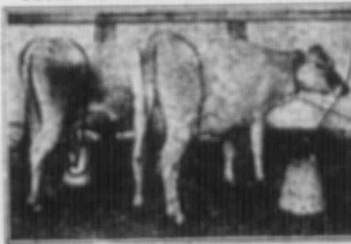
At a subsequent meeting of the new Board, Mr. W. G. Gooderham was unanimously re-elected President, and Joseph Henderson, Vice-President.—Advertisement.

Farms for Sale

- No. 1—Includes farm of three sections, one-half mile from Langdon, Alta., on main line of C.P.R. and only 21 miles from Calgary. All fenced and cross fenced; large 9-room house; barn for 100 head of horses and 200 head of cattle; sheds of various sizes, 4 good wells, 900 acres under cultivation, 500 acres summer-fallow ready for crop. This is A1 land, especially adapted to mixed farming and dairying. Will sell in single sections or as a whole. Write us for further details, prices and terms.
 - No. 2—Large farm of four sections, 50 miles north-east of Calgary, 3 miles from station, in the famous Rosebud District. Large, fine, up-to-date 10-room farmhouse; large barns, granaries, hog houses, chicken house, cattle sheds, corrals, blacksmith shop; wells, windmills, etc. All fenced and double fenced. 1,700 acres under cultivation, 320 acres summer-fallow. This has been used as one of our demonstration farms, and is offered for sale because we have more land to cultivate than we can handle next year. Write us for particulars, prices and terms.
 - No. 3—640 acres for sale, a solid section, four miles from station, in famous Rosebud District. All fenced. Large granary, no other buildings. All summer-fallow, disced and dragged and now ready for the drill. Wheat and oats have never failed on this section, and two crops paid for land and all improvements in 1914 and 1915. 1917 crop should do it again. We have more than we can handle. That is why we offer this for sale. Price, \$40 per acre. 800 Acres good unimproved land adjoining for sale at reasonable price.
 - No. 4—A few thousand acres of good unimproved farm land in the Calgary and Rosebud Districts to be sold at right prices. Can sell quarter section, half section, whole section, or three or four sections in solid block. Adapted for mixed farming and cattle raising.
- All the above four propositions are our own property, with perfect title. Address

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

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GEO. F. ROOT

WATER GLEN, ALTA.

Agriculture after the War

A Condensation of T. A. Crerar's Address Before a Joint Meeting of Grain Growers and Livestock Breeders at Brandon

In considering the problem of agricultural conditions after the war our minds naturally revert and we ask, "Shall times be good or bad; may we expect high or low prices?" The war has brought great problems. Men are engaged in millions in utter destruction, but for a principle. The very magnitude of the conflict makes it impossible to make any forecast. The reconstruction period following the war will be fraught with great possibilities. Our question is, "What part shall Canada occupy in this work?"

Canada is essentially an agricultural country, a fact not given the breadth of recognition it should have had in the past. Since Confederation the chief thought in the minds of politicians has been how to build up manufacturing industries. This has permeated the political atmosphere of Canada ever since the launching of the National Policy by Sir John Macdonald in the early 80's. As a result agriculture has not received for the last forty years the attention it should have. There has been in all this time no comprehensive policy on agriculture and no sincere attempt to co-operate with the provinces in furthering agricultural interests.

Our Export Markets

Now the thoughts of men are changing. Being essentially an agricultural country we must look outside for markets and our greatest market for agricultural products has been in Europe. Consequently the condition of this market after the war is of vital importance to us. The stupendous burden of debt piling up there must curtail the purchasing power of all Europe. Great Britain is now spending \$30,000,000 a day and the other countries are spending in like proportion. Such must mean a reduction in purchasing power of these peoples.

Today there is a strong agitation in England to break up the big estates and put them to productive uses. Many of the fine old forests are being cut down. The danger of submarines, which is very grave, has led England to adopt measures for self-preservation that she would never before have considered necessary.

Before the war Germany was one of our biggest customers and the best market for our low grades of grain was found in Holland and Germany. Now practically all this market is cut off, for what Holland takes is only used in a hand to mouth process. Germany also imported large amounts of barley and rye as well as 125,000,000 bushels of wheat the year before the war. But the standard of living is now being reduced and this market will probably not require so much after the war.

Russia is bound to be one of our biggest competitors. Her possibilities of production are enormous, both in territory, population and cheapness of labor. The Russian peasant has had the curse of liquor removed and has become a much more efficient and saving citizen. He will be able to mobilize his producing capabilities much more effectively than ever before. The Russian moujik under after war conditions seems likely to be able to produce and sell grain cheaper on the world's markets than we can.

Our Prospective Immigrants

We need increased agricultural production to help us bear the added taxes after the war and the debts we have already incurred. Hence immigration is of vital consideration to us. It is very doubtful if citizens of alien countries will want to emigrate here after the war. The recriminations and hatreds engendered by this war may be, are likely to be, too great. We may get immigration from Southern Europe, but we probably have enough of this now. The principle enunciated in Toronto recently, that we should pack all the Germans and Austrians away somewhere else after the war, is a superheated one.

The fearful casualties among our own Allies will reduce their numbers so much that it seems doubtful if there will be more than enough to maintain industry and proceed with reconstruction at home. Furthermore, it is very doubtful if it would strengthen the Empire any to take a good man from England and plant him out on our prairies. Great Britain has great problems of her own to solve after the war and it seems only reasonable she will want to retain as many as possible

of her citizens to assist in this work. And then when a people passes thru a great national crisis, men's minds and hearts become more endeared to their home land than ever before. The loss of friends has tied them there and tended to quench the fires of wanderlust.

Contented Settlers and Immigration

Hence we must look chiefly to United States for our incoming citizens in the near future. Big efforts are being made to keep them at home. Our recent big crops have advertised us, but our increasing taxes and economic problems are retarding factors. We ought to remember that the greatest immigration agent is the contented settler. When he visits back home in Iowa or Illinois or some other state and has a story of content and prosperity to tell of Western Canada, he is carrying on the greatest and only properly based kind of immigration work. Outsiders are now discounting the rosy prospectuses of former times and want to be shown actual results. Our population has been spread out too thinly. We could scarcely have carried on more unscientific immigration work if we had gone at it blindly. Our chief agencies were the promoter and the public treasury. We have over equipped ourselves with unnecessary railroads, telegraphs, etc., and mortgaged the future unnecessarily. We have encouraged booming. We have put people away up in the Peace River when there are millions of acres awaiting settlement nearer to markets.

If competition is going to be keen and European purchasing power reduced, what shall we do to improve the situation? We ought to save. We have been a spending people. We must increase production and do it as cheaply as possible. We have been strongly criticized from the East. We have been told when we agitate that we ought to go home and farm better, to take better care of the machinery we pay so dear for and to reduce waste. And in all this there is a real element of truth for our efficiency has not been nearly as high as it might be.

If we are going to reduce costs we ought to keep records. It is not difficult and nothing will pay better. In the conduct of the business of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. they found expert auditing with more frequent general statements and special statements on new departments paid handsomely for the expense put on them. The same applies to farm accounting. It costs as much to produce scrub stock as good stock and the returns are not comparable at all.

It seems very probable that a few years after the war will see the lowest prices for a long time. In 1915 we produced 375,000,000 bushels of wheat. Gt. Britain, our chief market, imports normally about 220,000,000 and it does not seem probable she will import more after the war, while she may import less. On the other hand, the prices for livestock which have suffered severe depletion thru the war seem likely to be high. Consequently every farmer should get some of the high priced stock to eat part of his low priced grain and balance up his possibilities of loss or gain.

Agricultural Education

In all this struggle for increased efficiency agricultural education must play an important part. The agricultural colleges of our country in addition to training a few within their walls must extend their influence to the many thruout the country. In Manitoba there are 15,000 to 18,000 farm boys from 15 to 18 years. More of these boys ought to be reached. It was possible that some kind of illustration farms in different municipalities, sometimes run by the farmer himself or perhaps sometimes bought out entirely, might help to spread the gospel of better agriculture. There is not sufficient land at the Manitoba College and the many varying types of soil found in the province are not represented there. There at least was considerable opportunity here for missionary or extension work whether it be in one form or another and such opportunity ought to be energetically pursued.

Need Wider Markets

It seems fundamental that we should have wider markets. It is impossible in

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applies to our Poultry Fencing just right. It keeps your chickens at home and their enemies out. Each intersection securely locked—the kind that stays "put."

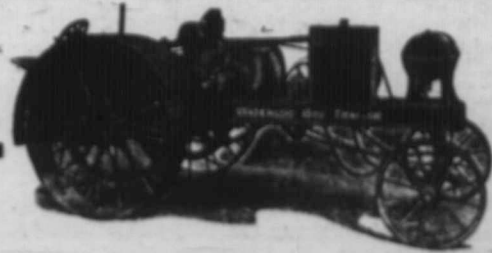
Peerless Poultry Fence

It is made of the best Open Hearth steel fence wire—tough, shatter and springs—and will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Our method of galvanizing prevents rust and will not flake, peel or chip off. The joints are securely held with the "Peerless Lock" which will withstand all sudden shocks and strains, yet Peerless Poultry Fence can be erected on the most hilly and uneven ground without buckling, snapping or kinking. The heavy eye rings are permanently set and require only about half as many posts as other fences. Write for complete particulars. **NEARLY EVERYWHERE. LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN UNASSIGNED TERRITORY. THE HAWELL-BOLIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Waukegan, Ill., Hamilton, Ont.**

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Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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Registered Seed Potatoes

The famous "TABLE TALK" Variety

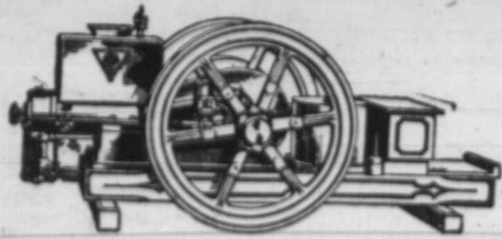
"Table Talk" is one of the very best potatoes grown in Canada for general use. The first seed was brought into the country in 1907 by a Scotch immigrant and grown on the Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alta., where it gave splendid results. Since then it has been grown on all the experimental farms thruout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

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

These potatoes are put up in sacks containing 1 1/2 bushels each. One bushel and a half of this seed, if properly cared for, will produce, under ordinary circumstances, a crop of from 80 to 40 bushels and in the second year will provide a large quantity of registered seed for sale that will bring very much above the average price for seed potatoes.

We have only 40 sacks of these potatoes so that there will only be an opportunity for 40 people to get them and there are no other registered "Table Talk" potatoes in Western Canada. We are going to give away these sacks of potatoes to any person who will collect subscriptions to The Guide in their own community. Any person who will collect four yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) at \$1.50 each and send the \$6.00 cash to The Guide office will be entitled to one sack of registered "Table Talk" potatoes containing 1 1/2 bushels, absolutely free. The subscriptions may be all sent at one time or at different times, provided that when they are sent in it is explained that they are to count towards seed potatoes. The potatoes will be shipped just as soon as it is safe, and in plenty of time for seeding. Address all correspondence to—

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



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WITH this simple, strongly built engine you can saw wood, run a pump, cream separator, churn, washing machine, feed cutter or feed grinder, and save time and labor around your farm.

If you need a gas engine, it will pay you to buy a good one. An ALPHA costs little more to begin with than a cheap, poorly designed engine, and will quickly make up for any difference in the first cost by the longer and far more satisfactory service it will give you.

The ALPHA is simple and durable in construction and is free from any of the complicated, delicate parts that make some engines a constant source of irritation and expense. You can operate it with either gasoline or kerosene, and it will develop its full published rating with a minimum amount of either.

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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

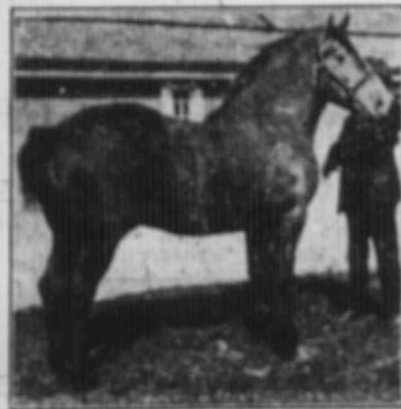
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The Noble Foundation Ltd., Nobleford, Alta., who in 1916 beat the world's Record with 1,000 acres of wheat averaging 54 bus., 23 lbs. to the acre, is prepared to sell a quantity of its Marquis wheat and American White Banner oats for seed. This grain has been raised from seed sown on acre plots and never seeded on anything but clean summer fallow, so that the purity is of the highest standard. Price on carload lots Marquis, 20 per cent. over track price No. 2 Northern at Nobleford, Alta., which is 15 1/4-16c below Winnipeg. Banner oats, 85c per bushel, F.O.B. Nobleford, Alta. Write—

Noble Foundation Limited
Nobleford Alberta

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM have for sale Clydesdales and Percheron Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep. At present we are offering an exceptionally fine lot of young bulls fit for service. Also 3 extra good quality Shetland Pony Colts.

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R. H. SCOTT, Proprietor ALAMEDA, SASK.



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Importers and Breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgians

We have between sixty and seventy horses of above breeds, and new bunches coming in every month. These are the good, clean-legged drafty kind, and very few of them will be less than a ton at maturity. We have a few horses seven years old and upwards that we have taken in exchange. These are all acclimated, proven sure, and proven sires of good stock; are not likely to contract diseases and will pay for themselves in a season. We have the history of every one. Anyone needing an exchange should write, telling us what they have and what they want. We have a fair and equitable system of exchange. Every horse guaranteed. Ample time to responsible parties.

Liberal Discount for Cash.

VANSTONE & ROGERS, North Battleford, Sask.
Branch at Lethbridge, Alta. Jas. Brooks, Manager.

the coming year or at any time to have too many avenues in which to market our produce. The more buyers the higher the prices. Protection with its "home market" fallacy has been a fallacy for Western Canada. If protection is right in Canada it would only be logic to have a tariff between the East and the West. This year millions of bushels of our grain have gone to United States. Are we working to contribute revenue to United States. The tariff should be looked at as a cold business proposition by the Western farmer. We should be able to buy in the cheapest market and not be handicapped as we now are if we are going to do our best after the war.

We should also view all these questions in a national light and not from sectional interest. Every man should see his ability directed to promoting the happiness of all the people. We want no extremes of wealth—the rich and the laboring classes. A nation's greatest asset in time of peril is a contented population and its greatest handicap is a discontented population. Our administration for 30 years has not been a credit to us, but statesmanship must govern us more in future.

ELIMINATING BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Report of Committee Before Cattle Breeders at Brandon

At the annual meeting of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, assembled at Brandon in January, 1916, at the close of an address on Cattle Tuberculosis by Dr. C. D. McGilvray of the Health of Animals Branch, it was recommended that a committee representing the Cattle Breeders' Association, the Livestock Shippers' Association, the Packing Industry, the Veterinary Association and the Departments of Agriculture, be appointed to consider the problems of cattle tuberculosis and report back to the association. The following men comprised the committee: W. J. Cummings, J. D. McGregor, George H. Greig, J. Q. Gallagher, E. Kennedy, Prof. F. S. Jacobs, Dr. S. A. Cox, Dr. C. D. McGilvray.

At the Cattle Breeders' meeting at Brandon on January 10 this year the report and recommendations were presented by Dr. McGilvray, as follows:

1.—That there is a steadily increasing demand for breeding cattle and dairy cows free from tuberculosis.

2.—That in the case of pure bred cattle and dairy cows, their freedom from tuberculosis gives them a special value over and above their individual merits, in that they are able to fulfill certain health requirements which may be imposed as a condition of sale.

3.—That frequently the sale of pure bred cattle and dairy cows, otherwise suitable, is lost on account of them being tuberculous.

4.—That considerable economic losses are being incurred to the livestock industry thru tuberculosis, by the number of carcasses of cattle and hogs rendered unfit for food purposes; also from the loss of condition among affected cattle, and from the decreased amount of milk produced among affected dairy cattle.

5.—That the occurrence of tuberculosis among cattle has also a special significance, owing to the danger of human beings, particularly children, contracting the disease thru the use of milk from affected cows.

6.—That unless some further measures are taken to control tuberculosis, it will become more prevalent and widespread.

7.—That the maintenance of breeding cattle and dairy herds free from tuberculosis is economically sound, by conducting to their well being and more profitable utilization.

8.—That the time appears opportune for breeders of cattle to adopt measures for establishing their herds free from tuberculosis.

9.—That government assistance should be afforded breeders of cattle desirous of establishing tubercular free herds.

10.—That the voluntary testing of breeding cattle and dairy cows should be encouraged and provisions made whereby such tests could be obtained free, under government auspices and direction, if desired.

11.—That where such government assistance is rendered, the parties receiving same should conform to such an arrangement, or agreement, or undertaking, as appears equitable.

12.—That such an agreement or under-

\$1. for a Horse
Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Don't sell or destroy any horse on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Sprains or Lameness. Spend one dollar for a bottle.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

It has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work, even after they have been given up. Over 35 years of success have proved its value.

Mellear Crives, Marengo, Sask., wrote last February—"I have used your Spavin Cure for many years and thus far have never known it to fail." Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. Price \$1. a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. "A Treatise on the Horse's Leg" at druggists or from Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt., U.S.A.



SAVE your JOINTS FROM FOALS

FOALINE given to the **PREGNANT MARE** for 60 days before foaling **WILL PREVENT NAVEL DISEASE and Joint Ill IN THE FOAL**

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

FOALINE LABORATORY WINNIPEG OF CANADA

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK OR BURSTITIS FOR ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic ointment for man, kind. For Sores, Swellings, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Wounds, Ulcers, Burns, Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write. W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 411, Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wender. 25,000 \$1.00 bottles to surgeons who give the Wender a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Pivers, Diaphragm, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.R., Kingston, Ont.

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

taking required of the breeders should not be harsh, oppressive or destructive.

13.—That the principle involved in such an undertaking should be determined largely on the extent of infection present in the herd and the breeding value of the animals concerned.

14.—That an optional policy of procedure should be available whereby owners could either have the disease eliminated from their herds by salvage of affected animals, or by conserving a sufficient number of the breeding animals so that a sound herd could be established from the selected offspring and by the addition of healthy animals, in order to avoid material sacrifice of valuable breeding animals.

15.—That herds which are being maintained free from tuberculosis should receive some official recognition and be accredited as such.

16.—That the public sales of breeding cattle held under the auspices of the Livestock Associations or governmental bodies should ultimately require a statement of fact as to the animals offered for sale being free from tuberculosis or otherwise. Such a statement should consist of a satisfactory authenticated certificate of tuberculin test, conducted within one month prior to the time of sale.

17.—That all herds belonging to the province should be handled in such a manner as would demonstrate the feasibility of establishing tubercular free herds in Manitoba.

18.—That breeding cattle and dairy cows imported into Manitoba from other provinces should be free from tuberculosis, in so far as a properly authenticated certificate of tuberculin test can testify.

19.—That an educational campaign on cattle tuberculosis, and the desirability of suppressing this disease among cattle, should be inaugurated and maintained thru official agricultural sources and thru the medium of newspapers and farm journals.

20.—That a community of interests exists between the dairymen and cattle breeders of Manitoba and those of the other provinces of Canada with regard to cattle tuberculosis. Therefore the matter should be referred to the Livestock and Dairymen's Associations of the other provinces for earnest consideration, and also to the departments of agriculture, both provincial and federal, so that joint action might be obtained for the formulation and enactment of uniformly suitable measures for the control of the disease and the establishment of tubercular free herds thruout Canada.

21.—That in furtherance of the subject matter and objects herein presented, a special committee be appointed to continue efforts towards consummation.

After thorough discussion on every point the report was adopted and a resolution passed authorizing the same committee to proceed to lay this before the federal and provincial governments in order to have legislation enacted along the line of these recommendations. It was also decided to lay this statement before the Cattle Breeders' Associations in other provinces to secure their co-operation on this most important problem. With such action it looks like a definite step forward has been taken in this matter.

FARM MORTGAGE BOARD

Premier Martin, of Saskatchewan, announced recently that a bill is now under course of preparation, to be presented to the legislature now in session, to create the Saskatchewan Farm Mortgage Board. This board is the body thru which loans will be made to farmers. Bonds will be issued to raise the necessary funds, backed by the mortgages themselves, and the credit of Saskatchewan will be pledged to their repayment.

The money so raised will be loaned to bona fide agriculturists only, for a term of thirty years, repayments to be made upon the amortization plan, interest to be charged at a rate which will repay the cost of the money to the board, plus expenses. Provision is made for the repayment by the borrower, at his option, at any time before maturity.

It is hoped by this scheme to provide a means whereby any farmer may borrow money for legitimate farm purposes at the lowest possible rate of interest and upon the most advantageous terms of repayment. The plan takes the form of straight loans by the board to the farmer. No provision is made for the formation of a company or an association of shareholders as was at one time suggested.

NOTICE To Our Customers

The price of wire continues to steadily advance and that upward trend is likely to continue for some time to come. We believe that wire is going to be much higher. Still we are selling Page Fence direct to the customer, for cash, at the old low prices. We will have to sharply advance prices just as soon as we have to buy material on a basis of its special cost. It may be years before the present comparatively low prices again prevail

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Geo. O. Nicol, Representative 100 James Street East, Winnipeg

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

Surprised and Delighted

I have many times been not only surprised but delighted and satisfied with the way in which the KIRSTIN performs. With just a little common sense one can pull practically any sized stump. C. R. Townsend, Dawson, B.C.



Send To-day For This Book

Yank Out Those Stumps!

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

The rich crop pictured above, is growing on what was a tax-eating stump field. The owner got it ready for the plow the Quickest, Cheapest and Best Way—with the Kirstin Method. Thousands of farmers have increased the productive value of their land a hundred-fold by clearing the Kirstin way. You do the same. Stop paying taxes on worthless stump fields; make them earn money for you—get a

22 stumps in 120 minutes. Record made by Kirstin Horse Power Puller under official watch test at the Land Clearing Demonstration of the Val variety of Wisconsin.

Guaranteed for 15 Years Money Back Bond

Kirstin Stump Puller

One Man — Horse Power

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

Send for Free Book

"The Gold in Your Stump Land" Read the letters from farmers who have bought Kirstin. Learn how, after clearing your land, you can make money by renting your Kirstin to the neighbors. Learn about Kirstin service. Free cost free to all Kirstin Owners. Don't buy until you read this book.



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

Big Money to those who Order Early

We offer you a special opportunity to join our Profit Sharing Plan. No increasing. Just a willingness to show your Kirstin to your neighbors. Don't wait—send the coupon today. Be the first to share in this big money-making plan.

A. J. Kirstin Canadian Co.
5525 Dennis St.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Kirstin One Man Puller



A. J. Kirstin Canadian Co. 5525 Dennis St. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Send me a Free copy of "The Gold in Your Stump Land" and all particulars of The Kirstin Method, The Money Back Bond, The 15 Year Guarantee, The Profit Sharing Plan.

Name _____ Address _____

Sending this coupon obligates you in no way.

The New Chatham Fanning Mill and Grain Separator

The 1917 Chatham

Turns Easier. Makes More
Wind. Cleans Better

and retains the same sturdy construction that has made the Chatham famous

Made in Three
Sizes



"THEY LAST LONGER"

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MOOSE JAW - SASK.

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

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

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

Telegraphic address: HORSES, CALGARY. Phone M 2260.

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

Pure Bred Hogs, Free



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

The Guide is anxious to encourage the boys on the farm to take an interest in Pure Bred Livestock. A bunch of well bred hogs, when properly taken care of, will bring good returns. No expensive equipment is required to start into the

hog business on a small scale. There is always a demand for pure bred breeding stock, and one litter from a good sow will pay many times for the work and money expended.

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

**Berkshire, Yorkshire, Duroc Jersey and
Poland China**

Make Your Reservation—NOW!

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

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

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

I would like to earn one of your pure bred hogs, and am sending you herewith my first subscription and \$1.50 to apply on same. Please send me full instructions and materials for taking the other subscriptions required.

Name

Post Office

Province

Sow or Boar

Berkshire Poland China

Yorkshire Duroc Jersey

Make a cross in the spaces above to describe the sex and breed which you have chosen.

SAMPLE MARKET DISCUSSED

A call has been sent out to the western section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture to meet in Winnipeg on February 1 for the purpose of taking up the question of sample markets which it is announced the government proposes establishing in the west. The action the establishment of a sample market depriving the hospital elevators of their licenses will also be discussed.

When the announcement was made last month from Ottawa regarding sample markets, R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, sent a wire to the minister of trade and commerce asking to be given an opportunity to make objections against the proposal.

Hon. Robert Rogers sent the following reply to Mr. McKenzie:

"Ottawa.—In the absence of the minister of trade and commerce, your message has been handed to me. The government, of course, will be glad to hear any objections you have to offer, but I must confess I am at a loss to know what objection there could be to the establishment of a sample market where it is so plain that such action would result with direct advantage to almost every grain grower in western Canada."

Discussing the attitude of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on the question of sample markets, Mr. McKenzie reviewed what had happened in the past. "The question has often been asked," he said, "why the grain growers are now opposed to sample markets, when formerly they were in favor of them. The reason is that when we asked for a sample market it was always with the understanding and condition attached that the Dominion government should first take over and operate by an independent commission all the terminal storage at the lake front, together with transfer elevators used for the storage of the grain of the general public between Winnipeg and the seaboard."

Have Not Changed Attitude

"This is the position we took in stating our case to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in June, 1910, at Brandon, and later when the big delegation visited Ottawa we pressed the matter with all the earnestness at our command. We have not changed our attitude on the matter, and believe that until the conditions are complied with, or free access to Minneapolis and Duluth markets is furnished, the matter of sample markets should be left in abeyance."

"When the bill amending the Grain act passed through the house in the session of 1912 it contained the following clause: Notwithstanding any other provision in this act that may conflict therewith, sample markets may be established in the cities of Winnipeg, Fort William and Calgary with the mixing of grain permitted in connection therewith in such rules and regulations as are recommended by the board and approved by the governor-in-council. Provisions of section 208, with the exception of Sub-section 3 thereof, shall apply to sample markets when established. Sub-sections 2 and 3 shall only come into force upon proclamation by the governor-in-council in the Canada Gazette. Said proclamation shall not be made unless and until the governor-in-council is satisfied that the proper conditions exist for bringing the said sub-sections into force."

Received Assurance from Government

"The Canadian Council of Agriculture sent a delegation to Ottawa when the bill was going thru the senate, to oppose this clause; also another clause dealing with distribution of cars. The senate favored the representations made by the grain growers' delegates and were prepared to strike out both clauses. On the assurance given by the government, however, to the delegation that the proclamation for a sample market would not be issued until the governor-in-council appointed a commission to examine into the conditions of the grain trade and ascertain if proper conditions exist for bringing the sample market into force, the delegation withdrew its objection to the clause, but succeeded in getting the objectionable clause dealing with the distribution of cars struck out."

"On March 22 last year authority was given the grain commission, in pursuance of the assurance given the grain growers' delegation, to investigate the grain trade conditions, but the only meeting held was at Fort William on July 18. I have no further information that the board has taken further action since then."

"Consequently our objections to sample markets are the same today as they were when we appeared before the senate in 1913."

Public or Private Terminal

"Sample market carries with it the right of mixing grain. It would also cause the terminal elevator owners to declare whether their houses were to be a public terminal or private terminal. A private terminal would have all the privileges of mixing, but could not receive grain into storage belonging to the public. In other words, they could only take into storage grain owned by themselves. A public terminal, on the other hand, could not mix grain and could only store grain for the public."

"The inference is that all the terminal elevators which also operate country elevators in connection with their terminals would elect to be private elevators, thus in all probability confining the storage for public grain to the government elevators, and Grain Growers' terminals. With the uncertainty surrounding the handling and transportation of grain at the present time on account of the war the time is very inopportune to make any change in the methods of handling the grain, and no changes should be made unless there are outstanding reasons to warrant same."

"I think the feeling of the Grain Growers is 'Give us a southern market and all objections to sample market would be withdrawn.'"

Your Questions Answered

INFORMATION re GRAIN GRADES

Q.—Who should I apply to at Winnipeg to get the official grading of any car I ship?

A.—Write to Geo. Seris, Chief Grain Inspector, Winnipeg.

SNOW FENCES ON RAILWAYS

Q.—On May 13 last, two cows belonging to me got thru the railroad fence, which was broken thru due to the weight of the snow held back by snow fences placed on my land, on to the track and were killed. This year the railroad again proposes to place snow fences on my land. Has the railroad company the right to place these fences to protect its right of way on property belonging to farmers adjoining this right of way? If not, what action should such property owners take to prevent railroads from erecting snow fences?

A.—This matter is dealt with in the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Chapter 37, Section 182, which provides as follows:—

1. Every Company may, on and after the 1st day of November, in each year, enter into and upon any lands of His Majesty or of any person, lying along the route or line of the railway, and erect and maintain snow fences thereon, subject to the payment of such land damages, if any, actually suffered, as are thereafter established, in the manner provided by law with respect to such railway.

2. Every snow fence so erected shall be removed on or before the 1st day of April then next following.

TENANT AND HAIL INSURANCE

Q.—I have a quarter section of land leased to a farmer. I furnish all the seed, pay half the twine, half the threshing and tenant does all the work, each party getting half the grain. There is no lease. I pay all the taxes and have paid municipal hail insurance tax for two years. In our agreement there is nothing said as to who should get the insurance. Our crop was badly hailed this year. Should all the hail insurance be mine or is the tenant entitled to his half share?

A.—The tenant is entitled to half the insurance. It would appear that you were to pay taxes which provided protection for you both. Furthermore the rule of insurance is that insured can only collect insurance to extent of his interest in thing damaged so you would not be entitled to insurance for tenant's interest in the crop.

OBTAIN FREE MAPS

Q.—Where can a person secure free maps of the various provinces of Canada?

A.—The Department of the Interior, Geographical Branch, Ottawa, supplies such maps upon application.

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

100 REGISTERED SHORTHORN HEIFERS and cows bred in Manitoba and Ontario. Home bred and selected from a number of splendid herds. Clydesdales and Yorkshires. Popular prices. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 381f

FOR SALE—THREE CLYDE STALLIONS, TEN Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire boars and Plymouth Rock cockerels. High class stuff at right prices. Carman and Roland stations. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 511f

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

HORSES

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, age 5 years; sound; reason for selling labor shortage. Apply to W. A. Campbell, Strathclair, Man. 4-4

SOME GOOD YOUNG IMPORTED PERcheron and Belgian stallions; priced to sell and guaranteed. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 31f

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 231f

FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STALLION, three years old. Apply to Gray Johnstone, Boissevain, Man. 2-4

J. H. GRAHAM—PERCHERON, BELGIAN and Hackney stallions for sale and exchange, liberal terms. Saskatoon, Sask. 21f

GOOD CLYDE STALLION FOR SALE, OR will trade for good Clyde stallion colt, 2 or 3 years old. H. F. Davies, Wood River, Alta.

STALLION—IMPORTED PERCHERON; SIRE Belaire; age seven; weight 1800; black, sound, sure. Balmossie Farms, Hafford, Sask. 4-2

McOPA PERCHERONS—NOTHING LEFT BUT 1916 studs. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 4-3

WANTED—PERCHERON OR BELGIAN STALLION. J. E. Parkinson, North Edmonton, Alta.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, five months old, from splendid milking stock. \$50.00. R. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. 3-2

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS AND Berkshire hogs for sale. F. Colburn, Gull Lake, Sask. 1-3

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—MALES OR FEMALES. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 52-8

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS. BENJ. H. Thomson, Boharum, Sask. 52-3

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka-Man. 71f

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY hogs, six months old, both sex; also registered Shorthorn bulls. W. A. Hamilton, Newdale, Man. 3-3

DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, REGISTERED, 18 months old, 500 lbs., choice animal, \$35.00. Must change. G. J. Beattie, Portage la Prairie, Man. 4-2

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

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS (ROSE Comb) for sale, bred from prize winning stock and a heavy laying strain, \$5.00 and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 2-4

MOLINE POULTRY YARDS HAVE FOR SALE choice White Plymouth Rock Cockerels, won at six fairs, 1916, 36 prizes on White Plymouth Rocks. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 3-3

BARRED ROCKS—MY ENTIRE FLOCK OF Rocks for sale; cockerels, \$3.00; hens and pullets, \$20.00 dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 2-4

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS from imported and prize winning strain, \$3.00 each. L. B. Howard. Mrs. C. E. Harris, Howard, Sask.

COCKERELS—BARRED ROCKS, LAYING strain, 30 selected, vigorous, \$2 each during January. Balmossie Farms, Hafford, Sask.

FOR SALE—25 LARGE PURE BRED RHODE Island Red Cockerels, from good laying strain, \$2.00. Mrs. Gustav Mellick, Dundurn, Sask. 2-4

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50. Best laying strain. Mrs. John Manning, Salvador, Sask. 4-2

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

O.A.C. NO. 12 OATS—SPECIAL IMPROVED seed, grown on breaking, free from noxious weeds, \$1.25 bushel, sacks included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Eureka Pedigreed Seed Farm, Waskada, Man. 2-4

PROF. BOLLEY'S WILT RESISTANT SEED fax, free from noxious weeds, \$3.50 bushel, sacks included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Eureka Pedigreed Seed Farm, Waskada, Man. 4-2

SPLENDID SEED—RECLEANED BANNER oats, carload lots or less. Cleaned six-row barley. No. 1 Marquis wheat. Samples and prices on request. Write, T. S. Austring, Waldeck, Sask. 4-3

CLEAN BANNER OATS, 80 CENTS BUSHEL, bags free; samples furnished; no cartons. Satisfaction or money back. L. W. Anderson, Bitters Lake, Alberta. 2-3

CAR MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN ON CLEAN land, free from wild oats or noxious weeds, \$2.00 bushel, f.o.b. Bounty. Professor Hoole, Regina College, Regina, Sask.

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

LET'S BUY OUR SEEDS FROM HARRIS McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. Catalog on request.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—FROM THE old reliable stand. Write for price and sample. James Strang, Balduf, Man. 2-12

FOR SALE—CARLOAD OF CHOICE BANNER oats, 65 cents bushel, f.o.b. Saltcoats. C. Partridge, Saltcoats, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—PRIMO SEED FLAX, \$2.35 PER bushel, bags included. Sample on request. Josiah Hill, Esterhazy, Sask. 3-2

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE, PRICE \$2.00 per bushel, including bags. Sample on request. John Arnott, Makaroff, Man. 3-2

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

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, WHITE FOR particulars. Louis Weller, Vera, Sask. 4-9

WANTED—THREE HUNDRED BUSHELS seed barley. E. Webster, Shebo, Sask.

FURS AND HIDES

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

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OFFICIAL 112 page book, "Vast Government Lands," lists and describes every acre in every county in U.S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1916 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 75, St. Paul, Minn.

50,000 Farmers Want Seed

In 1916, western farmers used thirty million bushels of seed grain. Allowing for the natural increase in acreage to be sown this year, and the fact that high grain prices are bringing more and more land into crop, it is estimated that not less than thirty-five million bushels of seed will be required this year. Thru drought and other causes affecting last year's crop, 50,000 farmers in Western Canada have to buy seed. Thousands who had bumper crops in 1915 are themselves in the market for seed grain this year. Farmers who have good plump, well ripened grain of good germinating quality, free from weed seeds, can make more money out of it by selling it for seed than if sold to the elevator. At least twenty per cent. over the market price for the same grade of grain can be obtained for good seed. Hundreds of western farmers have found a ready market for their seed grain at good prices thru the "Farmers' Market Place" of The Guide. These letters are just samples of many The Guide has received. Guide Classified Advertisements certainly bring results. They come before over 34,000 farmers every week. They are economical, too—5 cents per word per week.

"I had enclosed our check for \$20, and when this is used please discontinue our ad. on Banner Oats. We have had excellent results, for which we thank you." April 8, 1916. "Please stop our ad. in The Guide for home use, as we are entirely sold out and have to return money orders pending for more." The Guide certainly brings results." May 12, 1916. "Please stop our ad. in 'Fall eye for sale.' I am sold out. The ad. in The Guide did the business. Yours more than satisfied." Aug. 15, 1915. "ARTHUR LE PATOUREL, Capler, Alta. Guide Classified Advertisements certainly bring results. They come before over 34,000 farmers every week. They are economical, too—5 cents per word per week."

SPECIAL OFFER TO SEED GRAIN ADVERTISERS

Send for particulars of our special offer to seed grain classified advertisers. It will save you money. Some of our classified advertisers are saving as high as \$3.00 on the cost of their advertising by availing themselves of this offer. It is Free to You. Send in this coupon with your classified advertisement today.

SPECIAL OFFER TO SEED GRAIN ADVERTISERS

Fill out this Coupon and Mail with Your Ad. To The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen—I want to save money on my seed grain classified advertising by taking advantage of your special offer. Please send full particulars.

Name

Address

Date

MORRIS DISTRICT—GOOD HALF SECTION, one mile from station, 100 acres cultivated. No scrub, all can be cultivated. Only \$17 per acre. This is well worth \$30. We can arrange easy terms. C. E. Simonite, 706 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg. 4-3

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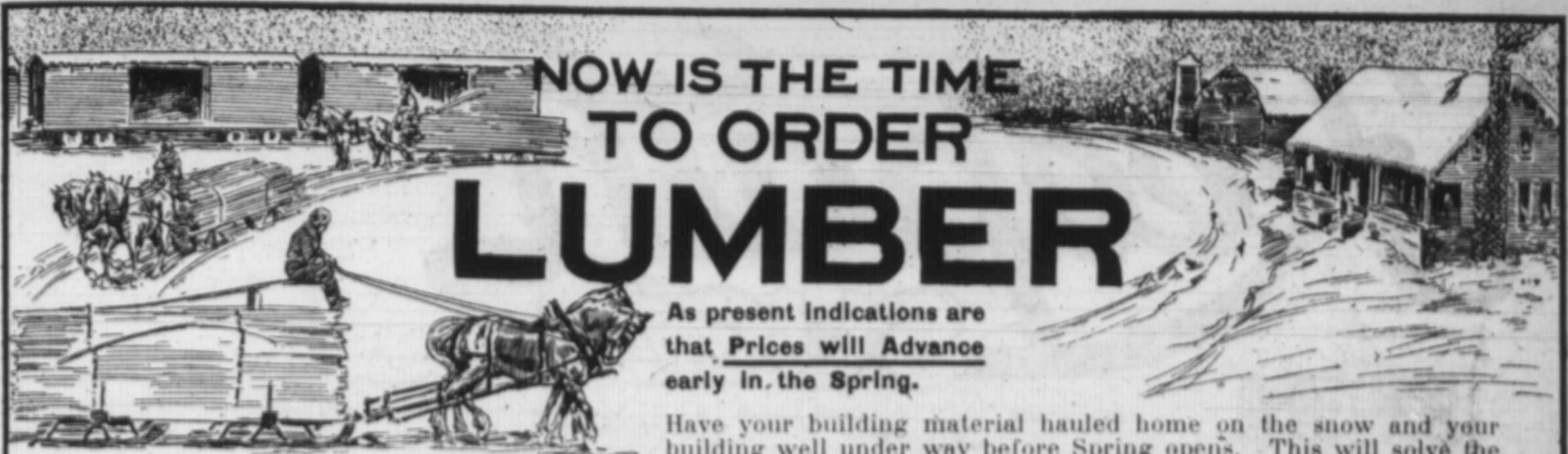
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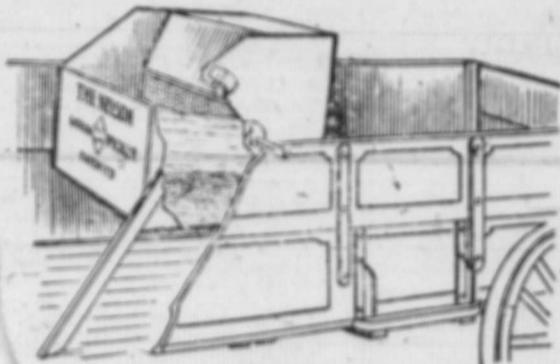
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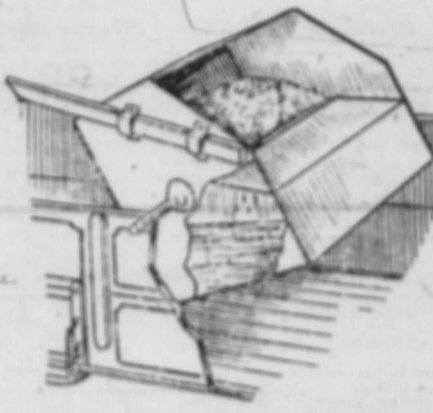
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GOVERNMENT MAY CONTROL MINES

An official statement outlining the position of the Dominion government in regard to the Western mining trouble and hinting at the possibility of the mines being taken over by the government in the event of the operators and miners failing to come to terms, was published recently as follows:—

"In November last the miners presented a demand for an increased war bonus of 25 per cent. to cover the extra cost of living. After several conferences it was finally suggested that a commission should be appointed to ascertain the actual conditions as to the increased cost of living to the miners. Mr. Harrison, of the labor department, was agreed upon to make the investigation. His report is now in and shows an increase of 9½ per cent. on such articles as are required for use by the miners in their daily cost of living.

"The attitude of the operators, so far, in refusing to grant the increase, as shown by Harrison's report, is to be regretted. In so doing, having regard for all the conditions, the apparent lack of willingness on their part to assist in preventing a very serious condition of affairs, is probably the most notable failure on the part of any organization to recognize and appreciate their share of the country's many difficulties since the outbreak of war.

"The government have a special and a direct responsibility to see to it that no suffering will occur to the settlers of Western Canada for the want of coal during the winter months. The government have also the responsibility of seeing that sufficient coke will be provided to keep the smelters in the Crow's Nest going to assist in the manufacture of war munitions.

"If government action is necessary to prevent suffering on the prairies and to keep the smelters supplied with coke, such action will undoubtedly be firm and vigorous. In view of the financial strength of the mine owners, government action, if found necessary, will no doubt be carried out at the expense of the operators."

WANT MOUNTIES RETAINED

The following organizations have petitioned the Prime Minister of Canada to have the Royal North West Mounted Police retained as a national police force in Western Canada:—

The Western Canada Livestock Union, the United Farmers of Alberta, the Western Stock Growers' Association, the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association.

The reasons advanced by these associations is that such efficient maintenance of law and order will not be maintained under any other system, that there will be inadequate protection of families in rural districts and cattle stealing on a scale inimical to the cattle raising industry of the West. They believe no body of civilian police could give such efficient service as has been rendered by the R.N.W.M.P.

SOMEONE TO CARE

Coming home on the train last night, I saw a pleasing scene from the car window. A little girl stood at the railroad station with an umbrella. It was raining hard. When the train stopped she looked eagerly up and down and then ran to meet a young woman. The child lifted the umbrella protectively over the woman and looked admiringly in her face.

It set me to thinking. After all, the main thing that we need in life is someone to care. As long as there is someone awaiting our homecoming, eager to welcome us and make us comfortable, we can keep up courage.

It is our duty to ourselves to gather around us a family or friends. Those who care are staffs to lean on, magnets to draw us away from temptation, balsams to heal our wounds and buoys to keep us from sinking.

We need all the friends we can make and hold!—Farm Life.

At eight weeks old, if properly fed, green ducks will reach a weight of about nine pounds to the pair, and at ten weeks will run a pound or two heavier.

The best prices are obtained May 1, and the lowest from July 1 to September 1.

Farm Women's Clubs

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

COMMUNITY BETTERMENT

Note—This paper was prepared by Mrs. Richardson to be read at the Brandon Convention, but being unable to be present and deliver it, Mrs. Richardson has kindly sent it to be printed in The Guide.

F. M. B.

On looking at the question of how best we can help our community, one wonders just what is meant by that word "we." Does it mean an organization of women alone, or is it meant for a grain growers' association with a membership of both men and women? However, perhaps it is immaterial when we come to the study of the needs of a community; for a community is composed of both men and women, besides children; and each adult individual is under an obligation to assist in making that community the best possible in every respect, both for their own sakes and for the sake of the rising generation.

The most common idea of a community is that it is the district lying around a certain public meeting place, such as the church, the school or perhaps the post office and unconsciously we describe a circle embracing that area and upon the people living here, we look as belonging to our community.

On taking a census, if we may call it so, of these individuals we find all classes of people living here; religious, educated, musical, industrious, generous, lazy, worldly, drunkards, dependants, etc., and as we find the majority so we characterize that community.

It is said that no man liveth unto himself, no matter what he is or where he is; his influence for good or evil is bound to spread, and so with a community.

Community and Nation

Let us travel east or west, north or south, and invariably around every centre of church or post office we will find a circle embracing the community the same as we have at home, and on travelling over the whole of Canada we find a regular network of these circles lacing and interlacing for the influence of each community is found to be running over the prescribed lines and leaving its mark for good or evil on its neighbor.

With these communities all formed, and a census of their character taken, we find we have a nation and its character. Looking at the question in this light it brings home very closely the heavy responsibility on the individual to keep his character right that his community and his nation may bear an unblemished name.

It is said that most people require a jolt to set their thinking apparatus in motion; therefore it surely is the task of any organization to supply that jolt. And furthermore when the right jolt has been administered, it is the further duty of the organization to see that the mill, or the think tank, or whatever you may choose to call it is well supplied with the right material. Grain Growers' Guides, Tribunes, Single Taxers, Free Trade literature and the Bible make a splendid menu and are guaranteed not to rust or corrode the machinery nor allow cobwebs to collect.

The Value of the Bible

But why the Bible? say you; we are not a church organization; leave the church and the preacher to do their own work. But listen to this written by Mr. Woodsworth in The Guide of December 13, 1916, concerning communities:—

"In Manitoba from ten to fifty per cent of the people attend no church and in some cases the figures would reach sixty-five per cent. Is your community reckoned in this?"

"In Saskatchewan in ten per cent of the districts reporting, at least ninety per cent of the people attend no church."

"In Alberta in some eighty districts the average percentage of families attending no church is sixty per cent. Many churches report little or no co-operation in community work."

Now when the people are not attending church is there any chance that any religious teaching is being given in the home? And where ignorance of the

Bible prevails where does the individual get his standard for right living and that which makes for the best type of citizenship? Am I right in asserting that every nation's standard of morality and right living is based on its religion? So how can we in Canada have a righteous nation if we do not have righteous individuals? And when people will not go to the church, other organizations and schools ought to hold up the right ideals.

Good Books Essential

A bunch of lively school children with their minds alert and in the course of training cannot be said to be in need of a jolt to set them thinking, so there must be something wrong when we see these same children at the age of eighteen or twenty requiring something to set them thinking.

And how much time, possibly six or eight years has apparently been lost for there has not been material within the reach of these young people to instil into their minds, principles that make for the best men and women. They know nothing comparatively of good books and perhaps have seen only such newspapers that savor of partisanship rather than statesmanship, and without religious teaching what kind of citizen will they make?

Therefore the one great opening for service in the community is to place before the young people as they leave school, something that will educate and interest them, something that will broaden their outlook on life and will instil into their being those principles that will make of them clean and upright citizens who will work for the upbuilding of Christian communities and a Godly nation. The one great help to this end is good books and magazines in the home.

Too many people consider money spent on books as so much money wasted. If any man were to put the price of a car into a library for his family, he would be called crazy. And instead of going to Brandon for three days to attend the Grain Growers' Convention, his neighbors would be very apt to say that he ought to be a permanent resident there, in a certain big house, and kept there at the expense of the government.

And yet who can compare the value of a splendid library placed at the disposal of a family, as against the value of a car that is used a few months in the year. Ask some of our editors how many subscriptions they have lost since they have raised the price of their papers to \$1.50. It seems a poor policy to rob your minds to enrich your pocket books, or be better able to take in small pleasures.

Many ideas regarding clubs, recreation grounds, socials, picnics, banquets, etc. might be brought up, but communities are like individuals, their tastes and talents differ, so it is for each to find out their own abilities and work accordingly, and with all our work let us remember that what we put into the individual we put into the community; and what we put into the community we put into the nation; and not for time alone, but for eternity.

STELLA L. RICHARDSON,
Beaver, Man.

THE SCHOOL A CENTRE

Why should not the school be the centre of the intellectual life of its neighborhood? Why should not the Free Library be lodged beneath its roof? Why should not the great thoughts of the ages be brought to the people here in picture and story and song, thus transferring the service of the old-time Lyceum to the Social Centre?

We welcome the movement that is using the school buildings on election days for polling places. Why not? Could not the money thus saved to the city be put to many good uses?

And still there is another service these buildings could render which we see looming large on the horizon of our needs. What of those hours of Sunday afternoons when Sunday-school is "out" and when the streets again are filled with the surge of young life, much of which is never

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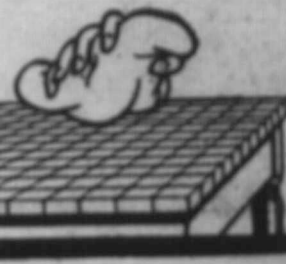
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touched by the influence of home or church? Why should not the schoolhouses during these hours of restlessness become in very truth centres of social well-being? Bible stories are unknown to masses of our young people. What a delight and inspiration the recital of the same would be if supplemented with moving-picture illustrations; or the hymns and noble anthems that are the heritage of the race. What would hinder the joy of song if the place were open and the proper guardian there?

It means for the leader in this Social Centre movement labor and self-abnegation. A willingness to lay himself down if thereby he can help form the "bridge" over which the race may some day pass to better things. He must have tact, patience and good will. His eye must be clear to catch the vision of that new social order for which the heart of man is panting. His ear must be attuned to the needs of the multitude, that he may catch the sound of their feet as they beat along a common way and guide them aright. He must be able to gather into a unified social force the dynamics of home, church, mart and street. The paths leading from each must be made "paths of pleasantness," crossing and recrossing in the warp and woof of life, but joining in one at last in the Schoolhouse Centre for the upbuilding of the community from the heart of it to the uttermost corner thereof.—Mary O. Grice in "The Mother's Magazine."

AS OUR NEIGHBORS WORK

Another unique bit of work is that done by the Woman's Club of Fall River, Massachusetts, which has been supporting a welfare worker among the girls of its city to demonstrate to the public the need of a woman in police work. During the summer she attended the public pleasure parks (which she found excellently conducted), visited the moving-picture houses, the public dance halls, attended juvenile court and visited in all quarters of the city. One dancing place was closed immediately when the owners of the building were informed by this worker of the character of the entertainment. Neglected children were found by the score in almost every section of the city.

One apparently significant result of this woman in the field is this: That tho, for a period of twelve months, a year ago, no girl brought into court was sent to the splendid state industrial school at Lancaster, this year, during six months, girls have already been sent there, where they have the chance to become useful and respected women—an opportunity seldom possible in their old environment.

Great, thrilling interest lies in the account from a suburban district of Rockland, Maine, where the club women, thru the medium of the first social centre in Maine, started upon a course which has apparently served to electrify the community. The first practical step was to apply to the school board for permission to use the school building for the meeting place, and to enlist the interest of the state superintendent of public instruction to address the first meeting. Then came a long list of speakers, the best available in the country, and a forum was opened where timely topics of present-day interest have been vigorously discussed from platform and pew. A circulating library and a reading room have also been developed.

There was a sharp division of opinion over the subject of entertainment, and the leading men of the community hesitated to help in what seemed destined to be a thankless task. The second meeting was the scene of three lively "tiffs." But courage, diplomacy and tact won the day, and soon the interest aroused by the disagreement of the early day gave way to lively discussions, with splendid tolerant spirit, of both sides towards hitherto tabooed questions. Success is assured and our correspondent writes:

"The Glencove Social Centre will neither die out nor go under; it has come to stay and has already added much to the sum total of human joy."
—The Ladies' Home Journal.

Cayenne, or any hot, spicy condiment, should not be given ducks, as it is apt to cause inflammation of the egg-producing organs.



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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

LAST CALL FOR STORIES

If you haven't yet written your winter fairy story for the Young Canada Club's latest contest you will need to scurry about and do it, for the contest closes January 31.

Three jolly story books will be given as prizes for the three best stories received, and those who are new writers to the club and remember to send self-addressed and stamped envelopes with their stories will be given the club's pretty membership pin.

The story is to be a fairy tale with a winter setting or about something which is peculiar to the winter season. It won't be difficult for you to think of a subject in a country like this where the winter is so different from the summer.

Remember to have your teacher or one of your parents certify that you made the story up yourself without help from people or books, and that you have given your correct age.

All stories should be clearly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

DIXIE PATTON.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER

One summer we had a black hen that had nine chickens. Three were yellow and the rest were black.

One day when mother went to feed them she found one of the yellow ones dead. It had been picked on the head and we thought the turkey had done it, as it sometimes picked the hens. Next day when mother went down to the shed she found another yellow one dead and the other was crouched up in a corner. Mother put it back with the hen and as she did not take any notice of it, mother left. She went back not long after and the hen was pecking the little chick, so she brought it up to the house. We knew that the hen must have killed the other two yellow ones. I thought it very funny for her to kill them and not touch the black ones. We brought the little chick up by hand and by the winter it was a fine big chick.

AUDREY WILLIAMS, Holmfeld, Man. Age 13.

A "MAKE-BELIEVE DUCK"

One day when we were out for a drive we saw a duck that seemed to be lame. My uncle said "Let's shoot it," but daddy said, "No; let the poor thing go, she is lame."

After we drove on a little way, I looked back and saw the old duck flying over our heads, so she must have had a nest near by and just was trying to "Make-Believe."

Another day when I was going to school I saw an old duck that pretended she was trying to fly, but couldn't. After a while I saw her flying away. She too, must have been a "Make-Believe Duck."

VIOLA HERZOG, Age 12.

THE WAYS OF WILD THINGS

We had a buffalo head hanging up on a wall and some wrens built their nest in it this summer. They had some young ones in it.

One day my mother saw them with flies in their mouths. One of them went in and the other stayed out. Then the other one came out and took the fly out of the other one's mouth and took it to the little birds.

Once I was coming home from the post office and I found a nest of killdeer eggs. The mother bird did not want me near, so it lay down on the grass as if it was hurt, and then I went away.

I was at a neighbor's house one day and they had a little kitten and a hen was sitting on it. We drove the hen away, but the kitten went with it.

There is a maple tree in front of our house and a robin built its nest in it for two years.

One day, with another girl I went picking berries. The other girl was going up to some trees when she saw something sleeping in one of the trees. It was a bat. It is a very queer creature. It looks like a mouse in one way, and it is like a bird when it is flying.

Another day we saw a wolf and we yelled at it, and it ran away as fast as it could.

One day my brother and I were picking

strawberries and he saw a partridge with a bunch of young ones. It began to fly at him and he was very frightened.

To-night I was going to the post office when I heard someone knocking, and it was a woodpecker.

MARY WATSON.

THANKS AND A STORY

Dear Dixie Patton:—I got the book you sent me, but have been so busy. I have never read the book before, so enjoyed it very much. I learned several things. One was how the toad is always seen as soon as it starts to rain in summer. Some people say the toad really comes down in the rain. They say they have really seen them come down. I never believed that myself, but wondered where they came from when it rained. I thank you very much for the book. I shall try to tell you a "Freak Nature Story."

When my brother Giles was about two years old, he was walking along when he fell into a cellar. He had his dog Flossie with him. When Flossie heard Giles crying she went up to the house where mamma was. Flossie whined, then ran back a piece, came back and whined again, till mamma wondered what was the matter. She thought she would follow Flossie and see where she went. Flossie went to the cellar where Giles was. Mamma was able to get Giles out. She was very proud of Flossie. How do you like my writing, I do it all with my left hand?

FRANCES PRATT.

Your writing is very good indeed little lady, so you had better continue to use your left hand.—D. P.

THE ANT HILL

The most pleasant season in the year for me is spring. I always like spring to come because everything seems so fresh, and I would rather be outside roaming among the wild grass and flowers than anywhere else.

One place where I liked to roam in the spring was a meadow, in which grew all kinds of pretty flowers and grass.

One bright morning in the spring as the grass was peeping thru the soil and the flowers blooming, I decided to take a walk around the meadow. As I walked along thinking of the wonder of Mother Nature, I ran across an ant hill. I watched the busy little workers for awhile, picked a few flowers and then went home.

The next day I thought I would learn some more about the ants. So taking a long stick, I went up to the ant hill and started to dig the ants and their home up, when to my surprise I found a lot of little white objects much larger than the ants. I learned these were the ant's eggs. I went home feeling sorry because I had ruined the ants' home, but the next morning I found the hill just the same as I had discovered it at first. I destroyed the ant home again and sat down to watch them build it up again. First they carried in the eggs. This was done by putting the egg between the fore feet, and merely dragging it along the ground until the egg was in its place. Then the house was repaired.

When the home was completed again, once more I stirred up the hill, altho I knew it was wicked to do so, but I wanted to see what the ants would do at last.

But, however, they started to work harder and harder to get the eggs in. And at last it was all complete again. The next day I continued the same thing, thinking the ants would go and build somewhere else, but they did not. They had worked so hard to get a place, they wouldn't leave the place to start up a new one. A few days afterwards I dug up the same hill again, but there were no eggs. They had all hatched into little ants ready to continue the same work the next spring.

Now we know that every animal, bird and insect has its own way of defending and saving its young, but as for the ant, it is the best worker known.

BERTHA LARSEN,

Stirling, Alta. Age 13.

I am sorry to have to say that I think your treatment of the ants exceedingly cruel. How would you like to have your home destroyed by a cyclone, ve or six times in succession?—D. P.

Better biscuits are best made with **PURITY FLOUR**

"More bread and better bread and better pastry too"

130-Egg Incubator and Brooder for \$14.50

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$14.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamp, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you see this. You'll save money—25 cents in postage before you buy. Remember our price of \$14.50 is for both incubator and brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

Write us today. One 1 dollar.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 238, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

Pure Wool SWEATER FREE

Notice the attractive weave and stylish design of this sweater. It is made of pure English wool and in the manufacture of it there was no joining nor cutting. It is woven continuously throughout. This is not one of the sweaters which are commonly called pure wool, but which in reality are half cotton. We guarantee this sweater to contain nothing but the very purest of wool. It is a garment which you will be pleased to use on any occasion and is just the thing for the cold winter days. You will find that it will give lasting service as its wearing qualities are of the best.

We are giving one of these beautiful sweater coats absolutely free and all transportation charges fully prepaid to anyone who will collect only six yearly subscriptions to The Guide, (new or renewal) at \$1.50 and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. If you want one of these sweaters it will be necessary for you to send in your reservation coupon immediately as the demand for them is very keen and we have only a limited stock. We are supplying these sweaters in any ladies' sizes and in the following colors: Emerald Green, Cardinal Red and Royal Blue. Mail your coupon today.

COUPON

January 24, 1917.

Please reserve for me one of your pure wool sweaters, and send me supplies and instructions necessary to collect the six yearly subscriptions necessary to secure this prize.

Name _____

Post Office _____

Province _____

New COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern white light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle! Beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like an oil lamp. Tests by Government and 34 leading Universities show that it

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon

common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. **Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition.** Greatest invention of the age. **Guaranteed.**

\$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

Yours FREE

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 511 Aladdin Building, WINNIPEG
Largest Coal Oil (Kerosene) Mantle Lamp House in the World

Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm house and small town home will buy after trying. *Con. farmer who had never used anything in his life before writes: "I used it the first evening, and..."* *Charleston says: "I have never seen an article that will do so good."* *Writing says: "I am proud of having used it."* *Phillips says: "Every customer becomes a friend and helper."* *Someone says: "No money said necessary."* *Someone who has written "most modern the Aladdin looks strongly."* **\$9 MONEY REQUIRED.** We furnish every reliable man to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to secure an appointment and make big money in unoccupied territory. State population, age, whether you have 75¢ of coin, whether you work spare time or steady, when can start, townships most convenient for you to work.

BUY YOUR FISH

IN Specially Assorted Lots



Give pleasing variety without unnecessary quantity. Select preferred assortment and order by Lot Number.

LOT No. 1.—40 lbs. assorted fish, including Halibut, Salmon, Sea Herring and Flounders \$5.00

LOT No. 2.—55 lbs. assorted fish, including Salt Codfish, Whitefish, Silver Herring, Jacks and Finnan Haddock \$5.00

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

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

WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST
A copy of our Recipe Booklet "How To Cook Fish" sent FREE with every order

THE CONSUMERS' FISH CO.

Winnipeg — — — — — Manitoba

Would You Like a Dinner Set Like This?



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

OUR OFFER The Guide will give this set free and express charges prepaid to any woman who will collect twelve yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50 and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. This is not one of the ordinary cheap dinner sets that are generally offered as prizes. The price of dishes has increased considerably since the commencement of the war, but by making a special purchase The Guide is able to put this set within your reach for only a few hours work. We have only a limited number of these sets left, and if you want one you had better act at once. You take no chance because if you do not secure the full number of subscriptions required, we will pay you a liberal cash commission or will give you some other prize. Fill out the coupon with your name and address, send it to The Guide office and we will send you full supplies and instructions for collecting subscriptions. With our assistance you will have no difficulty in winning this beautiful set. Mail your coupon today.

Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG

COUPON Jan. 24, 1917

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

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

Name

Post Office

Postmark

Co-operative Fruit Growers' Exchange

Continued from Page 7.

Exchange, and acts as a medium through which the business affairs between the Exchange and the local associations are handled.

The district exchange usually represents the associations in marketing the fruit; it co-operates with them in bringing about better handling, better packing, and a desirable merchantable product. The district exchange informs itself through the California Fruit Growers' Exchange and in other ways of all phases of the citrus marketing business, places the information before the associations, receives the returns for the fruit direct from the agents, and pays the proceeds to the associations after deducting the cost of operation.

The Central Exchange

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange furnishes facilities for the distribution and marketing of the fruit by the district exchanges. It places its own exclusive, bonded agents in the principal markets of the United States and Canada. These agents, in addition to the duties already outlined, co-operate with the jobbers and with their travelling salesmen in developing a wider distribution. They encourage the sale of the fruit to the retailer at a reasonable margin of profit. The Exchange agents co-operate with the retail dealers in developing attractive displays to attract the consumer. They encourage the jobbers and retailers to advertise locally, and they are working in other ways with leading jobbers and retailers to develop better methods of selling.

The growers and shippers, through their associations and district exchanges, regulate and control their shipments. They determine the conditions under which the fruit shall be sold outside of auction markets, ship at the time and in the amount they desire, determine to what markets the fruit shall be consigned and where it shall be sold, and, outside of the auction markets, designate the price they are willing to accept. The central exchange has no power, it could not legally under the federal statutes fix the price at which the fruit is to be sold in California or in the markets of the country, or arbitrarily handle the diversions of destinations whereby prices are fixed, trade restrained, territories divided, output limited, or unfair methods of any kind practiced. Every car of fruit which the Exchange member handles through the facilities furnished by the Exchange, sells on its own merits at the price at which the shipper and the buyer are mutually agreed.

Losses in Thirteen Years

In a period of thirteen years the California Fruit Growers' Exchange has returned \$192,500,000 to the growers in California. It has lost through uncollected bills, the failure of jobbers, losses in mishandling of funds, or in the mails and in all other ways, two-fifths of one one thousandth of one per cent. of the money returned to California, or less than \$8,000. The total cost of the Exchange system, including the agents, the central exchange, advertising, the collection of claims, and all expenses of every kind, including the district exchange, is approximately one and three-quarters per cent. on the gross car lot prices. This is the lowest marketing cost of any agricultural crop, so far as is known, in any part of the world.

There are few American industries that have benefited more by the application of systematic, organized business methods to their problems than the California citrus industry. Until recently its investigations ceased with the production of the fruit and with its distribution to the jobbers of the country. But as the prosperity of the industry always waits upon the increase in consumption of the fruit at prices profitable to the producer, the industry has undertaken an investigation of the distribution after the fruit reaches the market in order to see how the handling of its own problems can be improved, its co-operation with the jobber, the retailer and the consumer be made more effective, its advertising more direct, and the wastes of distribution elimin-

ated. The distribution of the nation's food supply is far more complex than the problems of production, because of the intricate, interwoven relationships of transportation, finance, the assembling and distribution to the consumers after a product reaches the market. The standard of living of Americans has changed radically in the last generation, and the demands of the consumer impose a series of conditions upon the distributing agencies that are increasingly complex.

Cost of Distribution

The investigation of the distribution of the citrus fruit crop has been made in the principal cities of the United States and Canada through the co-operation of the jobbers and retailers with agents of the industry located in these places. It has not yet been extended to the rural districts.

Taking the thirty representative markets as a whole, including something like 10,000 reports extending over the years 1914 and 1915, the factors entering into the consumer's dollar are as follows:

	Per cent.
Retail distributing cost (gross).....	24.9
Jobbers' distributing cost (gross).....	8.1
Growers' selling cost.....	1.3
Freight and refrigeration.....	17.6
Packing cost.....	6.0
Cost of picking and hauling to packing house.....	1.9
Proportion returned for fruit on the tree.....	40.3
	100

Handled by Jobbers

The Exchange does not sell the fruit to the retail dealer, because it would cost the grower more to perform the function of the jobber if a wholesale distributing system were to be built on a single perishable crop that is variable in supply and condition and subject to climatic disaster, than it now costs through the jobbing system already established. The jobber performs a distinct function that must be performed by someone in assembling the fruit in the towns and cities, in developing trade with the countless retail dealers in the rural districts and cities, and in blanketing the credit and other distributing risks for the producer. The Exchange fruit is handled by 2,500 carlot jobbers, who employ at least 7,500 travelling salesmen in pushing and developing trade in the small towns and rural districts. The expense of an average travelling salesman is approximately \$3,000 per year. The fixed charge of the jobber includes store rent, carting, interest on capital invested, insurance, taxes, salaries, wages, cartage of fruit, repacking and losses from decay, credits, bad debts, travelling salesmen, and other overhead expenses. These charges must be incurred by an organization that assembles the fruit in the cities, distributes it to the retailers and develops a country trade. The jobber also acts as a banker for the retail dealer, and supplies a large proportion of the capital which the retail dealer uses.

To operate economically, the fruit jobber has to distribute the overhead charge over a number of perishable products, including citrus and deciduous fruits, bananas, pineapples, small fruits, potatoes, vegetables and other commodities, because a wholesale distributing business or a retail business cannot succeed when the entire overhead is charged against a single perishable crop. A disaster, like the freeze in 1913, would have bankrupted the citrus industry had the growers been liable for rents, salaries, and the fixed charges necessary to a wholesale/distributing organization. The Exchange is endeavoring, through co-operation with the jobbers, to reduce the unnecessary cost of distribution. The jobbers' gross margin, including all overhead charges and profit, represents approximately 8 per cent. of the consumer's dollar, or an average mark-up of approximately 14 per cent. on the purchase price. The jobbing cost varies in different sections of the country, just as the Exchange cost varies. The jobbing cost depends on local business arrangements and conditions, the size of the business, the size of the city and outside territory covered, and largely on the grade and soundness of the fruit which is bought. Unseen distribution by the producer.

The Increasing Interest

in Life Insurance and increasing knowledge of the subject cause intending applicants to look more closely than ever into the ESSENTIALS of profitable protection.

The strength and progressive record of The Great-West Life, its investment success, its favorable mortality and low expense rates, the liberal policy provisions and measure of Service to Policyholders—all reach the most rigorous standard of comparison.

Ask for descriptive literature and rates, giving date of birth.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Dept. "L," HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
In requesting information ask for a Desk Calendar for 1917.

\$69.50 and up

Write for Book

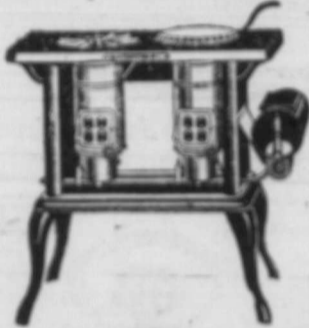


Worth its Weight in Gold

Galloway Manure Spreaders

Many styles and sizes, each one fully guaranteed. Read these features that make for strength and good service: Endless apron, force feed, double chain drive, all steel gear, steel tongue, and many other exclusive features. **SEND FOR BIG FREE BOOK.** Tells all about Galloway Farm Machinery and quotes prices that will save you many dollars. Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Limited Dept. 11 Winnipeg

IN WINTER Prepare for Summer



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

This stove has two burners, is 30 inches high, and the top dimensions are 14x17 1/2 inches. It will be sent free (with wicks and carriers) and freight prepaid to anyone who will collect twelve new or renewal subscriptions to The Grain Growers' Guide, and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. If you can collect any two-year subscriptions at \$3.00, we will allow them to count the same as two one-year subscriptions, but your own subscription will not count.

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

The Grain Growers' Guide, Jan. 24, 1917, Winnipeg.

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

Name
P. O.
Prov.

uneven grades and decay strike at the foundations of a successful fruit business and always raise the margins which the jobber or retailer must add to cover the added risk.

The Exchange does not sell to the consumer because a retail business founded on a single perishable crop is as impracticable as it seems desirable. The delivery of goods of any kind to 100,000,000 American consumers is the most costly of all distributing items. The consumer usually pays from 5 to 25 per cent. of the purchase price for the service which the retail dealer renders. He pays it because he demands the service and is not satisfied to deal with a store that does not render it. To bear the necessary fixed charges that would be required to serve 100 million consumers as efficiently as they are now served, with oranges and lemons alone, would, of course, be prohibitive even if the fruit were owned by a single corporation. To attempt it with no legal right to arbitrarily fix prices or handle the distribution arbitrarily would be destructive of their investments.

During the last few years the Exchange has conducted a nation-wide advertising campaign to increase the consumption of citrus fruit. Population increases about 20 per cent. per decade, while the total supply increased 63 per cent. from 1890 to 1900, and 119 per cent. from 1900 to 1910. No other organization attempts to handle the large industrial problems which affect the future stability of the industry. The Exchange has created thru national advertising a public recognition of the delicious quality, healthfulness and use of California oranges and lemons, and is suggesting to them ways in which they can be served. There is nothing mysterious about advertising. It supplements the Exchange salesmanship and service to the jobber and the retailer by telling the public the truth about the fruit which the Exchange has to sell. It has met with the hearty approval of the trade because it helps the jobber and retailer sell the fruit. The Exchange, thru its agents and advertising department, is co-operating with the jobbers and their salesmen by developing selling arguments for citrus fruit. It co-operates with the retailer by furnishing him with attractive window display material showing the uses of "Sun-kist" oranges and lemons; in showing the retailers how to make a beautiful display of fruit to attract the consumer; and how to increase his business and eliminate losses from decay and left-overs by quick sales of his purchases thru reasonable prices at odd cents per dozen. New factors, such as chain stores, are being interested in the sale of citrus fruit, and large quantities are being handled by such firms on very low margins. This service is fundamentally sound because it creates better merchandising methods, a larger consumption of fruit, especially of Exchange fruit, and in the end a larger return to the Exchange grower. It is absolutely essential to the prosperity of the industry. It can be handled by the Exchange, because the small volume handled by other shippers makes the national advertising of their brands prohibitive. It is included in the Exchange marketing cost, which, on account of the volume of business handled can cover a nation-wide advertising campaign, a nation-wide distributing system, and a highly efficient business organization, all included in a marketing cost lower than any other shipper charges and not more than one-third or one-half as much as shippers charge who make a personal profit by handling the growers' product.

At the Ohio Experiment Station, a cow increased her milk production 80 per cent. thru better feeding. This increased quantity of milk cost seventy-seven cents less per hundred pounds than what she produced on the small quantity of feed and the butter fat cost twenty-three cents less per pound. This extra feed would not have been sufficient to feed another cow. By feeding one cow well about as much milk is secured as by feeding two cows poorly. And feeding the one cow well required less work, less barn room, less feed and less pasture. In many cases the quickest way to increase the profits from a herd is to feed and care for them better rather than by increasing the number.



These books will save you money

MAILED UPON REQUEST

IT IS YOUR PARTICULAR BUSINESS to buy your farm and home supplies where you can make the most substantial savings, quality considered—you owe this to yourself.

THE LINES OF MERCHANDISE IN THESE CATALOGS represent qualities that you will find very hard to equal elsewhere at anywhere near the prices quoted. Our buyers have travelled to the greatest markets of the world and selected the lines most suited to your needs in Western Canada. Buying in the quantities we do has made it possible for us to offer you values that, under ordinary merchandising conditions, would be impossible.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR THE BOOKS YOU WANT—They will be sent Postpaid—Make sure of your share of these generous values.

(Fill in your name and address below, check square for catalog (or catalogs wanted, cut out entire advertisement and mail to us))

NAME _____

POST OFFICE _____ PROV. _____

GENERAL CATALOG GROCERY CATALOG PATTERN CATALOG

Grain Growers' Guide (Jan. 24, 1917).

QUALITY SERVICE **CHRISTIE GRANT LIMITED** QUALITY SERVICE
At Your Service
WINNIPEG CANADA

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special FARMERS' POLICY
There is none better
See our Local Agent or write for his address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE Wayburn Security Bank

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



World's Best

That is a title which can justly be applied to the

Famous Prize Winning Poultry

which The Guide is distributing free, and transportation charges prepaid, among Guide readers.

This poultry is being offered in the four most popular breeds, namely:—
Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

The eggs which produced our Famous Prize Winning Poultry were secured from poultry men who have carried off prizes at the world's big poultry shows. These eggs cost The Guide \$45.00 per hundred. They were hatched under The Guide's supervision and the result is that we are offering our readers the very best poultry stock that can be secured anywhere. There is no doubt that the progeny of this stock will bring fancy prices.

These prizes are offered to any Guide reader who will assist us by collecting only a few new or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide.

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY

The Guide has only a limited number of these birds and there is certain to be a very large demand for them as it would be impossible to secure birds of the same class without going to one of the big dealers and paying a very high price. Those who answer this advertisement first will have this Famous Prize Winning Poultry just within their reach for only a few hours work, but it will be necessary for them to act now.

Write your name and address plainly on the coupon below, mail to The Guide office, and we will send you our poultry folder which illustrates and describes fully this Famous Prize Winning Poultry. The folder also gives particulars of some other splendid poultry prizes and contains full information as to how you may secure them. Mail your coupon—TODAY.

COUPON

January 24, 1917

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG

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

NAME
P.O. PROV.

We are now Booking Orders for
LUMBER and SHINGLES
FOR SPRING DELIVERY

All mills are well filled with orders, and those contemplating building should place their orders NOW. Write for prices delivered at your station on all kinds of LUMBER.

FARMERS SAWMILL & SHINGLE CO., VANCOUVER, B.C.

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



McLEAN'S 9th ANNUAL
BONSPIEL SALE
Auction Sale of 200 to 300 head

Carefully selected Manitoba Horses, consisting of choice Farm Mares and Geldings, Heavy Draft and Delivery Horses, and one Registered Clydesdale Stallion, 4 years old, and a special selection of from 50 to 60 Dapple Grey Mares and Geldings, at our Sale Stables in Winnipeg, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, AT 1.30 O'CLOCK

Our Market is the Horse Centre for the Western Provinces

We handle more good horses than any one firm in Western Canada. Whether you want one horse or a carload it will be to your advantage to see our stock. We hitch and show any horse, and attend to shipping out all horses for our customers. Farmers can take advantage of the Cheap Rates to Winnipeg during the Bonspiel and attend this sale, where they can select their horses from our large stock, at reasonable prices.

AUCTION SALE EVERY THURSDAY. PRIVATE SALES DAILY

100 to 150 Head always on hand to select from, also Wagons, Harness, Blankets, etc., always on sale.

E. W. McLEAN

SALE STABLES: COR. ARLINGTON AND ALEXANDER STREETS

(Formerly of 185 James St.)

Take a Logan Ave. West car at Main Street to Stock Exchange Hotel, or an Arlington car at Union Bank to Arlington Street and walk a short distance north.

PURE GRIMM'S ALFALFA
SEED FOR HALF ACRE FREE

In order to assist farmers who would like to make a beginning in growing Alfalfa, either as a forage crop or for seed, The Guide has purchased 50 pounds of pure Grimm's Alfalfa seed, grown by Mr. McLaren, Maymont, Sask., one of the most successful Alfalfa growers in Western Canada. This seed has been thoroughly cleaned and is perfectly reliable. It is put up in one pound lots and with each pound package there is a bottle of Alfalfa Culture necessary for the inoculation of the seed. Mr. McLaren has also prepared for The Guide full instructions for the preparation of the soil, seeding, cultivation, harvesting and threshing. One pound of this Alfalfa seed, together with one bottle of the Culture, and instructions for seeding, etc., will be sent free to any person, postpaid, who will send us three yearly subscriptions to The Guide (new or renewal) at \$1.50 each. These subscriptions may be sent all at one time or separately and the Alfalfa seed and Culture will be shipped in plenty of time for seeding. Address all correspondence—

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

Electric Hand Lamp FREE



Practical, portable, light, safe, sure and always ready. A full sized sturdy lamp which can be used in the home, around the house or in the barn. Nothing to get out of order. Batteries last four to six months. New ones can be obtained anywhere. \$1.50 in height, can be carried by handle or ball.

This lamp will be sent free and express prepaid to anyone who will collect four yearly subscriptions, new or renewal to The Guide at \$1.50 each, and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office, or if you can collect a two-year subscription at \$3.00 it will count the same as two one-year subscriptions at \$1.50, but your own subscription will not count.

Send your subscriptions to The Circulation Department.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG MAN.

Live Poultry

PRICES

- HENS 14c
- YOUNG ROOSTERS 3 1/4 lbs. up, in good condition 16c
- OLD ROOSTERS 10c
- DUCKS 17c
- GEESSE 17c
- TURKEYS 20c

All prices live weight l.b. Winnipeg. Guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper.

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

Terms: Cash, Bank Money Order on receipt of goods

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE HENS WANTED

- Hens (any size) 14c
 - Fat Hens (5 lbs. up) 16c
 - Ducks 17c
 - Turkeys 20c
 - Geese 16-17c
 - Young Roosters (in good condition) 15c
- These prices l.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment. We are also buying Dressed Poultry.

Buy at Produce & Trading Co. 87 Alton St., Winnipeg

HARDWOOD IN HOUSES

To the general public wood is wood, light or heavy, hard or soft, easy or difficult to work, solid, striped or mottled in appearance. In the form of lumber it is difficult to identify varieties and generally the man who is in the market for lumber just orders the sizes he requires and leaves it to the dealer to furnish the particular kind he carries in stock. The dealer is in business for business reasons and ordinarily will handle those kinds that yield him the greatest profit. The architect serves as a check in some cases but the majority of people buy certain sizes rather than certain sizes of certain kinds of lumber.

Commercially woods are divided into two classes: hardwoods and soft woods. Hardwoods include all of the broad leaved trees of America. To "soft woods" is assigned all the needle leaved or cone bearing trees. This classification is unsatisfactory and misleading, because some hardwoods, so called, are softer than some of the soft woods, and conversely the same is true.

Hardwood may be used for structural purposes in houses, but its most common use in house building in the West is for finishing purposes, such as floors, trim, etc.

Hardwoods for finishing purposes commonly used in Western Canada include oak, maple, cypress, walnut, birch.

Where permanence and beauty of finish are desired many of the hardwoods are difficult to equal.

Quarter Cut Oak

Of all the American hardwoods probably oak is the most adaptable to the uses of the householder. Beauty, quality, distinctiveness and durability, all prime requisites of American hardwoods, are to be found in oak. While oak is separated commercially into two colors, white and red, it is also segregated into quarter sawed and plain sawed. The plain sawed stock is obtained by straight cutting, and the quarter sawed is obtained by sawing logs into four quarters then sawing boards at right angles to the annual rings of growth. This makes a beautiful flashy effect. Oak is tough, strong, hard and heavy.

Excellent combinations can be obtained with maple or oak floors with birch trim or birch veneered doors with a trim of other woods or white enamel.

Maple for Floors

One very desirable wood and one that comes well within the reach of the average house builder is maple. It is very dense and hard and takes a beautiful polish. Its light, cheery coloring is most effective where light color schemes are used, and for bedroom floors, it is particularly attractive. Beech and birch are used considerably and they not only answer the demand of durability but are susceptible of a beautiful finish and will receive a variety of color stains. Mahogany stains seem best adapted to birch, while beech shows off to advantage with a walnut stain.

While the first cost of hardwoods for example, maple, is greater than that of soft woods, such as fir, the finishing to give approximately the same durability will to a large extent offset the difference in first cost between hard and soft woods. This applies particularly, of course, to flooring.

THE SISAL MONOPOLY

The United States Senate Committee which has been investigating the importation of sisal and the manufacture of binder twine has just reported. It fixes the blame for the huge annual tax which increased prices levy on United States and Canadian farmers upon the Yucatan sisal monopoly. The report says that since the Committee's hearings were held the price of sisal has been advanced from 7 1/2 cents to 14 1/2 cents a pound making an annual increased cost to the American people of more than 26 million dollars and a direct increased cost to the farmers on the amount used for binder twine of more than 19 millions. The committee urges the Department of Justice to examine carefully the record of the investigation and to take such action as the law and the facts warrant.

Daily Market

FOR

BEEF, STOCKER AND DAIRY CATTLE
Hogs and Sheep

Modern facilities
Direct railway connections

Inquiries solicited

Edmonton Stock Yards
LIMITED
Edmonton, Alberta

Sack Holder
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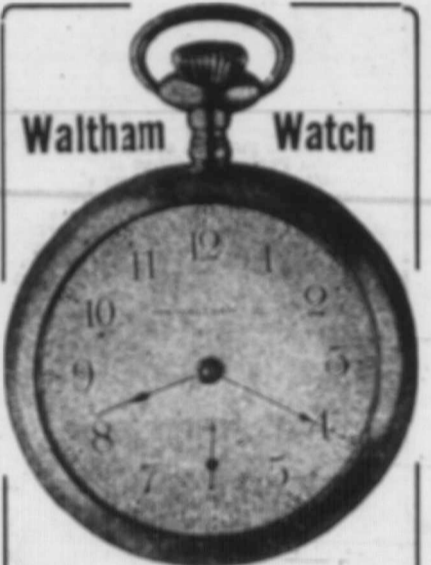


Menely Bros' Famous patented Sack Holder is an invention which will save you time, money and annoyance. This invention holds a sack better than a man.

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

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

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide Jan. 24, 1917
Please reserve for me one of your Heavy Nickel Waltham Watches, and send me supplies and instructions for securing the seven subscriptions necessary to save this price.

Name
P. O.
Prof.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 22, 1917)
 Wheat—On Saturday, May wheat closed 1 cent below the closing price of the previous week-end. The markets during the week were mostly dull and the volume of trading light. There were some periods of activity during the earlier days when reports of considerable seaboard sales caused strength in the future markets. This was not followed up by the proper kind of buying support and prices again sagged. The news of damage by German sea-raiders was also a bearish factor and caused some selling-pressure. At the close of the week there was no outstanding feature. The speculative trade is not taking any side except as a scalping proposition. The world's situation continues to favor high prices.
 Coarse Grains—There was some good buying of our oats futures and prices firmed up in consequence. Barley prices were almost stationary throughout the week. Flax prices advanced slightly toward the end of the week when crushers were buyers of futures.

WINNIPEG FUTURES		
Wheat—	May	July
January 16	189	186
January 17	188	185
January 18	190	187
January 19	187	184
January 20	186	183
January 22	186	183
Week ago	187	184
Year ago	126	125
Oats—	May	July
January 16	61	60
January 17	61	60
January 18	61	60
January 19	60	60
January 20	61	60
January 22	60	59
Week ago	60	59
Year ago	49	49
Flax—	May	July
January 16	271	271
January 17	271	271
January 18	271	271
January 19	272	272
January 20	272	272
January 22	272	272
Week ago	269	269
Year ago	226	226

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES		
(Sample Market, Jan. 19)		
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars		\$2.02
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1.99
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		2.01
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		2.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1.87

No. 5 barley, 1 car	1.00
Sample barley, 1 car	1.10
Sample barley, 1 car	1.05
Sample barley, 1 car	1.07
No. 5 barley, 1 car	1.14
No. 5 barley, 1 car	1.13
No. 6 barley, 1 car	1.12
No. 1 flax, 12,300 bu., to arrive	2.94
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.94
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.95
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.95

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
 Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, January 17, was as follows—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Moore	Wheat	399,056.40	58,814.30	968,288.10
	Oats	54,342.02	.....	178,704.11
	Barley	1,111.02	.....	3,028.22
	Flax	14,968.49	1,377.20	27,939.37
Saskatoon	Wheat	541,374.30	.....	1,527,307.10
	Oats	112,374.20	2,269.04	374,526.02
	Barley	6,281.08	.....	17,565.19
	Flax	23,028.36	.....	49,875.00
Calgary	Wheat	99,519.00	21,932.00	411,908.00
	Oats	70,719.00	.....	319,073.00
	Barley	8,587.00	.....	30,982.00
	Flax	.....	.....	1,635.00
	Timothy	82.00	1,356.00	20,056.00
	Mix'd Grain	80,080 lbs.	.....	278,220 lbs.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS
 Fort William, January 19, 1917—

	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	22,143.20	84,038.30
1 Nor.	1,879,735.30	10,038,820.50
2 Nor.	3,457,494.10	4,406,848.00
3 Nor.	3,565,579.20	2,961,284.00
No. 4	2,772,246.30	1,484,657.10
Others	9,593,056.10	2,671,097.10

	This week	Last week	
21,290,255.00	21,676,745.40	20,536,819.50	
19,932,766.50	20,536,819.50	19,932,766.50	
Increase	1,357,488.50	Increase	1,040,125.50

	1917	1916
1 C.W.	20,161.14	120,744.16
2 C.W.	3,022,428.18	3,923,790.17
3 C.W.	1,047,937.28	1,802,666.33
Ex. 1 hd.	1,821,389.25	507,517.33
Others	5,428,864.23	1,533,023.30

	This week	Last week	
11,340,782.06	7,937,713.27	10,650,721.22	
10,650,721.22	7,937,713.27	10,650,721.22	
Increase	690,060.84	Increase	542,891.20

	1917	1916
3 C.W.	191,001.37	1,082,581.30
4 C.W.	448,879.42	2,566,803.55
Rej.	67,642.27	62,445.32
Feed	255,318.09	41,800.02
Others	248,356.22	.....

	This week	Last week	
1,311,108.41	1,443,790.53	1,311,108.41	
1,311,108.41	1,311,108.41	1,311,108.41	
Increase	88,272.32	Increase	73,918.50

	1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat	373,779.00	388,302.00
Oats	289,245.05	61,287.16
Barley	11,415.20	106,300.23
Flax	15,721.37	80,165.39

Winter stocks about—Wheat, this year, 80,243.20; last year, 1,457,386.20; Oats, this year, 101,331.26; last year, 824,064.04.

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY
 Week ending January 19, 1917—

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fr. William and Ft. Arthur Ter.	21,290,255	11,340,782	1,211,199
In Vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	3,274,427	3,048,552	.....
Total	24,564,682	14,389,334	1,211,199

	At Buffalo and Dr. both	1,727,591	1,668,888	292,888
Total this week	46,977,544	25,144,063	2,046,021	
Total last week	47,470,035	25,232,118	2,123,143	
Total last year	42,532,518	18,980,010	1,704,083	

At Midland and Tiffin there are 1,252,894 bushels U.S. oats in bond.

COUNTRY GRAIN STOCKS
 Winnipeg, January 15—The following figures show the amount of grain in stores in country elevators (interior) west of Winnipeg, those figures being supplied by the C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P. Railways—

	This Year	Last Year
Wheat	33,887,000	43,437,000
Oats	11,431,983	9,944,482
Barley	1,093,624	1,486,673
Flax	846,812	244,443

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, Jan. 19, were—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.80	\$1.98
2 Nor. wheat	1.77	1.94
3 Nor. wheat	1.72	1.90
3 white oats	.55	.56
Barley	79-100	90-125
Flax, No. 1	2.64	2.93

Futures—
 May wheat 1.80 1.90
 July wheat 1.83 1.92

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO
 Chicago, Jan. 19.—The Breeders' Gazette refers to the current week's livestock markets as follows: Everything vendid at the stockyards is eligible to the highest prices in trade history at this season. In hogs and live muttons market action recently has bordered on the sensational. This week hogs crossed the \$11.00 line in Chicago and at eastern markets were headed toward a \$12.00 basis. On Tuesday \$11.00 to \$11.15 was paid by shippers for the pick of the crop. Lambs reached \$14.40 and aged sheep \$11.00. Cattle values have been crawling up, especially in the case of medium and common grades which have gained 75 cents to \$1.00 per cwt. since the holidays. Spreads, always narrow at this season, have contracted until mediocrity and inferiority are out of line with quality. Demand from all sources has never been so urgent and, despite the lofty altitude of value, price lists have a legitimate appearance, every branch of the market being apparently on a healthy basis.

TORONTO
 Toronto, Jan. 19.—The cattle trade was slow and draggy yesterday, and prices on common to medium offerings were fully 40 cents to 50 cents per 100 pounds lower than on the previous markets of this week. The run was not extra large, with 556 head at the yards, but the great bulk of the offerings were of inferior quality and good killers were very scarce. The latter class of cattle were steady in comparison with the extreme weakness on the common stuff, but even for good butchers the market was not as strong as it was four days ago.
 A distinct contrast was afforded in the sheep and lamb department, and also in the hog market, where firm prices and a steady demand were the order of things. Choice spring lambs were steady at \$13.50 to \$14.75 per 100 pounds, and culls brought \$9.00 to \$10.50.
 A firm feeling was retained in the hog market with prices remaining steady at \$14.00 and watered, and \$14.25 weighed off cars. The run of hogs was fairly large, with 2,188 on the market.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports as follows: Receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards for the past week were as follows: Cattle, 1,131; calves, 37; sheep, 24; lambs, 1,542; hogs, 4,500.
 Cattle—Receipts the past week have been very light and not sufficient to meet the demand. The quality still runs plain. Prices on all classes of killing cattle are very high. A few sales of good quality steers were made up to \$9.00, but the bulk of steers are quotable from \$8.00 to \$8.50 with the medium kind from \$7.00 to \$7.75. We could make a fancy price out of some real choice quality cattle. Fat heifers will sell \$7.00 to \$8.00 with good fat cows up to \$7.50. The bull and steer trade is also good, best ones being quotable up to \$7.00 with butcher bulls up to \$7.00. Supplies of stockers and feeders are limited, and good kind of this class are quotable up to \$6.50 with heifers up to \$6.75. The trade on milkers and springers continues slow. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 300 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$8.50, common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00.
 Sheep and Lambs—There is an excellent demand for good quality lambs from \$11.75 to \$12.25, and good quality sheep from \$9.50 to \$9.75.
 Hogs—The hog market closed the end of last week strong at \$12.40 for select fat and watered. Trade opened Monday this week at the same price, holding steady Tuesday, advancing Wednesday to \$12.60, with a further advance Thursday to \$12.75 and going to \$12.75 Friday. These prices are a record for hogs in Canada and are due to high markets in the East.

CALGARY

Calgary, Jan. 20.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. reports as follows: Last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were: Horses, 302; cattle, 1,149; hogs, 2,317; sheep, 24. This week's receipts were: Cattle, 1,363; hogs, 1,542; sheep, 140.
 Cattle—\$9.50 was realized on this market for extra beef steers. We sold one lot of good beef steers at \$9.00. Heifers \$7.00. Medium cows \$6.00. Fat cows \$6.00. Fat bulls \$5.50. Calves \$8.00.
 Hogs—Packers started out offering \$12.00 for hogs at the beginning of the week, but \$12.25 was the lowest hogs sold for. We realized \$12.00 for all our hogs Thursday, with one lot at \$12.75, and on Friday we got \$12.90 with one lot at \$13.00, freight from point of shipment assumed by the buyer. The latter shipment consisted of 87 hogs from the Carleton U.F.A. Carload realizing \$12.00. (Top prices for hogs and cattle this week a year ago, \$9.00 and \$9.50 respectively).
 Sheep—There were practically no arrivals of fat sheep.

EDMONTON

Edmonton, Jan. 18.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. reports as follows: This week's receipts were: Cattle, 261; calves, 32; hogs, 679; sheep, 32.
 The demand for all classes of stock was very keen and all stock in the yards was sold. Good cattle raised in price 30 cents on nearly all classes and feeder steers and stocker steers were all sold at a raise of from 25 to 50 cents over last week's prices. Stock heifers raised 50 cents and were all sold.
 The hog market related to \$12.25 off our weights and 12 cents fat and watered weights, but the receipts on hogs were light.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	Jan. 20	Year Ago	Jan. 18	Jan. 20	Jan. 19	Jan. 19
Cattle						
Choice steers	8.50-9.00	7.00-7.50	9.75-10.25	11.25-11.75	8.50-9.75	8.50-9.75
Best butcher steers	7.75-8.25	6.75-7.00	8.75-9.50	10.00-11.25	7.50-8.75	7.50-8.75
Fair to good butcher steers	7.00-7.60	6.75-7.00	7.00-7.50	7.70-10.00	6.75-8.00	6.75-8.00
Good to choice fat cows	6.50-7.50	6.00-6.25	7.00-7.50	8.25-8.75	6.75-8.00	6.75-8.00
Medium to good cows	5.50-6.25	5.00-5.75	6.00-6.50	6.10-7.50	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50
Common cows	4.00-5.00	3.50-4.50	5.00-5.50	5.00-6.00	5.25-6.00	5.25-6.00
Canners	3.75-4.25	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	4.40-5.15	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50
Good to choice heifers	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.00	7.00-7.50	7.50-8.25	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00
Fair to good heifers	6.00-6.30	4.50-6.00	6.00-6.50	6.75-8.00	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00
Best ones	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.00	6.50-7.00	7.25-8.25	6.75-7.50	6.75-7.50
Best butcher bulls	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.00	7.50-8.00	4.25-5.50	5.50	6.00-6.75
Common to bologna bulls	4.75-5.25	4.50-5.00	5.00-5.50	5.50-6.50	5.50	6.00-6.75
Fair to good feeder steers	5.50-6.50	5.25-5.50	6.75-7.25	6.50-8.75	7.00-8.75	6.75-7.75
Fair to good stocker steers	5.50-6.50	5.00-5.25	6.25-6.60	6.50-8.75	5.75-7.50	6.00-7.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$85	\$65-\$80	\$90-\$100	\$95-\$100	.....	\$65-\$80
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75	.....	\$50-\$65
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$13.25	\$9.00	\$14.25	12.90-13.00	10.85-11.10	9.75-10.80
Light hogs	\$9.00-10.00	.....	12.25	.....	9.75-11.10	10.40-10.60
Heavy sows	\$9.00	6.25-7.00	9.50	.....	10.75-10.90	8.00-8.25
Stags	5.50-6.00	\$4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	11.75-12.25	\$8.50	13.00-14.75	.....	12.25-14.00	10.50-13.00
Best killing sheep	8.50-9.25	6.00-6.50	9.50-10.00	.....	9.10-10.25	6.50-9.50

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Regina	Saskatoon
	Jan. 22	Year Ago	Jan. 18	Jan. 17	Jan. 19	Jan. 5
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	35c	24c-26c	40c-45c	35c-37c	35c	35c
Eggs (per doz.)						
New laid	50c	35c-40c	65c	.....	50c	60c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new	.....	60c	\$1.10	\$1.10-1.25	80c	55c
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	50c	40c	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	43c	37c	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressed Poultry						
Spring chickens	20c	17c	20c-22c	20c-22c	30c	.....
Fowls	17c	13c-14c	1			

BARGAINS TRACTORS AND PORTABLES

LOOK at these for Bargains that cannot be duplicated anywhere.

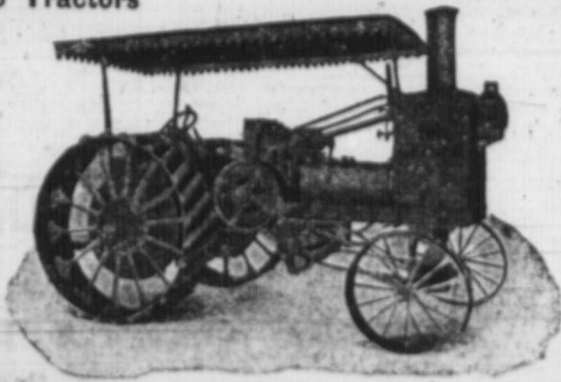
Gasoline Tractors

45 h.p. 4-Cylinder Tractors (new).
Cash.....\$1500

45 h.p. 4-Cylinder Tractors (rebuilt).
Cash.....\$1200

45 h.p. 4-Cylinder Tractors, second-hand good order.
Cash.....\$1000

8-16 h.p. Single Cylinder Tractor, Manitoba Universal (used for demonstrating only). Cash.....\$600



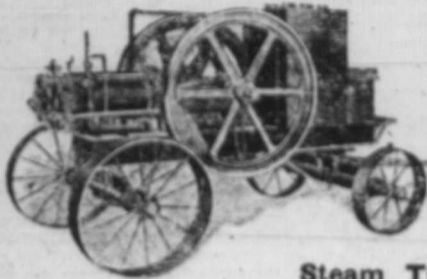
Portable Geiser Gasoline Engines

22 h.p. Single Cylinder, on strong truck (new).
Cash.....\$700

22 h.p. Single Cylinder, on strong truck (rebuilt).
Cash.....\$600

20 h.p. Single Cylinder, on strong truck (rebuilt).
Cash.....\$500

Also have a couple of 20 and 22 h.p. Portables which will rebuild and sell at about \$350 each.



Steam Tractors

35 h.p. Double-Cylinder Geiser (rebuilt).
Cash.....\$2000

25 h.p. North-West (rebuilt).
Cash.....\$1000

Geiser Separator

36-56 Geiser Separator, with Feeder and Blower (rebuilt).
Cash.....\$800

THE GREATEST PLACE IN WINNIPEG FOR BARGAINS
R. S. EWING, 200 UNION TRUST BUILDING, WINNIPEG

Farm Management



This is a vital subject to every farmer who is anxious to make progress, provide himself with a better home, educate his children and enjoy some of the comforts of life. The book entitled "Farm Management," by C. F. Warren, is regarded by all authorities as the very best information on the subject of farm management that has yet been published. The author has made a life-long study of the success due to the proper management of farm business.

Probably seventy-five per cent. of the farmers in Western Canada are losing anywhere from \$100 to \$500 per year, according to the size of their farms, by not applying the best business methods to their work. How many farmers are able to tell how much money they are making out of their farm and which branch of their farming operations is paying the best returns? No matter whether a farmer is engaged in grain growing, livestock dairying or any other system of farming, he will find it dealt with in this book.

Perhaps the most valuable portion of the book is that showing farmers how to keep simple records and accounts. This matter is set forth so clearly that even the most ignorant farmer can take a notebook and pencil and work out a system of book-keeping that will show him whether he is making a profit or loss and which department pays him the best.

E. R. Halhelitter, Trochu, Alta., a farmer who purchased this book from us, says: "I find it a work of unusual excellence and merit; it is clear, direct and full of material needed by any up-to-date farmer who hopes to succeed to climb on to a green branch of Prosperity. Indeed this is a masterly treatment of the subject, and I confess that I would not do without it for ten times the price. It contains 600 pages, is printed in large type, well illustrated, fully indexed and handsomely bound. Postpaid.....\$1.90

Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Speech from the Throne—No Constructive Legislation Foreshadowed.
Rhodes New Speaker

(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, January 20.—Probably the most remarkable thing in connection with the opening of the Parliamentary session which got under way this week was the entire absence in the speech from the throne of any concrete plans affecting the welfare of the Canadian people. Speeches from the throne in the past have quite frequently been rather barren of legislative promise, but it is doubtful if ever before there has been a speech which did not mention a single constructive legislative proposal. The document relates entirely to a review of what has been, or is being accomplished in support of the war, gives a promise of Canada's determination to continue her efforts on behalf of Great Britain and her Allies and, as expected, announces the intention of the government to propose a resolution requesting the Imperial Parliament to enact legislation which would further extend the life of Parliament. Then when the reader of the speech might reasonably expect to be told of some legislation to be enacted (such as promised bill establishing long term credits for farmers, or the land settlement proposals which have been foreshadowed) he is disappointed to find the following not very illuminative paragraph:—

"Altho in some parts of the Dominion weather conditions affected adversely the excellent prospects of an unusually large harvest, yet, taking the country as a whole, the labors of our husbandmen have been abundantly awarded." Nevertheless there is a hope held out in the last paragraph of the speech that "important measures designed to aid in meeting these new (war) conditions have been in preparation and some of them will be submitted for your consideration."

Were it not for this final paragraph one would be constrained to believe the reports which have appeared in certain newspapers asserting that in the event of an immediate assent to the Parliamentary extension proposal being refused by the opposition the government would dissolve the house and appeal to the people. While in some quarters it is still predicted that this may happen the disposition of the majority of the people here is to believe that constructive legislation is really under consideration and will be introduced later on in the session.

Confused Political Situation

The debate on the address will be in progress by the time this appears and the speeches by the leaders of the two parties will doubtless throw some light on the most utterly confused political situation that has existed at the capitol for years. The best guess at the moment would appear to be that the house will sit for a month and adjourn for six weeks in order to permit the Prime Minister to attend the Imperial war conference. By that time it will probably be pretty well known whether or not an extension of the life of Parliament is to be agreed to by the opposition. If it is not, the expectation is that the house will sit until towards the end of April and then dissolve, the election occurring in May. On the other hand the government may decide to remain in session until May or June in order to deal with the railway situation and other legislation designed to strengthen the ministerial party with the people. In that event the voting would not take place until September.

The preliminary meeting of the House on Thursday, for the purpose of electing Mr. E. N. Rhodes, member for Cumberland and deputy speaker, to the higher office of speaker was a good deal of a love feast. No one had any objection to offer to the proposal of the government to elevate Mr. Rhodes to the higher office, and there is a general agreement on both sides of the House that he will prove to be both an able and popular presiding officer. Sir Robert Borden in making the motion expressed the conviction that he has all the talents which fit him for the delicate and onerous task

of presiding over the chief deliberative body of the Dominion.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier acquiesced. There was nothing wrong with Mr. Rhodes the opposition leader remarked except that he was a Tory. "But," he added, "It is not given to every man to be a Grit. It is a special dispensation." The opposition leader said that if all the government's proposals were as acceptable to the opposition the session would prove to be a harmonious affair, but he was evidently not of the opinion that they would be.

Sir Robert Borden humorously replied that while he appreciated the fact that all the government's proposals would not be so acceptable to him for one was quite certain that they would be quite as meritorious. Sir Wilfrid replied that the Premier was boasting and the only bright incident in connection with the somewhat dull proceedings terminated with the new speaker taking the chair and promising to be a fair and impartial presiding officer.

Tributes to the memory of four members who died during the Parliamentary recess—one on the field of battle—brought the sitting to a close. The members of whom kind words were spoken by Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Thomas White were the late Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Lt.-Col. Baker, who died at the battle of Zillebeck, in June last; Chas. Lovell, of Stanstead, and Wm. Grey, the member for London, who passed away recently.

TEST SEED OATS

Investigations conducted by the Dominion Seed Branch have shown that the effect of frost on the 1916 oat crop in northern districts is exceedingly variable. Experienced farmers can usually detect frosted oats by the brittleness of the kernel as compared with the tough, doughy nature of sound oats. About 50 per cent of the Alberta samples from North of Calgary are of low percentage vitality. As the seed laboratory at Calgary is limited in capacity farmers are advised to test their own seed in a box or pot of soil from their own farms. It should be kept moist but not wet and placed in a sunny window at living room temperature, warm during the day and cool at night.

The shortage of seed oats in Ontario and Western Quebec will require about 300,000 bushels from the prairie provinces. Oats that are free from wild oats and may be cleaned to grade No. 1 Canada Western seed oats, which is a special seed grade, including No. 1 and No. 2 Canada Western Seed Oats, command a premium of three to five cents per bushel and kernels of this quality are snapped up quickly. Farmers who have good oats harvested from clean land are advised to take advantage of this special demand which will likely continue until March.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

W. J. McCallum, of Hampton, Ontario, and Brandon, Manitoba, reports demand good for Clydesdales and Shorthorn cattle. His recent sales number about 300.

FLOUR PRICES

Five Roses, sack 50 lbs.	\$4.55
Lakewood	4.72
Harvest Queen	4.50
Melissa	4.20
XXXX	3.15
Forty, 90 lb. sack	4.55
Melkison	4.72
Three Stars	4.50
Melkison	4.30
Royal Household, sack 50 lbs.	4.55
Gambra	4.55
Melkison	4.35
Graham	4.50
White wheat	4.50
XXXX	3.30

Rolling Oats
Rolled oats, 50 lb. sack 3.20

Common Grains and Feeds (Millers' Prices)

Brn, sacked, per ton	\$28.00
Shorts	30.00
Oats, crushed	\$36.00-37.00
Barley and oats, crushed	37.00

Destruction of Gophers a Necessity

The Losses Caused by these Small but Enormously Prevalent Pests Total Many Millions Annually

By Frank W. Skinner

Let me jar you with a few figures. In the three Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are 479,162,438 acres. Of this 200,000,000 acres are arable.

In many parts of these provinces, all of which are infested with gophers, there are upwards of 50 gophers per acre.

Taking the arable land in these provinces as a basis, allowing 10 gophers to the acre, shows that Western Canada is one vast gopher boarding house with something like 2,000,000,000 perfectly worthless, deadbeat guests.

Gophers multiply with amazing rapidity. An enormous death rate is required to keep them in check.

Their natural enemies (hawks, owls, coyotes, foxes, weasels, and such creatures), to which the gopher is a staple of diet, are being vastly reduced in numbers, and gophers are rapidly increasing.

Damages Gophers Cause

The worst of all gopher damage is the destruction of the young grain plants.

In early spring the gopher is hungrier than at any other time. His long winter nap has consumed all the nourishment that was stored away in his fat little carcass when he went to sleep in the fall.

When the grain comes up, he makes up for lost time. What a capacity he has! When his appetite is satisfied, there are vastly less grain plants to mature.

A careful check shows that each pair of gophers either eats or destroys a bushel of grain per year.

See this Damage in Dollars

What a stupendous total the gopher damage really amounts to! These are amazing figures. Granting our previous estimates to be somewhere nearly correct, the loss would amount to 1,000,000,000 bushels of grain, or at the 1916 wheat prices, something like \$2,000,000,000.

These figures must be proportioned to the number of acres tilled which is, roughly speaking, about one-tenth of the total arable. That leaves the trifling sum of \$200,000,000 dead loss.

Think of it! \$25 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion!

Versatile Destroyers

Gophers not only destroy the crops, but when their number increases, as it often does, they render the land totally unfit for tillage. Their holes provide avenues for drainage which leaves the top soil without moisture.

They do not confine their depredations to grain crops, but feast upon clover, alfalfa; in fact, practically every plant of value.

Can the Damage be Stopped?

Many farmers will tell you it can't be done. And they will put the case so convincingly that you are likely to believe them.

They will tell you that you can't shoot or trap enough to make any impression on the total. That is true.

They will tell you that you can poison every gopher on your farm today, get every last one of them, but others will come in from nearby vacant land. And that is also true.

They will tell you that hundreds of farmers are too intent upon "mining

the wealth out of their good fresh soil," so that they won't do their share. And again that is true.

But the fact remains that any one farmer who cares to go to the trouble can keep the gophers on his land in check. It will mean constant vigilance, but it's worth it.

How to Exterminate Gophers

In a recent statement, Professor V. W. Jackson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, says that a careful survey of twenty-five townships in Manitoba, the least over-run of the Western Provinces, there were fully nine million gophers, causing an annual loss of not less than \$2,250,000.00. Quoting his statement further, he says:

"These reliable figures show that in many townships the loss due to gophers exceeds the cost of seed grain, or \$2.50 per acre, and in many townships double this loss. In view of the fact that the cost of treating infested land with a reliable gopher poison is less than three cents per acre and which,

if systematically applied at the right season, gets the gopher, it is apparent that this enormous loss could be saved."

The poison to which he refers is presumably Kill-Em-Quick, the poison recommended by the College, as an effective gopher poison, which costs the user one cent an acre. However, his estimate probably includes the value of the grain or feed in addition to the poison.

The remainder of Professor Jackson's statement is worthy of close consideration.

What is Being Done

"The Biology Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College took up the gopher problem this spring. Posters were gotten out and distributed all over the Province calling attention to the loss due to gophers, and the various ways to get the gopher. A field man, Mr. J. H. Kitley, was sent into the worst districts and was assisted in other parts of the Province

by the District Representatives. Owing to the scarcity of strychnine, and its prohibitive price (over \$2.00 per ounce), well known prepared gopher poisons were recommended, and one firm volunteered to give free samples.

"Over 400 free packages were thus distributed and over 1,500 larger packages treating 80 to 160 acres each, were sold at prices usually given to municipalities; and if local druggists and others throughout the Province have sold three times as much, it means 6,000 packages, or an expenditure of about \$3,000.00 to prevent a \$3,000,000.00 loss.

"It is therefore evident that we are not making an adequate effort to control the gopher. The lateness of the spring prevented the farmer from treating his land early, and the wetness of the season made such a green growth that the gopher was more difficult to get than usual; but from every trial, we got satisfactory results, and reports from all over the Province on the effectiveness of gopher poison. An interest has been aroused this year which should be continued and followed up. Our experience and success this year warrant recommendations in dealing with the gopher problem, which we beg to submit.

"First, that a Provincial Gopher Act, similar to the Noxious Weed Act, be passed, making the treatment of gopher infested land compulsory, and permitting municipalities to treat vacant lands and charge to the absentee owners. The great barrier to individual effort seems to be the vacant lands. Scores of farmers give this as a reason for not treating their land. Gophers can move about more readily than weeds, and at all seasons, making the vacant land a greater menace from gophers than from weeds. Others say that it is useless to put out gopher poison when neighbors neglect to control their gophers and when vacant lands serve as breeding grounds. Uniformity and co-operation are necessary to get the gopher, and there seems a general desire for a Provincial Act to ensure control and save this loss of several million dollars.

"Second, we believe that the Municipal Weed Inspectors are the proper agents to enforce and carry out such a gopher act. This would not interfere with their regular duties, but simply extend their working season, which they complain is too short to be profitable. Their duties begin on May 15th, before which time the gopher land should be treated. Being a Municipal Agent, he could act in unison with the Municipal Council in dealing with vacant lands."

"While this plan is undoubtedly the most feasible way to wipe out the gopher pest, it would be fully for the individual farmer to let the gophers run unchecked until it can be carried out. Such an undertaking cannot be accomplished over night.

Each farmer, who cares to do so, can protect his crop even now, by consistently treating his land with Kill-Em-Quick. He may have to do so oftener than if the land around him is also treated, but even so, it will pay him well to do it. Three or four treatments of the land lying next to untreated land will serve to hold the gophers in check to a satisfying degree after his entire farm has once been properly treated.

This work should be done in the early spring. It may be continued at a profit throughout the growing season, but the spring is vastly the most important time to be on guard.

—Advertisement.



You Can't Sell 'Em Kill 'Em!

Do it quick. Don't let the gophers live a single day on your farm. Clear out every one over night with the one absolutely certain Gopher Killer

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GOHPER POISON

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Go for the Gopher

You can get rid of the gophers on every acre of your land in twenty-four hours for 1 cent by doing this:

Soak oats or ground feed over night. Drain off the water and thoroughly stir in Kill-Em-Quick. Then drop the poisoned grain or feed into the gopher holes.

That's all you need to do—the gopher's voracious appetite will do the rest.

Read this Experimental Test Report

Here's an extract from a letter written to us by Professor V. W. Jackson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, under whose direction a test of Kill-Em-Quick was made late last spring.

"Of the four hundred letters which I received this summer, from farmers who had tried your poison on our advice, and with our assistance, all but one reported having satisfactory results."

"We are therefore prepared to recommend Kill-Em-Quick as an effective gopher poison next year."

Guarantee On Every Package

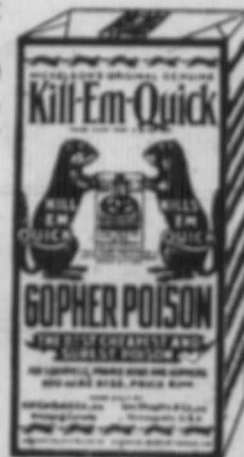
There's nothing half-hearted about our guarantee. If Kill-Em-Quick doesn't make good, we pay back your money. That is printed on every package.

Kill-Em-Quick makes good. Its odor attracts gophers. They like its intensely sweet taste and never spit it out. The tiniest particle taken into the mouth means certain death. It's the surest, safest, cheapest gopher killer you can use.

Get it. Save the losses gophers are causing you. 40-acre size, 50 cents; 100-acre size, \$1.00. Get it from your druggist. If he cannot supply you, we ship direct upon receipt of the price. Send for Free Gopher Book.

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is your nearest neighbour, the Doctor, the Vet., the Store – all those whose knowledge help and Friendship are essential to the social and business life of your farm. ●

Do you measure distance by miles or moments?

Do you live on a "lonely" farm—or in the social center of your neighborhood?

No progressive farmer can afford to go without the Telephone. With its net-work of wires reaching out to every corner of the community, the telephone-home becomes the centre of that neighborhood, no matter where the house itself is located.

Nearly 130,000 farmers have proved this truth over and over again since they installed the telephone. They have helped themselves toward a broader, brighter life. They have increased their profits—and learned new meanings in the word "economy" since their telephones "killed distance" and made them next door neighbors to mill and market.

They have helped their wives toward greater happiness and their sons toward greater contentment on the farm. And lastly—they have helped us with a fascinating book called "How the Telephone helps the Farmer."

Any book on any subject written by such men and women whose experience is behind their words, would be worth your reading. On this vital question their statements have the weight of gospel and the fascination of fiction.

We ask you to send for a copy. It will cost you nothing—oblige you to nothing. It will, we think, open your eyes to possibilities of profit and pleasure you will not want to overlook.

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