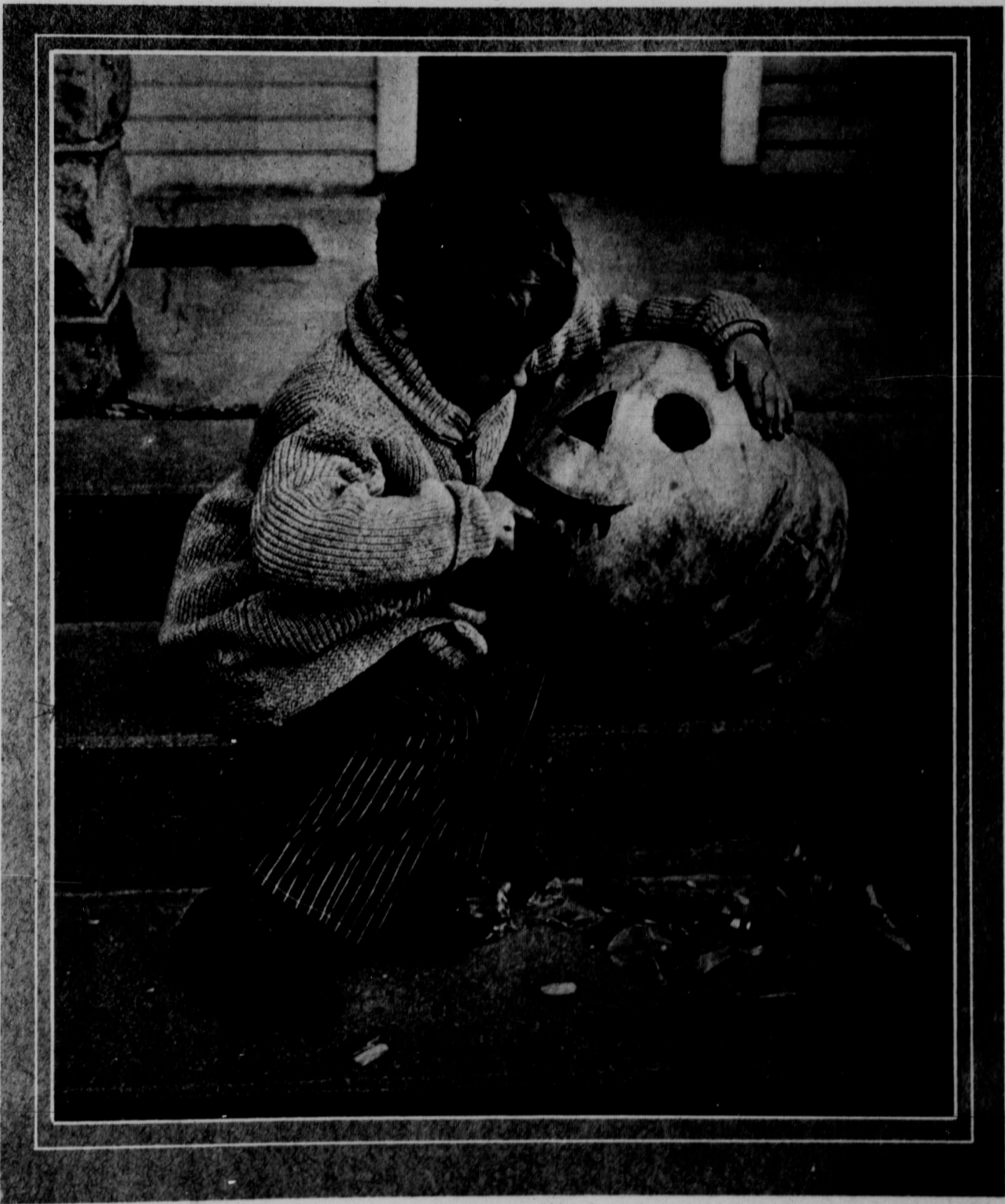


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

OCTOBER 27, 1915



HALLOWE'EN

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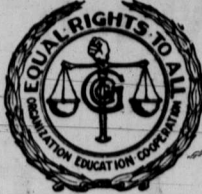
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A Pink Notice

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your subscription will expire the end of this month. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. 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
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Commercial Display—16 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line. Classified—4 cents per word per issue. No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



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THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
 Where rumor of oppression and deceit,
 Of unsuccessful or successful war,
 Might never reach me more! My ear is
 pain'd,
 My soul is sick with every day's report
 Of wrong and outrage with which earth
 is fill'd.—Cowper.

COLLEGE STAFF STRENGTHENED

The teaching staff of the Manitoba Agricultural College is being strengthened, and following a meeting of the governing body last week seven new appointments were announced. The new members of the staff will not displace those already connected with the college, but will be additions. One new chair is established, G. G. White, manager of the co-operative department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., having been asked to become professor of rural economics and farm management. The other appointments are:

E. W. Merchie, assistant instructor in English.

C. A. Galbraith, associate professor in chemistry.

J. A. Neilson, lecturer in horticulture.

Dr. D. M. Lineham, physician for college.

Miss Patrick, instructor in household science.

Mrs. Zinck (reappointed), director of girls' physical training department.

President Reynolds and Hon. V. Winkler have been empowered to select the best man who can be obtained as professor of animal husbandry. This department is at present in charge of Professor E. Ward Jones, a very capable young man, but it is considered desirable to secure for this important position a man of wider and riper experience. Mr. Ward Jones will probably be asked to remain at the college as associate professor.

EWART HENDERS INJURED

Ewart Henders, a married son of R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, met with a severe accident while working on the threshing engine at his farm at Culross on October 23. Mr. Henders inadvertently stood too near to the revolving machinery and his toes were torn off. He suffered intense agony and was immediately attended by Dr. McIntyre, of Elm Creek. The doctor dressed the wounds and ordered Mr. Henders' removal to the Carman hospital, where he is making satisfactory recovery.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged \$6,183.78
 "Lancaster Rossburn" 5.00
 Total \$6,188.78

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$654.00
 Ladies' Aid of the Sarnia S.D., Penzance, S. 5.00
 Total \$659.00

THERE'S A REASON

Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, wife of a leading Chicago butcher, was robbed of \$20,000 worth of platinum and diamonds, and the newspapers threw violent fits. J. Ogden Armour's employees in the stockyards have been robbed of as many million dollars worth of life, liberty and happiness, but the newspapers have so far thrown no fits about that.—The Christian Socialist.

Thirty-Six Highest Awards To International Harvester Machines

THE International Jury of Awards, at San Francisco Exposition, gave to the International Harvester exhibit thirty-six highest awards covering not only the full line of harvesting, haying and corn machines and binder twine, including Deering and McCormick, but also the newer lines—the oil engines and tractors, manure spreaders, tillage implements, farm wagons, corn planters, corn cultivators, feed grinders, and seeding machines.

This is a world's record. Never before were so many highest awards given to any one exhibition of farm machines at any World's Fair.

In 1851 the first reaper was exhibited at the World's Fair in London, and there received the Council Medal. Since 1851 it has been the Company's policy to exhibit and demonstrate its machines wherever the opportunity was offered.

The exhibit at San Francisco in 1915 occupies 26,721 square feet of space, by far the most complete exhibit of its kind ever made. The thirty-six highest awards given to this exhibit constitute a splendid mark of approval for the good judgment of the hundreds of thousands of farmers who believe International Harvester machines to be the best the world affords.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 27th, 1915

OPPOSITION TO FREE WHEAT

The demand upon the Dominion Government to open the American wheat market to our wheat, by the acceptance of the United States Reciprocal Free Trade offer, is becoming steadily stronger. The difference in price between Winnipeg and Minneapolis is not so great as it has been in the past few weeks, but year in and year out for the past ten years the Minneapolis market averages high over Winnipeg, and we should have it for the benefit of our farmers. Already Canadian wheat is going to Minneapolis over the tariff wall. The Dominion Government, judging by newspaper reports, is considering the matter seriously and at the same time strong opposition is developing against the farmers' demand. The big milling interests, naturally, will oppose free wheat because it will force them to give the farmers a better price on straight grades, and will also reduce the big profits they have been making on tough and smutty wheat. However, their profits have all been big and some of them fabulous, so that they can afford to pay the farmer a better price and still leave a good margin of profit for themselves. They are even now shipping their flour to the United States and paying the duty, so that they need not fear open competition. Other opposition and powerful opposition is coming from the railway interests, tho up to the present this opposition is being kept quiet. The railways fear the loss of a certain amount of traffic. A number of grain dealers on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange have also opposed free wheat because they fear some of the business will go to Minneapolis and their profits will be reduced. Each of the interests opposed to free wheat consider the matter entirely from selfish motives and utterly regardless of the rights of the farmer. Before the farmer can produce his crop of wheat he has to pay toll to the manufacturing, transportation and financial interests, and now, after the crops have been produced, these interests are refusing to allow the farmer to sell where he can get the highest price. If the business interests of Canada were wise they would see that it is to their benefit to have the Western farmers make as much money out of their crops as possible, because they would then have more money to spend and consequently do a larger business with all these interests. And it would be a more satisfactory business if it were not compulsory. The Dominion cabinet ministers, in discussing this matter, will look at it strongly from the standpoint of political advantage. They know that the farmers in the West are strongly for Free Trade in wheat, and there are now forty-five seats in the Prairie Provinces. The farmers have votes and these forty-five seats in the Prairie Provinces constitute over twenty per cent. of the House of Commons. On the other hand the interests opposed to free wheat have very few votes, but they have tremendous influence and great financial strength. It therefore simmers down to a question of which is more important to the Dominion Government at election time, the votes of the farmers or the campaign contributions of the opposing interests. The campaign fund has ruled Canada for the past generation thru both parties, but if the farmers will elect their own independent candidates they will soon bring to an end the rule of the campaign fund.

A NEW CROP ESTIMATE

After receiving three detailed reports of crop conditions and an estimate of the yield from the local secretaries in all three Prairie Provinces, The Guide estimated the total wheat crop at 212,294,790 bushels. This

estimate was made from figures provided by the local secretaries on August 14, before threshing had begun. It is now apparent, however, that the yield has very considerably exceeded the expectations of the local secretaries who supplied us with the reports. Other estimates of the wheat crop have been much higher than The Guide estimate, and the Dominion Government put out a final estimate a couple of weeks ago, giving the figures of the Western wheat crop over 306,000,000 bushels. The acreage figures in all three provinces have been compiled by the Departments of Agriculture and should be accurate. The crop is now about two-thirds threshed, and the average of the actual yield per acre is now known in every community. The Guide, therefore, has decided to compile another estimate of the yield. For this purpose report forms were mailed out last week to local secretaries all over the three provinces, asking them to give us the actual yield as shown by threshing returns in their own community. We appeal to these secretaries to fill in these reports as promptly and as accurately as possible and return them to The Guide. This new estimate prepared from the secretaries' reports will have a very special value and be of great benefit to the farmers themselves. Its value will be increased in proportion to the number of secretaries who provide the information. We hope, therefore, that the response will be general.

WHAT DO THEY WANT?

Looking as tho they had been enjoying themselves, and expected to continue doing so, 20 senators, 50 members of parliament, and 30 newspapermen arrived in Winnipeg yesterday in a special train as guests of the C.N.R.

The above well chosen words form the opening sentence of a very interesting column of news appearing in the Manitoba Free Press of Saturday, October 16. The party had started from Quebec two days before, has since been to the Pacific Coast, and as The Guide goes to press, is on the way East again. The trip was arranged by the C.N.R. ostensibly to show the members of parliament the country thru which the recently completed C. N. R. transcontinental line runs. It is no doubt a splendid thing for our legislators to tour the West and see what a wonderful country we have, but knowing the C.N.R. as we do we cannot help being just a little suspicious that there is something beside a wish to increase the knowledge of our M.P.'s and Senators at the bottom of the hospitality that is being extended. During the past few years the C.N.R. has been to Ottawa a number of times seeking financial aid from the Dominion Government. And it has never failed to get it. One of the last acts of parliament under Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government was to guarantee C.N.R. bonds for \$35,000,000, and the present administration has made the company free gifts of over \$21,000,000, beside guaranteeing another \$45,000,000 of bonds and lending the company money. When anything of that kind is to be put thru parliament, the C.N.R. always sends its lobbyists to the capital to "see" the leaders on both sides and to buy champagne for the rank and file of the members. Now they have 50 members of the House of Commons, 20 Senators and 30 newspaper men away on a three weeks' jaunt, entertaining them in a palatial train of 14 steel cars and supplying them with everything they want to eat, drink and smoke free of charge. Both political parties are represented on the train, but supporters of the government are in a large majority. Of those whose names have been published, nine Senators and ten members of the Commons are Liberals and seven Senators

and thirty-eight members belong to the Conservative party. Sir William Mackenzie and other officials of the line are along to see that everyone enjoys himself. What is the C.N.R. going to try and put thru parliament next session that makes it necessary to win the good will of the members in such an expensive way? The C.N.R., judging from the regularity of its begging trips to Ottawa, is not making very much money. Where is the cost of this trip coming from? Not, we venture to say, out of the pockets of Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann, but out of the pockets of the taxpayers of Canada. The C.N.R. and the members of parliament who went on this trip will be worth watching during the next year or two.

COLLECTION DAY

Most of the farmers' financial obligations fall due on the first day of November. Last season there was a short crop and in many parts of the West no crop at all, with the result that most farmers could pay nothing whatever and even went further into the hole. This year there is a good crop practically everywhere, in fact, an immense crop and despite all the adverse conditions wheat prices are holding up wonderfully well. On the whole farmers will be in good shape to meet their obligations this fall and undoubtedly they will pay off a lot of their outstanding accounts. Nothing should give anyone more pleasure than paying his debts. It is to be hoped that reason will be exercised by those to whom the farmer is in debt. It is also to be hoped that the farmers in their own interest will do their best to settle their present liabilities. If, in addition to the present prices of wheat, our farmers could get the advantage of the American market, and have lake and ocean freights reduced to a reasonable charge, they would be able this year to wipe out practically all their immediate liabilities. This fact should be a hint to the commercial and financial interests of Canada that it would be to their benefit to assist the farmers in their fight for a square deal.

PROVIDING A CAMPAIGN FUND

Many people have been puzzled to know the real reason behind the increases in the tariff schedules passed at the last session of parliament. The increased tariff applied to many classes of goods has made the duties practically prohibitive, and the increased cost has so reduced imports as to lower, instead of increase, the revenue collected. This could not be the case where goods were formerly free and are now subject to a duty of 7½ per cent., or under the British Preference, 5 per cent., but this effect will undoubtedly be seen in the import of goods formerly dutiable at 35 or 40 per cent., and now subject to a duty of 42½ or 47½ per cent. The Finance Minister must be given credit for having intelligence enough to know this, and it must be recognized that it was not for the increased revenue he would obtain that he adopted the horizontal increase in the tariff. It is also pretty certain that the tariff was not raised for the purpose of gaining the approval of the farmers and other consumers of manufactured goods, who naturally would have preferred a reduction in duties and in the cost of living. There is, however, one class of people with whom the tariff increases are extremely popular, namely, the Canadian manufacturers, many of whom, as is admitted by the organ of the Manufacturers' Association, have taken advantage of the higher duties and raised the price of their goods altho the cost of production has not been affected.

In this connection it is significant that the

manufacturers have always been among the largest contributors to the campaign funds of the political parties. As long as Sir Wilfrid Laurier talked Free Trade and practiced Protection, the manufacturers used their money and influence to keep him in power, but at the last election, when he was endeavoring to reduce the tariff they turned against him and assisted the present government to capture the reins of power. Another election is now approaching and naturally the government is looking to the manufacturers for a great part of the enormous campaign fund they will spend in both legitimate and illegitimate ways, in the effort to remain in power. The manufacturers, of course, are not fond of parting with their money if they can help it, and this increase in the tariff will enable them to take what the government political machine demands out of the public instead of out of their own pockets. How do the farmers of the West like the idea of being taxed to provide a political campaign fund?

WHO IS THE GOOSE?

A very interesting article headed "The Golden Egg and the Goose" is found in the literature being circulated in the free boiler plate supplied to country weeklies in connection with the Made-in-Canada movement. In this article, which is especially addressed to the country storekeepers, it says:

Did it ever occur to you that, out of every dollar's worth of foreign made goods you sell, about 75 cents or more disappears from Canada forever, and the buying capacity of the Canadian workman is correspondingly reduced? The wages that should be in his pocket have been paid to the foreign workman.

In 1913, over \$692,000,000 of Canadian money was spent for foreign goods. Think of it—

six hundred and ninety-two millions! Half of these goods could have been made in Canada, and Canadian workmen and Canadian retailers would then have been \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 better off than they are today.

So, decide now to help feed the goose! Decide now to increase the sale of Canadian-made goods! Decide now to keep more money in Canada.

What bunkum! There is not, and never was, \$692,000,000 of money in Canada, and neither that amount nor 75 cents on the dollar of it was ever sent out of the country to disappear for ever. In fact, there is more money in Canada today than there was before 1913, the year in which, according to the above statement, Canada imported \$692,000,000 worth of goods. These goods were not paid for in Canadian money, but partly in Canadian goods—grain, cheese, agricultural implements, coal, nickel and hundreds of other things—and partly with money borrowed in London by Canadian governments, municipalities, railways, manufacturers, builders and farmers. Since the war we have cut down very considerably in our imports and increased our exports, and the consequence is that the British importers, including the British government, have plenty of money, they cannot pay Canadian exporters conveniently, and in order to get their money the latter have to take \$4.70 for a pound sterling, instead of \$4.86.

But who is the goose that the country storekeeper is urged to feed in order that it may lay more golden eggs? This plea is put out by the Canadian Home Markets Association and the object of the Made-in-Canada campaign is frankly to increase the profits of the members of that Association. But we cannot admit either that the Canadian manufacturers are geese or that they are in

the habit of laying golden eggs for the country merchants' breakfast. If you ask the country merchant who is the goose that lays golden eggs for him, he will answer without hesitation "The Farmer." And he will be right. The prosperity of the country merchant depends absolutely on the success of the farmer. As to calling the farmer a goose—well, it is generally admitted that the farmers' vote in the East and in the West had a good deal to do with defeating Reciprocity in 1911, and there are a lot of farmers yet who believe in the Protective Tariff.

W. Sanford Evans, former editor of the Winnipeg Telegram, is chairman of the commission to investigate ocean freights and make recommendations to the Dominion Government. Up to the present time the only person who has got any benefit from the commission is Mr. Evans. Freight rates are still high and our farmers are losing millions of dollars to the ocean combine.

With the cold weather coming on, it is comforting to reflect that the duty on woollen clothing is 42½ per cent., diamonds and ice are only taxed 7½ per cent.

Was your crop above the average? Then you can spare a few bushels for the Red Cross Fund to help care for the soldiers who have been wounded in defence of freedom and righteousness. Next time you sell a wagon load or a carload, send a check to this fund. Either The Guide or the Central Secretary of the Grain Growers' Association or of the U.F.A. will be glad to pass a donation on to the authorities.



NOVEMBER FIRST ON A WESTERN FARM—1915

The bumper crop of 1915 enables the Western Farmer to pay off many debts which have accumulated in years of smaller yields and lower prices. A considerable number of farmers, however, have incurred obligations which are far too heavy for one good crop to remove, and while thankful for small mercies Western farmers must not rest content. With the United States market open and reasonable lake and ocean freight rates, the Western crop would return a much larger price to the grower without raising the cost to the British consumer. There is as much need as ever for vigorous agitation to bring about just economic conditions so that the farmers and all other producers may get the full value of their products on the open markets of the world.

Western Agricultural Schools



New Students' Building.

Students' Residence.
Livestock Pavilion, Barns, etc., are located further to the right of this picture.

Main Building. Dean's Residence.

Engineering Building.
Power House.

The University of Saskatchewan

Western Canada has developed in proportion to the use which has been made of its agricultural possibilities and along with progress in crop areas and in flocks and herds a corresponding development of agricultural education has taken place. All three of the Western Provinces now have provincial institutions for the teaching of the science and practice of agriculture, which are increasing in efficiency and usefulness year by year.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the plan followed has been the establishment of a central agricultural college to which students, both boys and girls, go from all parts of the province. The work is arranged so as to offer a good elementary and practical education in the principles of agriculture and the chief object of the course is to instruct students so that they will be better able to develop the possibilities of their business when they return again to the farm. Provision is made also for students to specialize along some particular line and these are required to attend for two or three more years the course of instruction leading to a degree.

The Alberta System

In Alberta the aim is exactly the same, but the method of its application is different. Instead of the Central Agricultural College, schools of agriculture have been located at representative points in the province. Each of these is fully equipped, both as regards buildings and staff, to teach students how to most effectively apply scientific principles to every day farm management. The entire course at these schools is arranged to give the farm boys and girls as practical a training as possible and it has been found that by obtaining a more intelligent understanding of natural laws as they apply to the growth of plants and animals, the boys and girls will take a delight in their work and become successful agriculturalists in their several communities. The success which has attended the Alberta system is very marked. Conditions vary so considerably in

different localities that no hard and fast rule of procedure can be laid down as applicable to every individual farm. Hence a school of agriculture located in a representative district, carrying on experimental work along the lines best suited to that district, is considered to be capable of much more effective service to the people of that community, both old and young, than a centrally located institution which

College in Saskatchewan is part of the Saskatchewan University and the buildings shown above are shared by the agricultural students with those in other branches of university work. The provincial School of Agriculture at Olds is only one of three similar institutions already established by the Alberta government and while the money expended on buildings is not so great as in the other

provincial agricultural college or school of agriculture to become more proficient in farm work and eventually of more service to his community. Colleges and schools in each of the provinces are just opening. Fees in each are merely nominal and the cost of the course consists of little more than ordinary living expenses. The factor of expense is insignificant compared with the potentialities for development in the young minds. The courses are replete with useful information, none of which should be missed, so that it should be every student's objective to commence on the day set for the opening of classes. However, with the possibility of the recent bad weather prolonging harvest work, the fact that the boys cannot be spared until after opening day should not be responsible for putting off their college education until another year. If the harvest looked good enough to make college possible for the boy and girl before threshing commenced, no weather delays should be allowed to interfere with such arrangements. In this day of competition and specialization no one can be too well equipped to successfully carry on their life work. The opportunity for the boys and girls to obtain an agricultural education is within the reach of practically every farm home. Those who take full advantage of this opportunity will not only benefit themselves, but will, in addition, provide a source of help and uplift for the whole community.



Provincial School of Agriculture, Olds, Alberta

must serve the varying conditions of the whole district or province.

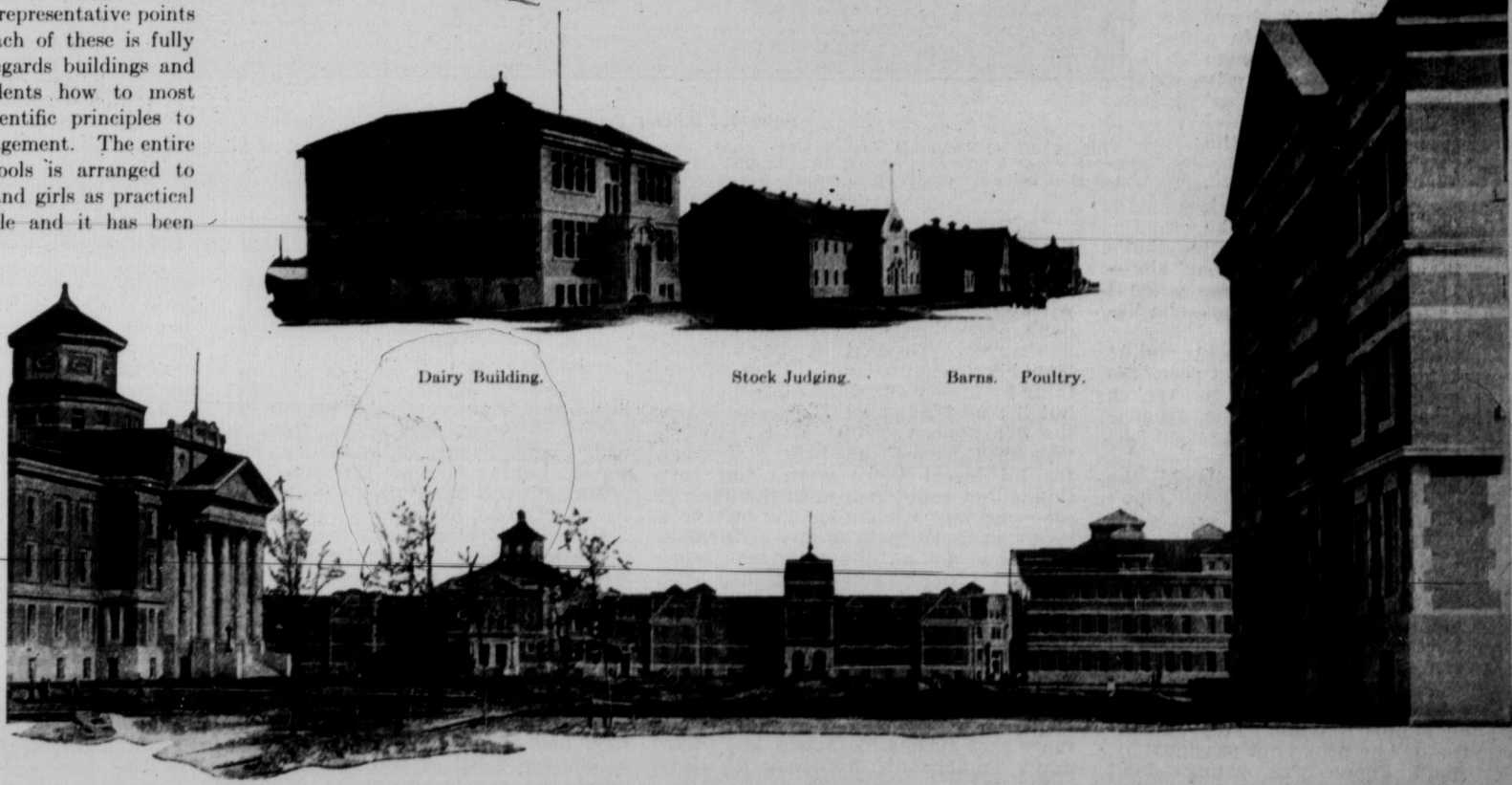
The College Buildings

The photographs reproduced on this page by no means do justice to the splendid buildings of the provincial agricultural colleges and schools of agriculture. Manitoba, being the oldest of the three provinces, was the first to establish an agricultural college, and the magnificent group of buildings shown at the bottom of this page is the second home of the M. A. C., situated five miles south of Winnipeg. The Agricultural

provinces, the plant includes thoroughly up-to-date barns and agricultural equipment of every kind.

The Value of Education

Not many years ago agricultural education was regarded as impractical. Even yet some echoes of the past are heard from a few doubters' lips, but every progressive farmer today is willing and anxious to learn any method for stock or crop improvement which investigators can supply. He is anxious, too, that his children may take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the



Dairy Building.

Stock Judging.

Barns. Poultry.

Administration Building.

Auditorium and Dining Hall.

Students' Residence.

Agricultural Engineering.

Physics and Chemistry.

Manitoba Agricultural College

The Spruce Ridge Trestle

The Story of an Opportunity

BY HOPKINS MOORHOUSE

Concluded from Last Week

"Wha' d' leave fer?" The man glared back sullenly. "Been workin' fer 'em five years, young feller—waitin' fer 'em t' use me right an' they ain't done it. Tha's why. Tumlinson's fired—ain't no bridge-a-building mazer—put you on this here job, bossin' me, eh?—Job's yours, boy. Quit—tha's what I done. See? Bah! Drunk! Ain't touched drop fer five years, I ain't, b'm drunk now—none your business where I got it, eh? I'm drunk now!" He lurched across the room, his face flushed, his eyes glittering strangely with smouldering fires. "Hear that, boy?" he thundered, bringing his big fist down on the rickety table with a thump that nearly knocked over the lantern. "I'm drunk!"

The laugh that rang in McCracken's ears made him shiver; it was scarcely human. Then the foreman's manner changed abruptly; he sat down on a bench and buried his head miserably in his great hairy arms, his huge shoulders heaving with dry sobs, while the younger man stared in silent amazement.

Presently Healy raised his head and he seemed to have sobered somewhat. "I'm goin' to tell y' somethin'—somethin' I ain't never told nobody before. Mebbe ef I talk a bit it'll do me good, eh? I ain't talked 'nough durin' las' five years—on'y kep' thinkin', thinkin', thinkin'! Ever lie awake nights, boy—swamp country—air so still y' could feel it—moon shinin'—stars out—m'skitas hummin'—thinkin', thinkin' till yer head split. Young feller, y' don't know what the life is up in this cussed country—flies bitin', sun scorchin', swamp smellin', rain peltin' on dark nights jus' like this here one, blizzard blowin' ice clean thru y'r bones! I've walked the track summer an' winter—five years I did that—fightin', fightin' all the time, that's what—fightin' the weather, fightin' floods, fightin' bush fires, fightin' myself most of all. The rest wasn't nothin' to the way I've been fightin' myself! It was hell, I tell you, boy—Hell! That's what!"

He leaned forward, peering earnestly into the other's face.

"Me—I lived back there five years ago—worked in a factory. Met my little woman there—bett'n they generally make 'em, she was—pure an' pretty, like flowers. Me—I never made no sensation in the street fer good looks; 'twas other way round with me—great big ox, phiz ugly enough to scare people. Look like big brute; must be big brute—that's what they said—all but her, an' she—Say, boy, she listened to me when I told her I—loved her. She—she listened to me."

The man's voice broke thickly and he bowed his head again between his work-coarsened hands. McCracken shifted uneasily and stared on, speechless; only the sound of the rain obtruded.

"I drank hard in them days," the other continued presently. "She didn't know—didn't know I was a no-good—not till after we was married. We had a little house—vines all over the porch—flowers in front an' a little garden behind. I kep' straight fer a spell till one night—don't know how—don't know why—I went home when I wasn't fit to. Didn't say a word, she didn't—jus' looked like somebody hed stabbed her—eyes full o' hurt an' me—I tell y' boy, I couldn't stop—couldn't—G—d!" he broke out passionately. "Y' don't know—y're young—don't know what 'tis to hev that cravin'—don't know what 'tis to be wantin', wantin'—head on fire; blood poundin', poundin'; somethin' inside gnawin',

gnawin' till ye're crazy blind fightin' it off. Don't know nothin' 'bout it, you don't, an' y' can thank y'r God y' don't.

"I ain't excusin' myself, young feller—wasn't no excuse fer me with her believin' in me. Went on, not carin', an' laughin' when she cried, till one night she said the end had come—told me to git out an' never come back—said that, boy—to git out an' never come back. G—d! she meant it—seen it snappin' in her eyes—glowin' in her cheeks. Druv me out from her—her an' the little one, clingin' to her mother's dress fer perfection. Think! boy, fer perfection! I was worse than a fool! She said I could come back in five years ef I'd kep' straight an' was workin' steady—five years, she said!"

"That's why I come 'way up here—to git rid o' the Thing as kep' follerin' me wherever I went—up here where there wasn't nothin' but bush—rocks—swamp—sky—wind and track. That's what. Up here where there was nothin' but blazin' days an' long lonesome nights, when everythin's so quiet an' still y'c'n hear blood in y'r ears—throbbin' in y'r head—thinkin', thinkin'—I tell y'r boy, it's near druv me crazy—fer five years! Would hev on'y I worked—worked like fire all the

sick—of everythin'—sick of fightin' fires, fightin' floods, fightin' m'self! Oh, I know I'm drunk, kid! What's the use? First time in five years—drunk—glad of 't! Drunk, d'you hear!" He laughed uproariously. "Drunk!" he screeched hoarsely.

"Healy!" shouted McCracken. He sprang to his feet. "Cut that out!" He shook the man angrily by the shoulder. "Cut it out, I say—Don't make a fool of yourself! Get into that bunk there an' go to sleep! Get into—"

He caught the sound of footsteps outside, approaching on the run. The door flew open and he saw Sigerson standing on the threshold with a lantern in his hand.

"The logs!" cried the boss carpenter excitedly. "They're—"

"What!" McCracken grabbed for his ulster.

"River's risin' like two-sixty!"

"Here, this way!"

They ran out into the rain.

"Jerry Mason seen a log—come whackin' up—agin one o' the ice-breakers," panted Sigerson.

McCracken seized him by the arm.

"Every man—turn them out along the banks. 'Devil's Grin'—Giffon's blasting gang—Chase 'em up! Chase

Jam them! Jam them! It pounded in his ears as he ran; that was what they had to do and the "Devil's Grin" was the place to do it. A long white flash sizzled down the sky and McCracken gave a loud shout as he saw Fraser's men toiling up the bank. Then the scene went blankly out and the whole universe seemed to spit to crackling thunders.

The "Devil's Grin" was a huge square column of rock that angled out over the river-bed, a hundred yards from the trestle; the great crevice across its face had given it the name. A heavy charge of dynamite, properly placed, would blow great fragments of granite into the river and if the logs were loose and did not jam farther up, they would certainly jam here if the obstruction came in time.

The men rose nobly to the emergency.

Despite the great disadvantage of the darkness and the storm, they worked like Trojans.

Fraser's men were certainly jewels! A misstep and they would all have been hurled to Kingdom Come; but the deadly explosive they were handling might have been but giant sticks of harmless cement. Big Dunc Fraser himself clambered down the face of the great rock and clung there above the boiling river, one leg lapped over a tough young cedar; next came McCracken; then the others passing the dynamite down to them.

And still they were in time. A shout from Fraser announced that the charge was laid. Back to the level they scrambled, hand helping hand. The rain had pattered off into the blackness and there had fallen a sudden lull in which the rush of the flood rose into sound. But now the storm swept down again with renewed fury.

Breathlessly they waited for the lightning. It came in a long, vivid flare that revealed a chaos of logs, tumbling and lashing down stream. A hoarse yell of warning rose from a hundred throats. But Big Dunc Fraser's rifle was at his shoulder pointing straight for the yawning crevice, and simultaneous with the lightning-flash he fired. The thunder was lost in a terrific explosion that rocked the whole embankment.

Again the lightning burned. It played blue upon a glistening mass of tossed timbers piled high in mid-stream, and the roar that went up was the mighty cheer of achievement.

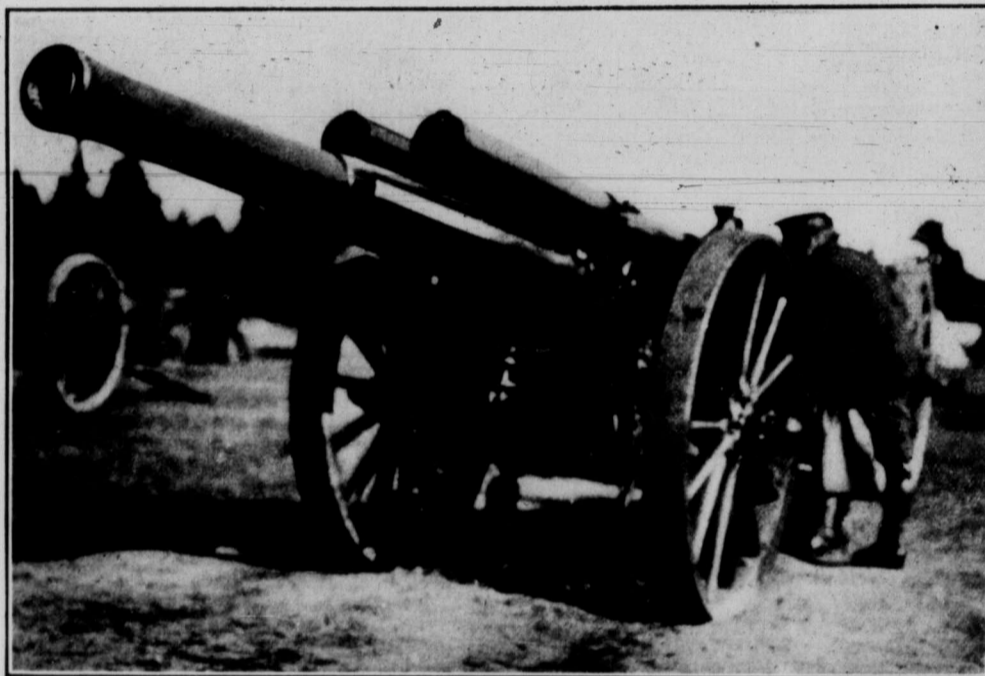
The morning had come—a gray, wet morning—before Healy roused from his drunken slumber. Red-eyed and dazed he sat up in McCracken's bunk and looked about him stupidly. The lantern still guttered on the table—a pale, miserable flicker, wan in the gathering daylight.

Heavy limbed and muttering profanity, the foreman got to his feet. His head reeling he stumbled to the table to blow out the stinking lantern and lying beside it found a note, addressed to himself. With fumbling fingers he smoothed it out on the table and spelled it thru laboriously:

I have just wired Grady in your name as follows: "Trestle open for traffic. No. 2, east-bound, crossed at 5 a.m., forty-eight hours late.—Healy."

You're in charge, Healy. If Grady wants to know where I am, tell him I'm tired of the job. Have gone west with the work-train and will not be back. Please tell Bruce to look after my trunk. I'll send for it later

Continued on Page 26



Powerful Battery From Canada

This is one of Canada's largest siege guns, now with the Montreal Siege Battery in France. The battery has a splendid record of efficiency in shooting and manoeuvring. The two tubes on top of the shot tube are designed to relieve the severe recoil on a weapon of this strength. They are filled with glycerine, which acts as a "cushion"

time. Men said I was a devil of a fellow—didn't like me none too much 'cause I druv 'em hard—knifed me with the boss, mebbe—I don't know—don't care—hed to work like that or go looney. Thought mebbe the Ole Man'd hear 'bout it an' do the square thing by me—wanted it bad, boy, I did; but it was fer her an' the lassie when the five years was up. God knows, I was tryin' hard t' quit bein' a no-good fer I'd learnt there wern't but two things that could happen to the likes o' me—one was a home an' the on'y two bein's on God's earth as give a rip what become o' me, an' the other was damnation. I don't know—said they was pleased, company did—give me bridge job—then they quit me!

"They quit me, young feller!" His voice rose passionately. "Quit me right there! I been bridge foreman over three years an' they promised they'd shove me up. They ain't done it! Two times they turned me down—it's three now! Tumlinson's fired—big job here—kid like you put in t' boss it—Tumlinson's job's yours. Yes, 'tis! I know 'em. Ain't got nothin' agin you, mind—sick of the whole outfit, that's what!

'em up! Tell Fraser to rush all the dynamite he can lay hands on up to the 'Devil's Grin' and for Heaven's sake, hustle, man! Hustle!"

The boss carpenter's lantern was already bobbing off in the dark, and McCracken stumbled up the rocky ascent. Surely it was impossible that those McKenzie & McLeod booms had given! He could not believe it. Even with a mile or more of tossing logs and waves lashing across the lake and breaking over them in a smother of foam—even so, he could not believe it.

He crawled close to the bank. The rain was coming down in sheets; the intermittent lightning threw an unearthly glare on frothing flood and tossing trees. McCracken caught a glimpse of men running, down by the bridge. Something black swept by in the white churn of the water below. He jumped to his feet and ran on.

They hadn't a minute to lose. The river had risen in a brief half hour to a tumbling swirl of water that would bring the whole avalanche of logs pounding down on the concrete foundation-work and away would go the whole fabric unless—

Gold Bar Stock Farm

A Farm that Turned into Gold

Interesting Story of Alberta Pioneer who broke his first acres with four milch cows. Milking Shorthorns and Berkshire Hogs factors in Success of D. W. Warner and Sons.

By H. HIGGINBOTHAM

It seems a far cry from the present farms of D. W. Warner and Sons at Tofield, Alberta, with their up-to-date and well constructed buildings, to the old homestead of the senior partner in Dixon County, Nebraska, where in 1882 Mr. Warner, then a young man of twenty-four, broke the first forty acres of his homestead with four cows hitched to a twelve inch breaking plow.

The story of the intervening years gives an interesting sketch of the pioneer farmer's life.

Today D. W. Warner and Sons are operating two farms of a section each at Tofield, on the shores of beautiful Beaver Lake—a fine stretch of water in wooded country, about one and a half hours' run on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway east of Edmonton. Here they are carrying on a mixed farming business, raising pure-bred milking Shorthorns and Berkshire hogs, shipping cream into Edmonton and growing grain and fodder for feed and sale. The milking Shorthorn herds, comprising about 100 head, are housed in barns supplied with every modern improvement in construction and equipment, while the aristocratic Berkshires revel in almost palatial houses supplied with cotton fronts and swinging doors. A glance over the farms show that no expense has been spared in their equipment. The young men who are managing the farms, John Warner and A. C. Dodds, have everything to their hand.

It was different in the old days in Nebraska when D. W. Warner made his start on leased school land and had to hitch up his dairy to go to work on the land. Money is not quite so scarce now—but that's getting on too fast with the story.

Broke Prairie With Cows

Mr. Warner's father was a millwright and small farmer in Iowa. He found a wife from Pennsylvania and from the marriage there were eleven children—five boys and six girls. As Mr. Warner, the millwright, was named Gideon, the children were known locally as "Gideon's Band." Biblical and classical names seem to run in the family. The eldest boy, who was afterwards to settle in Alberta, was named after a great American orator and statesman. No wonder the other children in the country school laughed when the new teacher asked young Warner if he thought he "knew as much as Daniel Webster," and the boy said he did.

When he was seventeen Daniel was left to look after his father's farm, the father having his millwright's business to attend to. The boy developed a liking for good stock, and has ever since been associated with pure-bred stock. Most bachelor farmers starting out on raw prairie would have bought horses or oxen, but young Warner started out with four cows which yielded milk and calves as well as turning the prairie sod for him. Later, in 1898, when he sold out with the intention of coming to settle in the Canadian West, his herd of milking Shorthorns had made quite a name in the county, and the penniless young farmer of twenty years before realized close on \$8,000 from the sale of his farm and stock.

As a boy eleven years old he had, with his father and family, moved from Iowa into Nebraska when that state was just settling up. As a young man he sought virgin land in a newer section of Nebraska. In middle life he again heeded the call of the west and this time came to Western Canada. He made a trip of inspection alone in the fall of 1898, and in the following spring, having chosen the Edmonton district, came west with his wife and family. This time he did not need to use the cows for plowing, for he brought two four-horse teams of Morgan-bred mares which he had by this time acquired.

Selecting a Location

On his tour Mr. Warner looked over much of the territory in what are now the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, going via the C.P.R. from Winnipeg to Strathcona, and travelling some 600 miles away from the railway line by team. Trains were not very frequent then. From Estevan to Winnipeg there was one train a week, on a Friday. Mixed trains were being run on the recently opened Calgary-Edmonton line of the C.P.R. The train which carried Mr. Warner to Edmonton was also engaged in unloading telegraph poles at various points along the line, and for a good part of

to the high price set upon it for subdivision property, Mr. Warner sold the greater part of it and bought cheaper land at Tofield, using a part of the surplus in providing the fine equipment which characterizes the Beaver Meadows and Sunnyside farms.

Several factors influenced Mr. Warner in the choice of land at Strathcona. The rich black loam shows that the soil contains lots of humus and would therefore yield abundant crops. The thick vegetation also shows that the rainfall is ample. The river meant water for the stock, altho a never failing spring issuing from the high bank provided a still better supply, and with the shelter



Buildings on one of the Warner farms at Tofield, Alta. The poultry house adjoins the garden. The modern barn, together with milk house and implement shed, are seen in background.

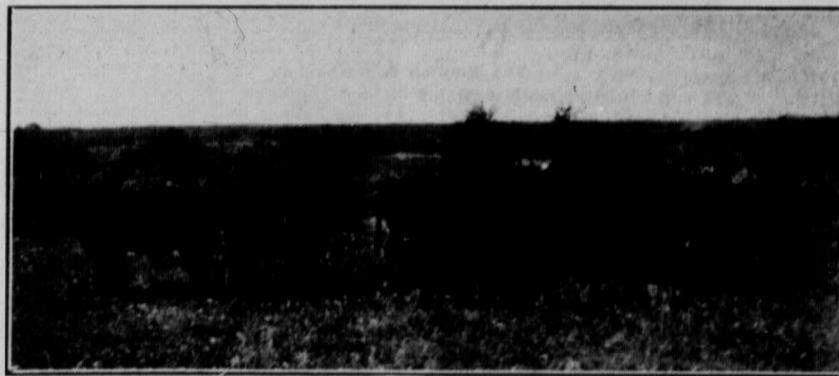
the way the passengers were able to walk in front of the train.

Strathcona was the furthest point that it was possible to go to by train on the western prairies. So he located on the southern bank of the river, east of Fort Edmonton, purchasing nearly a section of land from the Tait brothers, half-breed farmers, one of whom was also Hudson's Bay factor. As he prospered he added to his own the Burwick and McLeod farms, adjoining, making a farm of nearly 800 acres. The original owners reserved fifty acres along the river front for gold mining. Placer mining was carried on rather extensively on the North Saskatchewan at Edmonton. Gold is still found in the river,

of the valley made an ideal place for stock at all seasons of the year. The land was well covered with poplar and some spruce. This meant building material and fuel. During the first year after he settled on the farm at Strathcona, Mr. Warner cut 100,000 feet of lumber, which practically paid him back his purchase price of the farm. As the land was deeded before 1887, when the Dominion government began to reserve coal rights, the coal went with the land, and the farm is underlaid with coal seams—not coal of a high quality, but good domestic coal.

Emphasized Livestock

From the start the livestock side of the farm operations was emphasized. A



Part of the herd of milking Shorthorns pasturing near beautiful Beaver Lake

tho not in sufficient quantities to make it a paying industry. A large gravel firm, operating dredges on the river, obtains about \$2,000 a year from flake gold which is floated off from the sand in the process of washing the gravel.

Gold Bar Farm

The presence of the gold in the river gave the name to the Warner farm—"Gold Bar Stock Farm." The farm has since been turned largely into gold. The rapidly growing capital of Alberta spread out over the surrounding district, and when the land at Strathcona, or South Edmonton, as it is now called, became too expensive to farm, owing

barn 100 feet long and 32 feet wide was erected with logs, cemented together with clay found on the river bank. The whole barn, with accommodation for thirty milch cows and as many head of horses, did not cost the owner over \$200 apart from the labor expended, and the logs cut from the farm. The loft floor was built so that it extended two feet over the walls of the barn on either side, making 36 feet in width and providing great storage capacity for feed. Adjoining the stable is a root cellar 56 feet long and 10 feet wide, giving 3,000 bushel capacity. Every fall this was packed with swedes and sugar man-

golds, providing succulent feed for the dairy cows and brood sows during the winter and early spring. The roots were a big factor in making a success of the hog business. Every year the Warner farm marketed from 150 to 250 head of hogs. Shortly after settling at Strathcona, Mr. Warner commenced to breed Berkshires, and has kept to this breed as the best adapted for the conditions of the Edmonton district. The sows remain active and are not as subject to rheumatism as some other breeds.

The Dual Purpose Cow

Milking Shorthorns have remained the favorite breed of cattle, and no other cattle have been kept. When Mr. Warner first came to Edmonton he found it hard to purchase milking Shorthorns in Western Canada, as most of the breed were of the beef type. He therefore bought cattle imported from the States. Most of the bulls he purchased were not less than seven years old. In this way he always knew what the daughters of his herd bull were producing at the pail, and only animals that had shown themselves sires of good milk producers were used.

Light horses have always been preferred for the work on the Warner farm. Having been used to the Morgan horse in the States, Mr. Warner continued to breed horses of around 1,100 or 1,200 pounds' weight, using a Hackney stud on his Morgan mares after he came to Canada. This type of horse is very suitable for army purposes or for city delivery work. Geldings were sold at good prices and the mares retained on the farm.

Six Year Rotation

Of the 800 acres comprising the farm some 350 were put under cultivation. All the work on the land was done with the farm mares. On breaking up new land Mr. Warner would sow wheat for the first crop. Wheat proved to be the crop which would best stand up on new land. Oats and barley, being heavier in the head and not so stiff in the straw, would go down. Following the wheat crop he took a crop of oats, and the next year green feed was grown and cut early, providing a forage crop, keeping down the weeds, and doing away with the summer fallow, which is unsuited to the conditions of Central Alberta where the rainfall is plentiful, as the succeeding crop continues growing too long and is apt to be frozen. Following the green oat crop, barley was seeded down with timothy. The preceding crop of green feed left a clean seed bed, and a good grade of barley, free from other grains, was produced. Two crops of hay were then taken from the timothy sod, after which it was broken up and seeded to wheat the following spring, completing a six-year rotation. Prairie sod was found to give the best results when broken in June or July. On old land the disc was used after the binder and again in the spring, and if the land was weedy it was sown to green feed. The timothy sod was plowed early in the fall, packed down and left till spring.

It is to be regretted that the real estate craze, as in so many other cases, raised the price of the land at Gold Bar until it became too expensive to farm, and as a consequence no new land has been broken up during the past three years and the greater part of the cultivated area has been left in timothy. Part of the farm is now held by speculators. The new farms at Tofield, however, are being rapidly brought to a high state of productivity; the milking Shorthorns are making good use of the pasture, and the large number of pure-bred Berkshire hogs will take care of a large quantity of coarse grains. The size and equipment of the buildings on

Continued on Page 15

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

CAN YOU SEND FURS FOR THE ITALIAN SOLDIERS? AND AT ONCE?

A very touching appeal has come to Canada to contribute furs for the Italian soldiers who are suffering intensely from the cold thru having to carry on their campaign in the mountain heights.

Italy, as you all know, has such a mild climate that very few furs are used in that country, so she has turned to "The Lady of the Snows" to help in this dilemma.

Have you any old fur coats, robes, gauntlets or caps that you can spare? If so, will you wrap them up and send them at once to Mrs. L. Dennis, Council House, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and write clearly on the outside: "Furs for Italian Soldiers." Parcels so marked will be carried free by the freight department of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Dominion Express Co. Those shipping by other roads should prepay parcels.

In order that this kindness on your part may be of the greatest possible service to the poor soldiers over in Italy, not a day is to be wasted in dispatching these parcels, as the snows are already falling in the mountains.

We have never yet known an appeal to the sympathy and generosity of the farming community of this country to fall upon deaf ears, and in responding to this request the people of Canada have a unique opportunity to cement still more closely the present happy relations existing between our brothers in arms and ourselves.

Tell your neighbors about it.

ENOUGH OF BLIND-FOLDED PATRIOTISM

It is with some trepidation we learn that certain patriotic teaching is being introduced into our public schools. Thoughtful instruction of this sort should be the means above all others by which the standard of our public life could be elevated, but considering the youth and inexperience of many of our teachers, we can't help fearing that it will degenerate in many instances into the old flag-flapping which has kept the people of Canada for generations marking time at the heels of one political party or the other.

"Every third election can be won by flag-waving," a successful politician remarked cynically not long ago. Flag-waving in the vocabulary of the politician means haranguing the electors on party loyalty, reverence for the grand old flag and for our great and glorious institutions, in short, a meaningless fireworks of patriotic phrases intended to blind the people to the real issues of the times, and succeeding admirably.

In the heat of an election campaign only one elector in a thousand ever stops to ask himself what the flag symbolizes, many forgetting indeed that it is merely a symbol and regarding it as a thing to be worshipped in itself.

The cataclysms of the past year have laid bare the absurdities of this blind-folded patriotism. As one house of cards after another has fallen about our heads, the realization has grown clearer that the flag does not stand for a group of statesmen who may have proven themselves inefficient, or worse, or for institutions which, in the shock of this terrific emergency, have been discovered to be antiquated, but for an ideal, the finest ideal to which the majority of the people has attained. Today this ideal in the case of the British people is personal liberty, the right to dispose of one's self and one's possessions, only limited by certain obvious social restrictions. Tomorrow the flag may come to represent the still higher ideal of service to the community. But the all important matter of the moment is that the children shall not be taught, as they have been formerly, to doff their hats to the flag merely because it is the flag of our country. The patriotism of the future will be as hollow as the patriotism of the past unless the growing generation is made to realize that the flag represents, not a place or a people, but a growing ideal of freedom and good citizenship and that only by failing to be a good citizen can one bring dishonor upon it. It must be brought home to them that he who, for a consideration,

participates in or contributes to corrupt government is as much a traitor to his country as he who sells our military secrets to the German army.

It is imperative that they should be taught that respect for the flag, instead of incurring an obligation to preserve a reverential attitude to all established institutions, demands that we shall lay firm hands upon those institutions and adjust and re-adjust them, bringing them more and more into conformity with the ideal of liberty and mutual service of which the flag is the symbol.

Falling short of this, the teaching of patriotism in the schools may prove to be a positive menace to good government, and play into the hands of those politicians who set out to win every third election with flag-waving instead of with definite pledges of public improvement.

WE ARE ALL SERVANTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Since The Guide is a paper of the people, I suppose the foolish may speak as well as the wise, and since I am foolish I would like to comment on three letters that have appeared in the Homemakers page. That may seem rather a large undertaking, but as I am one of the foolish I don't realize it.

The letters under consideration are: Mother of Eight, Ask Your Husband, Indeed, and Marriage is Slavery; three letters and yet we can easily class them all in one subject, that of the relationship of man and wife in the home. We talk of love and affection and all that kind of

There is a business firm established wherein six men enter into a partnership. They have a thorough understanding between themselves how business is to be run, still they know that it would never do to have six managers, so they elect one and the others hold other offices or responsibilities. Each one works in harmony with the system upon which they agreed.

But apart from this agreement each of those six men may have ideas of their own about the running of the business at large and they believe that if they could get those good ideas of theirs into operation a greater success would be the result; but there is that agreement always in the way and they all know that without harmony there is no hope of success. So each fellow takes the best of care of his one little part and is, as Mary N. would say, a serf to the other five, and the manager is a tyrant, lord over all; a cause for shouting Horrors!! Horrors! is this surely. But the other five elected him there. Why? Because a business can not be run without a manager. God and man both know that anything without a head is also lacking a middle and two ends. But you say why did not those six men each run a business of their own, then they could all have been boss? But those six men know that the effort of six working together in harmony will achieve greater success than they could possibly do working lone handed. So we see that while they sacrifice some selfish ideas and ambitions, the great aim is for a greater gain for self.

some people love God? Because they think it will pay to forego some of the so-called pleasures of this world for the great pleasures of eternity. You may call that selfish if you wish.

The great foundation of my belief is that everything was created for a special purpose and that no two things were created for the same purpose, and when anything is not used for the purpose for which it was created there is trouble sooner or later. I believe that all the trouble that falls to mankind can be traced back to where they got out of harmony with the laws of nature or the laws of God, and when any individual or collection of individuals get the idea that they can change all this for the better, or in other words, get the swelled head so bad that they think they can beat God at His own business, I would advise that they read the 1st chapter of 1st Cor. It should help them to find their level.

When a woman gets on such a high pinnacle that she can't ask her husband, she had better be preparing for a fall, and another woman that thinks she is two centuries ahead of her sisters, she had better wait a while as I am afraid she will be lonesome away up there by herself. Any person, man or woman, who doesn't want to be a servant to anybody, I say, for the good of mankind, stay single, because the father and husband is as much a servant of his wife and children as the wife is to her husband and family.

Love begets love and service begets service and those who expect to get something for nothing usually have another expect coming. Marriage is slavery no matter how we take it, whether you are the head of the home or the helpmate and if the thing were changed as some would have it, so that the wife be the head of the home and the husband the helpmate, according to some there would still be a tyrant and a serf. But if there is a home some place on this earth that is a real home, where love and harmony exist and prosperity reigns, where there is no head, where the husband is too big to ask his wife and the wife is too big to ask her husband indeed; please, oh please, give us a picture of that home. If there is a wife in all God's creation who can compel her husband to love her with this modern twentieth century complicated psychology of Mary N. let us have a look at her too, but for the good of the next generation we hope she is not the mother of eight or even one.

God made man to be the head of the home, husband and father, the woman to be his helpmate and the mother of their children, and when a marriage is entered into, which is simply an agreement between the two before God and man, they had better live up to that or quit looking for or talking about happiness because dishonest people don't find much of that. Before a bargain is made we are free, but after the partnership has been entered into then we are servants, horrible tho that word may sound, yet it is the only word that expresses the right idea.

The Book says the wife is subject unto the husband and likewise the husband to the wife and any who are not satisfied with that can do mankind a great favor by staying single. Any person speaking about a free being is really speaking about something that does not exist. No man liveth to himself or dieth to himself. We are all servants one of the other. Ever stop to think how many things you do for others and how much others do for you?

A. J. FORSYTH.

LIQUOR INTERESTS FIGHT SUFFRAGE

Advocates of the suffrage amendment could ask for no stronger boost for their cause than that given at Reading this week, when the Pennsylvania Federation of Liquor Dealers definitely aligned itself against votes for women and resolved to give financial aid to the campaign of the anti-suffragists. It is a great gain for the fighters in any cause to have their opponents come out into the open. There are plenty of people who have no sympathy with the extremists on the anti-liquor side, but who bitterly resent the attempt of the liquor trade to dominate political affairs.—Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 20.



The English Nightingale
A splendid example of bird photography

thing, and when we sum the whole thing up we can class it all as selfishness if we like and come out all right and that marriage is a business transaction pure and simple.

A balance will only balance when the weight is equal on each side. If we get too much weight on the left side it tips down, or if we get the larger weight on the right side it goes down and the other goes up, so we see whichever side gets more than its share of weight it quickly puts the whole thing out of plumb; but if there is any fault to be found with that system we will have to lay the blame on the fellow that made the balance. So with man and wife when they get out of the proper relationship to each other, wherein God placed them, things go wrong at once, and if there is any complaint we are bound to place it where it belongs, or with God who made that system.

Which is the greater evil, that the money trust rule the earth and trample under feet all the rest of creation or that trades unions shall do the crushing act? God meant that co-operation should be the system under which mankind should work and the moment we leave that and get into the crushing business things go wrong.

The Grain Growers' Association, for instance, we can call it a combine of love or scheme for self, because they co-operate with each other, they help the other fellow to get more for his product and buy for his money; but while he is doing that for the other fellow he is also doing it for himself. Which will we call it love or selfishness?

Paul tells Timothy in the 17th verse of the 6th chapter, 1st letter, to charge them that are rich in this present world, that they be not high-minded nor have their hope set on the uncertainty of riches, but on God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; that they do good, that they be rich in good works, that they be ready to distribute, willing to communicate, laying up in store (for who and for what, love or selfishness?) for themselves a good foundation against the time to come that they may lay hold on the life which is life indeed.

What is love? Why do I love my neighbor? Because he or she is a good neighbor and they make life for me more worth while. Then I said above that when the balance was evenly weighted it would be plumb, so then if I want my neighbors to love me I must by my acts make life more worth while for them. Why do

A GRAIN GROWERS' BATTALION?

I am writing to put the following matter before you: The 1100 locals of Saskatchewan have contributed wheat; why not after freeze up call upon each local to contribute at least one volunteer for the front? I feel certain 1500 men could be raised and would not draw very heavily on each local. Let these men be trained in one place and go to the front as a representation of the farmers of Saskatchewan. I think it would be a splendid idea. Call them "Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Volunteers." Please let me know what you think of an idea along these lines. This local I feel certain, would contribute at least two volunteers. FRANK RANDALL, Sec'y North Tisdale Local.

THE PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND The English Press Appreciates Our Gift

Dear Mr. Musselman:—Seeing that there are quite a number of locals who are not taking any active steps to support the Patriotic Acre project, I would like, thru you, to ask them where their sense of moral obligation is in their, shall I say, apathetic attitude toward a resolution passed at the big Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention by their delegates held at Regina last winter.

At that convention the Patriotic Acre resolution was voted upon unanimously by the delegates with great fervor. I happened to be in England at that time and well remember the impression the people had of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association after they had read in their daily press what our Association intended doing.

I also have in mind the fact that in the little village of Gillingham (with which I am well acquainted), near the naval and military depot of Chatham, England, there are over 2,000 widows of naval men who lost their lives in clearing the seas of German armed raiders, who were seeking to destroy commerce on the ocean's highway, by which we were benefitted so much last year and are likely to be again this year quite apart from the plundering attitude of the ocean steamship combine.

I am no flag-flapper and always contend that a patriotic citizen is one who interests himself in his country's affairs for the common good of all concerned. Our Association has been foremost in this respect in its endeavors and well deserves patriotic credit. I only hope we shall continue such activity and not allow ourselves to become too conventional.

In conclusion, I would like you to point out to all locals concerned that this Patriotic Acre project is, after all, only a voluntary acknowledgment of services rendered by the British government, by which we have benefitted, and it being voluntary makes it that much more valuable.

GEO. TBUSCOTT, Sec'y West Eagle Hills G.G.A. Battleford, Sask., Oct. 17, 1915.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND A Magnificent Success

Patriotic Acre promises are now being redeemed in abundance and quite a number of contributions have now been received. It will be a matter of interest to our members to know that up to the present the average yield as it affects this particular fund is no less than thirty bushels per acre. If this average can be kept up to the end the fund will be a magnificent success and one of which the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association may justly feel proud. At the present time we have in hand promises of about 3,750 acres and with several thousand forms still in the hands of our members, we look for a very large accession before the fund is closed. The following are the largest contributions per acre so far received:—

Table with 3 columns: Contributor, Association, per acre. Includes Wallgate Tebbutt (64), Allan Campbell (60), Thomas E. Atcock (59 1/2), B. Forest (57), Oliver E. Wells (54.40), Hugo Linke (50), Laws Bros. (48 1/2), T. Humphrey (46), William Hanson (45 1/2), A. W. Wallace (44), Jos. Fisher (43 1/2), A. J. Wilkie (43).

H. R. Waite, of Waldron, has sent in a contribution of 88 bushels of oats as the yield of one acre. This is the only contribution of oats received up to the present. S. W. Y.

Saskatchewan

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

LIFE MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE COMPETITION

H. Cressy, secretary of the Dollard Grain Growers' Association, is the first member of the Association to send in a design in competition for the prizes offered in the above competition. This is a competition which will test the artistic abilities of our members and we hope to receive many more designs in the near future. S. W. Y.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

A large proportion of the grain tickets being sent in in connection with this fund show no indication as to the number of the Patriotic Acre form to which they refer or to the Association. It will save an enormous amount of work in the Central office if every contributor will see that these details are supplied when sending in their contributions. S. W. Y.

MRS. GREEN'S THANKS

To the Women's Section and Local Associations of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Kindly accept our heart felt thanks for your expressions of sympathy in our late bereavement. We trust that the memory of him, whose dying thoughts were of the Association, may be dear because of his work and that that work in so far as it is for the uplift of the community may go on and never die. On behalf of myself and family, I am, Yours sincerely, MRS. F. W. GREEN. Moose Jaw, Oct. 14, 1915.

FROM THE CENTRAL SECRETARY

To the Secretary and Members:—The season has again come around when farmers can give a little more time to self improvement and to the upbuilding of a



The Ontario Farmer Photo by H. E. Shannon, Wilhelmina, Sask.

better, more helpful social environment. Perhaps the greatest work that the Association has accomplished has been accomplished in merely bringing the farmers as a class into closer association with each other. T. A. Crerar, in speaking of the value of occasional meetings of the leaders of the various farmers' organizations, said on one occasion: "It would be worth the trouble if we should do nothing more than sit around a table and visit." The same is true of farmers locally. The simple matter of getting together at regular intervals is of the first importance. If all the farmers in each district in the West, men and women, could be induced to meet regularly once a week all winter and to talk over their mutual problems, Western agriculture and rural social conditions could be revolutionized.

The field for helpful activity for a Grain Growers' Association is almost without limit. It is very much better that ideas and suggestions should emanate from local meetings and be forwarded

to the Central than that a line of work should be fully mapped out at the Central and forwarded to the locals. As much as may be, initiative in the locals should be encouraged but a few suggestions may not come amiss.

Enclosed herewith you will find copies of three pamphlets:—

No. 10, 1915—"Romance of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan," gives a short outline of the history, aims and objects of the Association. This pamphlet ought to find its way into the hands of every farmer in your community and is valuable especially for use by members for distribution when desiring to secure the interest of non-members in the movement. They are for free distribution and will be supplied upon request to the Central.

No. 12, 1915—"How to Form and Carry on a Local" was prepared especially for the guidance of leaders and to assist any who may wish so to do to organize new locals. It contains also a topic card. At least every secretary and every president should possess and read this pamphlet.

No. 11, 1915—"How to Conduct a Public Meeting" should fill a long felt want. Here in half a dozen pages are found in simple form practically all the rules of parliamentary procedure that are ever called into use in an ordinary meeting. Heretofore there has been nothing smaller than a two hundred page book available on this subject and it was too complex for our people. This pamphlet ought to be in the hands of every member, man or woman, and it would be well to take an evening to read it in meeting and to discuss and practice its various rules. The average farmer is lamentably ignorant of how to conduct a meeting or how to conduct himself in one. This pamphlet is supplied at 30 cents per dozen. It is hoped that every local will order a supply for all its members.

Of the copies of the various pamphlets sent free herewith, one is intended for your president and one for the secretary.

A number of locals have established rest rooms in town. I would like to have short letters from such, giving full details of how the room was established, how furnished, at what cost, by whom and how freely used, etc., etc. These letters are wanted for publication so that others may benefit by your experience.

The question of public accommodation is one of great importance and should receive the attention of every local, especially as the Association is so largely responsible for the closing of the hotel bars.

Has your local decided to enter the Association's great seed grain competition at Regina fair next summer? Now is the time to take action. A great opportunity is afforded here to place the greatest industry of the province into the forefront at the provincial exhibitions where it ought to be. Show your interest in your own business and help us make this the big feature of next year's fair.

The district conventions of the Association will be announced in the near future. What has your local to suggest that will make these meetings successful and helpful?

Do you want free entry into the United States markets for your grain? Think of what it has meant to us in marketing beef and pork. Why not write a letter to Sir R. L. Borden direct? Get every farmer in your community, Grit or Tory, into your local so that you can send a memorial that will represent you all. This is no longer a partizan question.

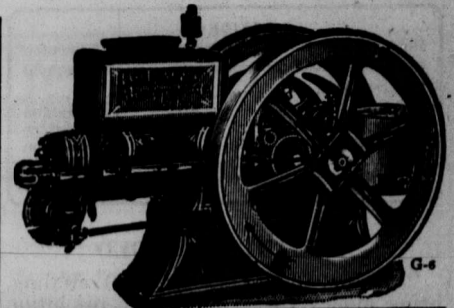
The Central would like to know of any of your members who have gone to the front and especially of any who have suffered death or injury in action.

Fraternally yours, J. B. MUSSELMAN, Central Secretary. Oct. 22, 1915.

A NEW LOCAL

With the assistance of F. Burton, district director, and P. L. Craigen, a local of the S. G. G. A. was organized in this district with the following officers: President, C. D. Richmond; Vice-President, Geo. Randall; Directors: W. A. Fahay, Leonard Else, C. T. Richmond, Wm. McNabb, and W. F. Vergowe.

W. F. VERGOWE, Sec. Arnold Local.



GET MY PRICE

WAIT DON'T BUY a Gasoline Engine of any make, kind or price until you first get my new low price and 1916 improvements.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE We give you more power for less money because QUALITY is our WATCHWORD and VOLUNTARY OUR MOTTO. We are the largest manufacturers in the world making gasoline engines selling direct to the consumer. All we charge you for is ACTUAL COST OF MATERIAL, ACTUAL COST OF LABOUR and one very small profit based on the most tremendous output. The Galloway Masterpiece six and other sizes are made in our own factory in enormous quantities. All parts standardized and made by the thousands on automatic machinery.

Sold to you direct for less money than engines go better, and in many cases not nearly as good, can be bought by dealers in carload lots for spot cash.

Orders are pouring in for the New Masterpiece Six in a perfect stream. Why? Because we give More Power For Less Money than anybody in the engine business today. Remember our engines are not overrated nor high speeded, which means short life, but are rated by time-tried experts, not impractical college professors; have long stroke, large bore; heavy and built for heavy, continuous, hard, satisfactory service.

When you buy a horse you don't want a Shetland pony. You want power and plenty of it so that it won't lay down on the job.

Don't Get Fooled By the kind of talk intended to sell you a light weight, small bore and short stroke, high speeded engine that will not stand up under the power strain demanded.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO., of Canada, Ltd. Dept. 11. Winnipeg, Manitoba

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| OFFICERS: | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Hon. President—D. W. Warner | Edmonton |
| President—James Speakman | Penhold |
| Vice-Presidents— | |
| H. W. Woods | Carstairs |
| S. H. Dunham | Lethbridge |
| Rice Sheppard | Edmonton |
| W. D. Trego | Gleichen |
| Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge | Calgary |

FOR THE WOUNDED

The first donation of £150 sterling, being money raised under the resolution passed at the last annual convention to the fund known as the U.F.A. Patriotic Fund, was forwarded to the Right Honorable R. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, about two months ago, and below are two letters in connection with this donation which are self-explanatory: P. P. Woodbridge, Esq.,

Sec'y U.F.A. Association.

Dear Sir:—I have forwarded the draft for £150 which accompanied your letter of August 25 to the St. John Ambulance Association, which, together with the Red Cross Society, is doing the chief work for the care of the wounded in this country. I need hardly say how much I appreciate your generous gift and I shall be pleased to receive any further contributions which you may care to forward.

Yours faithfully,

R. McKENNA.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.
21st September, 1915.

Secretary,

United Farmers of Alberta.

Dear Sir:—I have very much pleasure in acknowledging thru the Chancellor of the Exchequer the sum of £150 contributed by the United Farmers of Alberta Association. I trust that you will accept the very best thanks of the St. John Ambulance Association for the generous gift, which will be applied as far as possible to the relief of Canadian sick and wounded.

With repeated thanks, I am,

Yours faithfully,

WM. R. EDWARDS,

Accountant, St. John
Ambulance Association.

St. John's Gate,
Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

PLODDING ALONG

J. C. Williamson, secretary of Colinton Union, No. 540, reports that during the past three months no membership fees have been paid into the union, but now that the harvest is over they are looking for brighter times. The union is still plodding along, but two of the best members have left the district and are greatly missed at the meetings. The members purchased their binder twine co-operatively and were well pleased with it, saving 1¼ cents per pound. At the next meeting the secretary is going to try and get up a program for the winter months. The farmers in the district are beginning to think that the U.F.A. is a good idea and are taking considerable interest in the Association.

BUSY HARVESTING

H. M. Brunelle, secretary of Bigstone Union, No. 407, reports that altho the union is not doing anything at present, there are quite a number of active members. Owing to the busy harvest season no meetings are being held, but the officers hope to get things going again in the near future.

TALBOT REPORTS

C. R. Kerr, secretary of Talbot Union, No. 674, reports that in July the union bought a car of lumber and one car of binder twine in conjunction with Bulwark Union. On July 21 the Talbot district voted dry by a good majority. On July 22 the union held its first picnic, which was a huge success in every way except financially. The August meeting was poorly attended and there were not enough present in September to make a quorum. I expect more interest will be shown now the busy season is over.

INCORPORATION OF THE U.F.A.

The directors, at their recent meeting, endorsed a large scheme for incorporating the U.F.A., which we think will put our Association in a better position for consolidating and extending our work. In our convention of 1911 a resolution was passed instructing the directors to obtain

a charter of incorporation at the next session of the legislature. For reasons with which I am not particularly acquainted, probably chiefly lack of funds, that resolution has so far remained in abeyance. Incorporation at that time would, of course, have been on the basis of the constitution as it then existed and would only have given us such powers as were then contained in the constitution. Since then the U.F.A. has grown immensely and has especially developed new activities along the line of co-operative selling and buying. In 1914 over 170 unions engaged in such trading with a turnover of over \$300,000; sheds and warehouses were being erected in various parts of the province and it became urgently necessary to give a definite organization to all this business, to place it on a solid foundation and to give the Central office power to help the whole Association to develop this business along right lines.

Convention will Decide

We intend, therefore, to ask the next convention to adopt some amendments to the constitution which will give the Association the necessary trading powers.

The chief amendment necessary will be to add in the chapter dealing with the "Objects of the Association" a new section as follows:—"To carry on any business and to exercise any power of trade as the executive may deem advisable when authorized by act of the legislature or parliament." If the convention passes this, we shall then ask the legislature to grant us a charter of incorporation, giving us all the trading powers that we need, to do the business of the Association.

If all this is adopted our incorporation will make the U.F.A. a co-operative society without shares, every U.F.A. member becoming a member by virtue of his membership fee. The liability will be limited; no member will be liable beyond his membership fee. The Association would then have, in addition to its present educative and organizing work, the power to do co-operative business. We would be free to make a binding contract with our Elevator Company as we have done, or with the Grain Growers' Grain Company as Saskatchewan has done, or to help our unions by any other kind of business arrangement that may be feasible. Provision would be made, if our unions did profitable business thru us, to distribute dividends back to them, according to the business each union puts in. The Central board would distribute such surplus profit to each union and each union would divide it among its members according to the amount of business done by each member. Provision would also be made for the affiliation with the U.F.A. of any of our unions or groups of unions incorporated as co-operative societies on shares under the Alberta Co-operative Societies Act.

No Working Capital

An objection has been raised to this scheme, that it does not provide any working capital, apart from membership fees. We are hoping not to need any business capital. We do not intend, unless it proves necessary, to turn our Central office into a business office, but to try to work thru one of our commercial organizations as we have been doing. Our arrangement with the Elevator Company so far has not been very successful, not because the Elevator Company has not given good service, but because few of our unions have taken advantage of the offered service. I hope that the proposed incorporation, enabling us to make an arrangement on a co-operative basis, whereby any surplus profits will flow back into the unions, will provide a way for interesting all the unions in the scheme. If all our honest efforts to do the business thru our business organization should fail, our charter will make provision for raising business capital, when the need for it arises. But I don't think it can rightly be done by incorporating on shares. Every society that we organize on shares would be a new society, separate from the U.F.A. and governed by its shareholders. Only by being incorporated as a whole Association, on the basis of the membership fees, can an incorporated society be

and remain in all matters absolutely a U.F.A. organization entirely under U.F.A. control.

Trade and Education

Some good friends object to including trading powers in our charter. They fear this will commercialize the U.F.A. and crowd out our grand educational and legislative work. I thoroughly sympathize with the spirit of this objection. One important good law that we help to pass may be worth more even commercially than all the money we can save by co-operative trading. But why can't all the work go together? It is right that we should organize trade and put it on a fair and just basis and many other reforms depend on this. Our experience during the last few years has thrown a good deal of light on this question. We have been preaching and organizing co-operation. We got a co-operative law, we helped to establish co-operative societies and we have found that many of our members, interested chiefly in the making or saving dollars by co-operative trading, lost their interest in the U.F.A. when their commercial needs were met by separate co-operative societies, and so our very success along this line tended to weaken us in our greater work. We must find a way to keep all the work within the U.F.A., to get a chance to broaden our commercially minded brothers and get their interest and support for all our work. All depends on the spirit actuating the convention and the leaders chosen by the convention. So far our convention generally has responded to our higher ideals; as our work grows larger and more difficult, no doubt our conventions will be more and more careful in the choice of leaders, perhaps the most important work that any convention can do.

JAS. SPEAKMAN.

ORGANIZATION

The organization report, adopted by the directors at their recent meeting, contains several suggestions which I would like to bring more fully before the unions.

The first suggestion refers to the forming of district associations for the purpose of co-operative trading and incorporating them as co-operative societies under the Alberta Act. It is clear that a number of unions grouped together round convenient shipping points and market towns could do much better work than single unions in collecting and shipping their produce and in buying carload lots of supplies. Such district associations can also work together to get a number of members to grow standard qualities of produce, for instance, of grain and potatoes, by combining to get the best seed of the same kind, so that they could ship carloads of the same standard quality and variety. We can often get 25 cents a bushel more for carloads of potatoes of uniform fine quality than for a mixed car with all sorts of stuff. This principle applies to all our produce, including livestock, and there is a great work before all our unions in this direction. The first step in co-operative selling should be to co-operate in raising the right kind of stuff, the stuff that the consumers want, good quality, uniform, reliable. And you don't get the best returns for this, when only a few farmers in a community raise fine quality, but when 200 or 300 farmers in a community combine to do this, their produce will sell like hot cakes at the best price, and their customers, like Oliver Twist, will always be "asking for more." When you are grouped together into a district association for co-operative trading, it is better to put the business on a good legal foundation by incorporating under the Alberta Act as a co-operative society. And remember, the Central office is ready and able to help you to organize and to form bylaws.

Model Bylaws

The Edmonton government has prepared a set of standard bylaws and you can get them there if you pay \$10.00. We don't recommend you to do that, because they are not particularly good bylaws, and we can send you a better

set from the Central office without charging you \$10.00. Of course, if you object to get something for nothing, we are willing to receive a contribution from you for the Campaign Fund. One bylaw that we insert every time is that every member of the co-operative society must be a member of the U.F.A. I hope the organization of these district co-operative associations will go on rapidly now; we might in 1916 have eighty of these associations doing a business of two million dollars.

Women's Auxiliaries

One pleasing feature in the organization report is the forming of about twenty women's auxiliaries. We ought to have two hundred. There is a great deal of good work for you women to do this winter. We "mere men" have worked heartily to put you on an equality with us. I mean on a legal equality. We acknowledge, of course, that in reality you are our "betters." We have helped to get the franchise for you. Now show that you are worth it and help to stir up the lazy men in our unions.

The members generally will notice that we propose to try to help the unions to make the monthly meetings more attractive and useful. We shall be glad to have suggestions from any of you for this purpose. Many of our members are not half alive to the need of close and thorough organization, to the immense work that every union could do if it were in earnest. Why should we organize and combine? One reason that very few seem to think of is the great change in the conditions of life, brought about by the use of machinery and the immense improvement of communication by telegraph, telephones, railroads and steamships. Formerly the farmer and his family raised what they could by hand work and took it into the nearest little town for sale. The little town depended on the farmers near by for food and the farmers lived by supplying their little local market. Now the whole world is our market; every little town can get supplies from farmers thousands of miles away; we farmers produce large quantities by machinery and have to sell in the ends of the earth. Formerly the farmer got into his own wagon and took his stuff to the families in town, whom he personally knew. Now to do good business we have to have world wide knowledge of market conditions and transportation. Can the mass of individual farmers on their farms get that? Don't we need organization for that? Great business men organized and gained all this knowledge; they collected and distributed the stuff that we sold and bought; they had the knowledge and the power and they made us pay for it; we were helpless in their hands; it is hardly too much to say we were slaves, lucky if we could make ends meet by the hardest toil of ourselves and our families. Can we get out of that by individual effort? Only here and there an exceptionally strong and able man can lift himself above that level.

Much Accomplished

But the combined efforts of thousands can do it, has already begun to do it; step by step we are climbing to higher levels. It is strange to me to see farmers all over this province willing to share in the benefits that we have secured by hard work, but never thinking to give a hand or a dollar to help in the work. The organized farmers in the three provinces have raised the grain trade; it is a conservative estimate to say that a man marketing 10,000 bushels of wheat this year is getting 5 cents a bushel or \$500 more than he would have done if there had been no farmers' organization. And yet there are farmers this year marketing a hundred thousand bushels who don't even know that they owe anything to the farmers' associations. A similar thing is true in the livestock business. Every farmer who sells a beast or a hog is benefitting by the work of the farmers' organizations. I hope in following articles to go more into the question of helping the unions.

JAS. SPEAKMAN.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Victoria—P. S. Austin | Ranfurly |
| Edmonton—George Long | Namoo |
| Strathcona—H. G. Vickery | Strome |
| Macleod—G. W. Buchanan | Cowley |
| Calgary—J. A. Bishop | Beddington |
| Red Deer—D. Buckingham | Stettler |
| Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks | Jenner |

Manitoba

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

FREE WHEAT

Notwithstanding the representations made by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to the Dominion government and pressure brought to bear upon them from other sources, the indications are that the government is going to refuse the request of the Grain Growers to place wheat on the free list. The pressure being brought to bear on them by "big interests," especially the big milling firms and the transportation companies, is more effective than the representation of the Grain Growers. Forty per cent. of the shipments of wheat are inspected "tough." The spread between "straight grade" and "tough" last week was 8 cents. The United States millers are buying this tough wheat in very large quantities east of the lakes, paying duty and also straight grade price—that is to say, the United States millers are paying 18 cents per bushel more for tough wheat than the Canadian millers.

The United States millers compete in the European markets with the Canadian millers in the sale of flour. No wonder the Canadian millers are opposed to free wheat and can show the government convincing reasons why the duty should not be removed.

A BUSY WEEK FOR GRAIN GROWERS

The Grain Growers are going to have a busy week in the city commencing on Monday, November 8. On that evening the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will have a meeting to arrange a program for the work of the Association for the coming winter; fix the date of the annual convention and make tentative arrangements for the same. At this meeting the committee of women that was appointed at the last annual convention will meet the directors in conference to devise the best means of encouraging the farmers' wives and daughters to identify themselves with the Grain Growers' movement. The members of the committee are: Mrs. Bennett, of Pine Creek Station; Mrs. Henders, of Culross; Mrs. J. O. Smith, of Eli; Mrs. Scharff, of Dauphin; Mrs. Davidson, of Newdale; Mrs. Barret, of Bagot; Mrs. Gee, of Virden; Mrs. McLean, of Shoal Lake; Mrs. D. G. McLeod, of Goodlands; Mrs. Scharff, of Hartney, and Mrs. Wood, of Oakville.

On Tuesday evening the Canadian Council of Agriculture will meet in the offices of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Many important questions will come before this meeting of the council relating to the marketing of grain, farm credits, improved methods of handling livestock, inspection of grain, and an interchange of speakers in a general propaganda work. It is expected that two representatives of the United Farmers of Ontario will attend this meeting. On Wednesday there will be a conference between the representative Grain Growers of the three Western Provinces and a committee of Winnipeg business men organized under the Canadian Credit Men's Association, to discuss the advisability of appointing some form of organization representative of farmers and business men to promote reforms that would be in the interest of Western Canada in the matter of marketing and transporting the products of the Prairie Provinces and promote educational, social and economic conditions surrounding rural life.

On Thursday and Friday the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company will be held in the Industrial Bureau.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

The most up-to-date branch of the Grain Growers' Association that we have in Manitoba is at Oakville. Nearly all the farmers in the immediate neighborhood are members of the Association there. They devote a good deal of attention to co-operative buying and co-operative marketing, and were the first society in Manitoba to start a co-operative store. They are making a success of the business. Not only have they nearly all the men in the district, but they have also nearly all the women. Thirty-two ladies are now members of their Association. In connection with their store building they have provided

a hall in which all their co-operative meetings are held. The lady members in addition to attending the regular meetings of the branch hold a women's meeting once a month and recently have been meeting every two weeks to provide clothing, etc., for the Red Cross Society. One of the good features of the work of the Oakville Association is the attention they pay to meetings, which are always made attractive and useful.

This Association is fulfilling the function that the Grain Growers' movement ought to discharge in every community. The community spirit manifested in the district bears testimony to the value of a properly organized Grain Growers' Association.

A PROGRESSIVE DISTRICT SECRETARY

William Allison, secretary of the Souris District Association, has sent the following circular to each of the branches in his district. Mr. Allison's example should be followed by other district secretaries. There is nothing that will elicit the co-operation and confidence of others as much as placing some responsibility upon them and taking them into our confidence.

To the Sec. Local Branch M.G.A.

Dear Sir:—The executive of the Central Association has decided to carry out a vigorous educational campaign during the fall and winter months, covering the province as fully as possible. They look to the district Association officers to carry out the arrangements for meetings, etc.

The Souris District Association, on account of only coming into existence at the beginning of the farmers' busy season, has had little opportunity of carrying on the work set out for it so far. But the officers realize the great importance of adding to our members, thereby wielding a still greater influence on the public life and its business than they have yet been able to accomplish, and are prepared to sacrifice both time and money in co-operation with you to make your branch of the Association the strongest it has yet been; the social centre of community life; the training ground for young men in the art of public speaking and the conduct of public affairs; a means to create a larger and fuller knowledge of economic conditions and laws with a view to better administration in the future; to allay suspicion and jealousy (the bugbear of rural life) and altogether to press for conditions that will mean less drudgery and slavery to occupation; to strive for more freedom and time to think and plan their work; more freedom to mingle with their fellow workers amidst pleasanter surroundings, making rural life more attractive and elevating.

With a view to taking full advantage of the unrest created in the minds of the citizens of this great West, thru war and economic conditions, the executive seek your advice and assistance in laying the plans for this — our fall and winter work, and will be pleased to receive any suggestions as to the best methods of procedure.

Awaiting an early reply, I remain,

Yours truly,

WM. ALLISON,

Sec. Souris Dist. Ass'n

Deloraine, Oct. 15, 1915.

PATRIOTIC ACRE

The following individual contributions have been received on account of the Patriotic Acre:

| | | | | |
|----------------|----|-------------|----|---------|
| Wm. Bertram | .. | Rounthwaite | .. | \$20.83 |
| H. McMillan | .. | Margaret | .. | 15.00 |
| R. Lamb | .. | Sanford | .. | 28.22 |
| Thos. Paterson | .. | Springfield | .. | 30.00 |

The officers of our branches should, as soon as possible after the first rush of threshing is over, exercise all diligence in completing the canvass for the Patriotic Acre and get the contributions that have already been made collected.

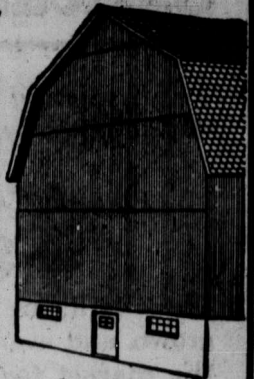
Providence has been kind to the prairie farmers this year and it is only fitting that they should express their gratitude by helping those who are suffering in fighting for the cause of freedom and liberty on our behalf.

"Metallic" Building Materials

Are Famous All Over Canada For Their Durability and Economy

If you are about to build a new barn or repair an old one, you will do well to post yourself on the superior value of "Metallic" materials. We have a reputation of over 30 years successful business with Canadian farmers. "Eastlake" Steel Shingles "Empire" Corrugated Iron; roof lights; ventilators; siding, ceiling and wall plates—all "Metallic" goods have a wonderful reputation for honest materials, careful, accurate manufacture and sterling durability.

We have all the information ready to mail you in book form, waiting your request.



THE FAMOUS "EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLE

Is the original and most successful of all steel shingles in use. "Eastlake" Shingles laid 30 years ago are in splendid shape to-day. Their heavy zinc coating and high-grade steel, with special patent, economical, easy-laying features, have given them wonderful favor. Booklet free.

"METALLIC" STEEL PLATES FOR THE HOME

Don't neglect your home. Get our suggestions and prices on how to make ceilings and walls beautiful, fire-retardant and all but imperishable. Patterns are new, exclusive and handsomely embossed. "Metallic" Sheets are easily laid over plaster.



The "Metallic" line of Metal Building Materials is very complete. Get our booklet and prices

THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY LIMITED

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797 NOTRE DAME AVE.

Manufacturers
TORONTO
KING AND DUFFERIN STS. 25

Cold Feet Impossible

That means freedom from chills, colds and rheumatism due to numbed feet. Be comfortable! Get a pair of "Great West Felt Shoes". You will enjoy them.



Great West Cold Proof FELT SHOES

are made from the highest quality of pure wool felt. We make all our own felt by improved methods, using better material and better machinery of our own invention.

"Great West Felt Shoes" are neat and fit perfectly—they give the greatest comfort with the longest wear.

Good stores sell and recommend them.

THE GREAT WEST FELT CO.

Elmira, Limited

Ontario

The name is stamped on sole of each shoe. Look for it.

WE MAKE OUR OWN FELT

They Are Reliable

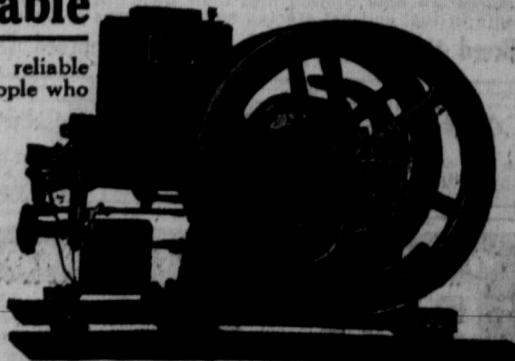
Fairbanks-Morse engines are reliable because they are made by people who know how a good engine should be built and who put their theory into practice.

Before a Fairbanks-Morse engine reaches you it has passed a test which would send a mail order "bargain" to the scrap pile. No balking, no uncanny noise about our engines — they run as "smooth as silk," and are besides, remarkably economical in operation.

BUILT IN FOUR SIZES:

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|-------|--------------------|
| 7-h.p. Terms price | .. | \$250 | F.O.B. Winnipeg |
| 5-h.p. Terms price | .. | 165 | |
| 2½-h.p. Terms price | .. | 90 | |
| 1-h.p. Terms price | .. | 60 | |

Terms to suit your convenience, or five per cent. off for cash. Fill in and mail the coupon to us—we will send you FREE a copy of "Power on the Farm," a book you should read.



The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. Please send me FREE, a copy of your book "Power on the Farm."

Name _____
Address _____

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd.
Saskatoon WINNIPEG Calgary

Glencarnock Stock Farm

We are offering during the months of October and November, 15 choicely bred young

Aberdeen Angus Bulls at \$150 and \$175 each

These bulls are from ten to fourteen months old, are well grown and every one is a good individual. If you are in the market for a herd bull don't miss this opportunity. Write today for a list of our offerings and description.

SHEEP

We are now booking orders for our Suffolk Down Rams for delivery in November. These rams are all well grown, are of the best breeding possible to obtain and will leave you the kind of lambs that always top the market.

PIGS

We still have a few spring Berkshire and Yorkshire boars and sows for sale. They are of the right type and we can furnish pairs or trios not akin.

Price \$20 each

Get Your Breeding Stock from Glencarnock

where the Champions are Bred

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, Prop., BRANDON, Man.

MILKING SHORTHORNS and BERKSHIRE HOGS

D. W. WARNER & SONS, Edmonton and Tofield, Alta.

Pure-bred Milking Shorthorns. A few young bulls from the best Canadian and American stock, from which we have been breeding successfully for over thirty years. All our stock has been carefully selected for both milk and beef. Herd bulls "Dakota Chief" and "Braemar Mackay" (dam "Lady Mackay II," Sedgwick Demonstration Farm).

Registered Berkshire Hogs. We have a number of choice young Berkshire boars and sows from our well-known prolific strain, long bacon type, all from large healthy litters. This is an exceptional opportunity to get into pure-bred hogs before prices rise, as there is certain to be a big demand for breeding stock this fall. Pedigrees guaranteed.

Prices Reasonable. For further particulars call or write—

GOLD BAR STOCK FARM BEAVER MEADOWS STOCK FARM SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM
H. D. Warner, Manager A. C. Dodds, Manager J. B. Warner, Manager
Drawer 399, Edmonton Box 82, Tofield, Box 136, Tofield

D. W. WARNER, EDMONTON, ALTA., General Manager

100 Shropshire and Oxfordshire Rams 200 Shropshire and Oxfordshire Ewes

All pure bred and of highest class now offered for sale

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS—Big Selection Always on Hand
GOLDEN WEST BALGREGGAN

P. M. BREDT - P. O. Box 2089, CALGARY, Alta. - Phone M1003

PERCHERONS

THE BREED BEST
ADAPTED TO CANADA

No more imported animals until after the war is over. Native bred stallions and mares are now coming into their own. Buy a team of pure bred Percheron mares safe in foal and get started right. It pays to breed the best.

Breed to Percherons and Get Into the Breed That is Commanding the Market

TAMWORTHS-WHITE LEGHORNS-AYRSHIRES

BACON EGGS CREAM

"In time of war prepare for peace." Now, better than ever, will it pay you to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM. I can please you.
THOS. NOBLE - DAYSLAND, ALTA.

We pay highest Prices For FREE

RAW FURS

And Remit Promptly

More Trappers and Fur Collectors send their Raw Furs to us than to any other five houses in Canada. Because they know we pay highest prices, pay mail and express charges, charge no commissions, and treat our shippers right. Result, we are the largest in our line in Canada. Ship to us today and deal with a Reliable House. No shipment too small or too large to receive our prompt attention.

Guns We sell Guns, Rifles, Traps, Animal Bait, shoe packs, Flashlights, Headlights, Fishing Nets, Fishing Tackle and Sportsmen's Supplies at lowest prices. CATALOG FREE.

Hallam's Three Books "Trapper's Guide" English or French 96 pages, illustrated, tells how and where to trap and other valuable information for trappers; also "Trapper's and Sportsmen's Supply Catalog" "Raw Fur Price List" and latest "Fur Style Book" of beautiful fur sets and fur garments. All these books fully illustrated and sent FREE ON REQUEST.

John Hallam Limited 331 Hallam Building TORONTO

Livestock News

W. H. BRYCE

Death, the grim reaper, with whom there is no respecter of persons, has removed from this part of the field of life one of the very brightest men working in the interests of improving livestock and farm conditions generally. W. H. Bryce came to the West 34 years ago and shortly afterwards settled on the present site of "Doune Lodge," one of the best known model farmsteads in Saskatchewan. His love for horses was inherent and when the opportunity arrived about fifteen years ago, he went into stock raising on a large scale. "Doune Lodge" Clydesdales need no comment among Western livestock men. During the years 1910, 11 and 12 his horses were grand champions and horses of his breeding will remain to recall the permanent effect which "Scotty" Bryce had upon the development of a pure bred Clyde admirably suited to Western farm requirements.

J. D. MCGREGOR'S OFFERINGS

A fall sale of choicely bred young Aberdeen-Angus bulls from the famous Glencarnock Stock farm is announced by Jas. D. McGregor. The animals being offered range from ten to fourteen months old. Mr. McGregor states that this is an exceptionally good opportunity to secure well bred bulls at reasonable cost. The championship winnings of Glencarnock Aberdeen-Angus sires are known today thruout the American continent. Orders are being booked for Suffolk Down rams for delivery in November. A few spring Berkshire and Yorkshire boars and sows are also being offered. Pairs and trios not akin can be furnished.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN HERD BOOK

The Holstein-Friesian Herd Book has just been published. This makes the eighteenth volume issued and it contains a record of all Holstein-Friesian cattle approved and admitted for registry since the publication of the last volume. The book contains no table of contents, but in every other respect is very complete. In addition to the minutes of the thirty-second annual meeting, held in Toronto, on February 4 and 5, 1915, it contains the records of 3,414 bulls and 5,119 cows, list of errors in all the previously published herd books, a full index to bulls and cows, as well as an index to owners are good features of the book. The secretary-treasurer of the Association and editor of the herd book is W. A. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

CLYDESDALE STUD BOOK

The Clydesdale Stud Book, volume 23, has just been published by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada. It contains the minutes of the 28th annual meeting, the rules of entry for registry, a list of members of the society, and the pedigree of 915 stallions and 1,752 mares. The book is furnished with a complete index and includes a list of all errors contained in the former volumes of the stud-book. In addition there is a list of Clydesdale awards at the leading exhibitions in Canada. The book thruout is attractively compiled and is a credit to the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

CHICAGO FAT STOCK SHOW

There will be no international livestock show at Chicago this year. It will be remembered that this event was cancelled last year after due consideration owing to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease, which was at that time raging thru the middle Western States. The outbreak was at one time practically stamped out and arrangements had been made to hold a fat stock show as usual this year. A fresh outbreak of this dread disease has occurred recently and four of the mid-Western States are again under federal quarantine. This has led to the undoubtedly wise decision on the part of the directors to cancel the show. When the clean-up is complete, the show will come back and probably a greater aggregation of first class livestock than has ever before been got together will be on exhibition at the International in Chicago in 1916.

DUNROBIN FARM SALE

Hon. W. C. Sutherland, proprietor Dunrobin Stock Farm, Sutherland, Sask., announces a sale of his entire stud of Clydesdale horses, imported and Canadian-bred Clyde stallions, colts, mares and fillies, including all the champions and prize winners in the stud. The sale is to take place on December 1. Twenty registered Shorthorns and a number of Holstein cows and calves, including five young bulls are also being offered, as well as 60 registered Shropshire sheep and a number of pure bred Yorkshire hogs. The proprietor has a number of ram lambs for sale by private arrangement.

ALBERTA WINTER FAIR

The twelfth annual Alberta Winter Fair and Fat Stock show will be held at Victoria Park, Calgary, from December 14 to 17. The usual rules and regulations will be in force. All entries close on December 1 and each exhibitor (if resident of Alberta) must be a member of the Livestock Association representing the class he exhibits in. Arrangements have been made regarding transportation as follows: The Livestock Associations undertake to transport exhibits entered by residents of Alberta to the place of show at a uniform rate of \$2 per head, within a radius of 100 miles, \$3 per head between 100 and 200 miles, and \$4 per head from stations over 200 miles, and sheep and swine, if shipped the cheapest way, will be transported free by the Alberta Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations if returned to original point of shipment, and at half rate if sold at Calgary.

There will be held also in conjunction with this fair the Provincial Seed Fair and Calgary Poultry Show. For further information write to E. L. Richardson, Secretary, Alberta Winter Fair, Calgary.

BRISK INQUIRIES FOR LIVESTOCK

P. M. Bredt, of Golden West Balgreggan, reports very brisk demand for high class pure bred registered Oxfordshire and Shropshire sheep. During July and August he sold 25 Oxfordshire rams and 65 Oxfordshire ewes of different ages, and in Shropshires he sold 31 rams and 78 ewes of different ages. Now that the fall has set in the demand seems to be even brisker, and he sold during the last few days one Shropshire ram to Yorton Bros., to go to Cariboo district, B.C.; one Shropshire

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Stops Spavin Lameness. Allays pain. Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F. 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
118 West 31st Street, New York

AIREDALES

Pure Bred AIREDALE PUPPIES from prize winning stock, also first-class in themselves. These are the best all-round dogs for the farm; can be trained to any kind of work. PRICES REASONABLE. STATE YOUR WANTS.

R. WRAY, Redcliffe Kennels - Redcliffe, Alta.

DELORAINE DAIRY STOCK FARM

Here we are again! Back from the big Fairs with the Long Improved English Berkshires. We have some of the best stock in young boars and sows for breeding purposes we have ever raised from our present stock hog, "High Bluff Laddie" (32012), which won first and reserve champion at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon, and won high honors in all other classes. Can supply pairs not akin Holstein (pure-bred) bull-sires and cows for sale; also nice grades. Apply CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, MAN.

OLD BASING JERSEYS

A Herd not exceeded for production by any in Canada. Drop a post card for a list of 36 Cows which have been through a year's official test. You do not have to take my word for what the cows have produced. C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

Notice!

The annual meeting of the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Export Company Limited, will be held on Tuesday, the ninth day of November next, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, for the transaction of the general business of the Company, and to consider and vote upon a by-law of the directors of the Company for increasing the capital stock of the Company to \$1,500,000, and such further business as may be brought before the meeting.

Get a Farm of Your Own

TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

if you wish. The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$35. Terms—One-twentieth down balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

F. W. RUSSELL, Land Agent
Desk 60, Dept. of Natural Resources C.P.R.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Let us start you in a business that will make you from \$15 to \$50 a day when farm work is slack. Other men have done it for years with a

One Man One Team

Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine
Some rig bores through any soil at rate of 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. One team hauls and operates machine. Engine power if wanted. Easy to operate—no experts needed.

Small investment; easy terms. Make machine pay for itself in a few weeks work.

There is a big demand for wells to water stock and for irrigation. Write for free illustrated circulars showing different styles. Lisle Manufacturing Co. Box 940 Clarinda, Iowa

NEPONSET
PAROID ROOFING
 ASK US TO PROVE THAT THIS IS THE MOST ECONOMIC ROOFING YOU CAN BUY
 DEPARTMENT 358
BIRD & SON, HAMILTON, ONT.
 SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Dobell Coal
 Instead of paying for shale, clay and impurities, with heavy freight on same, try our absolutely clean, specially selected, **DOUBLE SCREENED** lump coal. Its value is proved by the high independent test made by the government.
 PER TON **\$2** PER TON
 F.O.B. THE MINE
 Orders filled day received. Farmers and Co-operators supplied direct.
 The **DOBELL COAL CO.**
 OF TOFIELD LTD. TOFIELD Alberta

Beef Hides
 Why not ship us your cattle hides and get the high prices now ruling. We will pay **15c per lb.** for No. 1 salted hides shipped us until further notice. We also buy wool, sheep pelts, horse hair and raw furs.
North West Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.
 278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg

Farms for Sale
 Improved and Wild Lands in well settled districts in **Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta**
 PRICE **\$8** PER ACRE FROM UPWARDS
 EASY TERMS
 Write for Particulars to **Robinson and Black**
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

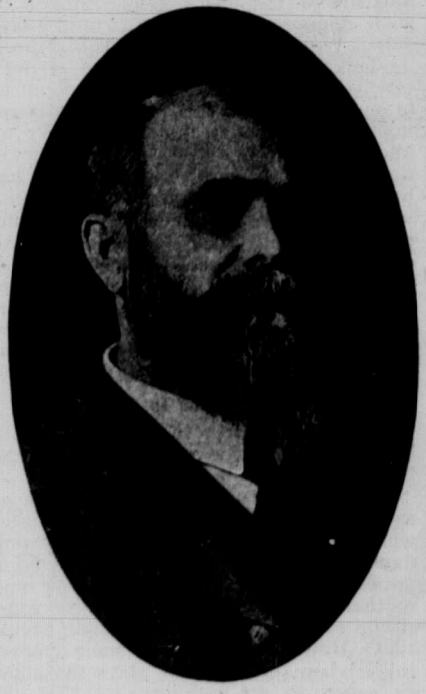
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AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR
 A **SOLID PROPOSITION**, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. **ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL**. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from **WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B.** Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** 90X 3210 Bainbridge, N. Y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

ram to Thos. Nash, of Gladys, Alta.; seven Oxfordshire rams and three Shropshire rams were sold to George Ross, of Taber, Alta. S. Edwards, of Alviston, B.C., bought one Oxfordshire ram and four high class ewes, and also one Shropshire ram and three Shropshire ewes; and Mr. Williams, of Alviston, B.C., bought two Shropshire rams and one Oxfordshire ram. Mr. Brett says that inquiries are coming in daily, but that he still has a very fine selection of about 65 first class rams and 150 ewes of the two breeds. Inquiries for cattle are also very brisk. The demand for first class Clydesdale stallions and females has been rather slack during the summer, but people seem to be taking more interest in horses again.

SASKATCHEWAN WINTER FAIRS
 At a meeting of the Provincial Winter Fair board, held in Regina, on Oct. 5; it was decided to hold two winter fairs in Saskatchewan this coming winter as follows: Regina, March 14 to 17, 1916; Saskatoon, March 21 to 24, 1916. Prize lists will shortly be prepared and in the meantime breeders and feeders of livestock are asked to begin the preparation of exhibits. At the Regina fair the prize list is expected to be even more generous than at the last fair, and will include many classes for heavy horses, light horses, beef cattle, sheep and swine. The Saskatoon fair will be the first one held in that city, but is expected to be fully up to the standard of other winter fairs in the West. Committees of management appointed for the fairs are: Regina—Robert Sinton, F. H. Auld, Alex. Mutch, H. H. Taber, P. F. Brett and D. T. Elderkin. Saskatoon—W. C. Sutherland, W. J. Rutherford, R. W. Caswell, S. E. Greenway, A. M. Shaw and C. D. Fisher.

Gold Bar Stock Farm
 Continued from Page 9
 the farm show the extent of the farming business which is to be carried on. **Start of the U.F.A.**
 Mr. Warner has been closely connected with farmers' organizations since the inception of the movement in Alberta. He was the first president of the Strathcona Branch of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association. This branch afterwards amalgamated with the Society of Equity, a farmers' organization which was started north of the North Saskatchewan River, to form the Alberta Farmers' Association, as it was felt that an organization of a provincial character was needed. Mr. Warner was elected first president of the A. F. A. Later the association



D. W. WARNER

changed its name to the United Farmers' of Alberta, which it has since remained. Mr. Warner has occupied the position as first vice-president of the U.F.A., and is now honorary president of the organization. In the first year that Alberta became a province Mr. Warner was active in the Farmers' Institute work carried on under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, and continued to take an active part in developing agricultural education in the province. At the present time he is a member of the board of agricultural education, which directs the provincial schools of agriculture. There are those who say, enviously, that fortune smiled very generously on D. W. Warner, but it was the milking Shorthorns which broke the prairie sod in Nebraska which gave him his start, and their descendants are still making dollars for him and his family and many other people besides.

Combination Sale!
Pure-bred Shorthorns
 AT **VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY**
On Wednesday, November 10, 1915
 There Will Be Offered at Public Auction
One Hundred Head OF Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle
 Comprising Drafts from the Herds of HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Olds; The DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, C.P.R., Strathmore; Messrs. YULE & BOWES, Carstairs.
 This will be the best opportunity hitherto offered in Alberta to secure some of the finest breeding Shorthorns in Western Canada. Many high class females of both beef and milking strains will be offered as also a limited number of excellent Bulls of good breeding and outstanding individuality. **CATALOGUE WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO ANY OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.**

Snaps in Stallions
Vanstone and Rogers' Announcement
 Our Name is Your Safeguard
 We have a new and carefully selected stock of **Clydesdales - Percherons - Belgians** on hand at the present time and would advise intending purchasers to get their horses now. This will give plenty of time to get acquainted with the horse, and to advertise him; also he can be properly exercised all winter. Nearly every Stallion we have is broken in and all are gentle to handle. We have several aged horses that we have taken in exchange, which are sound, good stock horses and absolutely pure. We have the record of each, which will speak for itself. These horses will be cleaned out at about one half of what they would earn in a single season.
 Write and let us know what you want
North Battleford - Saskatchewan

USE OUR 3 V Crimp Galvanized Roofing
 More water-tight, better appearing, more easily applied and cheaper than corrugated iron when you take into consideration the loss in laps. If your dealer cannot supply it from stock we can make immediate shipment.
Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co. Limited
 Metal Shingles Corrugated Granaries Metal Siding
 Ceiling Culverts Stock Water Troughs
 Well Curb Oil Barrels, etc., etc.
P.O. Box 3006, G.G.G. WINNIPEG, Man.



Fall Bargains in PIANOS, PLAYERS AND ORGANS

Every instrument we offer in this list is guaranteed to be in excellent condition, and a great many equally as good as new. If any particular instrument suits your requirements, make your choice now.

ORGANS

- PELTON & CO.**—Small cabinet in walnut, eight stops, four sets of reeds and one knee swell. Price \$33. Terms, \$10 cash, \$6 monthly.
- BELL & COMPANY**—Five octave cabinet in walnut, six stops, octave couplers and knee swells. Price \$38. Terms, \$10 cash and \$6 monthly.
- DOMINION**—Five octave cabinet in walnut, eight stops, octave couplers, knee swells. Price \$40. Terms, \$10 cash and \$6 monthly.
- UXBRIDGE**—Five octave cabinet organ in walnut, ten stops. In fine state of repair. Price \$45. Terms, \$10 cash and \$6 monthly.
- KARN**—Five octave organ, ten stops. Nice looking organ, in excellent condition. Price \$45. Terms, \$10 cash and \$6 monthly.
- DOMINION**—Piano case, six octave, golden oak, twelve stops, four sets of reeds, octave coupler, knee swells, mouse proof. Price \$70.
- DOMINION**—Seven octave, piano case, in walnut, eleven stops, four sets of reeds, octave coupler, knee swells. Price \$80.
- DOHERTY**—Piano case, mahogany, four sets of reeds, thirteen stops, grand organ knee swells, elaborate case, large mirror on top, lamp brackets, new. Price \$140. Terms, \$15 cash, \$8 monthly.
- SHERLOCK & MANNING**—Player organ, mahogany, fourteen stops, four sets of reeds, octave coupler, player attachment couplers, knee swells, played by hand or with music roll. Price \$200. Terms, \$20 cash, \$8 monthly.

PIANOS

- BRINSMEAD, LONDON, ENG.**—Small cottage size piano, in very beautiful Circassian walnut case. Instrument about 20 years old, the finish almost as good as new. Good piano for student of music. Price \$100. Terms, \$15 cash and \$6 monthly.

PIANOS (contd.)

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Music in the Home

By H. C. Skinner

"Music is a moral law. It gives a soul to the universe, wings to the wind, flight to the imagination, a charm to sadness, gaiety and life to everything. It is the essence of order, and leads to all that is good, just and beautiful, of which it is the invisible, but nevertheless dazzling, passionate and eternal form."—Plato.

Have you ever stopped to consider what a world this would be without music? Imagine for one moment that the earth was peopled with races who knew not the soothing and inspiring influence of harmony. Supposing music did not enter into our church services, or even worse, we were deprived of music in the home, what a listless, colorless life we should live, and what would be the outcome of it all? Man would be a callous, indifferent mortal, absolutely devoid of tender emotions. But God in His wisdom when He created man gave him a mind that could be soothed and inspired and would respond to pleasing vibrations or sound waves. Way down the ages music has been one of the finer accomplishments which tend to make up a finished education. Biblical history tells us of the lute, lyre, cymbal, etc., and the mention of dancing immediately conveys to us the sense of rhythm. Even in the most barbaric races some kind of musical instrument has always been found.

A Divine Gift

Music then can rightly be called a divine inheritance and of all gifts adds most to the attractiveness of life. It makes life worth while. We arise in the morning with a song of praise on our lips and thank the Creator for His goodness. There is no other art known to science which can so completely express sorrow, passion and glee, or so correctly reproduce the temperament of mankind. We fall on our knees to Gounod, Sullivan, Wesley, Stainer, Martin and a host of others. We rise to celestial heights with the appealing works of Mendelssohn, Handel, Haydn, Dvorak; we skip with delight to the lilt and fire of the operatic masterpieces of such composers as Wagner, Verdi, Donizetti, Wallace, Mascagni, Balfe, Bizet, Tchaikowsky. It is not the writer's intention to dwell upon the development of musical instruments, neither to introduce burdensome technicalities. We all know that the pipe-organ, commonly termed the "King of Instruments," has been produced by the genius of man and vividly displays in one mighty speaking piece practically every sound known to civilization. Let us acknowledge that we are living in a modern era and are anxious to make the most of those opportunities which genius and civilization have brought us. Perhaps nowhere is music so eagerly sought as in the country.

A Pleasure to All

"Man goeth forth to his work and to his labor until the evening," sang the Psalmist of old.

And man returns from his labors at the close of day to enjoy the privileges which his own home affords. The dull days of winter are sped along by the aid of music. With what pride a father and mother can look upon their children when music constitutes a part of their education. How the old folk will smile approvingly when the little tot plays the piano or organ as an accompaniment to the voice. It is an entirely mistaken idea to presume that music is born in some children and not in others. True, some children have the sense of pitch and rhythm in a more marked degree than others in the early stages of childhood. But after all, like learning the alphabet, for instance, it is purely a matter of practice and patience. A few of the world's greatest composers were born of most humble parentage and music in such a high state of culture was not traceable in either parent. Music, therefore, is not always hereditary. We repeat it is a divine gift. It is the parents' duty to develop that gift or hidden force.

Begin Early

"The man that hath no music in him self, nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds, is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."—Shakespeare.

The correct age to take a child in hand to teach it the first principles of music cannot be set. Much depends on the forwardness of the child and its adaptability to learn the easier school lessons.

Health, quickness and observance are most important factors and should be closely studied. Children have been known to commence at six years of age. Between the ages of six and eight has proven to be a good time in many cases. Europe has produced child prodigies at the age of eight. This at once indicates to us that an early start in life is preferable. To be an accomplished artist when so young and one who can appear before a critical audience is scarcely believable. Such cases of course are extremely exceptional, it must not be supposed that any child can perform similar wonders, yet we learn a great lesson in that the youthful brain is most susceptible to training. Another advantage to be gained by having a child taught when young is the flexibility of the fingers. As we grow older our knuckles and joints become more set and lose their suppleness. They will not move freely, which is so desirable in florid or quick passages. Every instrument to be played calls for the free use of the fingers. Some children will not take to music rapidly, because childlike they prefer play to learning. The parents should exercise a quiet but insistent patience in such cases. It will be found that previous reluctance will vanish with the mastery of the instrument.

The Open Door

Patience and practice are rewarded in later years. The most humble can mingle with the richer classes. Music holds no class distinction or social plane. Knowledge and accomplishment are the only essentials. What a splendid asset for the young man or woman starting out in life. Music is the gateway to success. In the remotest parts of the earth music will always find a friend—a hearer. Besides it makes men and women. Its close association with divinity builds up the home.

Have your children taught the very best. Do not allow the desire to play ragtime to develop unduly. This article has already shown how closely music is related to the senses. Cultivate the taste and you will be modelling the character. Temperament is vividly portrayed in the style of the music chosen. Like most earthly things, taste grows with the subject. Carry out your duty and the finished product will strongly resemble your ambitions.

Within Easy Reach

The days are passed since the farmer was unable to provide the necessary entertainment for his wife and family. There are a wide range of instruments to choose from. Probably the most suitable instruments are the piano, house organ and violin. The piano and organ naturally have the largest sale, chiefly because children take to them more readily. Where there is a piano or organ the violin of course is a most useful adjunct. It is a splendid obligato to an accompaniment, but the violin is almost useless without an instrument of fixed pitch, unless the pupil is gifted with a true sense of pitch.

Modern business methods have brought all musical instruments within the range of everyone. Pianos and organs can now be bought on the hire-purchasing system. It is a system to be recommended as it does not involve a large initial expenditure. There are many firms advertising musical goods to the farmer on easy terms, such as \$10.00 down and \$8.00 per month. This method of buying carries a rate of interest at 6 or 7 per cent. Many farmers have hesitated in purchasing a musical instrument largely because they happen to be in an isolated part of the country where a teacher for the instrument is not to be found. To those who would say there are a few good teaching systems to be purchased by mail. We do not deprecate nor condemn all of them. You owe it to your children to provide the necessary equipment. Give them a thorough education. With proper care your investment will repay you four-fold.

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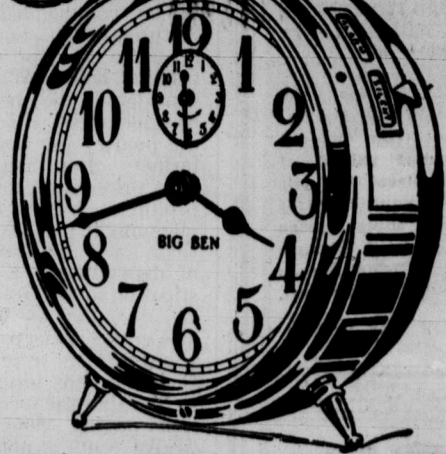
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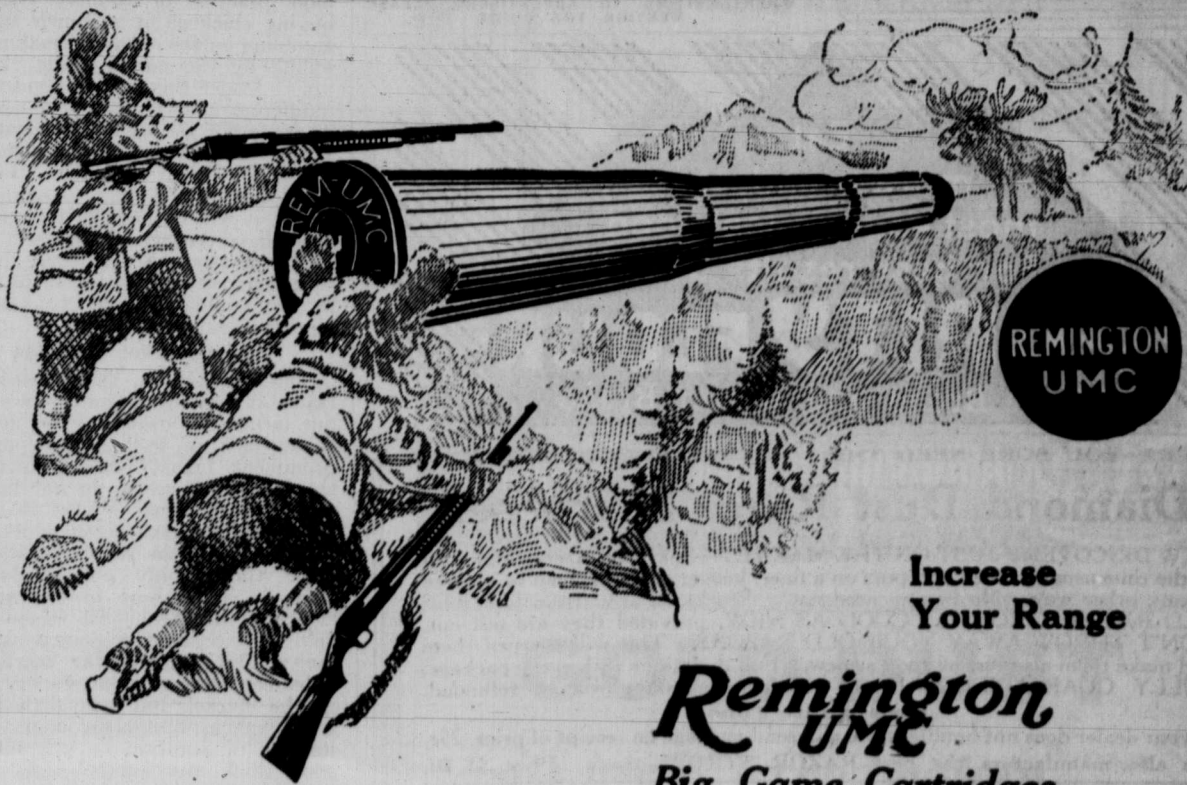
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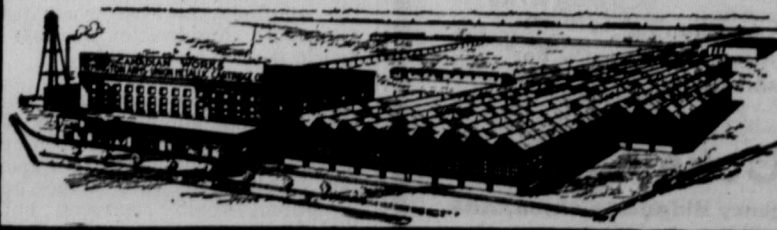
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Co-operative Poultry Fattening

By M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry
Manitoba Agricultural College

The step recently taken by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture in opening the poultry plant at the Manitoba Agricultural College as a fattening station is to be commended. It presents many features which should help in improving a certain selection of the dressed poultry trade at least. While self help is usually considered the best under almost all circumstances, still, in the case of fattening poultry for market, our farmers often receive but poor prices for a well finished product. A great many farmers might just as well fatten their own poultry instead of depending on a public institution to do it for them, but the question of marketing also enters in the proposition. If our farmers were to fatten their chickens properly only to find that the local butcher was paying them ten to twelve cents a pound, they certainly would not have any inducement to fatten chickens. This is too often the case and the farmer has become discouraged and condemned chicken raising, saying "it doesn't pay."



PROFESSOR HERNER

By this scheme of fattening chickens on a co-operative basis, it is hoped to accomplish two things. The first is to secure a better market for the farmer's chickens and the second is to help in improving the dressed poultry trade.

The farmer has long felt the need of a better market than his own local butcher, who is usually just catering for the trade that his own immediate vicinity can afford. What farmers need is a larger market than this—a market where their product can be properly graded and paid for on the basis of weight and quality is what they require. The common practice of country butchers of buying chickens at so much apiece and gambling on the chance of making money selling by the pound needs "bolstering up." Under this system good, bad and indifferent alike go in at the same price. There is not the slightest encouragement given to farmers to make any attempt to fatten their chickens themselves. By following out this co-operative fattening it will be possible to put at least a small percentage of the farm chickens on the market in first class shape and to get a better price for them than the farmer could were he to fatten and market them himself.

Poor Market Condition

The condition of the dressed poultry trade at present is hardly a credit to our farmers or dealers. Too much stuff shows lack of feed in raw, open and prominent breast bones. So many of the farmers it seems do not know how to fatten chickens, or else do not care, thinking it is not worth while or they may not have the time. In addition to these things only comparatively few seem to know how to kill and dress chickens properly. All these factors help in lowering the general average of the poultry put on the market. The consumer finds a great variety of stuff on the market, but very little that will grade out as first class stock. With a scarcity of poultry the prices for even poor stock run pretty high and the consumer, for want of a better product, has to be satisfied with second quality.

By following out this plan of co-operative fattening it should be possible to put within reach of the consumer a better class of table fowl than that which he can secure in the ordinary run of the trade. If this cannot be done, then the scheme fails. With proper facilities for handling the chickens, the right class of stock, good feed and proper care, the product should be improved to such an extent as to command the highest market price. It should mean a better price for the farmer and a cheaper price for the consumer, at least when quality is taken into consideration, because a poor article is dear at any price.

While there are advantages and disadvantages to any scheme of this kind that might be adopted, still, in planning this work, the idea was to open up a line of work that could be enlarged upon later, but which, in its early stages or at its inception, would represent but very little in the way of capital or investment. If successful in its first year it will, in

future years, provide a large field for useful work.

Instructions to Shippers

The instructions sent out to the farmers of the province are somewhat as follows: To send in spring chickens of the heavier breeds only, and they must weigh 3 lbs. or over. No old hens, old roosters, ducks, geese or turkeys will be accepted nor will any of the lighter breeds be taken. The farmers are asked to write to the Poultry Department of the College stating the number of chickens they wish to have fattened and also the breed. The farmers must furnish their own coops, as the department cannot undertake to do this for them. The chickens will be fattened for about fourteen days with a standard ration, after which they will be killed, plucked and dressed for market, and disposed of at the best prices possible.

The price the farmer will realize will be the amount received less the express charges on the crates of chickens shipped and the actual cost of handling them. This latter refers to the cost of feed fed to them and the cost of the labor required to fatten, kill, pluck, dress and handle them. This cost is likely to run between 12 and 15 cents per bird.

EXPERIENCE IN POULTRY KEEPING

While it would be in vain to attempt to enumerate all the many causes of failure in poultry-keeping, it is well to emphasize from time to time common mistakes, several of which generally mean, if not actual failure, at any rate, considerably less profit than might reasonably be expected. That poultry keeping may be conducted with profit requires no verification here. Everyone, no matter what the station in life is, may secure a wonderfully good return in proportion to the extent of his operations—a return that is unequalled by any other individual branch of farming.

But to make the utmost out of this or any other occupation, it is absolutely necessary that every detail in the management may be turned to advantage. Perhaps more failures are attributable to want of experience than to anything else. This does not mean that unless one has had a thorough training in poultry culture, one should not keep fowls, or, if one does, that failure is the inevitable end. It is only when a start is made on a very large scale, without knowledge or experience, that failure is almost sure to follow. The man who starts with a few fowls and undertakes the work himself gains experience day by day, and when his establishment develops, he is well able to face any emergency that may arise, and to overcome difficulties that would entirely overwhelm the man who had started on a large scale with little or no experience.

As a rule the usefulness of the hen of any breed ends at two years of age, although there are exceptional hens that will give a good profit at even three and four years old. Weed out the old birds, but keep every pullet.

It is best to have the fowls that are being fattened placed out of sight of the other fowls. This keeps them in a more quiet state and they will more readily take on fat.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Messrs. Walsh, Lennon and O'Connell, members of the United States commission on industrial relations, have made a report in which they say:—

"The money with which the Rockefeller foundation was created and is maintained consists of the wages of workers in American industries. These wages were withheld by means of economic pressure, violation of law, cunning and violence, practiced over a series of years by the founder and certain of his business associates."

They recommend that its charter be dissolved and that the nation take over the money put into it, and use these funds for works of public welfare.

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The Country Cook

Tried and tested recipes will be welcome for this column. Recipes will be published, on request, for any dish. Address all correspondence "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

In cheese we have a concentrated nitrogenous food, corresponding to eggs, meat and fish, but without waste matter. Cheese is made by two methods, either from sour milk or by adding rennet to sweet milk. Sour milk cheese is more easily digested than sweet curd cheese, and if properly made is delicious. Let the milk sour, but not too sour. When it first becomes thick heat it very gradually and as soon as the curd separates from the whey, put in a muslin bag and drain. When the whey has drained out, add a little salt and some sweet or sour cream. Serve cold with bread and butter or cream and sugar. If the sour milk is heated too hot or too long, the curds will be tough and not soft and creamy as they should be.

Sweet curd cheese is best combined with other foods and the addition of a little cheese often transforms an insipid dish into a very palatable one. Cheese supplies the necessary protein to balance the starch of macaroni and many other dishes.

Welsh Rarebit

The recipes for Welsh rarebit are legion, the following is a simple one and perhaps as good as any.

One pound of cheese, 1 teaspoonful of Worcester sauce, 4 tablespoonfuls of cream, yolks of 3 eggs, ½ teaspoonful salt, a dash of red pepper. Grate the cheese, beat the yolks of the eggs, add the cream, put the seasoning with the cheese, turn all into a saucepan, stand over the fire and stir until smooth and creamy, serve at once on buttered toast.

Cheese Souffle

Grate a quarter of a pound of cheese put a pint of stale bread crumbs and a quart of milk over the fire. Stir and cook until smooth. Add the cheese, season with salt and cayenne; take from the fire and add the yolks of 4 eggs, mix and stir in the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Turn into a baking dish and bake ten minutes in a very hot oven.

Cheese Straws

Roll very thin some good pie paste, cut into strips ½ inch wide and 4 inches long, cover thickly with grated cheese, cover with a second strip and bake until brown and crisp. These are excellent with a salad.

Cheese Toast

One is often puzzled to know what to have for supper. The following is easily made and tasty. Heat a platter with squares of nicely toasted bread. Put a ½ pound of cheese into a saucepan, add a tablespoonful of butter, and begin to beat and cook, adding a little at a time a pint of milk that has been thickened with a level teaspoonful of cornstarch. When smooth pour over the toast.

Blueberry Jam

A very kind letter from a Nova Scotia reader contains the following recipe. It may be too late to be of use this year, but just file it in your "Home-made Cook Book" for future reference. When the recipe came in I managed to get a few belated blueberries and tested it, and I can assure you it is excellent.

To 7 pounds of blueberries add 1 pint of vinegar and 3 lbs. sugar. Boil slowly for 2 hours or longer. It does not need sealing, but can be kept in stone jars. This makes an appetizing jam and is most useful for pies.

Cooking Prairie Chickens

"Wolf Willow" sends a most interesting and timely letter on the preparing and cooking of prairie chickens. I know you will all appreciate her letter. If any of you have further suggestions to make along that line, won't you share them with us?

"Now that prairie chicken season is in, I wonder if my experience in dealing with them would be of any benefit.

"I have often been grieved during the fifteen years that I have lived in the West at the wastefulness with our prairie fowl. The men of a family would come home triumphant with a whole lot of chickens, one or two of them would be cooked, the rest lie and spoil, and then the same thing would occur the next day's hunting; this very often in families

where the meat was actually needed, and where the money for ammunition could ill be spared. I can sympathize with one whose heart fails her at the sight of a lot of game to be dealt with, but I have learned to "wade into it." I just take a bunch of the chickens into a nearby bluff, so as not to clutter either the house or the yard, and, with a sharp knife, cut off all the heads, feet, and forepart of wings, then make an incision in the skin and skin them all, then draw. Taking the meat up to the house I soak and wash very carefully. Then cut off the breast meat, in nice large slices, and putting all of it, with a little salt, in a stone crock, set in a cool place. This is nice to fry like steak. If tired of the wild taste, fry some smoked bacon with it. The legs, wings and frame can be put into another crock. These can be stewed down and used in various ways. One is to pick all the meat off after boiling, put back in the liquid with salt, pepper and a very little onion, and cook down, and then pour into a mould, to be sliced up for cold meat for supper or for sandwiches. Or it can just be eaten as stewed meat and the liquid thickened for gravy, or rice can be boiled with the liquid and a nourishing soup made. Or the meat can be taken from the bones, put with a very little liquid and a few sliced, boiled potatoes into a basin, a good rich crust put on top, the whole transformed in the oven into a fine meat pie. The sliced up chicken may be baked in little rolls of pastry and these make a fine addition to the school lunch, which is a good method. These are a few ways of utilizing the day's shoot and perhaps others can think of many more. At any rate, let us either use the chickens to some advantage or leave them to add life to the prairie, for, when all or nearly all the feathered life have fled, they stay to face the winter's cold with the rest of us.

Sugar Cookies

Mrs. R. G. C., Sask., sends some very useful recipes. This recipe for cookies makes a nice lot and they are delicious. Two cups sugar, 1 cup of butter, 1 cup of sour cream, 3 eggs, 1 small teaspoonful soda. Mix soft, roll thin, sprinkle a little sugar over the top, roll in lightly and bake in a quick oven.

Layer Cake

Half cup butter, 1½ cups granulated sugar, 1 cup warm water, 2½ cups pastry flour, whites four eggs, 2 rounding teaspoonfuls baking powder. Cream the butter, add the sugar slowly, beating both until creamy, gradually add the water, then the flour in the same way, beat thoroughly and add the well beaten whites of the eggs and the baking powder, fold in gently but quickly. Bake in a fairly quick oven.

Mocha Filling for Same

One tablespoonful butter, 2 tablespoonfuls of strong coffee, 1½ cups powdered sugar, ½ cup chopped nuts. Yolks of two eggs. Make the coffee about twice as strong as usual, cool. Cream the butter, add the yolks, then the coffee, beat well and pour the sugar in gradually, beating all the while. Add the nuts, which are chopped medium fine, or if preferred the nuts may be put into the layer cake instead of the filling.

PRIZES FOR CHRISTMAS MENUS

Too many of us lose a part of the best of Christmas by working like slaves all day long to make Christmas for others. But many women plan their Christmas work and the dinner also so that they have the day with their friends and their family and have only to slip the dinner into the oven at the proper time. Now I want to get some of these women to tell me how they prepare such dinners and arrange their time. I also want the recipes for the special dishes of the dinner. I want letters on this subject to publish in this page on December 1, which will give plenty of time for others to benefit from them for this Christmas. For the best letter I will pay \$3 in cash, the second best \$2, and \$1 for the third. Write only on one side of the paper and be sure to give your name and address, tho I will not publish it if you wish otherwise. Your letter must reach me not later than November 15. Address it: "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

PRIZE WINNER IN COLORED PICTURE CONTEST

I am afraid some of you are going to be very much disappointed when I tell you that we cannot comply with the request of the young reader who asked us to please print the pictures of the Jungletown School in colors.

We would like to show you the best of these, ever and ever so much, but it can't be done. You see it costs a very great deal of money and trouble to print even a little colored picture, so you will have to wait until The Guide gets old and rich before it will be able to give you colored pictures.

The winner of the box of paints is Rupert Fredlund, age 7, who used crayons for his coloring, as did also Annie Girling of Wawanesa, Man. who came second in the coloring contest. If Violet Herzoy, of Antelope, Sask., had used her water color paints a little more lightly, particularly in the blue of the sky, she would have come first. Others who did very well indeed were Geraldine Evans, Rising Sun, Alta., and Elna Olson, Strassburg, Sask.

Then there was a host of others who had evidently tried very hard and who, we feel sure, with the few hints the artist has given them, will do splendidly in the next contest, which will come along very shortly. So don't fail to watch for the Young Canada Club each week lest you miss the next picture, which will be printed only once.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE PRAIRIE CHICKEN

I have watched the prairie chicken a great many times and have noticed how well it protects itself against its enemies. It doesn't fly very much unless it is disturbed. I have also noticed how well it is protected by Nature against seekers who try to destroy it.

It has the color of the grass in autumn and is a well-built bird, and it provides a very comfortable home. Its home is of its own feathers and grass and it raises its young ones to be cautious against hunters.

In winter, like many other birds, they stay in snowbanks at night and are supposed to be quite warm. They can walk along the top of the snowbanks and do not sink, for Nature has given them snowshoes. Of course, their snowshoes are not like ours. They are bits of soft bone that stick out of each side of the foot and prevent them from sinking in the soft snow. They get new ones every winter.

BESSIE STEWART.
Alexander, Man., Age 13.

STORY OF THE SWEET LITTLE SWALLOWS

The sweet little swallows do not seem to like Canada much. I think many Canadian girls and boys don't know what a swallow is like. A swallow is a nice little bird. It has a black back and a white breast. They like the Scandinavian country where Nature is very beautiful and the climate is very pleasant. In the spring, when the leaves begin to grow and everything gets green, they come in great flocks. They are a great comfort to the people when chirping around the houses all the day.

They don't build their nests in the trees nor in the grass, but they build in the porch or under the edge of the roof of the house. It is very pleasant to hear them chirping all the day. They are not afraid of the people at all. In the autumn, when it gets cold, they fly so low and so close to the people and chirping their sweetest chirping just as if to say "Good-bye" before they fly away to spend their winter in those countries where the winter is not so cold.

Another very much liked bird in the Northern countries is the cuckoo bird. It is grey color and about the size of a dove. It doesn't sing nor chirp, but early in the summer mornings it sits in the highest tree top calling in a clear and loud voice, "Cuckoo, cuckoo."

SARAH DIMITRIEFF.
Borden, Sask., Age 10.
I don't know about your district,

little friend, but the swallows play about in hundreds on the roof before my window.
D. P.

THE CHIPMUNK

The chipmunk is the most amusing animal I have ever seen. Quite early in the morning they play on the wood pile. If one runs under it, the others run after it. Very soon one comes running out of the other end. Very likely one has gone to its nest. The one that came out sits up and looks at you as much as to say, "What do you think you are doing there." Then he runs under the granary and comes out with his mouth crammed full of wheat. Then the cat comes and sees the chipmunk. It creeps up to him and makes a bound at him but when the cat gets to where he was, he is over on the wood pile. The cat feels so disgusted at not being able to catch such a small animal it walks away mewing. The chipmunk sits up and looks at the cat as tho he would like to say "That's once you got fooled."

The chipmunk is safe from danger, because he is so quick in moving. His home looks just like a ball of hay, so nobody takes any notice of it, but if you look closely, you will find a little hole where he goes in and out. Inside it is lined with feathers and fur. They can always get their food in the granary.

PHILIP S. QUELCH.

THE STORY OF A RABBIT

I think the rabbit gets its living the easiest of all animals, because in the summer they live on green grass and other greens that grow on the prairies and in the woods. The rabbit has great ways of defending itself. They can go thru the woods and over the prairies with such great speed that few other animals can catch them.

Another way they have of defending themselves is by changing their coats to brown in the summer and white in the winter.

They are such harmless and gentle little animals that they have very few enemies.

I once knew a little girl that had a rabbit for a pet. She fed it in a box and it got quite tame. After it was tame she trained it to sit on her shoulder and eat out of her hand. Its fur was soft and nice and she liked to stroke it. When the little girl had it she would let anybody play with it who wanted to.

One night a strange dog came and killed the rabbit. It was very sad for the little girl and she wished that she could get another one like it that would play with her as the other one did.

ANNIE PALMER.
Rocanville, Sask., Age 12 years.

THE STORY OF A SPIDER

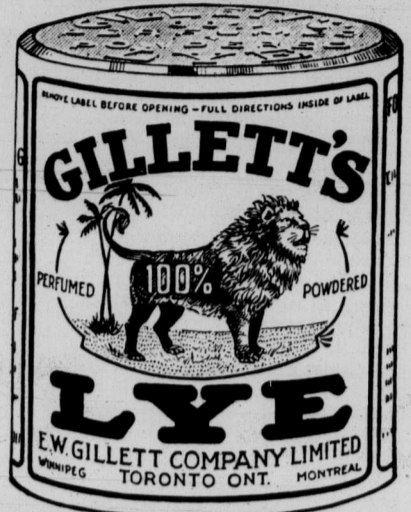
One evening I noticed a spider spinning its web on a board near the house. I watched it. It had the outline of its web made and was just finishing off the inside. It went round and round, spinning its web as it went.

As it was the cool of the evening the flies were having their last flight; one flew straight into the web. The spider ran and caught it and took it to the centre of the web, where the spider bound it up and deposited it. It did this several times. When it missed one it would lay wait for another, killing and binding that one the same as the first.

I watched this for some time, then, thinking I would help the spider, I got a dead fly to put on the web, but in doing so I shook it and the spider fell off. I thought it had gone for good, so I left it. When I came back it was back again doing its work. So I got another fly and, being very careful, managed to put it on the web. As the spider took no notice of it I went away. Before it was dark I looked at it again and I saw three spiders on the web, but none of them had touched the dead fly I had put on. In the morning, when I went to look at it, I found that the night breeze had blown the web and the spiders away.

EMILY BAXTER.
Halcyonia P.O., Sask., Age 15.

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Farm Women's Clubs

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

HOLD FLOWER SHOW

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am writing to tell you of the very successful flower and vegetable show which the Women Grain Growers held at Bratton, on August 8. The exhibits were somewhat of a surprise to the community, both for quality and quantity. The flowers in the children's section were greatly admired. Great pains had been taken in arranging the wild flowers, garden flowers and grasses.

There was keen competition in the vegetable class, the judge, J. Cleveland, having quite a task in making his decision, but satisfied everyone. The ladies were given prizes for sweet peas and home plants, judged by Mrs. O. Cleveland; also best one dozen eggs and one pound pot of butter judged by Mrs. Gibson.

There was a guessing competition for the children, beans being put in a jar and the one guessing the nearest number gaining the prize.

We were given a pleasing address by Mr. Sutton of Outlook upon the Red Cross work. We had been selling tickets for a silver cake stand, donated by Mrs. B. Tett, to commence a fund to furnish a hospital cot.

The majority of vegetables were given for sale for the Red Cross cause, which will help to swell the funds. Refreshments were provided, all the children having their tea and supper and quite enjoying themselves. The members were indefatigable in their effort to try and please everybody and I believe succeeded. The "Bratton Home Guard," under Serg.-Major A. James, gave a drill display by request, which we all enjoyed. Finally we finished up with a dance, closing by singing God Save the King.

I might say for the benefit of other locals that a flower show is not so hard to run as one might think. If all members work together with a will and good feeling, it affords much pleasure to the community and shows us what beauty and benefits have been given us for our use. We hope next year to have the men's local join us and make it a larger and even more attractive show.

MRS. A. JAMES,
Bratton W.G.G.A.

We appreciate the splendid report from Bratton and are glad that they have given us the benefit of their experience in so helpful an idea as a flower show. I am sure that a number of clubs will be tempted to also hold a flower show in the coming year.

E. A. S.

ORGANIZE AT HANLEY

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am very much interested in the suffrage question, but at a meeting called at my home there were too few present to allow us to organize either a suffrage or a Women Grain Growers' society. Mrs. Ames, the district organizer of the Women Grain Growers, suggested that we have another meeting and organize a Women Grain Growers' Association before we introduce suffrage. One week from that date we had a meeting at the home of Mrs. Doebesh, which was very successful. Mrs. Ames, as organizer, did her part well. Our officers are: Mrs. J. Doebesh, President; Mrs. Thompson, Vice-President, and Mrs. Aikman, Secretary. We have eight members and will have another meeting in September. The topic will be co-operative buying and other phases of co-operation, better quality produce, cash for produce.

MRS. H. AIKMAN,
Sec. W.G.G., Hanley District.

Welcome to the new Association. They have chosen a splendid topic for their first meeting. We wish them success in their suffrage work. There is great need for energetic educational work along the lines of woman suffrage.—E.A.S.

TO HEAR LECTURE ON HEALTH

Dear Miss Stocking:—I will include both our August and September meetings in this report. The August meeting was well attended, but during the session an electrical storm came up which disturbed us so that we did not seem to take as much interest as usual in the proceedings. We had good papers on pickling and preserving.

Owing to the busy season our September meeting was rather small.

In August we sent a check to the Red Cross Society and this month we are sending a supply for hospital use. We also have knit a number of socks that we will soon be sending.

We expect one of our doctors to give us a lecture on the care of the health at our next meeting, which I think will be interesting as well as profitable.

We are having a debate soon on Woman Suffrage. Two men and two of our lady members will speak.

MRS. W. WILCOX,
Sec'y Chatham W.G.G.A.

DISCUSSING WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Dear Miss Stocking:—We held our third meeting of the Whiteberry Women Grain Growers on September 8, but only seven of the members were present, owing to threshing being in full swing in this district.

We answered the roll call with short quotations. A paper was read by Mrs. Robinson, on the subject: "Should Women Vote." I'm enclosing it, thinking that you might like to read it.

We are planning to attend the next men's meeting. We have fifteen members and hope soon to get some full meetings. We started at such a busy time for farmers' wives, which accounts for the small attendance.

Thanking you for your prompt answers and advice, I am,

Sincerely yours,
MRS. M. FEARNLEY,
Sec. Whiteberry W.G.G.A.

Hafford, Sask.

WOMEN BUSY WITH THRESHING

Dear Miss Stocking:—The September meeting of the Red Lake Women Grain Growers was held at the home of Mrs. Bonsteel. Only a few of the members were present, owing to most of them being busy with threshers. A visitor, Mrs. McGee, from Toronto, was present at our meeting, and she stated that the afternoon had been one of the most pleasant that she had spent while out here. After the roll call, the business of a "Harvest Home" supper came up for discussion. It was decided to leave the matter over until next meeting.

The secretary was instructed to send for six year books and also to write to the secretary of the government circulating libraries for particulars. An invitation was given to the Ladies' Aid at Quincey to attend the next meeting.

The meeting closed by the hostess serving afternoon tea, for which a vote of thanks was offered her.

MRS. N. DAELEY,
Sec. Red Lake W.G.G.A.

Buttress, Sask.

The addition of a circulating library to the community is a progressive phase of the Red Lake club. We thank the secretary for her report and will welcome them after each meeting.—E.A.S.

A SUFFRAGE CONTRIBUTION

Dear Miss Stocking:—Enclosed please find \$2.50 from the Hill View W. G. G. A. in aid of the Equal Franchise fund.

L. E. GRUCHY, Sec.
Good for Hillview! It is encouraging to find that the fund is not quite forgotten by our clubs. We need all of the assistance that we can obtain to advance the equal franchise cause.—E.A.S.

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Farm Finance
 A Department for the Discussion of the Financial Problems of the Farmer.
 Banking—Insurance—Mortgages—Investments

ABOUT PROMISSORY NOTES

The farmer who borrows from the bank usually gives as security a promissory note, signed by himself and sometimes endorsed by a friend as additional security. That is called by the bank an "accommodation" or "loan bill." Or the farmer may have in his possession the notes of others which he has received in payment, in part or whole, for horses or other things which he has sold to them. If he wants to turn these notes into cash he offers them at the bank for discount and in that case endorses them himself. This is known by the bank as a "trade bill" and is generally considered superior to the accommodation bill as a banking security.

Notes as Collateral

Another method of using notes of others is to deposit them with the bank as "collateral" security for an accommodation loan. A man for instance may have sold a bunch of horses and taken notes from the purchasers aggregating \$2,000. The bank may not care to lend the full amount, or the customer may not wish to borrow so much, and it is therefore arranged that the \$2,000 worth of notes are deposited with the bank and a loan of a less amount is made on the customer's own note with the other notes as collateral, or additional security. When the original notes fall due they should be paid at the bank and they will thus extinguish the indebtedness of the bank's customer, and when all are paid these will provide an amount standing to his credit.

Borrower's Statement Required

The customer who wishes to borrow from the bank must interview the manager of the branch and make his request. The banker will want to know what the money is needed for, the financial position of the borrower, where the money is coming from to repay the note, and so forth. He has a right to this information and it is his duty to satisfy himself thoroughly as to the reliability of the customer and of the likelihood of getting the money back before he sanctions the loan. It is customary to require a written statement of the customer's financial position, showing all his assets and liabilities. This statement is made in the form of an affidavit and to give a false statement is a criminal offence punishable by a heavy penalty. The manager, being satisfied that the loan is for a proper purpose and likely to be repaid promptly will make out the note and place his initials upon it before handing it to the clerk who pays out the money.

The Form of Note

It is important in giving a note, whether to a bank or to anyone else, and also in taking one, to see that it is properly made out. The note must state where the money is to be paid and should show the rate of interest. The usual form is:

Due January 1st, 1916.

Doeville, Man., Oct. 1, 1915

Three months after date I promise to pay to the order of Richard Roe, at The Prairie Bank of Canada, here \$100.00 (One Hundred Dollars) with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, for value received.

John Doe.

Get the Full Amount

The borrower should always insist on having the rate of interest shown on the face of the note, and when he borrows one hundred dollars he should see that he gets that amount and no less. Bankers are fond of omitting the words "with interest at 8 per cent. per annum" (or 7 or 9 per cent., as the case may be) and deducting the interest from the amount of the loan. Eight per cent. per annum is \$2.00 on \$100 for three months, and a common practice with bankers is to take a note for \$100 and hand the borrower \$97.75, the other 25 cents being a mysterious charge for commission or exchange. In this case the customer is really only borrowing \$97.75, altho he is charged interest on \$100, and men who are in the habit of standing up for their rights always insist on receiving the full \$100 and paying the interest at the maturity of the note when making payment of the principal. Banks have never been known to pay interest on deposits in advance and it is hard to understand why they should receive interest on loans before they are made.

Reference has been made to the practice of having a second signature or endorsement on promissory notes. This is not always required, depending on the standing of the borrower with the bank. When a man endorses another's note, he makes himself responsible in the event of the other failing to pay when due. If payment of a note is not made by three o'clock on the due date, the bank at once takes steps to hold the endorser or endorsers and formally notifies each of those who have signed the note that it is unpaid and that the bank looks to them for payment. This is known as "protesting" the note and is done in a certain prescribed form thru a notary public. Sometimes endorsers formally waive protest, but if this is not done and formal protest is not made by the bank the endorser is not liable after the due date of the note.

The Great Essential

One thing that is essential in order that farmers may have satisfactory dealings with the bank is that they should at all times be absolutely straight-forward in their dealings and prompt in their settlements. If it is at all possible a note should be paid on or before the due date and if this is not possible then the borrower should call at the bank a few days before his note is due, see the manager and arrange for a renewal. A great many farmers are sufficiently business-like to do this. Others are not, and while a man is judged and treated chiefly on his own record, every farmer suffers or benefits to a certain extent according to the reputation which farmers as a class have earned for themselves.

THRIFT

If a man does not provide for his children, if he does not provide for all those dependent upon him, and if he has not that vision of conditions to come, and that care for the days that have not yet dawned, which we sum up in the whole idea of thrift and saving, then he has not opened his eyes to any adequate conception of human life. We are in this world to provide not for ourselves, but for others, and that is the basis of economy.—Woodrow Wilson.

Farmers' Financial Directory

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Capital Paid Up:

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\$1 Per Bushel For Your Wheat

is what every man should get, and those of you who are holding grain for higher prices, or seed, should not be without insurance. Our special Grain Policy is what you need. Protects against Prairie Fire. No Fire Guards Required.

Issued by the month at a few cents per \$100.00. A postcard will bring you full information.

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Financially the strongest Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. in Western Canada, with over \$15,000,000.00 of insurance in force and assessing the lowest rates to policy holders of any company doing business in the West.

AGENTS WANTED

in districts unrepresented. Must be able to deliver the goods. Write for further information.

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

Parchment Butter Wraps

Only \$1.50 for 500

The most profitable way for farmers and their wives to market dairy butter is in one pound prints, each print wrapped in parchment paper. The new Dominion dairy law makes it a punishable offence to wrap these prints in parchment paper unless the paper is branded "Dairy Butter." You must not use plain parchment paper any more. This is to protect the public. You may have as much wording printed on your wrappers as you wish, but you must have at least these two words: "Dairy Butter." We have a large quantity of parchment butter wraps printed in two colors (red and blue), in brine-proof ink. The imprint on these wraps is as follows:—

Book Dept.,
Grain Growers'
Guide, Winnipeg

Finest Dairy Butter

These two-color wraps will give you butter a very attractive appearance and bring the highest price. We can supply these wraps by return mail at the following prices post paid:—

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Live Poultry Wanted

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below:

- Hens 10c
- Spring Chickens—
3lbs. up, and in good shape . . . 15c
- Under 3 lbs. 13c
- Roosters 10c
- Ducks, Young and Old 11c
- Turkeys 15c
- Geese 10c

These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
91 Lusted St., Winnipeg

LIVE HENS WANTED

- Hens 10-11c
- Young Ducks 11-12c
- Turkeys 13-15c
- Old Roosters 8c
- Geese 10c
- Spring Chickens . . . Best Market Prices

The above prices will hold good for one week. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. - 97 Aikens St., WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY

- Hens—Any size 10c to 11c
- Roosters 8c
- Spring Chickens 14c
- Turkeys 15c
- Ducks 11c

Express Money Order mailed same day received. Crates furnished on request. Prices absolutely guaranteed.

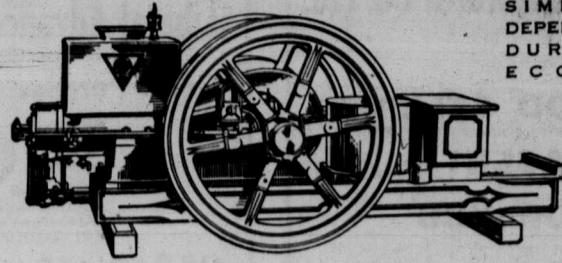
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GILSON Johnny-on-the-Spot
A husky trouble chaser. Will pump water, churn, separate cream, run grindstone and do other chores. Lease for 30 days by lightening your labor. Write for catalogue. Sizes up to 15 H.P.
Gilson Mfg. Company,
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DEPENDABILITY
DURABILITY
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WHILE THE "ALPHA" IS A good engine for any purpose, it is an ideal engine for farm use because there is no "mystery" either in its construction or operation.

IT IS SO SIMPLE THAT A boy can run it. Either gasoline or kerosene can be used, and it starts on the magneto and does not stop until you want it to.

THE "ALPHA" WORKS well and wears well. It is made from the very best material and its workmanship and design are high-grade in every particular.

JUST THINK OF THE WORK an "Alpha" will do for you!

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder. Send for catalogue.

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IT HAS NO BATTERIES TO fuss with or get run down or out of order.

ALL AN "ALPHA" NEEDS is to give it a supply of gasoline or kerosene, oil it up and give it a pull, and away it goes and will run as long as you want it to.

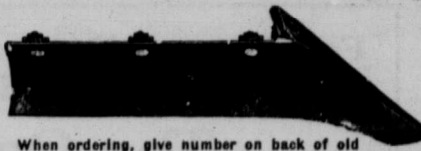
AN "ALPHA" WOULD BE A big labor-saver on your farm, and a money-maker, too.

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CALGARY, ALTA
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NEW WESTMINSTER
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Grain **BAIRD & BOTTERELL** Commission
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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

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The Canadian Elevator Co. Limited

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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YOUR GRAIN
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For over half a century we have handled the grain of Canadian farmers and have established a reputation for reliability and fair dealing. The highest grades and prices obtainable are always secured by our experts, and liberal advances made on receipt of bills of lading.

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Let us demonstrate our

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LIBERAL ADVANCES
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This is a year of rapid market fluctuations and it takes experience to get the best prices. Our experience and aggressiveness will serve you well if you consign to us and let us sell on the strong swells.

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Get best results by careful personal attention given to all consignments

209 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, October 23, 1915)

Wheat—Lower prices were recorded this week and while moderate rallies followed the breaks, the close was barely steady. Resting spots showed the October 7 cents, the November 6 1/2 cents, the December 7 1/2 cents, and the May almost 8 cents, the November 6 1/2 cents, and the market at times very nervous and unsettled, fluctuations in prices being sharp and frequent. Local temper was bearish at the outset and values tended lower. Liquidation by "longs" was much in evidence and selling for "short" account more popular; and many stop loss limits were placed on the break. The enormous receipts this week in the American and Canadian Northwest were uncovered on the break. The unresponsive cables, bearish foreign statistics, and weakness in all outside markets were other factors which counted against values at the outset, and with fine weather for threshing and marketing in the spring wheat country, as the week advanced, local temper was made the more bearish. The unfavorable European crop accounts and the remote prospects of opening the Dardanelles were entirely ignored at the time, the domestic situation being the dominant factor.

The demand for cash wheat ruled fairly good all the week, particularly for all grades available for immediate delivery, and fair premiums are still being paid for these. During the last couple of days the off-grades were in much better demand than they had been running, with the result that spreads narrowed up over 2 cents on the toughs, and 1 cent on the others.

Oats—Weaker in sympathy with break in wheat values, closing figures 2 to 3 cents lower. The demand, while not so good as that prevailing a week ago, is still very fair and good prices are being realized if available for prompt delivery.

Barley—The demand continues very good and offerings light, with the result that good grades of barley available for immediate delivery at the terminals have been in excellent demand and prices are easily 3 to 7 cents higher.

Flax—The market remains dull, prices being up about 1 cent.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

| Wheat— | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | May | No. 3 wheat, 6 cars | 90 |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|--------|
| Oct. 19 | 102 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 102 1/2 | No. 3 wheat, 3 cars | 90 1/2 |
| Oct. 20 | 100 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 100 1/2 | No. 3 wheat, 1 car | 91 1/2 |
| Oct. 21 | 99 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 99 1/2 | No. 3 wheat, 1 car | 91 1/2 |
| Oct. 22 | 97 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 97 1/2 | No. 3 wheat, 2 cars | 91 1/2 |
| Oct. 23 | 95 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 96 1/2 | No. 3 wheat, 3 cars | 90 1/2 |
| Oct. 25 | 99 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 99 1/2 | No. 3 wheat, 1 car | 88 1/2 |
| Week ago | 99 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 100 1/2 | No grade wheat, 1 car | 88 1/2 |
| Year ago | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 121 1/2 | No grade wheat, 2 cars | 91 1/2 |
| Oats— | | | | | No grade wheat, 1 car | 84 1/2 |
| Oct. 19 | 44 1/2 | 40 | 37 1/2 | 40 1/2 | No grade wheat, 1 car | 83 1/2 |
| Oct. 20 | 42 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 39 1/2 | No grade wheat, 1 car | 88 1/2 |
| Oct. 21 | 42 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 38 1/2 | No grade wheat, 1 car | 89 1/2 |
| Oct. 22 | 40 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 38 1/2 | No grade wheat, 1 car | 89 1/2 |
| Oct. 23 | 39 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 38 1/2 | No grade wheat, 1 car | 88 1/2 |
| Oct. 25 | 42 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 39 1/2 | No grade wheat, 1 car | 85 1/2 |
| Week ago | 41 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 39 1/2 | No grade wheat, 1 car | 98 1/2 |
| Year ago | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 56 1/2 | No grade wheat, 1 car | 89 1/2 |
| Flax— | | | | | No grade wheat, 1 car, hot, burnt | 76 1/2 |
| Oct. 19 | 166 1/2 | 166 1/2 | 164 | 164 1/2 | No. 4 wheat, 3 cars | 81 1/2 |
| Oct. 20 | 166 1/2 | 166 1/2 | 163 1/2 | 166 1/2 | No. 4 wheat, 1 car | 83 1/2 |
| Oct. 21 | 166 1/2 | 166 1/2 | 164 1/2 | 166 1/2 | No. 4 wheat, 1 car | 85 1/2 |
| Oct. 22 | 162 1/2 | 162 1/2 | 160 1/2 | 166 1/2 | No. 4 wheat, 1 car, frost | 88 1/2 |
| Oct. 23 | 162 1/2 | 161 1/2 | 159 1/2 | 166 1/2 | No. 4 wheat, 1 car | 86 1/2 |
| Oct. 25 | 166 1/2 | 165 1/2 | 162 1/2 | 167 1/2 | No. 4 wheat, 1 car | 88 1/2 |
| Week ago | 166 1/2 | 165 1/2 | 162 1/2 | 167 1/2 | No. 4 wheat, 1 car | 82 1/2 |
| Year ago | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 117 1/2 | No. 4 wheat, 1 car | 83 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 4 durum wheat, part car | 83 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car | 89 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car | 94 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car | 91 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car | 85 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 3 white oats, 1 car, to arrive | 33 1/2 |
| | | | | | No grade oats, part car | 31 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 4 white oats, 1 car | 32 1/2 |
| | | | | | Mill oats, 1 car | 25 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 3 white oats, 1 car, sample | 33 1/2 |
| | | | | | No grade oats, 2 cars | 32 1/2 |
| | | | | | Sample grade oats, 1 car | 32 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 3 white oats, 1 car, choice, to arrive | 34 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 2 rye, 1,000 bu., to arrive | 96 1/2 |
| | | | | | No grade rye, 1 car, bulkhead | 93 1/2 |
| | | | | | No grade rye, 1 car | 96 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 3 rye, 1 car | 94 1/2 |
| | | | | | Rejected rye, part car | 97 1/2 |
| | | | | | No grade rye, 3 cars | 94 1/2 |
| | | | | | No grade rye, 4 cars | 95 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 3 rye, 5 cars | 95 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 2 rye, 3 cars | 97 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 2 rye, 2 cars | 98 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 2 rye, 9 cars | 96 1/2 |
| | | | | | No grade rye, 1 car | 93 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 3 rye, 1 car | 97 1/2 |
| | | | | | Sample grade rye, 1 car | 93 1/2 |
| | | | | | No grade rye, 1 car | 90 1/2 |
| | | | | | No. 2 rye, 2 cars | 99 1/2 |
| | | | | | No grade barley, 2 cars | 52 1/2 |

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Oct. 23)

| No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars | \$1 02 1/2 |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars | 1 03 1/2 |
| No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars | 1 02 |
| No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car | 1 02 1/2 |
| No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car | 1 02 1/2 |
| No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car | 1 01 1/2 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars | 96 1/2 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car | 99 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9 cars | 98 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars | 98 1/2 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars | 97 1/2 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars | 97 1/2 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars | 97 1/2 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars | 97 1/2 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars | 96 1/2 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars | 1 01 1/2 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car | 1 00 1/2 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars | 98 1/2 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars | 95 1/2 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars | 99 1/2 |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars | 91 1/2 |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car | 90 1/2 |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car | 95 1/2 |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars | 94 1/2 |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars | 96 1/2 |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car | 95 1/2 |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars | 91 1/2 |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car | 94 1/2 |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, tough | 92 1/2 |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car | 93 1/2 |

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from October 19 to 25 inclusive

| Date | WHEAT | | | | | OATS | | | | | BARLEY | | | | FLAX | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|------|------|------|----|
| | 1* | 2* | 3* | 4 | 5 | 6 | Feed | 2CW | 3CW | Ex 1 | Fd | 1 Fd | 2 Fd | No. 3 | No. 4 | Rej. | Feed | 1 NW | 2 CW | 3 CW | Rej. | |
| Oct. 19 | 102 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 61 | 58 | 48 | 48 | 166 1/2 | 163 1/2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | 100 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 61 | 59 | 48 | 48 | 166 1/2 | 163 1/2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | 99 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 60 | 50 | 50 | 166 1/2 | 163 1/2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 22 | 97 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 64 | 60 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 162 1/2 | 159 1/2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 23 | 95 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 65 | 61 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 162 1/2 | 159 1/2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | 97 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 92 1/2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 65 | 61 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 165 1/2 | 162 1/2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Week ago | 100 | 98 | 94 1/2 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 75 | 41 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 47 | 47 | 165 1/2 | 162 1/2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Year ago | 116 | 112 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 51 1/2 | .. | 51 | 50 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 105 1/2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

| LIVESTOCK | Winnipeg | | Toronto | Calgary | Chicago | St. Paul | COUNTRY PRODUCE | Winnipeg | | Calgary | Saskatoon | Regina | Brandon |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|---------------------|----------|-------------|---------------|----------|---------|
| | Oct. 25 | Year Ago | Oct. 21 | Oct. 23 | Oct. 23 | Oct. 23 | | Oct. 25 | Year Ago | Oct. 22 | Oct. 23 | Sept. 20 | Oct. 23 |
| Cattle | | | | | | | Butter (per lb.) | | | | | | |
| Choice steers | \$6.50-6.75 | \$6.00-6.25 | \$7.50-8.00 | \$5.75-6.00 | \$6.00-10.40 | \$4.00-9.00 | Fancy dairy | 22c-24c | 23c | 30c | 27 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 27c |
| Best butcher steers and heifers | 6.25-6.50 | 5.25-5.75 | 7.25-7.50 | 5.25-5.75 | 6.00-10.40 | 4.00-9.00 | No. 1 dairy | 21c-22c | 20c | 26c | 25 | 20c | 25c |
| Fair to good butcher steers and heifers | 5.50-5.75 | 4.75-5.25 | 7.00-7.25 | 4.75-5.25 | 6.00-10.40 | 4.00-9.00 | Good round lots | 19c-21c | 17c-18c | 22c | 18c-20c | 20c | 20c |
| Best fat cows | 5.50-5.75 | 4.50-4.75 | 6.00-6.50 | 4.75-5.25 | 2.85-8.30 | 4.00-6.25 | Eggs (per doz.) | Subject to candling | 23c | 20c-21c | 37 1/2-40 | 25c | 22c |
| Medium cows | 4.25-4.50 | 4.00-4.25 | 5.00-5.50 | 4.00-4.25 | 2.85-8.30 | 4.00-6.25 | Potatoes | 23c | 20c-21c | (New laid) | 40c | .. | 45c |
| Common cows | 3.50-4.00 | 3.25-3.50 | 5.00-5.50 | 4.00-4.25 | 2.85-8.30 | 4.00-6.25 | In sacks, per bushel, new | 50c | 50c-55c | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Choice heifers | 5.50-5.75 | 4.50-5.00 | 7.25-7.60 | 5.00-5.25 | .. | .. | Milk and Cream | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Best bulls | 4.50-4.75 | 4.50-5.00 | 6.25-6.75 | 3.61-4.00 | .. | .. | Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat) | 35c | 30c | 3 1/2-32 | .. | 32c-33c | 30 |
| Common and medium bulls | 4.00-5.00 | 4.00-4.50 | 5.25-5.50 | .. | .. | .. | Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat) | .. | 24c | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Best feeding steers | 5.40-5.75 | 5.65-6.00 | 6.25-6.75 | 5.00-5.75 | .. | .. | Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.) | \$2.50 | \$2.00 | 26c-28c | .. | .. | 27c |
| Best stocker steers | 5.00-5.25 | 4.00-4.50 | 6.00-6.50 | .. | .. | .. | Live Poultry | .. | .. | 53c per lb. | .. | .. | \$1.50 |
| Best milkers and springers (each) | \$65-\$75 | \$55-\$65 | \$75-\$100 | \$65-\$85 | .. | .. | Spring chickens | 8c | 14c | 15c | 30c-50c each | 14c-15c | .. |
| Common milkers and springers (each) | \$40-\$50 | \$40-\$45 | \$45-\$60 | \$55-\$65 | .. | .. | Fowl | 10c | 9c | 10c | 30c-50c " | 11c | .. |
| Hogs | | | | | | | Ducks | 12c | 11c | 10c | 70c " | 12c | .. |
| Choice hogs | \$9.00 | \$7.00 | \$9.70-\$9.95 | \$9.00-\$9.25 | \$6.80-\$7.80 | \$7.00-\$7.25 | Geese | 11c | 11c | 11c | 75c to \$1.50 | 12c | .. |
| Heavy sows | \$6.50-\$7.00 | \$5.50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Turkeys | 13c-11c | 13c-16c | 16c | 75c to \$2.00 | 13c | .. |
| Stags | \$4.50 | \$4.50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Hay (per ton) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sheep and Lambs | | | | | | | No. 1 Red Top | \$14 | \$15 | \$9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Choice lambs | \$7.75 | \$6.00-\$6.50 | \$8.50-\$8.90 | \$7.50-\$7.75 | \$6.75-\$8.90 | \$4.50-\$8.25 | No. 1 Upland | \$12 | \$14 | \$10 | .. | .. | .. |
| Best killing sheep | \$6.00-\$6.50 | \$5.00-\$6.25 | \$5.50-\$6.25 | \$7.00 | \$6.00-\$7.00 | \$4.50-\$6.75 | No. 1 Timothy | \$16 | \$18 | \$11 | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | | No. 1 Midland | \$11 | \$11 | \$8 | .. | .. | .. |

| No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars | 53 1/2 |
|---------------------------|--------|
| No. 4 barley, 1 car | 56 |
| Sample barley, 10 cars | 51 |
| Sample barley, 2 cars | 54 1/2 |

Licensed and Bonded

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Grain Co. Limited**

Grain Commission Merchants

Our twenty years' experience guarantees you best results. Members of all the leading grain exchanges.

Future Orders Carefully Executed

504 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

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to



**G. R. Wilson
Co.**

Grain Exchange

He does

WINNIPEG

Sample Market

Sample selling is just a commonsense way of selling anything. Every car is graded and weighed by government officials, but if the grain will sell for more on sample than on grade, you get it. Every car gets the same personal attention you would give it if you were here yourself.

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Save a week on outturns and settlements by shipping your grain to

Interior Elevator, St. Boniface

"The Terminal Elevator for Winnipeg," which gives you the advantage of American as well as Local and Eastern Markets.

You can make your shipments through any Grain Firm.

Fort William Prices—or Better, Guaranteed

INTERIOR ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.

611-619 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

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Grain and Commission Merchants

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WANTED FOR EXPORT!

10,000,000 BUSHELS OATS 5,000,000 BUSHELS BARLEY

WIRE US FOR HIGHEST BIDS IN THE MARKET

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Reduced in Price

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY

We make these bargain prices simply to reduce our stock. The engines are all absolutely new and in perfect condition. This special sale lasts only until our stock is cut down to a certain point. Then the old prices go into force again. You need an engine and when you get one you might as well get the best, especially when it costs no more money than you have to pay for a low grade machine.

Special Cash Prices:
3 H.P. Stickney... \$145
5 " " " " " " " " 205
7 " " " " " " " " 280



STICKNEY ENGINES

Easiest to Start
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The Stickney needs no introduction. Everyone knows it and its reputation as the simplest, strongest, most reliable engine the farmer can buy. It has a modern and unique cooling system. Its ignition system is wonderfully simple and can be removed without tools. It has a visible spark and a straight line valve motion. Pump feed or gravity feed.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.

(Western Branches) Limited
WINNIPEG, Man. CALGARY, Alta.

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

to 50 cents, a fair number of animals selling at the lower values. Fat bulls were about steady, but fat cows and butchers' cows were decidedly easier. Stocker trade was comparatively quiet. Some animals for the local trade were handled, but most of the stuff went across the line. Milkers were about steady, a large number of animals being shipped to the West. The market for springers was more active.

Calves changed hands at unchanged prices. Spring lambs were 5 cents firmer. The receipts for this class of meat fell off considerably yesterday. Dealers quoted good lambs from \$8.50 to \$8.90.

The hog market was unsettled. It was reported that the packers were trying to force the prices down another 10 cents. Actual transactions showed that seventy hogs sold at \$9.90 off cars. As no mention was made of the distance these animals were shipped, it is doubtful if packers take this point into consideration at all. The receipts of swine continue to be heavy.

Calgary, Oct. 23.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited reports as follows: Last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were 173 horses, 1,076 cattle, 465 hogs and 1,212 sheep. This week's receipts were 253 horses, 1,827 cattle, 704 hogs and no sheep.

Outward Shipments—Five cars of cattle to Moose Jaw, one car to New Westminster, one car to Vancouver, and two cars to Vernon. One car of hogs to New Westminster, and one of hogs to Moose Jaw. Top for choice cattle Friday was 6 cents with \$5.65 ruling for medium grades and from \$5.25 to \$5.50 for common steers. Choice cows and heifers brought \$5.25, common cows \$4.35 and canners 3 cents. Choice oxen \$5.00. Stock and feeder cattle were wanted and the market held steady. There was considerable enquiry in the country north from Lethbridge for calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, as well as feeders.

Hogs—\$9.25 was paid for select hogs all the week as the market continues short supplied. We look for hog prices to get easier, as there are more hogs coming and there will soon be a rush of fall pork, altho there will be no over supply.

Sheep—Wethers \$7, ewes \$6 to \$6.50, lambs \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.—There has been a better trade for cattle at Birkenhead this last week, and quotations are a shade higher. Irish steers and heifers making 17½ cents per lb., sinking the offal, with best qualities at 18½ cents. Chilled beef is also higher, selling at 15 to 15½ cents per lb. for the sides.

Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: 5,255 cattle, 326 calves, 1,320 hogs and 596 sheep.

Cattle—The trade has been fairly active all week. Noticeably there has been a dearth of choice finished cattle and few coming were good enough to sell for \$6.75. Most of the offerings were stockers and feeders and the market for these has become somewhat demoralized of late. They have dropped a full fifty cents per hundred. Females, too, have lately been discounted, Eastern demand being very slow. Bulls and oxen sell about steady. Outside markets are all weak and there is every possibility of a further reduction in the near future if supplies keep coming in the same numbers. Choice calves weighing from 200 to 250 pounds are selling about steady, at \$7 to \$7.25; the receipts have fallen off, but packers have not exhibited any particular demand for calf stuff. Heavy calves are much neglected at from \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Hogs—Hog receipts have been comparatively light and despite the heavy and sudden decline in Southern markets, prices here have not fallen away very appreciably so far. With anything like a larger run there will doubtless be a reduction in price. Choice lots are worth \$9, with sows \$6.50 to \$7.

The sheep and lamb trade has been slow and drabby this week and the majority of the lambs sold around \$7.75.

Country Produce

CALGARY PRODUCE—The produce department of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that eggs and butter are very short this week, with prices firm. Potatoes are unchanged. Milk and cream is unchanged. Live poultry is coming in slowly in good demand, and dressed hogs are scarce and the price is firm. Light dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 13 cents per pound and heavier weights 9 to 10 cents per pound.

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Business in all branches of the produce trade is extremely good just now. Light dressed hogs sell for 13 cents per pound, beef is worth 8 to 10 cents, veal 9 to 11 cents, and mutton 17 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note—All prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, unless otherwise noted.

Butter—There is no change in the butter situation just at present. Very little demand is reported for dairy butter and prices remain the same. Fancy dairy butter is worth from 22 to 24 cents per pound; No. 1 dairy butter is 21 to 22 cents per pound, and good round lots are 19 to 21 cents per pound.

Eggs—The quality of eggs is only fair. Shipments are small owing chiefly to harvest operations having been prolonged this fall, but dealers are not offering any more for eggs this week. The price, subject to candling, is 23 cents per dozen. Preparations for the production of winter eggs cannot be too strongly recommended at this time.

Potatoes—It is altogether likely that potatoes will be a high price this spring. Alberta potatoes are good for immediate sale and are very plentiful, but dealers do not feel inclined to buy in quantities for storing themselves. They think these will not keep. The dealers plan this year at present seems to point to their intention of buying potatoes as required from the country thru the winter. Whether or not they adhere to this plan remains to be seen. They report Manitoba potatoes are very poor this year, fully 70 per cent. being small. This week no change is noted in price, 50 cents per bushel being offered.

Milk and Cream—Sour cream supplies are very low and the present wet weather will not assist matters in this direction just now. Price has advanced two cents, so that sour cream delivered in Winnipeg is worth this week 32 cents per pound of butterfat. Sweet cream is the same, namely, 35 cents per pound of butterfat, delivered, and milk is \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

Hay—The outstanding feature of the hay market at the present time is the small spread between first class grades of Timothy and Clover and the Upland and Midland classes of hay. There is only a difference of \$1 to \$1.50 between Timothy or Clover and Red Top. There is nothing in sight at present that would suggest any chance of an

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MAN.

Branches: Calgary and Moose Jaw

advance in hay prices, and dealers anticipate that little change will take place from present prices until about February and March, when prices on most grades will be lower. Today's prices for hay are: No. 2 Timothy, \$14 to \$15 per ton; No. 2 Red Top, \$12 to \$13; No. 2 Upland, \$11 to \$12, and No. 2 Midland, \$10 to \$11.

The Spruce Ridge Trestle

Continued from Page 8

on when I get settled somewhere.

So long, old man. See Sigeron when you get up and report to headquarters for instructions. Forget everything but the fact that you're on the job and the best of good luck to you—and yours.

McCRACKEN.

That was the whole of it, the writing was quite plain, but the man read it over again and again before he understood—understood everything. A quick sob tightened in his throat and the hot tears coursed shamelessly down his weather-roughened cheeks. A little later, when he opened the door of the shack and stepped out into the freshness of the young day, the light of a new manhood was already shining in his eyes.

Farmers' Market Place

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—320 ACRES NEAR VIRDEN, MAN. 250 acres broke, 50 acres fall plowed, price \$8,000, terms \$500 cash, balance \$700 per year. Also 160 acres near Neepawa, \$10 00 per acre, spot cash. Apply: E. J. Blaquier, Port Arthur, Ont. 43-2

FARMERS AND OTHERS—ARE YOU GOING to the Pacific Coast this fall? We have the largest exclusive list of houses both furnished and unfurnished, for rent and for sale, and B.C. farm lands. Call or write the old established real estate house of A. E. Austin and Co., 328 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. 43-4

WANTED TO RENT—GOOD HALF OR THREE- quarter section, with stock and implements. Can give references. David Collins, Loreburn, Sask. 42-2

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—12 YOUNG registered Shorthorn cows due to calve soon; 50 grade Shorthorn heifers and steers; also fine young Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 26tf

SHETLAND PONIES, HEREFORD BULLS pony vehicles, harness. Write for particulars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 29tf

HOLSTEIN CATTLE, DUCOC JERSEY HOGS, OXFORD DOWN SHEEP—Bred from grand champion strains; satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, ELEVATOR Stationery, Egg Boxes, Stallion Route Cards, Sale Catalogs, Voters' Lists, Prize Lists, Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND- hand. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers. Low prices; easy terms. Write for catalogue. Winnipeg Safe Works, Limited, 50 Princess St., Winnipeg.

APPLES, SUGAR, SALT, LUMBER, FENCE Posts, Fence Wire. Carload lots, direct from factories. Get our prices always before ordering elsewhere. McCollom Lumber and Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, Man. 37tf

STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL—SCREENED lump on cars at Tofield \$1.90 per ton. Tofield Coal Company, Limited. 38tf

IMPLEMENT SHEDS—SKELETON WOOD Frame, Corrugated Steel Roofing and Siding, Fire-proof, Lightning-proof, Handsome and Permanent, giving satisfaction everywhere. Buildings to suit every size farm. Write for list of Plans. The Western Metal Products Co., Dept. G., Office: 481 Toronto St., Winnipeg 39-6

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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.

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C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE- dosa, Man. 53tf

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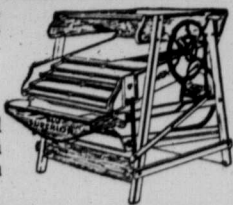
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WANTED—PURE BRED BERKSHIRE BOAR (Alberta bred), spring litter. State price, weight, breeding. George Look, Lucky Strike, Alta.

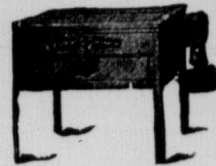
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Handy. Rigid. Safe.

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Johnston's Granary is protected from 4-legged thieves and from fire by galvanized iron walls with locked joints. Iron bands with tension bolts hold the walls against bulging. The door is iron covered. Inside there is a sectional door to hold the grain. The sections of the roof hook together and offer a solid metal resistance to wind, water and snow.

Grains cannot heat or mildew. A 14-inch galvanized ventilator provides plenty of air. Johnston's Granary is fitted at our factories and shipped ready to set up. Full details on request.

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Write to THE INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA.

A Personal Note to the Farmers and Stock Owners of Canada :

I wish you could visit our office some morning, open the mail and read for yourself what practical farmers and stock owners from all parts of Canada say about the use of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC. For instance, this morning Mr. E. F. Everett, of Burfield, Alberta, writes: "The INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC was the same old quality, every ounce of it a grain saver and a stock conditioner." Mr. Jos. E. Limmerich, of Humboldt, Sask., says: "I would like to buy a ton of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC as I have over 200 hogs now and your tonic is great stuff." Mr. Lorne L. Plant, of Terra Cotta, Ont., writes: "I have been using INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC for fifteen years and am using it to-day; that expresses my opinion better than words. I think it is the best conditioner for horses in the world, and my experience leads me to believe it makes horses disease-proof."

It makes me feel mighty good to receive so many letters written in praise of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC, because when a man takes the time to sit down and write a letter, telling us of the highly satisfactory results obtained from the use of our tonic, I am sure that he writes so that other farmers can be benefited by his experience.

We do not claim our preparation is a "Cure All," but simply say that it is scientifically prepared from powdered medicinal barks, seeds, roots and herbs (the names of which are plainly printed on every package or pail), in a scientific way, and because of its peculiarly reliable medicinal qualities it greatly aids digestion and assimilation, so that the animal obtains from 15% to 25% more nutrition from all grain eaten.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC cures and prevents many forms of disease, purifies the blood, strengthens and permanently builds up the entire system so that the disease germs are expelled and the blood kept rich and pure.

You know the average farm animal does not have perfect digestion; on this account a large amount of the grain passes through the system without being properly digested and assimilated. As our Tonic so greatly aids digestion and assimilation we guarantee its use will save 25% of the grain ordinarily used, besides keeping your horses in a strong, healthy and vigorous condition.

Now as to the value of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC for Cows. I would like to have you read the following letter recently received from Mr. Thomas Forbes, Owen Sound, Ont.; "I have used your Stock Food Tonic for over ten years, and would not be without it for any price. I had two cows last year and they made me a profit of \$208.00 in the year. I feel sure I could not have done it without the use of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC. By its daily use, the cows give more milk and look better." We guarantee its every-day use will increase your milk supply from two to three quarts for every cow.

There is nothing on your farm that will make you as large a per cent. of profit as Hogs if you keep them healthy. The daily use of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC will make little pigs grow amazingly and prepare them for early market in fully two months' less time. Nothing in the world will make your shoats or pigs grow as rapidly. The average fattening hog, when fed INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC will make an extra gain of one half pound or more every day over the usual plan of hog fattening. Just figure up what this will save you. Read it again, it's important. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC is endorsed as the surest hog tonic in the world. Twenty-six years' use by over two million farmers indisputably proves its extra money making results.

This famous preparation is very economical to use. It is known the world over as giving "3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT." If you are not using this reliable tonic on your farm to-day you are missing a whole lot of actual profit. Get a package or pail at your dealer's to-day and see what wonderful results can be obtained. It is put up in 50c. and \$1.00 packages, \$1.50 lithographed tins and 25 pound pails at \$3.75 each. There is an INTERNATIONAL DEALER in practically every city, town or village in Canada; if you do not know name of nearest dealer, write us.

Yours very truly,

H. W. Stewart
General Manager.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD TONIC

An Extraordinary Egg Producer.

It purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite and keeps poultry healthy and helps hens lay more eggs. We positively guarantee a great increase in the number of eggs received when INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD TONIC is used. Sold in packages, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER

Quickly Expels Worms.

It is a superior concentrated vermifuge for horses, colts and other animals. It expels the worms and removes the primary cause. It is very effective and absolutely safe for young animals. Price per package, 50c.

INTERNATIONAL COLIC REMEDY

Cures Colic for 50c.

INTERNATIONAL COLIC REMEDY is guaranteed to cure in ten minutes. It is put up in handy drenching bottles. Price, 50c and \$1.00.

INTERNATIONAL DISTEMPER REMEDY.

Colds, Coughs and Distemper can be quickly cured by its use. INTERNATIONAL DISTEMPER REMEDY is prepared from absolutely pure drugs in a highly concentrated form. If it ever fails your money promptly refunded. Price, per package, 50c.

INTERNATIONAL HEAVE REMEDY

for Heaves, Asthma, Broken Wind, Coughs, etc. It is prepared from several vegetable medicinal ingredients and gives remarkable results. Price, 50c per package.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER PINE HEALING OIL

Quickly heals Cuts, Bruises, etc. It is composed of pure vegetable oils, possessing wonderful healing properties. Especially recommended for sores, kicks, sprains, inflammation, swellings, bruises, injuries from rusty nails, all flesh wounds—a wonderful cure for barb wire cuts. In bottles, price 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER is a very fine, pure white powder that will stay in the feathers when applied and is sure death to lice. Will not discolor the feathers or plumage of the whitest birds. It will destroy lice, ticks, fleas, etc., on horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. Put up in an extra large round box with sprinkling top ready for instant use. Price, per box, 25c.

INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL is a scientific, high-grade substitute for milk in the quick growing of calves. "GROFAST CALF MEAL" is easily mixed; calves like it, and they grow and develop as rapidly as on new milk. Sell your milk and raise your calves at a very low feeding cost, which will make you much more money.

GROFAST CALF MEAL will raise three calves at the cost of raising one on new milk.

We have a special booklet, entitled "How You Can Raise and Grow Calves at a Low Cost Without Milk," which we will gladly mail anyone interested.

GROFAST CALF MEAL is put up in 25, 50 and 100-pound bags.

These Preparations are sold by Dealers Everywhere on a Spot Cash Guarantee. Your money refunded in case of failure. Refuse Substitutes and Imitations.

International Stock Food Company, Limited

TORONTO - - CANADA