

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

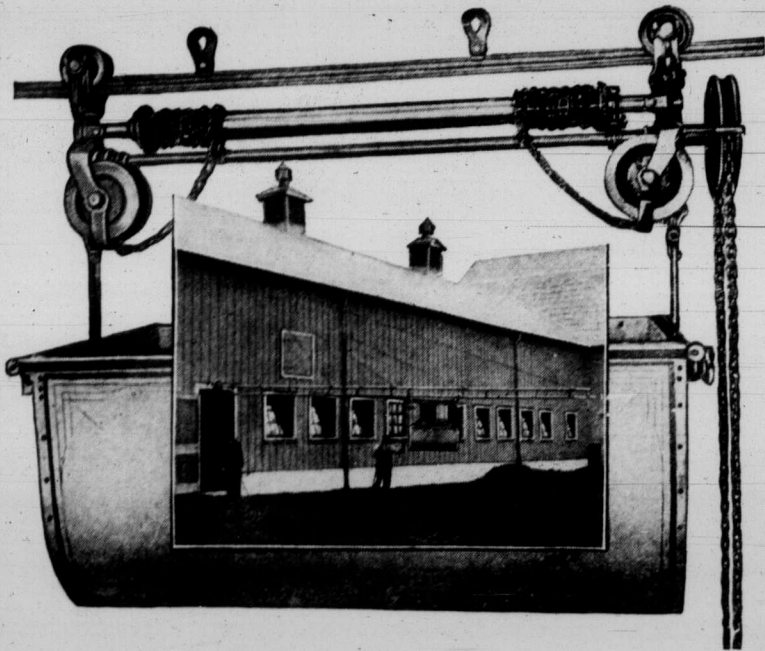
OCTOBER 20, 1915



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LOUDEN LITTER CARRIERS



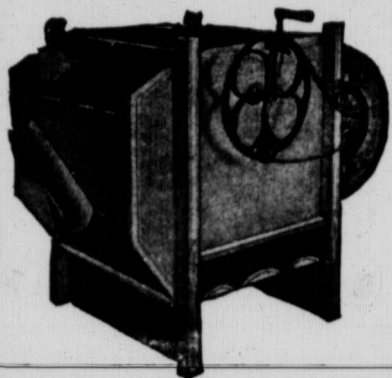
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Please send me full particulars about your
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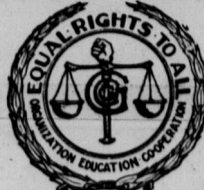
Province _____

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
 Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
 Home Editor: Francis Marton Beynon

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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.

OGILVIE'S HUGE PROFITS
 Earnings of Milling Company are 55 per cent.

Montreal, Oct. 15.—A strong statement was made before the shareholders of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, at the annual meeting held here yesterday. Total profits for the year amounted to \$1,660,594, against \$581,943 a year ago, an increase of \$1,078,651 or about 185 per cent.

Formed Big Reserve

Profits from the flour side of the company's business are given as \$600,780, an increase of \$18,837 over total profits for the previous year. Outside the flour business the company made a profit of \$1,059,813, which was chiefly made by purchasing wheat in the fall of 1914 and selling it in the spring of 1915.

This large profit would have enabled the company to pay a dividend of 55 per cent. on the common stock, but it was

decided to place \$1,250,000 in a new reserve fund, and the usual dividend of 8 per cent. only was distributed to the shareholders.

DR. JOHN CLIFFORD

Rev. John Clifford, D.D., has completed his pastorate at Westbourne Park church, London, England. At twenty-two years of age he began his pastorate in 1858 and continued for fifty-seven years, respected and beloved beyond measure. In the British Weekly of Sept. 2, Sir W. Robertson Nicol speaks of Dr. Clifford's main strength as follows: "The main strength of Dr. Clifford has been his unsullied and noble character. That character is the possession and the pride of the whole nation. Dr. Clifford has been a man of war, but there is no stain upon his sword, and even those who have differed from him most deeply acknowledge with reverence the fact that he has lived his sermons and preached his life. He has done this in such a fashion that his preaching has been a kind of ideal autobiography. His public labors have been beyond measure. They can, in a manner, be traced, but who is to tell the story of his secret toil and seeking? Of the way in which he has unweariedly searched for the lost, stretched his hand forth to the weak and stumbling, raised the broken-down and the hopeless? It is to Dr. Clifford that many an anxious father and mother have turned to find for them those who have wandered out of the way and have been lost to sight in the huge world of London. Of these things Dr. Clifford has never had a word to say. He is the least ostentatious of men. He has always been willing to take the lowest place, and has come to the front and held his place there simply because his qualities made it inevitable that he and no other should lead. He is the same man at seventy-eight as he was at eighteen, the same in fame as he was in obscurity, always simple, always brave, always true, always unselfish, always Christian."

DISTRIBUTION OF TREES

The Dominion Government's Forest Nursery at Indian Head is now distributing evergreens such as spruce and pine for farm planting under special conditions. The distribution is confined entirely to farm planting and no stock of any kind is supplied for planting on town or city lots. Applicants must be bona fide owners of farms. Those who desire to learn further regarding the opportunity to secure evergreens are asked to communicate with the Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.

MULCHING STRAWBERRIES

The object of mulching strawberries in the fall is to prevent winter-killing. Winter-killing is usually caused by the plants drying out too much during the winter months, or by alternate freezing and thawing. The best mulch material to use is clean straw; this is placed on the plants 4 to 6 inches deep after the ground has been frozen.

In the spring after the ground is thawed, the straw is worked around the plants. This serves several purposes, such as keeping the patch free from weeds, conserving the moisture and forming a clean mat for the berries to ripen on. After the fruit has ripened the straw should be removed.—E. F. McKune, Colorado Agricultural College.

WRIGLEY'S



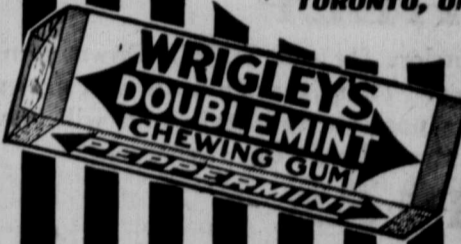
Little Things make happiness

and so it is that **WRIGLEY'S**—the perfect gum in the sealed package—though small in cost, is big in benefit and long-lasting pleasure. The height of delight for a mite.

Whatever your toil—indoors or out—you'll find comfort in this cooling, soothing, appetite and digestion-aiding goody. Made in Canada.

Write for free copy of "WRIGLEY'S MOTHER GOOSE" book—fun for children and grown ups—28 pages of jingles and pictures in colours. Address

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HERE is a New Book, all about roofing. It tells **WHY** the roof is the most important part of any barn or building—**HOW** to protect your barns and dwellings against fire, wind, rain and lightning, and—**WHERE** the right roofing is sold in your district. It gives full instructions for laying the "Right" Roofing—tells how to build a barn (illustrating the different stages in the construction with reproductions from actual photographs) and contains valuable hints on ventilation. The name of this book is

The RIGHT Roof

You need it **NOW**. A copy will be mailed, prepaid, to your address upon request. This illustration shows pages 6 and 7. Here are shown the "Oshawa" and the "George" galvanized steel shingles, which lock securely on all four sides, making a roof that is practically one continuous sheet of steel—Fireproof—Rain-proof—Wind-proof—Lightning-proof.

Each "Oshawa" Shingle has a covering capacity of 16 x 20 inches, taking 45 shingles to the square of 100 feet (10' x 10'). The big "George" Shingle is 24" x 24" in size, and 25 of these big shingles will cover 100 square feet of surface.

No special tools are required to lay the **RIGHT** Roof. Anyone who can use a hammer and snips can do the work easily and quickly.

Write **TO-DAY** for your copy of this valuable book—it's **FREE**. Address nearest Branch.

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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
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Prices Reasonable. For further particulars call or write—
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| 12 inch. . \$2.00 | | 15 inch. . \$2.50 |
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WRITE FOR OUR PLOW SHARE LIST
GET OUR PRICES ON HARROW TEETH, METAL TRUCK WHEELS, HARROWS
FEED COOKERS, CIRCULAR SAWS, POLE SAW FRAMES, Etc.
THE JOHN F. MCGEE Co. 74 Henry Ave., E. Winnipeg, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 20th, 1915

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY

All Canada from coast to coast is suffering serious loss because the western farmers are not permitted to ship their wheat into the United States and take advantage of the higher prices prevailing there. The loss to our farmers on this year's crop on account of the closed market to the south will total easily more than \$10,000,000, and this estimate is a conservative one. Already considerable wheat has been sent to the United States after paying the ten cent duty. This money being lost to the farmers is kept out of general circulation in Canada, and each commercial interest in the country loses its share. Why the Dominion Government retains its sphinx-like attitude in the face of this situation is beyond comprehension. We believe it is within the power of the Dominion Government to place wheat and wheat products on the free list immediately, by Order-in-Council, and thus secure free entry to the United States market for our wheat. Section 92 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act of Canada reads:

"The Governor-in-Council whenever he deems it right and conducive to the public good may remit any duty or toll payable to His Majesty, imposed or authorized to be imposed by any act of the Parliament of Canada."

There are several conditions attached to this clause, none of which, however, would seem to affect the case in question. Whether, however, the remission of the Canadian duty on wheat and wheat products would be accepted by the United States government the same as "free wheat" would be a matter that could be ascertained only upon consultation with the Washington authorities. However, if this action were not acceptable to the United States Government, Premier Borden and his cabinet might use the power granted them in section 286 of the Customs Act, which reads as follows:

"The Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, and in the manner hereinafter provided in addition to the other purposes and matters in this Act mentioned, make regulations for or relating to the following purposes and matters:

"(k) Transferring to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, any or all articles, whether natural products or products of manufacturers, used as materials in Canadian manufactures; any such materials transferred to the free list by such order-in-council, to be free of duty of customs for the time therein appointed for that purpose."

We believe that this clause could be interpreted to cover wheat and wheat products, and if so it would be an immediate acceptance of the United States' offer of free trade on wheat and wheat products. It is the duty of the Dominion Government to take action on this matter and to take it at once. The western members of Parliament who are supporters of the Government could do excellent work for the farmers by urging Premier Borden to prompt action. No man in Western Canada, who has the interest of his country at all at heart, can fail to be strongly in favor of free wheat. All possible pressure should be placed on the Dominion Government to take action.

If the Government decides that it has not the power to get free wheat by Order-in-Council, and we have no doubt but that this will be the first excuse offered, without even waiting to test its validity, then it is the duty of the Government to call a special session of Parliament and place wheat on the free list.

The Liberal party is already in favor of Free Wheat, and if the Government also favored it, the necessary legislation could be put thru both houses in one day by common consent. To call Parliament together for such a purpose would cost less than one day's loss to our western farmers on the amount of grain going thru Winnipeg. If Sir Robert Borden and the cabinet members have any regard whatever for the development of the West, they will cease being party politicians and will get busy on this most important problem (next to the war) which now faces our country.

KEEPING BOYS AND GIRLS ON THE FARM

The story is told of a western farmer who got up from the supper table one winter evening with a speech, addressed to his twelve-year-old son, something like this: "Now, Jimmy, hurry up, you've got to clean out the stable, bed down the horses, milk the cows, separate the milk, and chop some wood for your mother. And don't forget to feed the pigs. I've got to go to the schoolhouse to give a lecture on 'How to keep the boys on the farm.'" The rest of this man's sons had all left home and gone to the city because they got tired of doing the chores, and it is more than likely that this boy did the same as soon as he was old enough.

The new way to keep the boys and girls on the farm is to give them a little farm of their own and let them have the proceeds, instead of killing their young ambition with the drudgery of continual chores. In the new order of things a very prominent part is being played by the boys' and girls' farm clubs and the country school fairs. The boys' and girls' club idea is more fully developed in the United States than in Canada, but it is taking hold in Western Canada and a lot of boys and girls are developing thru the work of these organizations that love of the land which is necessary to the building up of permanent, prosperous agricultural communities. The Manitoba Department of Agriculture during the past few years has been doing a valuable work in organizing boys' and girls' farm clubs and assisting in the holding of school fairs, and no one who has been present at one of these fairs, seen the exhibits and talked with the boys and girls who are taking part in the work, can help but become enthusiastic about the future of agriculture. The rural school fair and exhibit of the Boys' and Girls' Farm Club held at Portage la Prairie recently brought together the livestock, the field and garden produce, the household art and the school work of over 500 children. There was not one of those children who was not a better farmer's son or daughter as the result of the fair and the work of preparation for it, and there is no doubt that many of them are being saved for the farm by the interest in agricultural life which they are developing. The West needs more boys' and girls' farm clubs and more country school fairs.

THE COLLECTION SEASON

The first of November in this country is the recognized time for all interests to whom the farmers owe money to press for collections. Despite wet weather and other drawbacks the country, as a whole is in far better shape than last

year and the farmers will undoubtedly be able to clear off a good part of their obligations from the proceeds of this crop. Those who have had the experience of carrying a burden of debt and finally getting rid of it, will need no warning to avoid similar dangers. But there are many, in fact the majority, who will not free themselves this year, and those interests who have been "carrying" them at 10, 12 or 15 per cent. interest should not act the Shylock part, but give the farmer a fair chance. We have just received from one of our subscribers a private notice which the Credit Men's Trust Association, of Winnipeg, has sent out to the retail merchants thruout the country, and we take pleasure in turning the spotlight upon this communication:

September 15, 1915.

COLLECTIONS

To the Retailer:

It has been brought to our attention that farmers have been advised to hold their grain for higher prices. This is all right if they have paid their store account, but if not, they should be compelled to do so. It is not fair to ask you and ourselves to carry them still longer. We are advised that the banks or elevator companies will advance them money against their grain. Therefore let them borrow enough to pay their store account, and they can hold the balance if they want to.

REMEMBER the farmer has other obligations besides yours, and the old motto, "First come, first served," is a mighty good one. Govern yourselves accordingly.

REMEMBER your credit standing for next year depends on your collections NOW.

We quite agree that the farmer should pay his store bills just as soon as possible. If the Credit Men's Trust Association were as well informed as its name would indicate, it would know that money is not advanced against grain unless that grain is in storage, and once grain is in storage it has the same effect on the market as if it were actually sold. The only place that the farmer can hold his grain so that it will not have a depressing influence on the market is on his own farm. No elevator would advance money against such grain, and, altho the banks are permitted to do so, we have never heard of a case where they have done it, altho we are informed that at least one of the banks is making an effort to assist farmers in the extension of credit. We sympathize with the retailers, who are a necessary part of the commercial machinery of this country, and their bills should be paid just as soon as possible. We hope, however, that they will not take the advice of the Credit Men's Trust Association and act harshly with the farmers. In fact we feel certain that they will not, but will be willing to deal reasonably with their farmer patrons. The retail merchants in the small towns and villages are absolutely dependent on the farmers in their community. The time is coming for a better understanding between the retail merchants and the farmers wherein there will be mutual benefit.

THE FARMERS' FRIEND

The Calgary News-Telegram is doing excellent work for the cause of the organized farmers. Some months ago it devoted its energies to unceasing attacks upon the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company with the result that the farmers' company is daily growing in favor amongst the farmers of Alberta. From time to time the Calgary News-Telegram has accused The Guide

of every crime in the catalog, all of which is helpful to The Guide. The other day the News-Telegram devoted a good portion of its editorial page to a most tremendous attack upon The Guide and The Grain Growers' Grain Company. According to Calgary's great democratic (?) journal The Guide is the worst enemy that the farmers have. In fact the News-Telegram suspects, nay, is almost certain, that The Guide is opposed to Canadian wheat having a preference in the British market, and is also opposed to the British Government purchasing Canadian wheat at a fixed price. Considering that The Grain Growers' Associations have time and again declared against a preference for Canadian wheat in the British market which would place an extra burden upon the British working man, and that they have declared against special privileges of all kinds, and that The Guide has for years endeavored to make this clear, it is pleasing to note that the News-Telegram has at last been able to suspect what everybody else has always known. We trust the News-Telegram will continue its attack upon The Guide and all other farm institutions, because attacks from that source are the sincerest evidence that these farmers' institutions are doing good work. In order to be more helpful the Calgary News-Telegram should publish the story of its ownership and control and let the world know who are the great hearted patriots who are financing such a great democratic (?) journal. It is a shame that these men who are financing the News-Telegram in its attacks on the farmers' institutions should hide their light under a bushel. They should come out into the open like the organized farmers, where they can

secure the credit (and the treatment) that is due to them.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL GENIUS

In Great Britain heavy taxes are being imposed upon the wealthy for the purpose of paying a portion of the cost of the war as it proceeds. In Canada we have a better (?) scheme. Our Government is borrowing all the money it is spending on the war (and more) so that when the soldiers come back they can help pay the expenses of their trip. In order to follow Britain's example in this respect the Canadian finance minister would have to collect income tax and super-tax from the big corporations and millionaires who helped put him in office and who are always telling the people that he is a financial genius. That, of course, is not to be thought of on any account.

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS

There is a very general demand being heard at the present time that the provincial and Dominion governments should assist in the permanent solution of the unemployment problem by making advances to settlers to enable them to take up land, secure the necessary buildings, machinery, and stock and live until their farms become productive. The system of loans to farmers successfully operated by the governments of the Australian states and New Zealand for upwards of 20 years is frequently quoted in support of this proposal and much good is anticipated by the promoters of the various schemes if the governments can be induced to adopt their sugges-

tion. It should be pointed out, however, that in Australia and New Zealand money is not advanced by the government to settlers who are penniless or nearly so, but to farmers already on the land who can give ample security in the form of mortgage. No business concern would lend money to a man who had no capital of his own invested, to enable him to improve a free undeveloped homestead, because the risk would all have to be borne by the lender and there would be the danger that when the homesteader had spent all the money he could borrow he would still not be in a position to make a living and repay the loan with interest. It is highly desirable that men should be got upon the land, because that is the only ultimate solution of the unemployment question, but it would be unfortunate if our governments should embark upon schemes which are doomed to failure from the start. If the farmers who are already on the land but who are crippled and restricted in their operations by high interest charges or by the impossibility of obtaining the necessary capital at any price, even tho they have the best of security to offer, could be provided with cheap money on long terms for permanent improvements, and on shorter terms for the purchase of machinery and stock, they would be able to increase their production and give employment to a large number of men who would be in a better position to start farming on their own account if they first worked out and saved their wages for a few years. In trying to get new men on the land and more land cultivated, let us not forget the men who have already gone thru the hardships of pioneering and the land that is only half cultivated.



AN EXPENSIVE POLICEMAN

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A Rural School Fair

Farm Boys and Girls of Portage la Prairie district at their Annual Fair show better Crops and Livestock than most of their fathers produce

There were some proud boys and girls at Portage la Prairie on Friday, October 8, when the judges placed the red, blue and white cards upon the winning exhibits at the second annual school fair, held under the auspices of the Portage la Prairie Rural School Trustees' Association and the Manitoba Agricultural College.

The fair was the culmination of a summer of industry and anxiety. It was a day when the result of a whole season's work by the farm boys and girls of the district was submitted to the inspection of the grown ups and the experts from the Agricultural College. The past season has been a very trying time for the farmers. Frosts early and late, insect pests, drought and storm have all tried to kill the crops and the boys and girls who have been raising grain, corn, potatoes and vegetables have had to be constantly on the alert to save their crops from disaster. The exhibition they made at Portage la Prairie shows what great things can be accomplished even in the face of difficulties. There was no poor stuff shown and a great many of the exhibits were of a really high class order.

A Big Exhibit

There were over a thousand entries and more than 500 school children were exhibitors. There are thirty-nine schools in the rural municipality of Portage la Prairie, and thirty-seven of these sent exhibits to the fair. The fair was held at the Portage la Prairie Exhibition grounds over on the beautiful Island Park, and from an early hour in the morning the young exhibitors were busy getting their stuff in position. Last year the school fair was held in connection with the Portage Exhibition, but as that event was not held this year, the boys and girls had a day of their own. This was fortunate, because both the big pavilion and the poultry building were completely filled with the exhibits.

The fair was really two exhibitions in one, one section being conducted by the Boys' and Girls' Farm Club, of the rural municipality of Portage la Prairie, which is looked after by the Extension Department of the Department of Agriculture, and the other being open to the children attending the schools of the rural municipality of Portage la Prairie, and conducted by the Rural Trustees' Association of the municipality. The two organizations, however, are very closely allied, both having the same president and secretary, James McKenzie, of Portage la Prairie, filling the former office, and H. W. Cox-Smith, of High Bluff, the latter, while Inspector T. M. Maguire is also interested in both organizations. The remaining officers of the fair are school trustees, one being appointed from each ward of the municipality, but the Boys' and Girls' Club executive

includes seven vice-presidents and an assistant secretary chosen from among the members. Frank Muir, of High Bluff, is the Assistant Secretary this year, and the Vice-Presidents are Thomas Stait, Charles Smith, Eva Crewson, Edna Vint, Elsie Swales, Clarence Hyde, and Graham McDonald. The boys and girls assisted to some extent in preparing for the fair and it is hoped that as they gain more experience the grown-ups will encourage them to take more responsibility and eventually to practically run the show, subject to proper supervision and counsel, of course.

Young Homemakers

In the individual competitions prizes were given for writing and drawing, work books, compositions and essays, maps, raffia work, plasticine models, darning, buttonholing, photography, nature study, vegetables, flowers, and bread and butter making. This was all work

a fair share of the premiums. East Prospect and West Prospect were second and third respectively in the Maguire Shield competition.

A Shiplod of Grain

East Prospect carried off the honors for the best collection of wheat, oats and barley of the 1915 crop. Artistic arrangement was taken into account in awarding this prize and the winning school showed the grain as the cargo of a fine model of an ocean liner bearing Canadian grain to the Motherland. Other features of the school competitions were exhibits of noxious weeds and weed seeds, and a singing contest.

The Club Exhibits

While this was the second rural school fair, the Boys' and Girls' Farm Club was holding its first show. The club was organized only last winter, the Extension Department of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and its

to help with the threshing which had been held up by wet weather and only re-started that day. It was too bad they couldn't be there to see how their potatoes were admired.

Raising Prize Potatoes

The winner of the first prize, Alvin Kennedy, in his report described his experience as follows:

"I received my potatoes on May 11 and planted them on May 12. When cutting the potatoes I left three eyes to each piece of potato. The potatoes were planted in hills 5 inches deep and a foot and a half apart. I watered the potatoes once a day for about a week and a half. When the tops were about a foot high I began hilling them. When the potatoes were in blossom the frost came and spoiled them. When the tops were frozen I began thinking that the potatoes would not grow. I dug a hill up in growing season, but the potatoes were very small. During the last three weeks my potatoes grew very rapidly. I noticed that the best potatoes were in hills where ashes had been put on the garden last winter. I dug the potatoes with a pitch fork to avoid cutting the potatoes. After digging the potatoes on October 2 I put them in the cellar to dry. My potatoes amounted to two bushels. I am keeping some for next year's seed."

Clara Rowland, of High Bluff, won third prize for potatoes.

Girls Won in Poultry

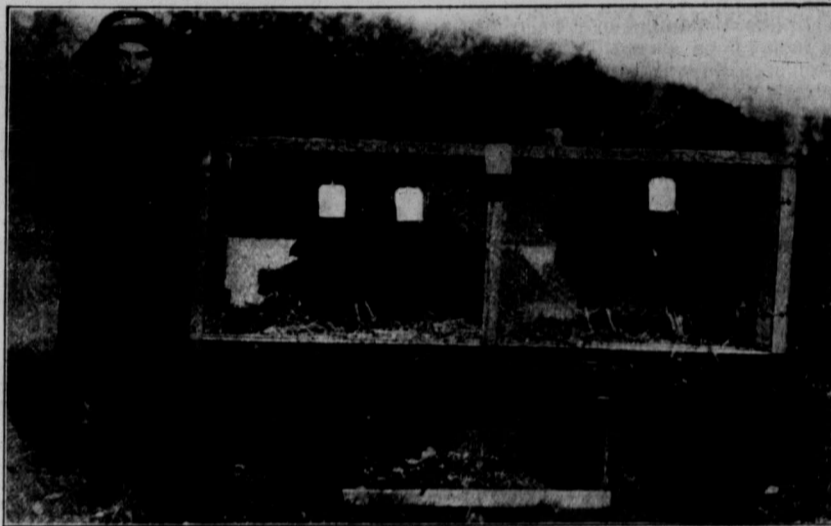
The poultry made a fine showing and it took over 60 pens to hold all the birds. Edna Thompson, a 12 year old girl, who lives on a farm near the city of Portage la Prairie, was awarded first prize in Rhode Island Reds for a pen of nine fine birds. Edna got 12 eggs from the Department of Agriculture and did not have the best of luck with the hatch, the hen breaking two, while one chick died in the shell. She brought the nine along, however, and Professor Herner, from the Agricultural College, who judged the poultry, told her not to sell any of the roosters for less than \$3 each.

Marie Baron was second in this class.

In White Leghorns girls were also the winners of the first and second prizes, Mildred and Olga Tidsberry being the successful raisers of this breed.

A very fine pen of White Wyandottes was shown by David Boddy, a 15 year old boy from Macdonald, and won him the first prize of \$2 in that class. David was taught to look after chickens by his mother and now that he has no parents he lives on the farm with his elder brothers and takes a keen interest in the club work. He reared 12 well grown chickens from 12 eggs. Clarence Olson, also of Macdonald, was second for White Wyandottes. The other breeds raised by club members from eggs supplied by the Department

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Edna Thompson and her Rhode Island Reds, the best chickens at the fair

of, an eminently practical kind and the large number and all-round excellence of the exhibits showed that the teachers and parents of the district are doing a most valuable work, with the help and encouragement of the fair board, in training the boys and girls in those arts which are essential to happy home-making. Prizes were given to the teachers for the best plan of school grounds and buildings and for a history of their school district.

A splendid display of grain was made by an eleven year old boy, N. Clarke W. Winters, who showed Marquis wheat, Banner oats, barley and flax in bundles of two dozen heads and stalks of each grain. Tied up with red, white and blue ribbon, and mounted with a Union Jack for a background, the grain was a splendid display typical of the times and of the country. This exhibit won the first prize for each variety of grain.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of the school exhibits, however, were for the prizes offered for competition among the schools. The Maguire Shield, one of the chief trophies of the fair, given by Inspector T. M. Maguire, is held for one year by the school making the best exhibit of school work shown in a space of eight square feet. This was won by Oakville school, with an exhibit which included samples of buttonholing, darning, silk fancy work, plasticine models, and knot tying, beside the regular school work. The schools of the Oakville district prepared for the big fair by having an exhibition of their own on the previous Tuesday; the schools at Oakville, Curtis, Mill Creek, Ingleside, Glengarry, Beautiful Valley, Elm River and Willow Range taking part. This was done because transportation facilities made it difficult for a great many of the exhibitors from that district to visit Portage la Prairie, and the best of the exhibits from the local fair were sent on to the big show, where they captured

director, S. T. Newton, being entitled to the credit for its formation. These clubs, which are being organized in every part of the province where the local people can be induced to co-operate, are designed to develop in the farm boys and girls of Manitoba a love of farm life that will keep them on the land. Instead of merely doing chores for their fathers and possibly learning to look upon farm life as drudgery, the members of the clubs are set up in business on their own account and enabled to carry on a little farm of their own.

Poultry and Potatoes

Poultry raising and potato growing evidently occupied the majority of the members of the club during the past summer. The Department of Agriculture helped very materially along these lines by furnishing free of cost a dozen pure-bred eggs of a laying strain or 10 pounds of pedigree seed potatoes to each club member. With the eggs and seed instructions were given as to the proper care and treatment, and each member was required to keep a record showing exactly how they cared for and fed the chickens or cultivated the potatoes. Then, on the day of exhibition, the results of the season's work were shown and an essay telling just how these results had been secured was submitted. In the potato growing contest there were 51 competitors for 16 prizes, ranging from 50 cents to \$2. Boys and girls both competed and while boys won the first and second prizes, a girl came third. First prize went to Alvin Kennedy, of Poplar Point, a boy of 12, who produced two bushels of fine clean potatoes of fair size from his 10 pounds of seed, after the tops had been frozen when in blossom. Alvin's older brother, Donald, age 14, was second, his potatoes being very similar, but not quite so large and clean. These boys were not able to be at the exhibition, having to stay home



The winner in Wyandottes. David Boddy, of Macdonald, raised twelve thrifty birds from twelve eggs



The champion pig raiser. Ralph Zimmerman, of Elm River School

The Spruce Ridge Trestle

The Story of an Opportunity

BY HOPKINS MOORHOUSE

McCracken rolled over in bed and punched the pillows viciously in a misery of remorse and utter disgust. Sacramento! how his head ached! He was disgusted with all people and all things; disgusted with himself—primarily with himself, for hadn't he sworn the last time that there would be no more of it? And hadn't he—Jehosaphat! how his head ached!

He wondered what time it was; it must be early yet, for the dawn was just creeping in over the low hills to the east—creeping gray and cold into his room. And what a lovely mess his room was in!—a deck of cards, spilled onto the floor in all directions; ashes and the stubs of cigarettes and burnt-out cigar ends, littered everywhere; froth-flecked glasses on the bureau; some empty bottles on the washstand, and more of them in the waste basket! Thunder! how his head did ache! The sight nauseated him.

"Confound them!" he cried in sudden bitterness. "Who asked them to come up here anyway? Why can't they leave a fellow alone? Why can't—"

He turned his face to the wall with a groan.

It had happened before. And it would happen again; in his inner consciousness he knew that it would, and the knowledge galled him in a torment of self-abasement, the same that had daily been loosening his hold on himself and driving him nearer, always nearer, a callousness that was despair. He scarcely knew himself since he had drifted up here out of "God's country" back east. He had tried—Goodness knows, he had!—but he was losing faith in opportunities that never came, and there had been a haunting fear of late, a fear born of an over-anxiety to succeed. The agony of it! Utter nonsense, he had told himself time and again—utter nonsense pure and simple! It wasn't that he was afraid of work; why, he could do two days' work in one—or one day's work in two, as happened to be necessary! He was just as good as anybody else. Of course he was! Then he would get a brace on himself and even whistle at his work down there at the office.

But things weren't inclined to run altogether straight in this wicked little railroad town; the young men knew too much about raths-brau and Jack-pots. It was all very well being good—until one found that the company was bad; after that a fellow might surely suit himself! When a fellow got the dumps—Pshaw! what was the use?

He laughed mirthlessly; then lay still, thinking.

He had never had any particular desire for any particular kind of work, McCracken hadn't. That was just the whole trouble first and last; he had never been able to make up his mind as to his life-work and, secure in the shelter of a comfortable home, he had straggled carelessly thru the lanky days of adolescence and wandered into college, picking up a miscellaneous education because his tastes were not specific enough for him to choose a definite course of preparation for a definite ambition, and because he was afraid. Yes, that was why—he was afraid of getting into something and discovering, when it was too late, that he didn't like the work of his choice; for McCracken had a theory that no man could achieve a true success unless his whole heart and soul were in his work. Yes, that was why.

And he had met a girl, a sweet jolly girl. He remembered how Laura looked that night of the convocation exercises. She had been here to see him get his degree—the bit of parchment that marked the culmination of his academic education and which he had thought gave him the right of admittance to the seats of the wise! What an unsophisticated fool he had been! And her beautiful eyes had glowed that night—glowed for him and because of her pride in him. And he remembered the walk home afterwards, and how

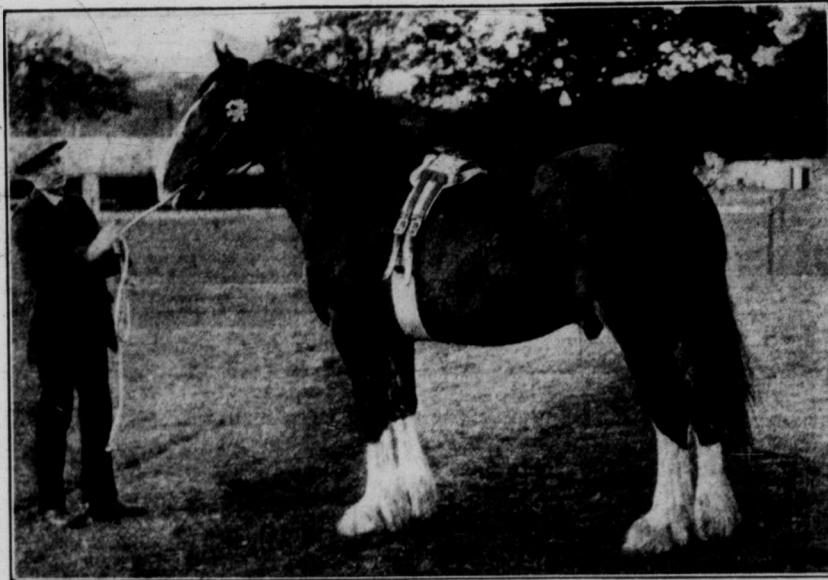
altogether adorable she looked, standing there in the moonlight at her father's gate. And when they had said good-night, how well he remembered the little tremble in her voice as she whispered; "Oh, Will, you looked just lovely in your gown!"

Yes, he had looked lovely in his gown! Then his father had died, his poor old hard-working dad, and the comfortable home had gone to pieces. There had been a few paltry dollars after everything was settled—just about enough to buy a railroad ticket. And he had bought the ticket because her father had decreed that here, in the whirl of things, men had to work, with no time to squat around and look lovely in college-gowns!

Her father was right, of course; he knew that now. So he had drifted out west onto the crude edge of civilization; into the rough country of rocks and forests and little lakes—and other things!

"Look here, Grady," the division-superintendent said, "we've got to have a bridge and building master who'll do things. Tumlinson's been letting his inspections slide till the whole division's on its way to a mix-up. Now't we've got Tumlinson's resignation we want a man, not a numbskull, and we want him mighty badly. Question is, have you got one in the department?"

The division engineer thoughtfully



"Baron's Seal," champion Clydesdale male at the Highland Show. He was never beaten in his class.

scratched his chin and watched a fly crawl twice across the calendar above the superintendent's desk before he spoke. Then he mentioned McCracken.

The other shook his head. "Too many yellow fingers," he said significantly. "Cigarettes will—"

"Brain's gray tho," Grady interposed. "Don't smoke much at work either. Get's the dumps occasionally, I suppose."

"Dumps? What are they good for? Dumps! Why blame it, man!"

Grady twirled his hat on his thumb and smiled a little. He seldom thought of the early struggles now, and when he did he always smiled.

"Healy's about the only other man I know for the place, then," he said. "He's about as good a bridge foreman as there is on the division, but he ain't liked for one thing and—well, to tell the truth, Wade—I don't just know why I wouldn't like to let him in on a job like Tumlinson's, but I wouldn't. That's straight."

"Oh, well, use your own judgment," and the interview had ended there because the superintendent was in a hurry to catch the Flyer east.

All that had been yesterday, and this morning Grady had scarcely more than entered the office before a boy ran in from the dispatcher's quarters with a rush message that made the division engineer deliberately swear. Such

prosperity could never last without a break of some kind; he might have known that. The T. & B. L. had been making money hand over fist the past while, and of course it was up to the T. & B. L.'s hoodoo to be monkeying around somewhere.

The monkey-work was this:

Trestle burned, Spruce Ridge Section. Jarvis west. No. 2 stalled. Line tied up. Rush construction.

Right in the whirl of the Easter holiday traffic, and connections knocked into the middle of next week! What the Sam Hill were bridge-watchmen for anyway, and bridge-foremen, and bridge-and-building—Rats!

"McCracken!"

"Yes, sir?"

The young man poked his head in from the outer office. Grady jerked the message across the desk and two little red spots of excitement stole into the subordinate's sallow cheeks as he read it.

"Engine 94 pulls out of the yard in twenty minutes and I want you to come along. Bring your bridge-maps with you. Get a wiggle on!"

McCracken took the stairs at his boarding-house three steps at a time, threw the necessities of a week's absence into his grip, and ran all the way to the round-house.

The spruce Ridge section of the T.

Grady's smiles into worry wrinkles. He called McCracken aside.

"Bad wash-out down the main line," he said. "I'm wanted. You'll have to run things here until I can get back. I'd better wire Morris to come up and help you—there's going to be some all-fired hard work here—Eh? What were you going to say?"

"Nothing, Mr. Grady, except—well, I'd rather you wouldn't send for Morris. I can handle things alone—with Healy's help."

Grady rubbed his chin and glanced over to where Healy was standing on a rock, overseeing the laying of the bottom caps. He was a good foreman, Healy was.

"Well, all right then. Only remember, Mac, keep things moving at all costs. You've got the masonry foundations intact, and that's a lucky time asset to begin with. You ought to have the first tier up by midnight, if nothing goes wrong—and the company can't afford to have anything go wrong; every minute's money while things are balled up here. Hi! Sigerson!"

The boss-carpenter was passing near by with a plank on his shoulder. He came over to where they were standing.

"What about those logs you were speaking about—up in the lake?" Grady asked.

"Part of McKenzie & McLeod's drive, sir. They hev a landin' up there."

"Better take a look at them, Mac, when you get time. They'd play hoots and hollers with you if those booms should bust in any way. Not likely they will, of course, but you can't afford to take chances on anything. Where the dickens did Healy go? Oh, there he is!"

They joined the foreman. Five minutes more of rapid-fire talk, and Grady had climbed into the engine cab. A little later there was only a smudge of smoke hanging in the air over beyond the rock ridges and McCracken was alone with his trouble.

To those who had known Healy longest, his surliness had lost novelty; it was a part of Healy with which they had always been familiar. His heavy face had never carried anything else than its habitual sour look, even when Healy was bossing the biggest gang of Dagos and Swedes on the division in the middle of the hottest afternoon of the fly season; and that was about as near to joy as Healy might reasonably be expected to get—an assumption justified by every sullen line of the man's brute build.

It wasn't till sundown when fresh gangs turned out on the work that McCracken's trouble began to take shape. Then Sigerson came to him with the news that Healy had cashed his "C.G." with Dunc Fraser and had left camp without a word to anybody.

"But—but what'n blazes in that for?" demanded McCracken in amazement.

"He must be sore about somethin', sir—chucked his job I make it. He done that one time before that I know on—up at Snake Coulee it was, an' he—"

McCracken's jaws knotted thru the leanness of his cheeks. He said not a word, but went out amongst the men. This was something for which he was totally unprepared, and he suddenly realized that he had been relying not a little on the foreman's experience to see him thru, if he got stuck anywhere. And now, to be deserted in this cowardly manner! But his anger soon gave place to a grim determination, and he went to work with a spirit that carried abroad among the men and discounted his youth.

There was plenty to do. Before it got dark, he and Sigerson went up to the lake that was full of McKenzie & McLeod's logs. There were two outlets at the lower end—the main river, which flowed in at the head of the lake running out on the western side thru a wide gorge, and a smaller stream flowing down the valley where the

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Farm Experiences

SHEEP ON THE FARM

The ordinary grain farm of half a section will carry from fifteen to twenty breeding ewes for nothing. They will live on waste products and cost the farmer not more than one dollar per head for a year's keep. Some extra fencing is necessary and a shed costing a dollar per sheep can be put up to satisfy their need for shelter. A small flock does not go very far from the buildings for food and the loss from wolves is not great. They will gather all lost heads of grain left in the stubble and nibble weeds into oblivion quicker than a hired man with a hoe. The returns are slightly better than \$2.00 per fleece and generally about five lambs are raised from four ewes. The smaller the flock the better they thrive. The better the shepherd the more lambs reared. Bright fine weather is much appreciated and very great cold is not as harmful as high winds or wet storms. Like poultry, they respond very quickly to comfort and fail speedily when lacking comfort thru bad weather. They winter well on straw, going over a lot of it, nipping up every particle of chaff and grain, together with every seed they can find. They prefer hay that has weeds mixed in it.

Shearing may be in late May if the weather is warm and the sheep kept out of cold winds and rain and if they are fat and strong at the time, but if they are thin the second week in June is plenty early enough. To clip about April 1 will in this country kill nine out of ten so treated.

Lambs should be docked at a week old and castrated a day or two after docking. I castrate with a big pair of scissors, taking the scrotum clean off. I do not lose one per cent. I dip the scissors in a weak solution of carbolic acid between operations.

Sheep in this country pay better in mutton than wool, therefore the meat sheep is the kind wanted; low, short, wide and deep. Avoid the breed or the individual lacking wool on the belly, for in cold winter weather or in wet weather such cannot rustle or lie on the cold or wet ground. The sheep with a close fleece and well covered on belly and legs can lie on damp or frozen ground or in snow and not suffer, altho a dry straw bed is better.

As to size, I prefer the small breeds. I can carry four ewes weighing 150 pounds each as easily as three 200 pound ewes, and they will make me more money, grow more wool, raise a greater weight of lambs at weaning time and the loss of one is only three-fourths of the price of the big one. The small breeds mature earlier than the big ones. I claim this as indisputable. It is absolutely true of all animal life. The lamb of the small breed is fit for the knife at six or eight months of age, according to his keep, but the big bred lamb will have a large frame not so well filled in with meat at that age and will often need to be carried on to a full year or more to make a good carcass.

The best authorities say ewe lambs should never be bred. In the main this is good advice, but the ewe lamb of the small, quick maturing kind that was lambed in March and well fed and cared for will produce and raise a lamb, becoming a mother at fourteen months. I have a ewe which won first as fat lamb in Brandon in 1914. She has weaned a ram lamb which is likely to make a good stud sheep and the ewe is full standard size at this time of writing. Why should I have kept her away? Her lamb for mutton is worth \$5.00 and was only dropped in May. At the same time, if such ewes are not well kept most of the lambs will be lost.

In running a farm to full sheep capacity great care is necessary. The pasturing farther from home makes fencing more expensive, wolves and dogs must be fenced out or herders hired, fitting for show is imperative and all kinds of difficulties increase with the large flock. Nevertheless, no meat can be produced more cheaply than lamb, and no meat is more tasty. No meat can be grown with less manual labor, and, on the farm especially, waste can be avoided and weeds killed or turned to a profit better by the sheep than any other domestic animal.

A. A. TITUS.

WHAT I LEARNED THIS YEAR

Every season something new turns up in farm management. Perhaps the experience has been the means of saving time and money, or it may have caused delay and loss. At any rate it is valuable to the individual, and we believe it will be equally valuable to all our readers. We want to get these experiences from our readers and will give prizes for the best letters we receive on "What I Learned This Year."

The following books will be given as prizes:

Farm Management, by G. F. Warren.
Productive Swine Husbandry, by Geo. E. Day.
Beginnings in Animal Husbandry, by C. S. Plumb.
Alfalfa, by F. D. Coburn.

The first prize will be any two of the above, the second prize any one of these books, and the third prize "Alfalfa," by F. D. Coburn.

Letters should not exceed 600 words in length. Any number of experiences may be sent in by the same person, but each should be kept separate and written on a different sheet of paper. Write plainly on one side of the paper only, and sign name and address in full to each experience. Letters from this competition should reach this office not later than December 1, 1915. Address all letters to—

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LUMP JAW

As I have had considerable experience in curing cattle of lump jaw, some notes of my methods may be interesting. It is not desirable to begin treatment directly a beast shows a lump on its head. It may be quite different from lump jaw. A blow or a wound or some unknown cause may produce a swelling which will grow to three or four inches across, then break or be lanced and, after discharging pus, go away of itself. Lump jaw has never caused the slightest pain to any animal in the writer's experience. Therefore, if the beast flinches when the sore is rubbed or handled roughly, there is at least a strong probability that it is not lump jaw. This probability is increased if the lump can be moved freely inside the skin. A lump on the cheek is less likely to be lump jaw than one between the eye and nostril, or in the angle of the jaw. Lump jaw is very slow in its early stages and in all stages of its usual forms. There is plenty of time to be very sure that it really is lump jaw. If the lump is firmly attached to the bone, is painless, and other cattle in the vicinity have had lumpjaw, then treatment had better be done as soon as convenient. The writer has treated lump jaw affecting the jaw bones, sundry

glass will do. If the specks are there the beast has lump jaw. If the specks are absent the matter remains in doubt. But it is not well to wait till the lump breaks. If it has been there many weeks and is getting bigger all the time, the case had better be treated.

The Treatment

The proper treatment is by giving iodide of potassium internally. In the old range days lump jaw was occasionally treated with corrosive sublimate externally. The puncher would rope the beast, secure it, cut a hole in the lump, insert a bit of cotton wool smeared with corrosive sublimate, refasten the skin over the wound and release the bawling patient to recover or otherwise, as the case might be. This treatment was never startlingly successful, and sometimes another beast in the bunch would get a lick at the corrosive sublimate, with doubly disastrous results! Iodide of potassium, also known as potassium iodide, or potash iodide, or "KI," can be got at the local druggist's or by parcel post from Winnipeg. The latest quotation I have is 35 cents per pound avoirdupois, but it is likely dearer now on account of the war. I used to buy it made up in two-dram doses at the local druggist's for 60 cents per ounce, Troy. Later I bought it in bulk and measured

the least. Therefore I have never had to stop a treatment, once begun. But if the animal goes off its feed and fails badly, it may be necessary to quit after four or five days for a week or so, and if constipated to dose it with salts until fit to resume treatment.

If a beast is in very poor condition it is useless to administer iodide of potassium. It is only throwing good money after bad, as the treatment will certainly kill the patient. Moreover, if a cow is in calf the treatment will cause the cow to abort. Also if the patient is a milking cow, the milk will be rendered useless for any purpose whatever during the treatment and for a long time after it ends. If only one small lump is present and not discharging on a fat beef, the animal may be killed for local food supply, the head and neck not being used. But such beasts cannot be shipped to the United States.

Long before the end of treatment there should be signs of iodism. This shows that all is going well and the animal getting well impregnated thruout with the drug. The most invariable sign is that the skin comes off in little flakes, looking like bran scattered thruout the hair. There may be also running at the nose, eyes and mouth. Any sore on the animal anywhere may smell bad. The animal loses flesh. The lumps may start to go before the treatment ends. It should not be stopped on this account. Or they may simply stop getting bigger, but not go away for weeks or even months. Bone tumors will be absorbed and replaced with healthy bone. A big lump may slough off and heal up. Gland tumors will just vanish, being entirely absorbed. Or it may be that a small part will remain encysted (walled in) in the middle of the gland and doing no harm there. A lump under the skin may heal up, then break out again many weeks later, discharging pus and then healing up finally without leaving a sign to show where it had been. In this case the pus may still contain the dead germs, which will appear as bleached white.

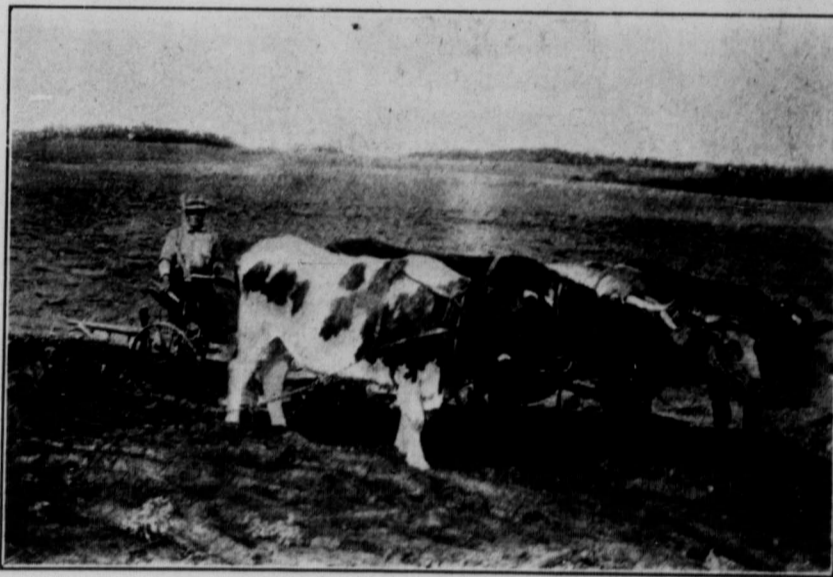
Cause of the Disease

There are two or more tiny parasitic plants causing lumpjaw, which ordinarily live in the crevices of grass stems, and have rarely been observed even by students. They are intermediate in form between the true germs, such as those of tuberculosis and the fungi, such as rust and smut. Little seems to be known of the life history of these germs. Sometimes a bit of grass stem or a sharp awn with some of these on it will pierce the skin of the beast's mouth or get wedged between the teeth. Then the fungus, finding itself in a warm, moist place, starts to grow like mad. Its presence causes an irritation resulting in the breaking down of the animal tissues into a lymph on which the fungus feeds. Unlike many microbes it produces no anti-toxin, and therefore there is no limit to its growth nor to the number of times the same animal may become infected. The iodide causes the instantaneous disappearance of the lymph before the germs can absorb it, thus causing them to die of starvation and giving nature a chance to repair the damage wrought.

Mankind can have actinomycosis. I have seen one case of it. It is undoubtedly caused by the habit of chewing straws which some people have. But the things which are not known about lump jaw and actinomycosis will no doubt fill a big book—when they have been found out. It is not believed that it is contagious from animal to animal or from animal to man. It is not believed that an animal can infect the pasture or fodder with the disease, altho this is more doubtful. It is not believed that the meat of a lump-jawed animal can produce actinomycosis in man. I will not be responsible for saying that "lumpys" can be freely and safely handled. But I have no hesitation in handling them myself, using, of course, the scrupulous cleanliness which should be observed in all cases of disease in man or beast.

A note or two as to the actual work

Continued on Page 18



Breaking new ground with oxen. Photo by S. J. Wisley, Edgerton, Alta.

glands of the head, the skin, the tissues of the neck and the larynx (i.e., Adam's apple). The latter is the most formidable form of the disease. You can hardly feel a beast's larynx in health, but there is no mistaking its position when there is a big actinomycotic tumor in it. It can then be felt just below the angle of the jaw. In the early stages of this laryngeal actinomycosis it may be mistaken for heaves. In its latter stages it may strangle the beast to death in a few hours. When a lump on a beast's head has broken, a sure means of finding out if it is lump jaw presents itself.

The germs of lump jaw have the proud distinction among microbes of being visible to the naked eye. Put a little of the pus on a bit of clean glass and if your eyes are good you will see some bright sulphur-yellow specks in it. Anyone can see them with an ordinary magnifier—a lens unscrewed from a field

it out myself with home-made scales made of two tin patty-pans hung by bits of fishing line to a beam made of ten inches of wire, bent to shape and suspended from a loop in the centre of the beam by a short bit of line. Total cost of scales, 5 cents. For weights I use coins. Thirty-five cents in Canadian silver weighs only one forty-eighth more than two drams, Troy. The lump jawed beast, if four years old or over, should get two drams of iodide of potassium twice a day for eleven or twelve days. Six ounces of the iodide will make a good job of it. Each dose of two drams is to be administered dissolved in about a pint of warm water. I have only treated big steers and oxen, but young stock and very small cows should get less than two drams at a dose. I always have kept stock in good condition and the early stages of lump jaw does nothing to injure a beast's condition in

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE DIRT OF SHOPS

The other evening a friend and I stopped to look at the long and high piles of candies so temptingly displayed in a shop window, and looking we were lost, and I might add that I have been paying the price of that one reckless look ever since in a severe attack of indigestion.

But to return to the evening in question. We were lured inside, as the store-keeper intended us to be, when he arranged those candies in full view of the passer-by, and ordered a quantity of a certain candy. What was not visible from the window was the fact that the attendant was a dark, swarthy, moist-looking individual, with a most objectionable habit of grabbing the candies up in his fist and stuffing them into a paper bag. When we saw him do it to our candies my companion and I exchanged indignant glances, but we were foolish enough to accept them out of his dirty, sweaty, germ-covered hands without demanding that he use a scoop to move them from the tray to the bag. As my companion philosophically remarked he almost certainly used his hands to put them on there so he might almost as well take them off again by the same method.

Moreover we had no way of ascertaining how long that tray of candies had been standing in that shop window exposed to the dust that is raised by the tramp, tramp, tramp of the thousands of people who go up and down Portage Avenue all day long. Now the best medical authorities have come to the conclusion that there are few things more upsetting to the stomach than food which has taken on even a light coating of dust. That being the case, of course, none of us has really any license to be alive today, for it is shocking to reflect on the things that would be seen if the food consumed in this city were examined under a microscope. Butcher shops are filled with carcasses and parts of carcasses hung up and lying about where every opening of the door lets in a dust-laden draught of air.

The confectionery stores have the windows and counters covered with plates and trays of pies and tarts and cakes which make a perfect roosting place for dust and flies and germs. In the grocery stores many commodities such as sugar, tea, coffee and cheese are exposed, not for a day, but for a week or more, to the dust scattered about by a continual stream of customers.

In some cities where women have taken a hand in running civic affairs they have compelled the merchants to keep all food under cover, but up to date the women of this and other cities in the West have quite tamely gone on feeding their families dirt and germs on the long chance that they will be sufficiently healthy to throw off the poison.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FARMERS' DAUGHTERS

The plan of granting scholarships which was first adopted by the Saskatchewan government in 1906 to encourage farmers' sons to acquire a thorough and scientific training in agriculture and which in this connection was discontinued in 1910 when the Provincial College of Agriculture was first opened, has also been attended with success when applied to the encouragement of interest in household science training. In view of the fact that there is not in Saskatchewan a school of household science at which farmers' daughters may acquire a proper training to fit them for their life work, arrangements were made to provide scholarships to encourage the young women of the province to attend such institutions in other parts of the Dominion. That these scholarships have been of much benefit is evidenced by the following data giving the number of scholarships awarded each year since the plan was first adopted:—

| | McDonald College, Guelph, Ont. | Manitoba Agricultural College |
|------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1909 | 1 | |
| 1910 | 1 | 5 |
| 1911 | | 4 |
| 1912 | | 5 |
| 1913 | 2 | 10 |
| 1914 | 1 | 14 |
| 1915 | 1 | 16 |

A list of the scholarships and the regulations regarding them is as follows:—

1.—With a view to encouraging farmers' daughters to acquire a thoroughly practical and scientific training in the various branches of domestic science, the department of agriculture of the province of Saskatchewan offers the following scholarships for competition among students from the province attending the Domestic Science Department in the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, McDonald College, Guelph, Ontario, or the School of Household Science, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

2.—To each student from Saskatchewan passing with first class honors in her first year, \$75. (The winner of No. 3 is not eligible for this scholarship).

3.—To students from Saskatchewan passing in all subjects of the first year, \$50. (Winners of No. 1 and No. 3 are not eligible to compete for this scholarship).

4.—To the student from Saskatchewan standing highest among the students from Saskatchewan in general proficiency in the work of the first year, \$150.

For Second Year Students

5.—To each student from Saskatchewan graduating with first class honors on completion of the regular two years' course, \$100. (The winner of No. 6 is not eligible for this scholarship).

6.—To students from Saskatchewan passing at the end of the second year in all subjects of the regular two years' course, \$75. (The winners of No. 4 and

MOVING WESTWARD

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read the letters of the Country Homemakers page for some time and enjoy them very much.

I wish Western, who wrote in the July Guide, would send in the recipe for making mother of vinegar. I have tried several times without success.

We have a farm in Sunny Alberta, but are thinking of taking a homestead in B.C. where the winters are milder.

We would like to hear from any of the writers to the Country Homemakers page who live there. We do not know just where to locate yet so any information we can get in regard to B.C. will be greatly appreciated.

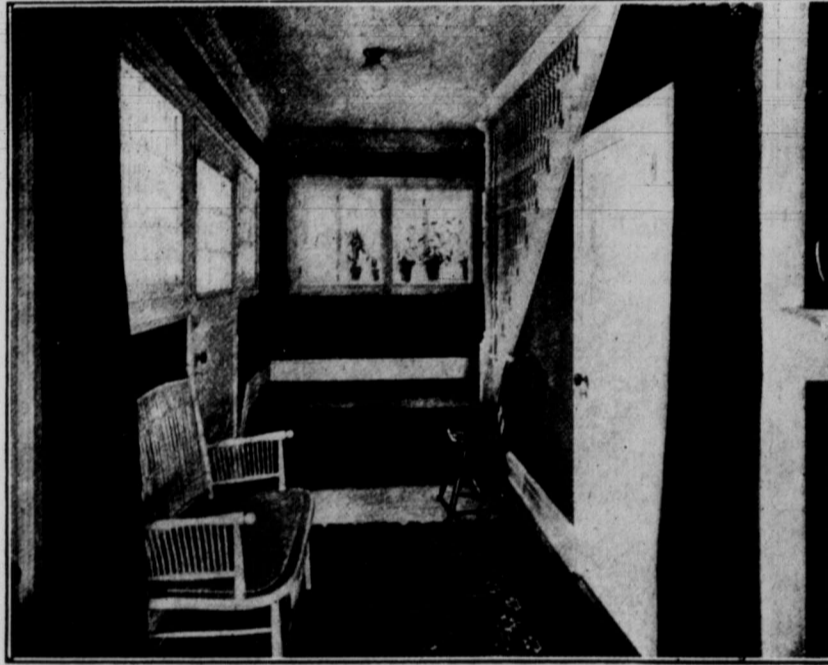
I hope this letter reaches the paper without first visiting the waste paper basket. I have one of the good Johns and do feel sorry for the sisters who haven't a kind husband. I hope the women do get the ballot.

I will try to send in something helpful. For sore throat or swellings of any kind or inflammation, boil beans (small white navys) 20 minutes and put in a cloth and bind on to affected parts; when cold reheat and apply. They are the best poultice known of. I tried this on my boy for the earache, also boils and a swollen jaw from cutting his teeth.

ROSE.

GOOD AGE FOR MARRIAGE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been an interested reader of your page in The Guide for some time and I must say it



A hall finished in white enamel woodwork, which is very attractive

No. 6 are not eligible to compete for this scholarship).

7.—To the student from Saskatchewan standing highest among the students from Saskatchewan in general proficiency in the graduating class on completion of the regular two years' course, \$150.

Any student from Saskatchewan at any of the colleges named herein who otherwise eligible to compete for scholarships Nos. 3 and 6 shall not be awarded one of such scholarships unless there are in her class at least five Saskatchewan students eligible to compete for either of the said scholarships.

Scholarships are not offered for third or fourth year work.

In awarding scholarships the work for the entire college year will be considered.

Scholarships will be awarded and paid as they fall due upon receipt of reports from the principals of the respective colleges showing the standing of students from the province.

Students winning scholarships must furnish proof satisfactory to the minister that they have been bona fide residents of the province for at least two years immediately before entering college and that during that time they have spent at least two summers in practical work on a farm home.

has often helped me in many ways and taught me many a lesson. I'm sure it has helped many others, for to follow up the letters published is so interesting.

I have been married nearly three years. I was twenty-five when I was married, and I think if every girl would wait till she was twenty-five she would have a mind of her own. I think it just a nice age, for one can enjoy single life so much up till that age. We have one little boy a year and a half old.

As to the country, this is a new country, very bushy and scrubby in places, but it is getting opened up rapidly. The crops were good this year.

Am enclosing ten cents in stamps for which kindly send me the two booklets, "Maternity" and "How to Teach the Truth to Children."

Before closing I would like to ask if anyone has a good recipe for dumplings. I had one which called for both soda and baking powder and it was burned. They were lovely with beef broth or chicken broth. As this is my first letter I will ring off now.

I will sign myself

MARGARET.

Requests for recipes should be sent to the Country Cook, and I would be glad if anyone answering this request would

send the recipes to her. You see it really truly isn't the same person as you may have imagined.

F. M. B.

WISHES HE'D MARRIED SOONER

Dear Miss Beynon:—Would you allow a man to express his opinion in the presence of your select company? If so, please print this; if not, no harm is done, I trust, and I at least will feel better for having my say.

In your department of The Guide of September 22, 1915, there appears a letter written by Mary Nicolaeff, entitled, "Marriage is Slavery." To me this letter is sadly out of place in your department, "The Country Homemakers." It seems to me that if you wish to print letters of this kind you should create another department especially for them and name it "The Country Home Destroyer," as that letter from beginning to end contains nothing that would go to build a home, but plenty to destroy a home, provided, of course, any of your readers should take Mrs. Nicolaeff seriously, which it is to be hoped they will not.

It would be time and effort thrown away for me to try and meet the arguments in Mrs. Nicolaeff's letter as I am not a psychologist; but how does Mrs. Nicolaeff account for the thousands, yes the hundreds of thousands of happy homes, of happy, contented, loved and loving wives, of happy, intellectual, beautifully, healthy, well sexed, loving children?

I suppose it is because I am not a psychologist that I think the best place on earth is home and that marriage is a grand success.

I am one year younger than Mrs. Nicolaeff and a grandfather; the only "kick" I have is because I did not marry younger.

A SATISFIED HUSBAND

A GAY LOOKER ON

Dear Miss Beynon:—I saw the letter from Mary Nicolaeff in the last Guide, and I think it splendid, the best we have had for some time. I am afraid, however, that she will soon be in "hot water" with some of the other readers. What a good picture from "By no Means an Angel" of the other side of farm life. I am glad she has answered "Helen Maloney," for so few people really see the sordid side when they are "outsiders." I can't think how anyone can have such a false view as Helen Maloney has. I had a feeling of sympathy in regard to the "gentle cow." I've been "run away with" more than once. I think poor "Discouraged" has had enough advice to last a long time.

Have you ever read Mark Twain's "Cure for a Cold?" I should imagine "Discouraged" feels a little like he did after taking so many doses. In regard to "meeting your husband with a kiss," did you ever try, oh happy and unhappy wives, to kiss a man who did not want to be kissed? You should try some time when he is in a bad mood. It is easier to kiss a gorilla or a lamp post.

ONE WHO LOOKS ON.

DETACHABLE CLOTHES-LINES

Hanging up clothes is an unpleasant job at any time and is often threatening to health in severe winter weather. Here is the way I solved the problem of eliminating both objectionable and dangerous features: I had my clothes-lines cut thirty feet long; to the end and middle of each I fastened a harness-strap, which was to fasten into rings attached to the cross-arms on the clothes-posts. These latter, three in number, were set in alignment fifteen feet apart. Then, on my laundry-walls, at a height of six feet and at a distance apart of fifteen feet, I put up two other rings, similar to the ones on the posts. Now, when I want to dry my clothes I stretch a clothes-line in the laundry, pin on the clothes as usual, unhook the line when filled, fold it into the clothes-basket, and take it outside, merely fastening the snaps on the line to the proper rings on the posts. Such an arrangement as this saves one from exposure, is easier, and enables one, even in the summer, to get the clothes in before a shower drenches them.

V. A.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

Goodness Gracious

Goodness gracious! That was the expression given off by the Central Secretary a day or two ago, when his attention was called to a Patriotic Acre Form sent in by Isaac Sterling, of Consul. What did it mean? It meant that Isaac Sterling had done something heroic—something that will live in the annals of Saskatchewan, by a promise of a contribution of no less than ten acres to the Patriotic Acre fund. That will surely be the despair of Saskatchewan. We can scarcely hope that anyone else will reach so great a height, and unless I am mistaken Isaac Sterling will remain the best contributor to the fund.

S. W. Y.

SPLENDID CONTRIBUTIONS

Did you ever doubt the genuineness and strength of the Patriotic Acre movement? Did you ever doubt the munificence of the Western farmer? If so, read on and your doubts will be dissipated like the dew before the morning sun.

Dear Sir:—I am today sending you bank draft for \$55.35, being the proceeds of two acres of wheat grown on the West half of section 9, 32, 27W of 2nd. The number of the Patriotic Acre form is 19491. The wheat averaged: 34 bushels per acre, at 80c. . . . \$54.40
Damage by hail averaged 6 per cent. at \$8.00 per acre. . . . 96

Total. . . . \$55.36

Yours truly,
JAS. RUSSELL.

Young, Sask.
This needs no elucidation, it tells its own story; but the next is cloaked in modesty.

Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed a graded storage ticket for Patriotic Acre fund.

Yours truly,
WALLGATE TEBBUTT.

Druid, Sask.
How unassuming! It is only when we turn up the Patriotic Acre form and examine the graded storage ticket that we find out what it all means. W. Tebbutt signed form No. 14683, promising the proceeds of one acre of wheat to the fund, while the storage ticket shows a contribution of sixty-four bushels of No. 1 wheat. Magnificent, are they not? These have done their duty. Have you?

S. W. Y.

THE LANGUAGE ADAM SPOKE

At the organization meeting in Regina of the Saskatchewan Public Education League, some remarks in Dr. Oliver's masterful address led to a lengthy discussion on the question of permitting the teaching of any language other than English in primary schools. All were agreed that English should be taught to every child, but some were of opinion that in foreign settlements the use of their native language in the school should not be altogether denied. During the discussion there was in evidence some slight feeling which was scattered, however, by Rev. Dr. Graham, Principal of Moose Jaw College for boys—a big, easy mannered soft-voiced Scot who expressed himself somewhat as follows:

"I am the first of a long line of my people able to speak only English. For a thousand years my fathers have lived in the Highlands and descended periodically to the Lowlands to rob and plunder and to steal cattle and sheep. My people spoke the original language—the Gaelic, the language Adam spoke to Eve in the Garden of Eden." The rich humor of the doctor's statement, heightened by his dignified bearing and solemn countenance, fairly convulsed the audience with laughter, but instantly came from a front seater the retort which electrified all present: "No wonder he was driven out." And this from an Englishman—scarcely believable, is it?—Keenest humor from a solemn Scot and the instant witty retort from an Englishman, poor old Pat stands in imminent peril of being dethroned.

Citizenship and Language

Apocryphal of the statement by one of the speakers at the convention that "you can't make good Canadian citizens of foreigners who retain their language," and the evident fear of many that the community Mennonites would not develop into loyal citizens for many generations to come, the writer rather astonished

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.

the audience by declaring that it might judge by him, if it would judge leniently, what the future generations of Mennonites would be, he being that future generation. He proceeded to explain that he himself is descended from Swiss Mennonite parentage, his forefathers having migrated from Switzerland to America about the end of the 17th century, or some ten generations ago. He stated that only the last two generations of these Mennonites had learned to speak English freely, but that all of them were not only Canadians, but British citizens loyal to the core. He owned no shame at having a knowledge of the language which his people brought from Switzerland to America, where they were British subjects for a hundred years before Canada held any allegiance to Britain, and which language they still retained and brought with them to Ontario, when, after forty years under the Stars and Stripes, they again sought the shelter of the Union Jack—the flag they loved. Thus for over two hundred years had the speaker's ancestors loved Britain, British tolerance and British ideals, while all the time retaining their Puritanic religion and the German language.

Measures should be taken for the sake of the children to insure to every child in Canada a thorough knowledge of English, but drastic measures are seldom the best. Certainly no effort should be made to deny these people some measure of schooling in the language of their mothers. There is no across lots' road to good citizenship and national consciousness—at least, none that is a safe road.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

DEPLORE GOVERNMENTS IN-ACTION

At a special meeting of our local, held on Saturday evening last, the following resolution was passed and I have been requested to forward a copy to your office: "Be it hereby resolved that we place ourselves on record as deploring the inactivity of our government in not endeavoring to mitigate the evils of the present wheat trade market."
W. T. BISHOP.

Sec. Duval Local:—I am very sorry that your resolution is not a little more specific. You do not state whether your reference is to the provincial or to the federal government, nor do you give any suggestion whatever as to what in your opinion it would be possible for either or any government to do to "mitigate the evils of the present wheat trade market." You do not even suggest what in your opinion these evils are. Your resolution, therefore, loses most of its value in that it is too indefinite to convey any meaning except that Duval local is dissatisfied with the wheat market and that it thinks one or other of our governments could relieve these conditions.

In Saskatchewan very much has been done to assist us in the marketing of our wheat. Millions of dollars have been gained by the farmers of this province in price alone by the establishment of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, with its 230 elevators and its invaluable commission department on the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg. The federal government also has done very much of real value in regulating the wheat trade. The Grain Act, which is of untold value to the wheat producer, is legislation of the federal government which has also given us for our protection the board of grain commissioners, the energetic and resourceful chairman of which, Dr. Magill, has proven time and again that he understands fully the permanent interest of the grain grower and that he is ever ready to defend the same.

Under the management of the board of grain commissioners are the interior terminal elevators, together with the terminal at Fort William and various others, all of which are conducted for the public weal and not for the purpose of making gain. That real evils exist and that very much more might be done to mitigate these evils is the opinion of most of us, but I would appreciate an opinion from Duval local along more

definite lines, as the same might lead to an interesting and helpful discussion.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

WANT ROCHDALE PLAN

Can you state definitely if it is the purpose of the executive to distribute profits, accruing to Central thru its business activities, according to the Rochdale plan?

You are aware that bribes are offered to secretaries by lumber firms for local business. Now we have coal firms offering the commission which goes to Central (it is named 25c per ton) for the coal business direct. In this, and other ways, there is an immediate gain to us by disloyalty to Central. Of our loyalty the past business is evidence. We desire to continue loyal, but to the Rochdale plan also. For the establishment of that we are prepared to make some sacrifices.

D. SUTTER.

Pres. Juniata Co-op. Ass'n.
Pres. Juniata Co-op. Ass'n:—Replying to your favor of the 9th, I have to state that it is the purpose of the Central Executive to distribute the surplus earnings of the Co-operative Trading Department of the Association to the various locals on the basis of the business done by them with the Central.

Under the new amendments to the Association's charter, the Association is now empowered to raise capital by the sale of capital debentures to incorporated Local and Co-operative Associations. You can readily understand that while the Central is so very much in need of cash capital for the advantageous carrying on of our trading operations, it would not be good policy to pay out any surplus earnings in cash, but I do think that surplus earnings ought to be allotted to those on whose business they have been made and paid in capital debentures, drawing interest at a maximum of 6 per cent., providing, of course, that the local wishing to share the profits will meet a few necessary conditions. The conditions will be as follows:

First—Debentures can be issued to incorporated locals only, so that all locals should gradually be brought under incorporation.

Second—Incorporated locals, such as Co-operative Associations, wishing to share in the profits of the Central will have to affiliate with the Central by making its members members of the Association in order that it may have a full voice in the management of the affairs of the Central.

I know that every effort is being made to turn the trade of the Co-operative Associations away from the provincial movement. Everybody concerned knows

that the big interests have no occasion to fear a hundred or even a thousand Co-operative Associations if each acts independently and that they can have power only if they all stay in the general movement and remain in control of the provincial activities.

If it were not for the activities of the Central, it would not be possible for locals to buy coal at dealers' wholesale mine prices from any dependable company, tho of course there are always a few small companies with poor mining and screening facilities who are willing to sell to any small buyer. We have this year made arrangements for, I believe, the best line of coal that can possibly be secured for our Saskatchewan trade. A circular is being prepared and will be forwarded to you in the course of a few days dealing with this matter.

Regarding the interest of Juniata Association in the profits of the Central, I may state that every purchase which you make thru the Central not only strengthens the whole movement and makes it possible for the Central to give better and more valuable service, but it will share pro rata in proportion to the amount of business you do with all other locals in any earnings of the Central made above the actual cost of carrying on the work of the Central. The executive has not yet fully decided on exactly how this plan is to be carried out, but a pamphlet will be prepared dealing with this matter in the near future. I am perfectly free to state, however, that the distribution of profits or surplus earnings—as I prefer to call them—will be on the basis of business done, as we will have no shareholders to whom to pay profits.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

ST. CHARLES ORGANIZED

A meeting of the French speaking farmers of St. Charles district was held on August 18, and it was decided to form a local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The name of the new local is to be St. Charles and the officers elected are as follows: President, Az. Lemire; Vice-President, Eudore Coderre; Directors: P. Dupuis, S. Beaugard, Dr. Desmarais, E. Brin, Romeo Belisle and L. P. Decouvral. At first meeting fifteen members joined and paid their fees.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US
The Patriotic Acre

The statement of Secretary Musselman, of the Grain Growers, that 5,000,000 pounds of flour will probably be the net result of the Association's Patriotic Acre fund should make the whole Dominion sit up. This is being done by a provincial farmers' association. It is being done also by a western body. What better evidence both of loyalty, co-operation and an efficient organization could be desired? When it comes to doing things the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association need take second place to none.—Moose Jaw Morning News.

Consult your Local Secretary about all Supplies, and write the Central for a General Catalog.



Order your Coal in good time to avoid possible delay through the Shortage of Cars

APPLES!

Recent reports from the fruit growing district speak of trouble with "ink-spot" and damage by wind-storm. Great care is needed in buying. We have purchased direct from the Growers' Associations and have taken all precautions to ensure the shipping of only sound fruit. ORDER EARLY and get the pick of the crop.

For orders of less than carloads we are shipping in cars for distribution direct from Ontario. This year we are doing this—as well as the full carload business—independently of any intermediate jobbing house, and can promise the best stuff available, besides a saving in local freight to many points by selecting points of distribution. Prices charged will be on carload basis, plus local freight and 5 cents per barrel for handling charges.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

J. B. MUSSELMAN, Secretary MOOSE JAW, Sask.



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We claim and can prove it that we save farmers hundreds of dollars. Ship High Grade Low Priced Douglas Fir Lumber and guarantee satisfaction.

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by sending your order or list of material required before buying. What we have done for others we can do for you.

Farmers' Co-operative Lumber Company

VANCOUVER - B.C.

Reference: Merchants Bank of Canada

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

Alberta

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

A PATRIOTIC APPEAL Official Circular No. 13

Our directors, at their recent meeting, instructed the Central Office to appeal to all our unions for contributions to the patriotic funds, which are being raised in various ways to meet the urgent needs created by the war. On the whole we have unusually large crops, and as we have received much, we should give much.

We are told that Belgian relief is being splendidly cared for by our neighbors in the United States, who are raising about ten million dollars monthly for that purpose. The two funds that specially call for our help in Alberta are the Red Cross and the Canadian Patriotic fund.

We need scarcely waste words in appealing for the Red Cross, the needs of the wounded and sick soldiers of all the nations are touching us all, and in over 140 towns and many more country places many thousands of women, 2,000 in each of the cities of Edmonton and Calgary alone, have been working and giving nobly during the last twelve months for this purpose. But as this horrible war spreads, the need for help is becoming larger and more urgent, and we hope there will not be a U. F. A. union without its Red Cross Society, nor a U. F. A. family that is not helping.

The Patriotic Fund

The Canadian Patriotic fund perhaps needs more explanation. Its purpose is to help the families whose bread-winner has gone out to fight for us. This fund appeals not merely to our generosity, but to our sense of justice. If a man gives his life for his country, his country should care for his family. We who cannot go out to fight are called to help to pay. The government grants a separation allowance of \$20.00 monthly to the family of every soldier and the soldier has to give half his pay, amounting to \$15.00 or \$16.00 monthly. In this way the soldier's family gets about \$35.00 monthly from the government. A family cannot live decently on that, particularly in towns, and the fund cannot discriminate between families in towns and families on the farms. The Patriotic fund grants, in addition to the government allowance, \$10.00 monthly to the wife, \$9.00 monthly for one child between 10 and 15 years of age, \$6.00 monthly for one child between 6 and 10 years, and \$5.00 monthly for other children, but limiting any family to a maximum of \$35.00 monthly. This help is only granted to families of private soldiers or sergeants, not to families of officers, and the help is only granted in cases of need. It is clear that in so large and difficult a matter, mistakes may be made, families may be helped who don't need it, others may need it and be passed over. If you will send details of such cases, we will have them investigated, but don't let any such cases hinder you from contributing to the fund.

Cost of Administration

The administration of this fund costs less than 2 cents on every dollar given, and this is covered by the 4 per cent. interest on the daily bank balances, given by the banks on this fund. The total sum needed for Alberta for this fund for the next 12 months is estimated to be over one million dollars, probably \$1,200,000. Alberta is expected to raise \$500,000 of this; the Eastern provinces will carry the rest. Of this \$500,000 the civil servants and railway employees are to raise about \$130,000. Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Camrose about \$215,000, leaving about \$155,000 for the smaller towns and all the farmers. When you figure that this has to be raised during the next twelve months, you will see that the burden for every farmer is not a heavy one.

We ask you to send all your contributions in cash to the Central Office, any gifts in grain or livestock which you cannot conveniently turn into cash locally, we will arrange to dispose of for you thru the elevators and our livestock department. We will advise you of these arrangements later.

Yours fraternally,
JAS. SPEAKMAN, Pres.

SPECIAL EFFORT NEEDED

Business is slower at this office at this season than I have ever remembered in any previous year that I have been with the Association. There is a heavy falling off in receipts, both of cash and letters, during the months of August and September, and so far this month is continuing the same way. On the other hand, expenses have unfortunately been on the increase. The falling off in reports from our unions is doubtless due to the heavy harvest work, and the unsettled condition of the weather. Our unions should, however, soon be making a special effort to get down to business, as the time for the annual convention is drawing on very rapidly and there will be none too much time to think up your amendments to the constitution, which must be in by November 15, and your general resolutions, which must be in not later than December 15.

Secretaries also would be helping the Central Office considerably if they could get their membership dues in as soon as possible this year, as there is always a very heavy strain on the Central Office the latter part of the year in its efforts to cope with the correspondence coming to hand. Remember, also, that in accordance with the resolution passed by the convention last year, your representation at the coming convention in Calgary will be based on the membership fees forwarded to and received by the Central Office during the year 1915.

Owing to conditions existing in a large part of the province last fall, we have been carrying a number of our unions until they have had an opportunity to realize at least a portion of this year's crop. These unions have perhaps received as much benefit as any from the work of the Central Office this year and we hope that they will appreciate same by coming forward with renewed strength this fall. It is for this reason that we have not published any list of suspended unions this year, not wishing to publicly suspend any union with a justifiable excuse for not having sent in membership dues. I trust, however, that unions who have been carried in this way will make every effort to get themselves into good standing at the earliest possible date.

P. P. W.

A BAD CASE

The following report is to hand from the secretary of Twin Butte Union, No. 176: "Union No. 176 almost dead. Symptoms—Members appear to be water-soaked. Last meeting held May 29. Please prescribe something that can be administered at home, as they are too far gone to get away from home. Something that can be taken without opening the mouth."

BUSY IN THE FIELDS

Three other reports have also been received this week. From Coutts, No. 431, we hear that during the past summer money has been so very scarce that business has been slack and meetings not so interesting as if business was done, but since harvest everything begins to look brighter and the secretary hopes that the union will once more become flourishing.

From Hindville Union, No. 546, the following statement is to hand: "The last three months the union has been practically dead. We have not been able to hold any meetings as no one has had time to attend. Perhaps the members would have a little more leisure to attend if the crop was all threshed. We had a very good picnic in July. The day was fine and we had a very good attendance. We also shipped in two cars of lumber and several lots of plow-shares during the quarter."

Mere Local, No. 513, reports as follows: "No new members since June 15. Total membership fifty-seven. All dues have been sent in. Meetings for the last few months attended by only a few. Will try to get a good rally some time in November. Crops are heavy and threshing much delayed, so all will be busy for some time."

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50c a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—
J. H. MORRIS, Manager
NINETEEN HUNDRED WASHER CO.
357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada
(Factory 79-81 Portland St., Toronto)

Notice!

Pursuant to the resolution of the Directors of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited, at their meeting, held at Winnipeg, Sept. 24, 1915, notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the said company will be held in the Assembly Hall in the Industrial Bureau (cor. Main and Water Streets) in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, on Thursday, November 11, A.D. 1915, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., for the consideration of the report of the year's business, the election of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year, passing any necessary by-laws and such further business as may be brought before the meeting.

(Signed) WM. MOFFAT,

Winnipeg, Man. Secretary.
Sept. 28, 1915.

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) bulls, heifers and cows for sale; also nice grades. Apply
CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, MAN.



ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 495 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Manitoba

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

CANADIAN FLOUR AT MINNEAPOLIS

Fifteen carloads of Canadian flour arrived in the local market (Minneapolis) this morning, and there is some talk of 100,000 barrels of Canadian flour being bought to blend with the Minneapolis product.—The Daily Market Record, October 12.

REMOVAL OF DUTY ON WHEAT

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has supplemented the memorandum of the 1st of October with the following letter to Sir R. L. Borden:

My Dear Sir:—In further reference to the subject matter in memorandum of the 1st inst., and your reply of the 5th, we are gratified to know that the matter referred to in our memorandum was under consideration.

We would like to say for your information that the situation in crop conditions in the West is serious. We have the largest crop and the biggest yield per acre that the West has ever produced. Threshing returns indicate that the estimate of yield made by your government will be largely exceeded. Of this heavy crop not more than 30 per cent. is threshed up to date, and 60 per cent. is still standing in stook. In ordinary years snow falls in many parts of the Prairie Provinces the first week in November and even with the most favorable weather, it is hardly possible that all the grain now standing in stooks can be threshed or stacked in that time. The result will be that grain standing in stook after snow falls will—even if threshed—be out of condition.

For the last two weeks the number of cars inspected "No Grade" will average well on to three hundred per day. There is great danger that the experience of 1911 will be repeated. The provision made by the government for drying tough grain will facilitate caring for "out of condition" grain, yet the cost of drying and the shrinkage tends to reduce the net returns to the farmers to a very low figure. Apart from the market available for "No Grade" and low grades of wheat in the United States, the premium paid for our contract wheat in the United States markets over and above the Winnipeg market makes it urgent that your government take steps to open the United States markets to the Western farmers' grain.

Well on to two million bushels of wheat is passing daily out of Western farmers' hands and prices paid them vary from 8 to 10 cents per bushel less than Minneapolis markets pay. The fact is that large quantities of Canadian wheat are now being sold in the United States and duty paid, a remarkable fact being that for some time back the Winnipeg markets have kept about the amount of the duty below the Minneapolis and Duluth prices for Northern wheat.

The Western farmers are now losing not much less than one-quarter of a million dollars daily because of being shut out of the United States markets and are anxiously waiting for your government to take action to save that amount of money to the Dominion.

MAN. GRAIN GROWERS' A'N.,
Per R. McKenzie, Sec.

FARMERS BEING ROBBED

R. McKenzie,
Sec. Man. G. G. A.
Dear Sir:—Yours of the 5th received re calling meetings. It will be almost impossible to get farmers together this month, as threshing is only beginning here—providing the weather keeps dry. I will, however, keep in touch with our executive by phone.

There is much need of the farmers getting together to protest against the way they are being robbed by the transportation companies, also the tariff, but just so long as this country is ruled by the East we cannot expect any redress.

As far as patriotism and production are concerned, we have done our share, but apparently someone else will get paid for it. We have immense crops here, but the next problem will be to save them before winter sets in. Our branch is handling five cars of apples this fall.

G. STRANG, Sec. District Ass'n.
Dauphin, Oct. 7, 1915.

Mr. Strang's letter opens out afresh the absolute necessity there is for our farmers strengthening their organizations so as to resist the encroachments of special interests. The Western farmers, in the interest of the Empire, made special efforts to produce large crops to insure the industrial workers in Britain and the armies of the Allies at the seat of war being fed at reasonable prices. Providence has, in a remarkable degree, seconded the efforts of the farmers and blessed them with a crop the like of which we never had in the Prairie Provinces, but in place of the farmers of the West who produced the crop and the artisans of Great Britain who will consume it getting the benefit of this large crop, the benefit goes to a combination of a few transportation companies and owners of lake and ocean freight boats. In face of an anomalous situation our government seems helpless, or in any event, as far as appears on the surface, they are either unable or unwilling to interfere so as to relieve the producers and consumers from this grasping monopoly. The season is passing, the crop is passing out of the growers' hands at a rate well on to two million bushels daily, and still no relief in sight. Well may Mr. Strang say that there is much need of the farmers getting together to protest against the way they have been robbed by the transportation companies and the tariff.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCTS

In arranging the winter's program of meetings, our Association should make plans for discussions on the co-operative marketing of farm produce. There is much room for development along the line of preparing the product of mixed farming for marketing. There are indications that the Department of Agriculture is going to co-operate with our Grain Growers in devoting some time this winter towards creating a system of marketing poultry and eggs and Grain Growers could well afford to devote some of their meetings, as well as holding special meetings for this purpose. No progress can be made in the direction of raising poultry until a better system of marketing eggs and poultry is devised. The old method of the farmer's wife trading the eggs produced on the farm for goods in the country store is no encouragement for the production of eggs, nor does it give much satisfaction to the country storekeeper.

The poultry department of the Manitoba Agricultural College and the Poultry Division of the Dominion Agricultural Department are proposing this winter to devote a good deal of attention towards helping the branches of the Grain Growers' Association in building up egg circles and improved methods of dressing and marketing poultry. It is desirable that our secretaries in arranging their winter program make room for this co-operative work.

DISTRICT WORK

The Central directors of the Association are confidently looking forward to the officers of the district Associations taking active steps as soon as threshing is completed to strengthen the branches in their districts and organize branches in communities that have not yet organized.

VOTES FOR WOMEN AND DOWER PETITIONS

The government has announced that there will be no session of the legislature before the new year. This will give our members more time to circulate the petitions for signatures for the "Votes for Women" and "Dower Law." In many of our districts it was very difficult to get the petitions circulated during the harvest time, but when the busy season is over any district that has not taken it up should do so. Any one needing further copies of the petitions to circulate in their neighborhood, whether they are members of the Grain Growers' Association or not, drop a card to this office and copies will be immediately sent you.



COAL!

Buy it in Car Lots at Wholesale Prices

With a minimum carload running 20 tons and maximum up to 40 tons, two farmers or more can club together and get their supply by the car.

| Coal | Grade | Price Per Ton | F.O.B. |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| AMERICAN HARD COAL | | | |
| Pittston | Egg | \$6.85 | Ft. William, Ont. |
| Pittston | Stove | 6.85 | Ft. William, Ont. |
| Pittston | Nut | 7.10 | Ft. William, Ont. |
| STEAM COAL | | | |
| Youghiogheny | Screened Lump | 4.03 | Ft. William, Ont. |
| Youghiogheny | Run of Pile | 3.73 | Ft. William, Ont. |
| Rocky Mountain | Run of Mine | 2.25 | Coleman, Alta. |
| SOFT COAL | | | |
| Canwesco | Screened Lump | 3.50 | Taber, Alta. |
| Canwesco | Screened Stove | 2.75 | Taber, Alta. |
| Burnrite | Screened Lump | 3.50 | Drumheller, Alta. |
| Burnrite | Screened Stove | 2.50 | Drumheller, Alta. |
| Souris | Screened Lump | 1.90 | Shand, Sask. |
| Souris | Mine Run | 1.65 | Shand, Sask. |
| Round Hill | Screened Lump | 2.60 | Round Hill, Alta. |

All prices are subject to change without notice.

TERMS—Orders must be accompanied by at least \$25.00 and we will make draft for balance with Bill of Lading attached when shipment is made.

We have inspected the mines in Western Canada from which our coal is supplied. You can profit by this inspection. Whether you want the cleanest hard coal or the lower priced soft coals, we can satisfy you in both quality and price.

Coals vary in quality just as do wheat and oats. Those who place their orders through us have the satisfaction of knowing that the quality is right. We have selected only the best.

Before you ship your car of grain wire or phone us for a bid. We give top prices, liberal advances and prompt returns. Send your shipping bill and have us deduct from the proceeds of the car enough to pay for your coal order or anything else you buy through this farmers' pioneer company.

APPLES
FLOUR
ENGINES
WAGONS
Etc., etc.

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

Special 60 Day Anniversary Prices.

For the next two months I am going to give my Canadian friends an opportunity to buy separators, engines, manure spreaders and other farm implements and household goods at special anniversary sale prices. Do not buy a gasoline engine, a cream separator, a manure spreader or any other machine until you have received my new special anniversary sale prices and proposition.

Galloways Sanitary Separator

2,000 of these New Galloway Sanitary Perfect Skimming Cream Separators at special anniversary sale prices. They are made so good in our own factories that I will send one anywhere without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for a 90-day trial, to test against any make or kind that even sells for twice as much and let the user be the judge. It's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all. Positively sweeping the field before it.



More Power For Less Money

5,000 of these New Galloway Masterpiece Big 6 H. P. Gasoline Engines at our special anniversary sale price. Positively the power sensation of 1915. The most engine ever offered for the money. Its new design is mechanically perfect, big 6 H. P. engine built from highest quality of material, smooth, easy running, perfectly balanced, supreme in power, simplicity and design; not overrated nor light weight but large bore and long stroke, plenty of weight, low speeded and built for long, hard, continuous, satisfactory service. Made in our great factories by the thousands and sold direct from factory to user at only one small manufacturing profit.

New Galloway Low Down Spreader

Don't buy a spreader any more at any price until you know all about this New No. 8 Low-Down Spreader. Eleven special patented features. Heavy channel steel frame TRUSSED like a steel bridge. Double chain drive, direct from rear wheels. LIGHTEST CRANK of any low down spreader built. Tight bottom; 5/8" rake; scientific beater; runs close to the ground; steel drive chain; will not stretch. Steel wheels; only low-down spreader made with ALL-ROCK WHEELS. UNDER THE LOAD. Front wheels turn clear under. Food adjustable from 4 to 24 loads per acre. 60-70 bushels capacity. Superior in every respect to the best style horse killers that eat you up for repairs. Only 42 inches high at center of box.

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LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens 11c
Young Ducks 11-12c
Turkeys 13-15c
Old Roosters 9c
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 9c
Spring Chickens 15c
Turkeys 15c
Ducks 11c

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

WINNIPEG FISH CO. LTD., Winnipeg

Butter - Eggs - Poultry

We are now in a position to handle the above produce in any quantity and should be glad to have you write us for prices. You will receive prompt remittance for any shipment made to

WESTERN PRODUCE CO., 333 William Av., Winnipeg

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY

to us. We buy direct for cash. No commission charged. Coops supplied. Get our price list.

The W. J. GUEST FISH CO. Ltd. WINNIPEG

PETTIT'S HONEY

Pettit's Honey is Clover Honey, mixed by the bees with a little from other flowers to give it that delicious blended flavor so much sought after in high priced confections. It is a light colored, heavy bodied, table honey, sold direct from the beekeeper to the consumer in 60 lb. and 10 lb. pails. All orders filled promptly. Write for prices stating quantity desired, to—

R. B. PETTIT, Georgetown, Ont.

Poultry Production and Markets

Under no Condition should Pullets be Sold as Market Poultry

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

Comparing the poultry situation this fall with that of a year ago, we find conditions almost the reverse of those last year. Poultry of all classes was plentiful a year ago and today there is a scarcity in all lines. Last year prices were low and feed was high and scarce, but this year feed is plentiful and cheap and the price of market poultry is extremely high. It is unfortunate that we should be confronted this year with such conditions because this year, of all years, poultry raising is a paying branch of farm work. With feed so cheap and chickens selling as high as 35 cents a pound for Thanksgiving trade and turkeys the same price, we can readily see where our farmers made the mistake of cutting down their poultry production rather than increasing it.



PROFESSOR HERNER

Winter Eggs Scarce

If this condition would only affect the dressed poultry trade it would not be so bad, but it does not stop with that. A scarcity of market poultry always means a scarcity of winter eggs. The supply of market poultry and that of winter eggs go hand in hand. If we cut down on the number of chickens raised, we are cutting down the number of winter eggs produced, for on the pullets will depend the supply of winter eggs. The rule in rearing chickens is that the chicks hatch about half and half, cockerels and pullets. Hence, if we cut down the hatching in the spring so as not to have so many chickens to sell in the fall, we necessarily cut down the supply of pullets as well.

With markets such as we have in this country, it seems too bad that our farmers should have lost sight of the opportunities presented in poultry raising. Of course, wheat stands out as the thing in this country and a flock of fifty hens looks pretty small beside an acre of wheat, but if we stop to consider which of the two is the biggest gamble, we certainly must say that it is wheat. The returns from the poultry yard naturally come in small quantities, but then they are sure, for the prices are always such that there is at least a little profit in it. Last year was an exceptional year and poultry was away down in price, with the result that the poor man's table had chicken on it—poultry meat being cheaper than all others. The conserving public took to eating chicken on a larger scale than ever before and comparatively small quantities were carried over in cold storage. This finds us now with hardly any storage poultry on the market and also a shortage in this year's supply and high prices are the only possible result. On the Saturday before Thanksgiving turkeys were selling on the Winnipeg markets at 32 cents to 35 cents per pound for fresh killed stuff, and storage turkeys were selling at 30 to 32 cents per pound. Chickens were all the way from 28 to 35 cents per pound, the former price being for ordinary stuff and the latter for choice milk fed, crate fattened roosters. These prices were too high for the ordinary man to have any poultry at all for his Thanksgiving dinner, but with the shortage the prices were bound to go up. In conversation with one dealer he remarked: "We ourselves are to blame for these high prices because we simply put the farmers out of the business last year by cutting down the prices so hard that they saw it was not paying them, but this year we pay for it. Today, with poultry selling at these high prices, one pound spoiling on us, represents the profit on one carcass. Last year, with cheap poultry, the losses were not nearly so heavy on account of the price being so low."

Raise More and Better Poultry

Already dealers are beginning to look up Eastern conditions to ascertain if they can get their supply of Christmas turkeys there since there are not sufficient in this country this year to supply our own home demand. In view of these facts we urge our farmers to go in for better poultry and more of it another season. With a gradual change to better

marketing facilities and an unlimited market demand for home grown products, our farmers would do well to keep their finger on the pulse of their own home trade. They can pretty well tell the condition of the markets one year with another and even if prices are low for the general run of stock, there is always a good price maintained for a well finished and properly prepared product. The only thing to do under adverse conditions is to try and put up a better class article than the ordinary and then secure a better price.

Referring to our Western egg trade I might say a few things which may not sound very good to some of our farmers. Our eggs have quite a reputation already not for their high quality, but rather for lack of quality. The Western egg is without doubt the poorest egg on our Canadian markets today and just now, when our eggs should be making a name for themselves in the East and in the Old Country, we must have dealers coming in here and telling us that our eggs are a disgrace to the Canadian egg trade and out of all the eggs in cold storage in two of our cities, they could not find even a single carload of really high quality eggs. This is due, to a large extent, to our farmers not knowing how to produce good eggs and also not knowing how to handle them properly. Probably ninety-five per cent. of the population of our cities who are buying eggs from the retail stores depend altogether on these storage eggs.

In view of these facts the only conclusion we can come to is that the price of winter eggs is going to be very high if not higher than ever. The supply of pullets is low, therefore the supply of winter eggs will be low. It is now too late in the season to start over again, so the farmers must make the most out of what they have. Under no conditions should pullets be sold as market poultry. We again urge the importance of this point. Take what pullets you have now and give them proper feed and care if you wish to get winter eggs. High class new laid eggs are selling now as high as 40 and 45 cents a dozen, with the summer hardly over and judging by the market demands there will be a steady climb from now till the beginning of the new year.

There is no danger of over-doing winter egg production and our farmers can double their flocks of pullets next year without the least danger of over crowding the market. Summer eggs will, of course, be low in price, but even those eggs, if of good quality, will bring a price that will make egg production pay. The West simply has to come round to the point of producing a better class of eggs. Eastern dealers want good eggs and we have in them an unlimited market demand for this class of goods. Just a few days ago another Eastern dealer wanted to buy up a quantity of eggs but he did not dare touch them. He was positively disgusted with the class of eggs we have here in the West. Let us get ready for meeting the demands of the Eastern markets and put forth our best efforts from now on to produce eggs that are second to none on our Canadian markets.

POULTRY DYING

Q.—My Barred Plymouth Rocks have been dying in two's and three's of late. I do not notice many of them sick until within a few hours of their death. Some apparently just fell off the perch dead. Their heads turn purple. They have a free range, lots of pure water in perfectly clean granite pans. They get grain for morning feed and a soft feed in the afternoon about 4 o'clock. I dosed them with Epsom salts and put kerosene or formalin in the drink, but this seemed to hasten their death. I also lost 48 turkeys. They lost the power of their legs and would die off in a few days. Can you give me any assistance in this matter?

MRS. M. TAYLOR.

A.—From the description given of the disease in this flock it is very difficult to state exactly what is wrong. There has been considerable trouble this fall with roup, due to damp weather conditions, but usually in this disease the birds will be found gasping for breath and then the head turns dark in color and later on they

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At wholesale prices in carload shipments direct from the mills. Good stock and prompt service. WRITE US! Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

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at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for our FREE BOOK describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up.

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Live Poultry Wanted

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below.

Hens 11c
Spring Chickens 15c
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 Poultry Wanted

Old Hens (big and heavy), per lb. \$0.12
Old Hens (medium), per lb.10
Roosters, per lb.08
Ducks, per lb.10-12
Spring Chickens Best Market Price
Turkeys 12-14
Geese10

Live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates sent on Request. Money order sent back on receipt of goods.

R. BERE
39 SCHULTZ ST., WINNIPEG

Cater's Wood Pumps

WILL STAND MORE FROST PUMP EASIER LAST LONGER COST LESS

In Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made.

For deep wells get Cater's fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair."

A Full Line of GASOLINE ENGINES WINDMILLS WATER TANKS, Etc. Kept in Stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

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Dept. O
Brandon Man.



die due to suffocation. In such cases it is pretty hard to effect a cure. The best thing would be to take carbolated vaseline and put it down the throat of the bird, rubbing the swollen parts with this salve. In addition to this, they should be kept in protected coops or houses free from dampness, and not overcrowded.

I am inclined to think, however, that the trouble with these hens is poisoning. Probably there is some material lying around the premises which they ate and were poisoned in this manner. I would advise a close inspection for any poisonous material. Grain that has been treated with formalin, or any loose material of a poisonous nature might have been the cause for the large number of birds lost.
M. C. HERNER.

The Spruce Ridge Trestle

Continued from Page 8

trestle crossed. A sheer-boom held the log drive back from the latter current and a short examination satisfied McCracken that there was practically nothing to fear from this quarter. He went back to the bridge with this off his mind.

With the coming of the dark, great fires were kindled on the banks, the red glare flinging out over the rushing water and lighting up the rocks and tangled forest like day. The scene was almost weird. All night thru, without pause, the creaking cranes swung timbers into place; the stringers swarmed with men; the noise of mallet-strokes, the shouting of orders, flung away in echoes into the darkness beyond the glare of the fires. Without a single hitch the mortising of caps, the setting in and bracing of uprights, went on apace, and when the new day crept in over the bluffs to the east, nearly two tiers of the great trestle were up. McCracken sighed with satisfaction as he blew out the ill-smelling oil lantern and threw himself into a bunk to snatch a few winks of sleep.

The second night closed in with rain and wind and a sky full of scudding clouds. The rain was beating up against the oilskin which covered the one window of the old section shack, and it was thundering and lightning outside. McCracken knew they were in for a nasty night of it, but he also knew that things were in running order for the night and that Sigerson could be relied on. He hung his dripping raincoat on a peg behind the door and sat down to fill his pipe.

There were dark circles under the young engineer's eyes and his face was white with fatigue. He shivered slightly as he turned up the wick of the lantern and bent wearily over his diagrams. He had been thus for perhaps ten minutes when a sudden gust of cold wet air swept in upon him, and he looked up to find the door standing wide open. He thought at first the wind had blown it off the latch and was getting up to shut it, when a figure loomed unexpectedly against the glitter of the driving rain and a man, wet to the skin, staggered in and leaned with his back against the door, panting for breath. It was Healy.

McCracken stared. He was vaguely conscious of something unnatural in the fellow's manner, but it was nearly a minute before he could place it; then he caught a whiff of rye whisky which permeated even to where he stood. The man reeked of it. McCracken eyed him sharply.

"S all right, boy," grunted the foreman abruptly. "Y' don't need to say nothin'. Jus, come back to tell y' I ain't done the square thing goin' off like I done. Tha's all. Y' don't need to say nothin'. I'm dang sorry, see?" He glared sullenly at the younger man as if he expected to be laughed at for the admission. "They played me dirt, young feller, but I ain't got—ain't got nothin' ag'in you, an' I wanted you to know't. That's all. I'm fired—fired m'self I did—job's your's."

"Healy, you're drunk!" accused McCracken severely. "What d'you mean coming back to camp in this condition? What did you leave for last night? Eh?"

(To be concluded next week).

Several German papers published in New York and Chicago have been forbidden the Canadian mails, and heavy fine or imprisonment is the penalty for any being found in anyone's possession.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Are You Suffering from
Rheumatism, Neuritis, Nervous Diseases, Stomach or Kidney Troubles?
 If so, go to the
Mineral Springs Sanitarium, Winnipeg
FINEST MINERAL WATER ON THE CONTINENT

The most up-to-date equipment for treating the above named diseases, such as Mineral Water Baths, Electric Cabinet Baths, Electric Water Baths, Electricity, Electrical and Manual Massage, etc. Write for illustrated booklet and for further particulars to
Dr. A. G. CARSCALLEN, Medical Superintendent

The Dominion Business College Ltd.
 Cor. Donald and Cumberland, Winnipeg

FALL TERM, SEPT. 7th Prospectus on Application

At this year's examinations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, 75 per cent. of the entire pass list were students of the Dominion Business College. Only two candidates were successful from all other schools and colleges combined.

MAY WE PREPARE YOU FOR A BUSINESS CAREER?

SPECIAL
Winter Term Courses
For Farmers' Sons and Daughters

Course combining Business, Agriculture and Farm Bookkeeping, November 15th to March 28th.
 Course combining Business, English and Household Science or Music.
 Courses qualifying for Bookkeepers and Stenographers.

Students may enrol at any time.
 Residence accommodation for men and women. New ladies' residence will be open for Winter Term.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION.
Business Department:
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 C. E. WALKER, C.A. Principal REV. E. W. STAPLEFORD, B.A. President

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Success Business College of Winnipeg trains for success. It is Western Canada's largest, most successful school. Branches at Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Lethbridge and Vancouver. Enter any time. Write for Free Information.

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 (Established 1882.)

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NOTICE TO PARENTS

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear on this page are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price \$530

Ford Runabout
Price \$480

Ford Town Car
Price \$780

The above prices f.o.b. Ford, Ont., effective August 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ont., for Catalog I.

Ford
THE SIXERS' CAR

A Rural School Fair
 Continued from Page 7

were: Buff Orpingtons, in which the first and second prizes went to Arnold Stanger, of Portage la Prairie, and Percy Donnelly, High Bluff, and Barred Rocks, in which the best pens were shown by Orvil Donnelly, High Bluff, and Raymond Brown, of Portage la Prairie. Four prizes, \$2, \$1.50, \$1 and 50 cents, were given in each class.

Profitable Pig Feeding

There was only one entry in the pig raising contest, but the pigs shown by Ralph Zimmerman, of Elm River, were so well finished that the judge awarded him the first prize of \$5. Ralph got his pigs, which are a Yorks-Berks cross, from his father, on June 5, when they were two months old. They were the two biggest pigs from a litter and one weighed 84 pounds and the other 86 when he got them. They were fed together share and share alike, and the bigger pig always kept ahead. They ate \$11.25 worth of feed and when six months old weighed 228 pounds and 212 pounds. This shows a gain of 270 pounds at a cost of just over four cents a pound, which shows that there is money in pigs when they are selling around \$9.25 a cwt. live weight, as they are now. The season has been very unfavorable for corn and there were only half a dozen heads of mature corn in the show and these were nothing to brag about. The chief corn contest, however, was for fodder corn and there were quite a good number showing considering the frosts of late spring and early fall. The first prize went to a young Oakville farmer, Edgar Hanker, who exhibited a sheaf of Longfellow fully six feet high and showing no sign of frost.

The class for farm mechanics brought out some excellent samples of carpenter work, such as poultry crates, feeding racks and coops, farm gates and milking stands. The most ambitious exhibit in this section was a carpenter's bench of working size, made by J. W. Lytle, of Dale School.

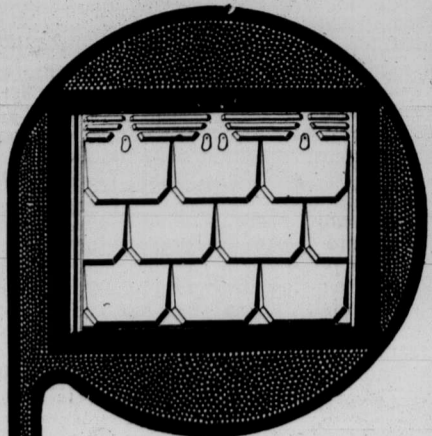
There were special classes for the girl club members in bread-making, sewing, canning and preserving, the first two classes being divided into two sections for girls under and over 15 respectively. Miss Gowsell, domestic science lecturer at Manitoba Agricultural College, judged these exhibits and was loud in her praises of the girls' work.

Good Bread

A report telling just "How I did it" accompanied each exhibit. This is the essay by Lillian McConnell, age 15, of Poplar Point, telling how she made the bread that won her the first prize: "In baking bread you have to be very careful in setting it that you set it warm enough and keep it in a warm place. This is how I make mine. I take a clean one-gallon crock, put in it one saucer of flour, one teaspoon of ginger, one tablespoon of salt and one tablespoon of sugar and stir all these up. At noon I put the boiling potato water on the mixture, half filling the crock and stir it up well. I mash one large potato and put it in and put it away to cool. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon I soak one yeast cake and a half in three-quarters of a cup of lukewarm water. I put this up in a cupboard, covering the cup for 20 minutes. Then I make my mixture lukewarm and put in the yeast cake, beating it well. I put it up in the heater of the stove to rise. I beat it three or four times, which makes it light and white. At night I cover it up warmly. In the morning about half-past six I wash my hands, take my bake pan and sift it half full of flour. Then I warm it well and sift it again; this puts life into the flour. I put my yeast batter into the pan, put in a good handful of salt and mix it with my hands to a nice dough, put it on the table, covering it warmly and letting it rise till ten o'clock. Then I knead it down again, leaving it till twelve o'clock.



A winning grain grower. N. Clarke Winters, of Poplar Point.



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They give longer service than any other roofing. Cost less to lay. Are rust-proof and do not require painting. Those laid 28 years ago are still giving good service. Send for free book that shows how "Eastlake" shingles make your buildings lightning fire, and weather-proof and why they cost less per year than any other roofing.

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Why not ship us your cattle hides and get the high prices now ruling. We will pay

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for No. 1 salted hides shipped us until further notice. We also buy wool, sheep pelts, horse hair and raw furs.

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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

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The DOBELL COAL CO. OF TOFIELD LTD. TOFIELD Alberta

Greasing This will stab them rise for on it in the then take cool. WI can and Profess College, weed exh contest, chiefly pu taking pu than half went to found th and gar in the c of these them w Oakville, five. Or naming that the good wo boys an and else to be c know h her succ followed bringing and get identify and how

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The 1 for seed same ha by the c No. 1 be com oats, so grain, s seeds w Control 36 pour No. 1 barley s variety, grain, c weed se Seed C less th No. 1 shall be Fife, or sound, and fre the me weighin bushel. For Marqui No which clean.

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Greasing my pans I knead it into loaves. This will make twelve big loaves. I stab them to let out the gas and let it rise for one hour and a half before putting it in the oven. I cook it for one hour, then take it out and put it away till cool. When cool I put it in the bread can and it is finished."

Professor Jackson, from the Agricultural College, who judged the vegetables and weed exhibits, conducted a weed-naming contest, which was very interesting, chiefly perhaps because so few of those taking part were able to identify more than half the weeds. Professor Jackson went to a vacant lot in town and there found thirty-five different kinds of farm and garden weeds. Each competitor in the contest was shown twenty-five of these and the best attempt at naming them was made by Gladys Bray, of Oakville, who knew twenty out of twenty-five. One boy succeeded in correctly naming only one weed. This indicates that there is room for a great deal of good work along this line among the boys and girls of the Portage Plains and elsewhere no doubt. If weeds are to be controlled the farmer must first know his enemies. Miss Bray owed her success in this contest to a practice followed at the Oakville school of bringing in any new weed that is seen and getting the help of the teacher in identifying it and learning its habits and how it can best be eradicated.

NEW GRAIN GRADES

An order-in-council was passed on October 8 establishing certain grades of grain, exclusively for seed purposes, without affecting the commercial grades fixed under the Canada Grain Act. The primary purpose of the order-in-council is "to create a substantial supply of Red Fife and Marquis wheat, white oats and six-rowed barley that is clean, of superior quality and reasonably pure, so that such grain may be made available to farmers, seed merchants or grain dealers who sell seed at a minimum cost, the main object being the improvement of field crops."

Nomenclature of Grades

The nomenclature of grades of grain for seed purposes shall be as follows, the same having been revised and approved by the chief inspector of grain:

No. 1 Canada western seed oats shall be composed of 95 per cent. of white oats, sound, clean and free from other grain, shall be free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and shall weigh not less than 36 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 extra Canadian western seed barley shall be composed of the six-rowed variety, sound, plump, free from other grain, of fair color, free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and shall weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

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

For seed purposes, Red Fife and Marquis wheat shall be kept separate.

No grain shall be accepted for seed which will require a large dockage to clean.

Seed Inspector to Certify

Seed inspectors shall observe the foregoing regulations in the grading of grain for seed purposes; nevertheless, inasmuch as the operations of seed inspectors are dependent upon and follow after the operations of grain inspectors in respect of the grain to be examined as to suitability for seed purposes, the seed inspectors will remain subject to the approval of the chief inspector of grain or his deputy in all matters of procedure and prompt attendance to duties, and for efficiency and accuracy of technical work done, seed inspectors shall be responsible to the minister of agriculture.

Seed inspectors are authorized to certify ex-elevator the grain graded for seed purposes pursuant to the foregoing regulations.

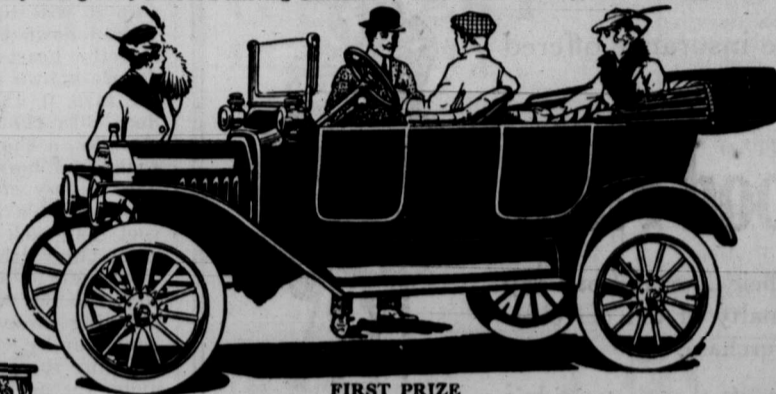
In conversation with the chief grain inspector at Winnipeg a representative of The Guide learned that these grades were made with the object of assisting the seed branch of the Dominion department of agriculture. The idea is to provide for the grading and separate storage of grain suitable for seed in each of the

What Did Little Mary Buy?

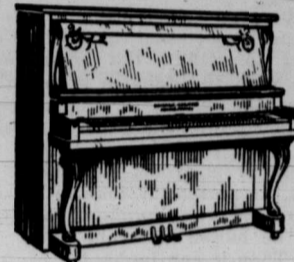
1916 Ford Touring Car
FIRST PRIZE
For the Best Reply
\$1000.00
In other Fine Prizes
Also Given



JOHN BROWN owns a prosperous grocery store in a thriving Canadian town. He is a live merchant and attributes much of his success to his novel methods of creating interest in his store. Recently, he took several lines of his regular goods, put them under cover in boxes and barrels, and wrote the name of each article on the outside. Only he mixed up the letters in each name so that instead of spelling the right name of the article, it spelled something different altogether. For instance box 9 contains Raisins, but Mr. Brown jumbled the letters in the words Raisins until they read "SI RAINS." Then he



rubbed the word apples off the apple barrel, and jumbled the letters in that name until they read "Ples Pa," as you see on barrel 11. Fourteen lines of goods in Mr. Brown's store were displayed this way, and a prize was given to any customer who could place an order for all fourteen and tell the number of the box each was in. Little Mary went to Brown's store to make her purchases, guessed all the names correctly and won the prize. Can you do as well? Two of the names are already given to you to start you right. What are the other twelve?



SECOND PRIZE
Handsome Upright Piano
Value \$450.00

FIRST PRIZE
1916 Five Passenger Ford Touring Car. Value \$530.00
Clever Readers of The Grain Growers' Guide
 sending the best correct or nearest correct sets of answers can share in the distribution of
Thousands of Dollars Worth of
MAGNIFICENT PRIZES
 including this 1916 Ford Touring Car, \$450.00 Upright Piano, \$75.00 Columbia Grafonola, \$50.00 Clare Bros. High Oven Range, 1916 Cleveland Bicycle, Genuine Singer Sewing Machine, \$35.00 Kitchen Cabinet, Genuine Waltham Men's and Ladies' Watches, English Dinner and Tea Sets, Roger's Silverware, and a host of other grand prizes too numerous to mention here. **Big Illustrated Prize List will be mailed to you direct.**

THIS CONTEST IS ABSOLUTELY FREE OF EXPENSE

If your answers gain 120 points you will win First Prize
A FEW HINTS.—The goods mentioned under each of the fourteen numbers, are staple lines such as are to be found in every grocery store and in regular use in every home. No trade-mark names or products of any particular firm or manufacturer are given,—just the regular name of each product or article. A good plan is to write down the names of all the things usually found in a grocery store and use the list as your guide. Be careful, because Mr. Brown was clever, and sometimes he made two or three words, and even more out of a name. The judges will award the prizes in this contest, according to the points gained by each entry, and we will fully advise you of the method, when your answer is received. For instance, 60 points can be gained by sending a correct answer to each of the twelve names you can guess, there are ten points given for general neatness, ten for style, spelling, punctuation, etc., and when you qualify, 40 points additional can be gained. Take lots of time to puzzle out your answer, be neat and careful, and you can win a grand prize.



THIRD PRIZE
Columbia Cabinet Grafonola



FIFTH PRIZE
Famous Singer Sewing Machine

1. Write your answers on one side of the paper only, and put your name (stating Mr. Mrs. or Miss) and address on the upper right hand corner. Anything other than the answers and your name and address, must be on a separate sheet.
2. All letters must be fully prepaid in postage. Do not forget to. war tax stamp.
3. Members and employees of Continental Publishing Co., Limited, and of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, also their relations and friends are not allowed to compete.
4. Boys or girls under fourteen years of age are not allowed to compete.
5. Contestants will be permitted to submit as many as three sets of answers to the puzzle, but only one set can be awarded a prize.
6. Different members of a family may compete, but only one prize will be awarded in any one family or household.
7. Judging will be done by three Toronto gentlemen, having no connection whatever with this firm. Prizes will be awarded according to the number of points gained on each entry, 120 points, which is the maximum, will take first prize. Points will be awarded for each correct answer, also neatness, handwriting, punctuation, and fulfilling the conditions of the contest. Prizes will be awarded 31st day of March, 1916.
8. Each competitor will be required to show the copy of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, which will be sent without charge, to three or four friends or neighbours who will want to subscribe. For this service the company agrees to reward you with a cash payment or a handsome gift. Such rewards to be entirely in addition to any prize your answers may win.
9. This contest is absolutely free of expense. Contestants are not required to be subscribers or readers of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, nor are they asked to subscribe or buy anything. In awarding the prizes, the judges will have no knowledge of whether the entry comes from a subscriber or not.

Address your replies to the **CONTEST EDITOR, EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD**

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4th PRIZE
Clare Bros. Famous High Oven Range



SIXTH PRIZE
1916 Model Cleveland Bicycle



SEVENTH PRIZE
Magnificent Ideal Kitchen Cabinet

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.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Insurance For Bread Baking Housewives

You pay no premium for bread insurance, when a miller is willing to "wager" a ten per cent. penalty that you will like his flour.

This is exactly the insurance offered by the millers of

Robin Hood Flour

Who will take back their flour and pay any unsatisfied user a penalty of ten per cent. of the value of the purchase.

It couldn't be done if the flour didn't **MAKE GOOD.**

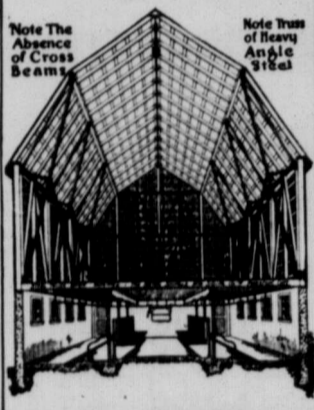
We are waiting to insure you, thrifty madame.



Make Today Memorable by Ordering

Robin Hood Flour

ALBERTA FARMERS!
Write for full particulars **Cream Wanted** I pay cash on arrival
SHIP TO CALGARY
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It won't cost you a cent to get our help

Let us help you plan your barn. We'll show you how to save money and time by building the Steel Truss way. We'll show you how to have one-third more storage space for your grains—more light for your work—better ventilation for the entire building. You want to be protected from loss by Fire and Lightning—to know how to reduce your insurance costs—we'll show you how. You will want to know how to lay out your stables so that you will have the proper amount of space for each animal—the most sanitary conditions so that your stock will thrive and bring in good returns. We'll show you how. We'll show you how to reduce your work at chore time—during harvest and during every day in the year. We'll show you the hundreds of little money-savers and labor-savers which we have learned in the past twenty years of barn building.

STEEL TRUSS BARN

YOUR BUILDING QUESTIONS ANSWERED

We've just issued a new book, "Your Building Questions Answered," which you will find interesting reading. Your copy is here waiting to go out to you. You will find a lot of little suggestions in it which will help you with your plans. There's another free book which you will want to read. We call it "The Steel Truss Barn," and it deals with the Model Barn construction which has met with such favor all over Canada. Both of these books will be mailed to you FREE of all cost if you will just sign your name and address to the Coupon below and mail it to us. Mail it to-night, so that we can send your copy of the book early next week.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

B B

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

Please send barn books



interior terminal elevators which have recently been put into operation. Consequently it is not the intention, nor would it be possible, to have the whole of the run of grain subject to these grades since inspection is done in Winnipeg and the terminal capacity of the elevators at the head of the lakes is likely to be taxed to the limit. These new grades will be taken advantage of probably as soon as navigation closes and the desirable seed grain will then be diverted to and stored in the interior terminal elevators at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary.

Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 9

of doping the beasts may not be unwelcome. It is perfectly useless to mix the iodide with the food or water. It tastes bad. The beast will starve for days before it will touch either. It must be poured down the throat in small gulps lest the beast choke. If there is the fixture known as a branding scissors on the farm it will be easy to pour in the dope. In the absence of anything of the like, a short lariat must be looped round the horns and passed only once over a very strong, sound brace across the roof of a high stable. I use a 24-foot half-inch rope, which will later make two cattle ties of the right length. The slack of an ordinary lariat is apt to get in the way when the beast starts plunging around. The head can be hauled up by one's left hand which, still grasping the rope firmly, can be passed under the neck and seize the left lip of the animal to steady the operations. The bottle with the dope in it and the thumb over the end as a stopper can then be pushed into the beast's mouth and some dope poured in. I like to handle these propositions singlehanded. As soon as the patient tastes the horrid dope it will rear and plunge, and the rope must be loosed to avoid breaking the neck. Then it can be hauled up for another gulp of dope. A good deal of the first dose is likely to run down the sleeve and over the jacket of the operator. Long before the treatment ends the animal will be resigned to its fate and take the bottle like a mother's pet. I have never known the treatment to fail. Of course the supply of iodide of potassium should be kept locked away out of the reach of children and fools. While not exactly poison, it is not stuff to monkey with.
Sask. —J. R. T.

"NOT AS IN 1812"

London Daily Mail:—It is important to do Russia full justice in her hour of trial. The talk of the Russian "steam-roller" at the opening of the war, tho well meant, injured Russian pride because it suggested that the Russian armies were inert and slow. Even more does the silly comparison of 1915 with 1812 belittle Russia's efforts and her sacrifices. It is not as in 1812. Then the Russian army by retreating abandoned little or nothing. The west of Russia was an expanse of forest with rare clearings in which were miserable wooden villages. In the whole of the area evacuated up to Moscow there was no town so important as the Pinsk of today with its 37,000 inhabitants. In the present retreat large city after large city has been sacrificed. Places the sizes of Brest-Litovsk, with 60,000 inhabitants, have been given to the flames. There was nothing like this in 1812. Napoleon's army perished for reasons which could not affect the Germans of today. The French began the campaign clad in cotton. They could have no commissariat because then there were no roads, only mud and ruts. By an astounding oversight their horses were not shod for work on the ice and snow. The Germans of our time are properly clad and have railways and asphalt roads laid behind them. The theory that the Russians are "luring" the enemy on to perish in the cold is one that will not work. In one circumstance only does 1812 resemble 1915. Then, as now, no calamity could shake Russia's spirit or destroy her faith in the unseen and in her destiny. Like David, she encountered Goliath, and, like David, she overthrew the giant by her simple heroism and devotion. But the giant of that time was far feeblen than the frenzied monster of our day. It is a greater trial, a sterner test thru which she is passing now; that she will emerge triumphant in the end no one who believes in the power of right will doubt. But the cry that goes up will be, How long?

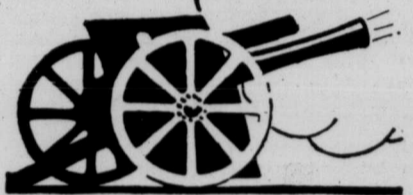


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Farm Women's Clubs

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.

INTERESTED IN A NUMBER OF THINGS

Dear Miss Stocking:—It is some time since the report of the Dinsmore meetings have been sent in to you, but we have not been idle. We now have twenty-two members and have had very well attended and interesting meetings all summer. On July 5 we gave a dance in the school. We charged a small admission fee and added a little to our treasury. All had a very pleasant and social evening.

At the Dinsmore sports and Orange celebration on July 12 we served meals. This meant hard work, but we felt amply repaid when we counted our proceeds. We made another donation to the Belgian Relief Fund, also to the Red Cross Society. We are going to do some work for the soldiers as soon as we get the necessary materials.

We have collected a box of linens, cotton, etc., to be sent to the Red Cross hospitals for surgical use.

We are going to try and get a library for our club before the winter sets in. Our organizer for this district expects to organize two clubs after the busy season is over. I am enclosing one dollar and five cents for twenty-one Year Books. We received the sample copy and think each member should have one to read.

MRS. GEO. F. ROBSON,
Sec'y Dinsmore W.G.G.A.

We are glad to again hear from energetic Dinsmore. They are doing splendid work in their efforts to aid the wounded soldiers. We are pleased to receive the order for the Year Books. They will be instrumental in giving the members a broad idea of the extent of the work of the Association as a whole.

E. A. S.

TURKEY TRACK MAKING MONEY

Dear Miss Stocking:—You will think the Turkey Track organization very tardy in reporting. We have been very busy indeed. Our chief object is to get our rest room in time for the autumn trade. With that object in view we opened up a ten cent lunch counter on the first day of the Vanguard fair and realized fourteen dollars and seventy cents after expenses were paid. We also sold roses for the Belgian Relief Fund and made five dollars for that purpose.

Another way that we are making money for our rest room fund is for each lady to take twenty-five cents from the treasury and in a given time to see what can be made from it. Two of our energetic workers clubbed together and in two months brought us in twenty dollars and twenty-five cents, the increase from their fifty cents. The returns from the other members combined with what is now in our treasury will give us reason to expect success in getting our rest room.

Our Association meets every two weeks at the school house, which is the central place for all. We have very enthusiastic meetings, after which lunch is provided by each lady in turn, while Mrs. Oke very generously comes along with a freezer of ice cream.

We had two more members join lately with a promise of more at our next meeting.

Our Association is sending to Central for our orders for fruit this year.

MRS. R. B. DAVIS,
Sec'y Turkey Track W.G.G.A.

Moundville P.O.

We wish the deserving Association of Turkey Track every success in their rest room endeavors. They are working for a cause that will be of undreamed benefit to the tired shoppers. The hints for money making are splendid and we thank the secretary for passing them on to other clubs.

E. A. S.

Won't somebody please divulge the secret of how to make twenty dollars and

twenty-five cents out of fifty cents in two months? Sounds like the Arabian Nights.

F. M. B.

CLUB PENNANTS AND STATIONERY

There is now for sale at Central office needle work transfers of the Grain Grower emblem. This is so designed that it may be used on cushions, pennants or any other of the many decorations that members will wish to embroider as souvenirs of the pleasure found at their club meetings.

We are particularly desirous that each Association should bring a pennant with the emblem embroidered by the members to the annual provincial convention. Clubs should also have numerous pennants in their rest rooms.

Needle work transfers in blue or yellow may be obtained from J. B. Musselman, Central Secretary, Moose Jaw, in lots of five or more, postage paid, each ten cents.

A pleasing grade of Women Grain Grower stationery may also be obtained from Central office at sixty cents per box, containing fifty large sheets of note paper and fifty envelopes.

E. A. S.

STUDYING TWILIGHT SLEEP

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am enclosing a song composed by the members of this Association, the Wiseton Women Grain Growers.

At our last few meetings we have been discussing "twilight sleep" and have managed to gather together some good information on the subject. One of our members suggested that information on the subject should be given at the next provincial convention.

We are preparing some more songs and will send them in later.

MRS. GEO. GALBRAITH,
Sec'y Wiseton W.G.G.

W.G.G. Slogan

(Tune of Auld Lang Syne)

We are Grain Growers, hard we toil
From early spring till fall,
Now leagued for social help and hopes
And equal rights for all.

Chorus

Come mothers, join your hands with ours,
Come girls one and all
And help us fight 'gainst giants grim
And freedom win for all.

We're leagued to help our men, ourselves
To win equality,
To crush the tyrants, drink and graft
And immorality.

Chorus

Rejoice, the tyrant "drink" we see
Thrust from these prairies far
And hope that soon all Canada
Will be without a bar.

Chorus

The giant immorality
Stalks blasted thru our land,
The blood of innocence down drips
From out each grisly hand.

Chorus

We're leagued to change our unjust laws
Whose chains too long we wore,
To give each mother now a right
To the children that she bore.

Chorus

We're leagued to give to each a right
To some wage for her toil,
Whether she work within the house
Or till the fertile soil.

Chorus

And since the vote will give more power
To change these unjust laws,
We claim the vote and all fair means
To help us win our cause.

Chorus

Does full justice to
your cooking skill.

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TEA**

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Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

GAVE DIXIE A SHOCK

Well, that was a surprise! When we put in the drawing of the Jungletown school, we did it with some misgivings as to whether enough children in the country would have colors to make it worth while, and we even had some shadowy doubts as to whether those who had the colors would take the trouble to use them. But bless me, letters have been fairly tumbling all over the desk these last few days, and each of them contains the school picture colored after the sender's own idea of what a picture should be.

They haven't been judged yet because they are still arriving in large numbers, but The Guide's artist has looked them over and has advised us to warn the club members against using their paints too lavishly. He says nearly all of those who entered the competition would have done much better if they had thinned their paints out with more water.

This warning is very necessary and important, because, as you will see in due time, there will be other pictures of the Jungletown school to be colored.

Another Surprise for the Club

In the meantime the Young Canada Club members are to enjoy another surprise. This time I want them to read over very carefully the three prize stories which appear in this issue and choose one of these stories to make into a picture. Then each one should take a sheet of plain paper. On this paper they are to paste trees, animals, grass, or whatever they need to make a picture representing the story. These figures will be cut from paper and pasted on flat. If you look thru the magazines very carefully you will often find pictures to guide you in cutting out these figures.

For the cleverest illustration of one of the prize stories, we will give a prize of a splendid book, beautifully illustrated, and if they are suitable, we will print the picture in the Young Canada Club, perhaps two or three of them.

Lay them flat between two sheets of pasteboard, wrap them up and mail them to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., by the first mail.

DIXIE PATTON.

MR. BUNNY

A Prize Story

Of all the animals in this district, I think the rabbit has the easiest life.

I can't deny that he has enemies. Every living thing in the wide, wide world has at least one enemy.

Mr. Bunny will eat weeds, grass, roots, bark and almost anything when he is hungry. But sometimes he wants a Thanksgiving dinner, and who would expect anything else?

Farmer Brown has a fine cabbage patch with nice big cabbages in it.

Bunny knows all about it from his cousin, Peter Rabbit, who has been there twice before. So off goes Bunny in the direction of the cabbage patch.

But Farmer Brown has noticed Peter Rabbit's visits, so he has put up a dreadful scarecrow in the centre of the cabbage patch.

After examining it for a while, bunny munches away at the choicest cabbages—right from under the scarecrow. But Farmer Brown has a big, black dog. As soon as he sees bunny, he runs after him, "Bow, wow, bow, wow."

Bunny runs across the meadow as fast as he can go, and right thru the barbed wire fence, while the dog stands howling for him on the other side. Then he hangs his tail and goes back home. Bunny sneaks out and runs to his burrow.

If Mrs. Puss gets after him he runs on till he gets to a slough and then he plunges in, while Mrs. Puss gazes after him with a plaintive "Mee-ow." She is afraid of getting her stockings wet.

If Mrs. Owl is abroad and bunny happens to be out of his burrow, he is quick to get into it again, but if he is too far away he goes to a brown stump (the color of the rabbit) and stays quite still, which is very difficult, for he is quivering with fear and excitement; till Mrs. Owl reckons that there is no food in that part of the wood and goes away.

Sometimes a bigger rabbit comes and gives bunny the war declaration (three

thumps with his hind leg). Bunny goes out and fights, but (because the intruder is larger), he is sure to lose his home.

Then poor bunny has got to dig a new burrow or sleep in the brush. I guess he chooses the former, because Mr. Fox prowls at night and Mr. Fox has a sensitive nose.

Mr. Bunny has a fairly good time till the huntsman makes himself a pot of soup out of him.

ERNA HUMBKE.
Duhamel, Alta., Age 12.

THE BADGER

A Prize Story

I think the badger has the easiest time of any animal I know. He is not very common, so perhaps that is why he has such an easy life. He lives in a large burrow, generally about a foot across. The old badger seems very happy when he is at home, for he spends all his spare time in sunning himself at his door, or when it is cold he has his cozy den to crawl into, while it may blow and bluster outside and he does not care a bit.

The badger lives chiefly on gophers. He waits till he sees one pop up and then he runs after it. If he does not catch it he digs it out. This may sound like hard work, but the badger has strong, sharp claws made especially for digging, and he digs the gopher out in a few minutes. Then he is so glad that he tosses the gopher up in the air, rolling over on his back, and plays with it like a pup, after which he runs away to eat it.

Badgers have only a few enemies. If they are pursued they dig into the earth at a wonderful rate and are soon far down where their enemy cannot get them.

When caught badgers will sham death. Our neighbor's boy spent all afternoon killing one. He told us that the dog managed to catch it and he wished to put it out of its pain, so he clubbed it and clubbed it, but every time he thought it was dead it "came alive again." Even the next day he said he was not sure whether it was dead yet, but at last it stayed dead.

My father knew a man who killed two badgers (as he thought) when he was plowing and was planning the nice gauntlets he would make out of their skins, but when he came back they had disappeared. They were just pretending to be dead and had got up and run away.

This is why I think the badger has the easiest time, for he has a very comfortable home, an easy way of getting food, and two good ways of escaping his enemies.

ANNIE GIRLING.

Age 11.

THE WEASEL'S EASY LIFE

A Prize Story

The white weasel is the most economical of all the animals.

First, it has the best way of taking its food, for it just has to go into a gopher hole and take the gopher, and nobody is there to hinder it. It is so small and thin that nearly any small hole will do to let the weasel into the chicken-house. And then when it is in it takes the chickens by surprise so they can't make much noise.

The weasel is hard to catch because of its quickness. Sometimes a boy will see a weasel run into a hole. He goes up to the hole, but before he is there the weasel runs out of that hole and into another one before the boy can hinder it. The forehead of the weasel is so strong that it is hard to break it. Even the dogs find it hard work to kill a weasel.

HENRY S. SHELLENBERG.

Age 14.

A SERIOUS ERROR

"You've made a mistake in your paper," said the indignant man, entering the editorial sanctum. "I was one of the competitors at the athletic match yesterday and you have called me the well known lightweight champion."

"Well, aren't you?" said the editor. "No, I'm nothing of the kind; and it's confoundedly awkward, because, you see, I'm a coal merchant."



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The Larger Family

By J. S. Woodsworth
Secretary of the Canadian Welfare League

II.—The Local Church and the Community

The fundamental question which faces us is this, "Does the church exist for the community or the community for the church?" A young minister is sent out to take charge of a particular church. He finds a more or less well-established organization with a definite membership and with a fairly well recognized "constituency." His success is measured by the extent to which he "builds up" his church, that is, gathers in new members and strengthens his organization. What wonder is it that to him the community is often simply a field of activity in which indeed he must bestir himself unless other rival organizations should take the lead. When several organizations are actuated by this spirit what wonder that the little community is torn into factions and that its real interests are neglected? We are blaming no one. We have inherited a difficult situation which has been complicated by the heterogeneous character of the population that constitutes most of Western communities. We blame no one; but let us frankly face the situation and the very difficulties may lead us out into broader ways, the very existence of which we had not dreamed of.

Few even of the most devoted church people would deny that there are good people in the other churches. Indeed not infrequently they would gladly receive them into their own organization. Then what are we working for? Merely for an organization or for the establishment of God's kingdom?

For the Community

Surely the local church exists for the good of the community. Suppose all the churches in your district really got hold of that idea, or, as we sometimes put it more strongly, were seized of that idea, what would happen?

The recognition that we were all working for one end would mean the prevalence of a kindly sympathetic brotherly spirit. No, that does not always exist. I know one little town where the Presbyterian church is in full view of the living-room window of the Methodist parsonage. Woe to the unlucky Methodist adherent who enters the Presbyterian church, and as for the stranger, if he does not attend the Methodist church there is at least the satisfaction that the Presbyterians "haven't got him."

This in the name of Christianity! Little wonder that under such circumstances some of the more thoughtful stand aloof. Of course it will be protested that this is an extreme case, that after all the churches are the salt of the earth. We are quite willing to admit a great deal. But not infrequently the good is the enemy of the best. If there is in a single community room for any improvement, by all means let us have the improvement. Remember, one of our mottoes was "Faces to the Future." After all only those whom the shoe fits need to put it on!

Co-operation or Competition?

Still further, then, the recognition that we are all working for one end would mean the substitution of co-operation for competition. What a revolution that would involve!

It might mean one church building instead of three or four. It might mean a union literary society. It might mean a division of labor so that the whole field would be more adequately served. It might mean a still greater specialization in which each church could attain to a truer and fuller expression of its own distinctive life. It need not mean union; it must not mean uniformity; it would mean unity and to that extent true Christianity.

But who can tell what it would mean? People cannot long work together before wonderful possibilities open up.

We are told that the rural communities

are lacking in social opportunities. With all sections working together rural social life could become wonderfully enriched. The local resources are abundant if only they could be united.

Or again, attention is often called to the lack of educational advantages in the little rural neighborhoods. Undoubtedly the country has frequently been drained to feed the city, and yet here again resources exist if they could only be made available. Among the ministers resident in a single little "town" we often find several college graduates. Many a college has been started with a smaller staff. Why not in every town a little academy—a miniature peoples' university? Plant and equipment already exist in the church building and school house which could be utilized for this purpose. On occasions special lecturers could be secured. These would be glad to go if assured in this way of a representative audience.

But to Minister

"But what about the minister?" cries someone in dismay. Perhaps some of the denominations would drop out of existence. Frankly we hope they would! But the church must learn, as the individual must learn, the Master's great lesson, that it exists not to be ministered unto but to minister, that it must be willing even to lose its life; and if it loses its narrower denominational, institutional life will it not manifest itself in the broader spiritual life which will permeate the community. And is not this Christianity?

"Ah," still comes the perplexed protest, "but co-operation is not the gospel." Co-operation is assuredly a gospel—a piece of good news. It is surely an important part of the good news proclaimed by Jesus. Co-operation is a pre-requisite to the coming of God's kingdom on earth and one of the surest indications of the establishment of that kingdom. The co-operation of which we speak, the manifestation of the filial and the fraternal spirit in the larger family is surely simply the teaching of Jesus as to how we may inherit the life of the ages, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God . . . and thy neighbor as thyself."

We advocates of co-operative effort are not on our trial. Rather, they who defend any condition that makes for division must justify themselves before the bar of common-sense and in the light of a religion which stands for love and brotherhood.

In this number we have been trying to diagnose the disease and to point out its seriousness. There is no need that we should give further illustrations of the weaknesses in our social life, the various correspondents have supplied abundant information. What we want now is something constructive. Let us know what is being done in your community that you think might with advantage be copied elsewhere, or if there is some particular problem, let us know and perhaps we may find someone who can help solve it.

BUSTER AND THE FARMER

Buster Brown of the comic supplement says:—

"I don't bear any grudge against that farmer. I had my fun and I paid the price. I wouldn't blame a farmer for anything; he has an uphill job at best, with nothing at all to do. All the farmer has to do is to plow the ground and harrow it and sow the seed and then if a drought doesn't come along and burn it all up a flood waits until it looks pretty good then drowns it. Then if it is a good year why the prices are so low it doesn't pay to haul it to town. If its alright, all he has to do is reap it and thresh it or husk it and store it and haul it and sell it and go back home and have fun with the cows and pigs and lead a jolly life of excitement. Oh! it's great.



J. S. Woodsworth

Chiclets

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Farm Finance

A Department for the Discussion of the Financial Problems of the Farmer.

Banking—Insurance—Mortgages—Investments

LIFE INSURANCE

Life insurance is the highest form of protection. It can be defined or described in various ways, and it has so many phases that only a long definition will convey the whole meaning of the term. One authority calls it "the application of insurance to loss or injury caused by death." When this phrasing is analyzed, the real meaning of the term is found to be not life insurance, but death insurance. That is the proper or accurate wording. The popular version is life insurance, however, and life insurance it must be. The fact that a person can insure his life for a definite amount has led to the adoption of that terminology, and it is only necessary to consider death as the inevitable contingency in order to study the science.

In the same sense that insurance is applied to loss or injury caused by death, we may say that life insurance has applied itself to modern business. It is conducted solely on business lines, and it has intertwined itself so closely with the commercial and financial undertakings of the world that one wonders whether its place could be filled in any other way. It is not necessary to produce statistics to convince the ordinary observer that the aggregations of wealth represented by the assets of the life insurance companies in any country constitute a large proportion of the total wealth of that country. This is particularly true of Great Britain and the United States, and the same condition prevails in Canada.

For the Widow and Orphan

These introductory statements may explain some of the broader characteristics of what has already been described as a science. It is advisable, perhaps, to specify more particularly the basic principle which makes it so important an item in the civilization of the twentieth century. The fundamental object of life insurance is the protection of families and dependents, or of business interests from the pecuniary loss which is liable to result from the death of the person insured. That is why it is entitled to rank as the highest form of protection. Its function is to prevent widows and orphans from suffering the inconvenience and discomfort of poverty thru the loss of the husband and father, or to safeguard business concerns from the danger of bankruptcy due to the sudden removal by death of an important personal factor in their organization. The possibility of misfortune occurring is overcome by providing a relatively large amount of money at once. This sum is usually sufficient to take care of all immediate needs, and frequently it furnishes capital sufficient for an indefinite period. The reason why this money is available immediately after the death of the person insured is that the protection was purchased by or for him during his lifetime. Someone may ask, what is the justification for regarding this as the highest form of protection? The answer opens up an inquiry into the field of human emotions, and it is not intended that these articles should be philosophical. They are merely discursive and explanatory. But it may not be out of place to suggest that to provide for the wife and children, or aged parents, left behind when the breadwinner is taken away, is a most laudable enterprise. Most people are endeavoring to accumulate for themselves or their dependents an amount of capital which will guarantee a measure of comfort in later years. The process is slow and uncertain, more so during times of depression and business reaction, and if the person responsible for procuring the family income be removed by death, the efforts of his whole lifetime in the direction of acquiring a competence may prove to have been unavailing.

Compulsory Insurance Advocated

There are many thoughtful business men in Canada who believe that life insurance should be made compulsory, that every person who has dependents should be compelled by federal legislation to protect them by means of an insurance contract for a certain minimum. They

have learned how many advantages flow from the placing of "adequate protection" upon the lives of individuals within the range of their acquaintance, and they want to see these benefits extended to the wider field. It is not necessary to analyze the arguments in favor of such a position. It should be sufficient to state that this opinion prevails in certain quarters. It is bound to gain headway as time goes on, if only on account of the lack of plausible explanations for opposition to the principle of life insurance.

When so many reasons can be advanced in support of life protection as a principle, the wonder is that every man is not insured. And yet a large proportion of the adult males in Canada are still outside the fold. What is their reason? They insist that they cannot afford to pay for it. But they can find the money to pay for automobiles, or cigars, or billiards, or liquor, or mortgages, or any other of our modern luxuries. The simple answer is that they are selfish or inconsistent, or both. They resemble the philosopher in the vaudeville show who declined to admit that he should do anything for those who might come after him in this world. "Posterity," he insisted, "never did anything for me." The man who persistently refuses to make provision for the members of his family who are likely to survive him should cause us to inquire how deep are the roots of our civilization, and to seek the means of spreading the gospel of unselfishness.

For All Classes

Life insurance appeals with special force to those whose principal dependence is on their daily or yearly earnings. The purpose of their activities is not alone to meet the obligations of today. It is to provide against the necessities of the future as well, and no one who is concerned about the welfare of his home and family is in a position to disregard the experience of those who have derived benefit from protection on their lives. A feeling of certain immunity against financial misfortune liable to be caused by one's death is a great asset in life. The farmer, the railway employee, the merchant, the mechanic and the clerk are all interested in the problem of securing for themselves a competence. Even when they find that they have succeeded fairly well in accumulating a store of the world's goods, they are not less mindful of their responsibilities. The leaders in every walk of life are men who are heavily protected by life insurance. Is this only because they are able to pay for all the protection they need? Not at all. The shrewdness and intelligence which have enabled them to ascend the ladder of success have been revealed in their attitude towards it, and they are almost invariably to be numbered among its enthusiastic advocates.

MONEY FOR CROP MOVING

In order to facilitate the marketing of the grain crop the Canadian banks are now, for the first time, making use of the Finance Act of 1914, by which they are enabled to secure Dominion notes in excess of the regular issue by depositing with the Minister of Finance securities approved by the treasury board. W. L. Ball, formerly manager of the Eastern Townships Bank at Winnipeg, has been appointed to represent the Finance Department in carrying out the act, with an office in Winnipeg. The procedure is that warehouse receipts, representing grain in store at the terminals, are pledged with the bank as security for loans and the bank then deposits the securities with the government and receives currency in exchange. The banks are permitted to issue excess currency to the extent of 15 per cent. of their paid up capital during the crop-moving season and previously this has been sufficient to provide for the moving of the crop.

The Finance Act came into force in August, 1914, being passed at the first war session, but the banks did not find it necessary to make use of its provisions last year.

Ladies' Fur-Lined Coats \$75.00



Lined throughout with good quality Muskrat. High storm collar of Natural Canadian Mink. An exceptionally fine coat for driving—50 inches long, with shells made from finest black broadcloth. Special price to mail order purchasers at almost one-half the amount asked for similar garments in former seasons **\$75.00**

Wolf Sets

Black Mongolian Wolf of fine soft fur. Stole is shaped animal effect trimmed with head, tail and paws. Muff is large pillow style trimmed to match the stole. **\$16.50** Set complete for

Write for our Catalogue

The style book of the season—192 pictures of living models wearing the season's newest fur creations, each minutely described and showing prices.

When remittance accompanies your order, goods are shipped the same day, carrying charges prepaid. If not satisfactory to you on their arrival, they may be returned at our expense and money will be cheerfully refunded.

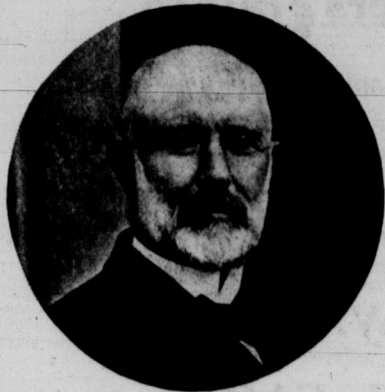
Fairweather & Co. Ltd.

297 Portage Avenue
WINNIPEG

The Emperor William's palace in Berlin was visited on September 29 by the commission having in charge the seizure of metals for government use, and a list of the metals at the Court was demanded. The Court Chamberlain ordered all the members of the royal family to make individual lists. By the orders of the Kaiser all metals not in actual necessary use will be seized.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION APPOINTED

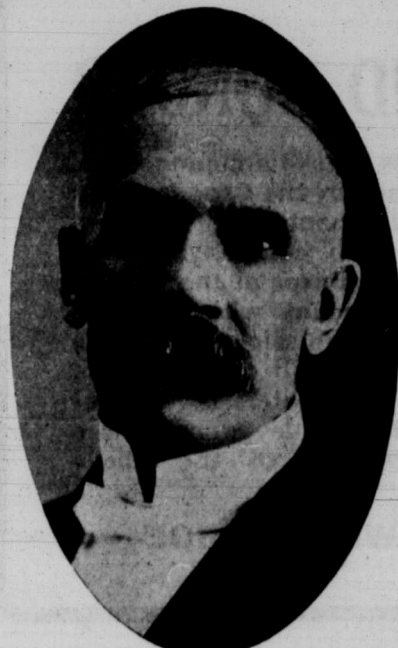
A royal commission to investigate and report on the question of increased agricultural production was appointed by the Dominion government on Saturday last. The scope of the commission will include



J. W. FLAVELLE

questions of agricultural education, transportation, immigration, co-operation, farm credits and the placing of soldiers upon the land after the war.

Senator Lougheed, leader of the government in the senate, will be chairman of



E. N. HOPKINS

the new commission, with the following as members:—

St. J. B. Rowland, of Montreal; W. Smith, M.P. for South Ontario; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, formerly Dominion veterinary-general, and now superintendent agricultural section Canadian Pacific Railway Company resources branch; J. C. Watters, president of the



W. J. BLACK
Secretary

Trades and Labor Congress; Wm. Farrell, of Victoria; E. N. Hopkins, of Moose Jaw, hon. president Saskatchewan Grain Growers; J. W. Flavelle, of Toronto; and Senator W. B. Ross, of Nova Scotia.

W. J. Black, formerly principal of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been appointed secretary to the commission.

PEERLESS PERFECTION

Horse High — Bull Strong — Pig Tight
It's made right—from high grade material. In the construction of our PEERLESS FENCING we use Open Hearth steel wire. By this process impurities are removed from the metal, thus eliminating one of the chief causes for the rapid rusting of fence wire. PEERLESS is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Send for catalogue. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.
THE BARWELL-MOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

JUMBO BRAND

Estimates Given Free on Request

Hundreds of farmers are saving money and getting better buildings by using "Jumbo Brand" sheet metal. Ask us for our prices on Painted or Galvanized Steel Shingles, Standard Seam and V Crimp Roofing Corrugated Iron

Embossed Steel Siding in:—
**Rock Faced Stone Rock Faced Brick
Pressed Brick Elevator and Clapboard**

"WE MAKE ANYTHING IN SHEET METAL"

Ask for Catalogue of
SHINGLES CORNICES
CEILINGS
GRANARIES TANKS
WELL CURBING
CULVERTS TROUGHS
Winnipeg Steel Granary
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Dept. 11
WINNIPEG

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We Buy for Cash and Pay Highest Prices for all kinds of
Send today for our Free Price List and let us prove to you that we actually pay more than any other house for Fine Fox, Mink, Marten, Rat, Lynx, Wolf and all other Furs, Hides and Ginseng.

We offer you best facilities in America for handling all your furs. Send for Free Price List and Shippers' Tags. No commission charged.

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Bill Stock in Your Own Name—Our Care—We'll do the rest

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FILLS A UNIVERSAL NEED. LIGHT WEIGHT. LIGHT COST

Undoubtedly the light weight tractor has come to stay. The Universal is built on scientific lines and in accordance with the best engineering principles. It is the very tractor you have been looking for—the tractor you need. The burning question is: What will the Universal Light Weight Tractor do for you? Turn these points over in your mind—then decide for yourself.

The Universal will pull two 14 in. plows in breaking and three in stubble at a speed of two miles per hour. It will pull a 24 disc drill, an 8 ft. cultivator or a 10 ft. disc harrow. It will haul a 4 ton load on practically any road with ease. It will drive any machine requiring belt power up to 18 h.p. capacity. You can use it all the year for sundry chores. It will do more work and better work than a team of horses. Its consumption of gasoline is small, and it will only require feeding when running. It ensures bigger crop areas, increased yields, lower costs and less labor. And your repair parts are within easy reach. Mr. Farmer, you can't do without it.

Weight approximately 4500 lbs. Powerful motor and many other special features. Price f.o.b. Winnipeg, only... **\$697**

The price of the Universal will be increased after January 1st, 1916. All orders received up to that date will be shipped at the present price. Get in on this tractor special today. Protect yourself on price. Fill out and mail the coupon and we will send you free, full information about Draw Bar Pull, Speed Change, Engine Power, etc.

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WINNIPEG - MAN.

Western Steel and Iron Co. Ltd.
Name _____ Address _____
Dept. _____
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Please send me free of charge all literature regarding the Universal Farm Tractor
—C.C.C.—

Simpson, Hepworth Co. Ltd.

A GOOD SELLING AGENT FOR YOU

446 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

YOUR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS DEPENDS ON THE SERVICE YOU GET.

TRY US!

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Grain Commission Merchants

Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. Highest possible prices. Prompt returns. Write us for Daily Market Cards.

WINNIPEG

Peter Jansen Co. Ltd.

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Ship your grain to us to secure quick service and attention

Write us for our Pocket Diary

328 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

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LIBERAL ADVANCES
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GRAIN COMMISSION
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524 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Gooderham, Melady & Co.

LIMITED
GRAIN EXPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Best attention given to cars consigned by farmers

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

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For best results ship your Grain to the

HANSEN GRAIN CO.

745 GRAIN EXCHANGE
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Limited
Grain Exporters and Commission Merchants

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Liberal Advances - Absolute Security - Top Prices

Grain Purchased on Track and Handled on Consignment

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK.
CALGARY, ALTA.
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
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ORGANIZED, OWNED AND OPERATED BY FARMERS

YOU CAN'T

make a mistake in letting BAIRD & BOTTERELL, Winnipeg or Calgary, handle your Cash Grain

GET AWAY

from the idea that there is no difference in Service.

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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.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

For Prompt Returns, Best Prices and Fair Treatment Ship your Grain to

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Limited

FORT WILLIAM

PORT ARTHUR

SEND BILLS TO THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD., WINNIPEG
Liberal Advances

We Handle

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX on commission. Grain shippers who have shipped to us will tell you that for careful handling, prompt returns and all round satisfaction they have but one choice—

The Canadian Elevator Co. Limited

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

148 GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

James Richardson & Sons

LIMITED

CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN TO US FOR BEST RETURNS

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.

348 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Home Grain Co. Limited

Let us demonstrate our

SERVICE
LIBERAL ADVANCES
PERSONAL INSPECTION
PROMPT RETURNS

WINNIPEG
224 GRAIN EXCHANGE

CALGARY
608 GRAIN EXCHANGE

Hallet & Carey Co. Ltd.

Receivers and Shippers

WE SOLICIT YOUR CONSIGNMENTS

Winnipeg Minneapolis Duluth

Violent Fluctuations These Days

The market is decidedly different this year. Scarcely a day passes but it works over a range of 2 to 4 cents per bushel. Why not consign some of your grain and catch good strong spots? We study to serve your interests. Consign your TOUGH grain by all means for best results.

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Get our prices before selling
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where not represented
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The Oldest and The Best

ASK THE MAN

Get best results by careful personal attention given to all consignments

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Wheat
Oct. 12
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Year ag
Oats—
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Farmers' Market Place

FARM LANDS

WANTED—ONE SECTION FARM IN MANITOBA (Brandon or Virden vicinities preferred) to rent on shares. Owner to furnish stock, implements and seed. Must have good house and plenty of good water on place. Can furnish references and would arrange to see owner after freeze up. Kindly give terms and full particulars in first letter. Arthur J. Esser, Orton, Alta.

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

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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.

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APPLES, SUGAR, SALT, LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, FENCE WIRE. Carload lots, direct from factories. Get our prices always before ordering elsewhere. McCollum 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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FILMS DEVELOPED—ROLL 10c PRINTS 3c UP. Mail orders promptly filled. Barclay, Sparwood, B.C. 42-4

BEEES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TEN HIVES OF ITALIAN BEES. price \$7.00 per hive, purchaser pays express. Wm. G. Cooley, Solsgirth, Man. 42-3

FINANCIAL

MONEY TO LOAN ON WELL IMPROVED MANITOBA FARMS in settled districts at 7 1/2%. Give legal description and full particulars. Kenning, McArthur Building, Winnipeg.

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

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies mostly 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.

SEED WANTED

ANY GOOD, CLEAN VARIETY OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND BEARDLESS BARLEY. G. P. Crossing, P.O. Box 233, Winnipeg. 37tf

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U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.—Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in-fal Mares and Fillies for sale

PRIZE WINNING PERCHERONS FOR SALE.—For the next 30 days I will offer all my heavy Percheron stallions, also yearling and spring stallions, and a few fillies for sale at rock bottom prices. Terms 1-3 cash, balance time notes. These horses were inside of the best money at 191 Western fairs. Address all communications to C. D. Roberts and Sons, 330 College Ave., Winnipeg. 38tf

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P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, 10 BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS, WINNIPEG. 46tf

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE-DOSA, MAN. 53tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, WILKIE, SASK.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BARRISTERS, ETC.—R. A. BONNAR, K.C.; W. H. TRUEMAN, LL.B.; WARD HOLLANDS. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4782.

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FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR FENCE, CORRAL AND GATE POSTS AND TELEPHONE POLES. F. J. Bossley, Solsgirth, B.C. 2tf

LUMBER—FOR GRANARIES, BARN AND FARM BUILDINGS. Get our Catalogue and Price List now. 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, No. 1 Com. \$19.00; 1 x 6 No. 1 Shiplap, \$20.00; XXX Shingles, \$2.80; good No. 2 Boards, \$17.00; 11 sizes Doors at \$1.75 each. Our catalogue gives prices on a great variety of windows, doors, paints, hardware and other material. Get Storm Sash and Doors Now. They save fuel. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 41tf

NOTICE TO FARMERS—WHY NOT BUY YOUR FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER? By doing so you can save all middle profits. Consider this carefully and write for prices to W. J. J. Morrison, Fernie, B.C.

SAVE BIG MONEY ON LUMBER—WRITE TODAY FOR OUR "MILL DIRECT TO USER" PRICES before ordering elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Prairie Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 42-4

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W. H. ENGLISH, HARDING, MAN.—LIVE-STOCK AUCTIONEER of all breeds. Write early for dates; have a wide acquaintance among breeders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; well posted on the livestock situation.

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELECTION of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 11tf

PURE BRED SHEEP

Farmers breeding pure-bred sheep would do well to advertise now if they have any stock for sale. Importations from Great Britain and the United States are cut off owing to the war and the foot and mouth disease, consequently good breeding stock is scarce in Canada. More and more farmers are realizing the value of sheep in fighting weeds, packing the summerfallow, enriching the soil and turning grain screenings into high-priced mutton.

POULTRY

FOR SALE—PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25 each. Frank Elison, Wynyard, Sask. 41-3

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—COCKERELS \$1.50 each. M. M. Culp, Tompkins, Sask.

DRESSED POULTRY

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR DRESSED POULTRY Alex Cooper, 376 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 40-12

SHEEP

3500 SHROPSHIRE AND RANGE EWES.—No old sheep. 25 registered young Shropshire ewes and lambs. 300 registered and grade Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk, Lincoln and Rambouillet rams. All sheep in good condition. For sale by Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND RAM LAMBS.—Satisfaction guaranteed. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man. 40-6

CATTLE

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT, "Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P.O. Alta.

HOLSTEINS—4 NICELY MARKED YOUNG BULLS, 5 choice young heifers. Entire herd of grades; some splendid family cows. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 39-10

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—7 BULLS from 8 to 16 months; the big, smooth, easy feeding kind; also a number of young cows and heifers of best dual purpose strain. Prices easy, freight paid. Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ont. 40-8

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

TAMWORTH HOGS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE, both sexes; some fine young boars and sows for present use. George Campbell, Killarney, Man. 40-4

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA—APRIL, JULY and September litters. Sired by "Royal Prospect." R. P. Roop, Millet, Alta. 39-4

WILLOW FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS FOR sale; fine two months old pigs, either sex, \$10. Boars and sows to breed in December at reasonable prices. M. J. Howes and Sons, Millet, Alta.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS—BOTH sexes, \$20.00 each. Brooks and Burrill, Indian Head, Sask. 42-4

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—SPRING BOARS and sows from splendid stock. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 42-6

Style, Durability, Warmth

are all combined in "Great West" felt shoes, and felt footwear is the only certain protection against cold feet and ills arising therefrom. Because we can get the desired high quality in no other way, we make our own felt for



Great West
Cold Proof
FELT SHOES

When you put a pair of shoes with our brand alongside any other make, you can see and feel the difference at once. The pure wool felt of the "Great West" line of shoes is stronger and warmer; they excel in workmanship and wear longest. We stamp our name on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it.

THE GREAT WEST FELT CO., Limited.
Elmira, Ont.



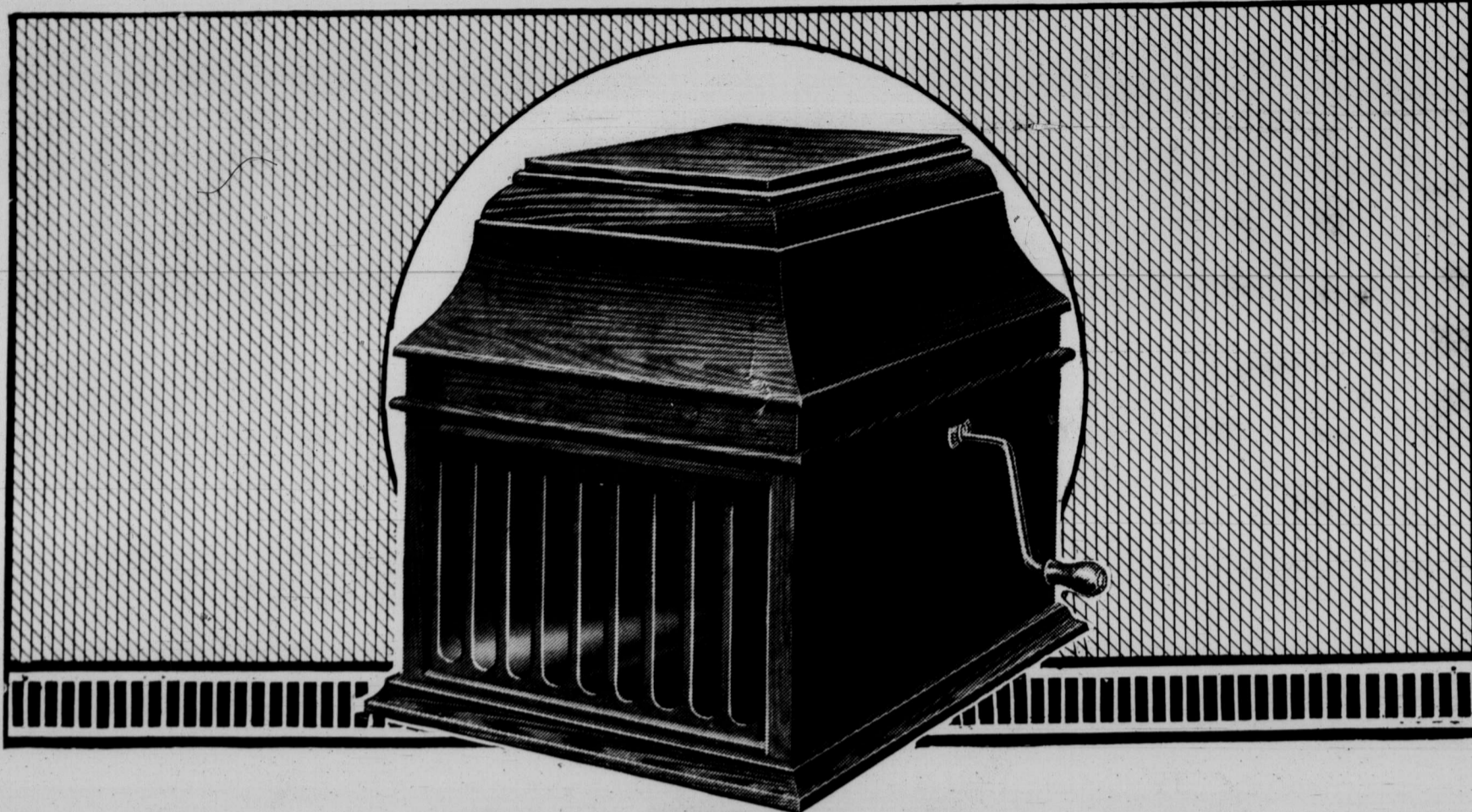
FREE Grand 28-Piece Scholar's Outfit and a Dandy Big Camera

BOYS AND GIRLS—This is the chance of your life to get the finest scholar's outfit that was ever offered. Just read what it contains: One high-grade largest size English school bag, one fine Royal fountain pen with three extra, gold finished nibs, one all steel, silver finished pen knife, one combination safety pen and pencil, a big complete printing outfit with six rows of type, one dozen (12) high-grade lead pencils, a fine pencil box with lock and key, a microscope or magnifying glass, one box of fine crayons, one box of fine paints containing 28 colors, one horseshoe magnet, one school compass, one 12-inch ruler, and last but not least, a fine eraser. It is a wonderful outfit for you.

Send us your name and address to-day, and we will send you, postage paid, a free sample package of "Fairy Berries," the delightful, new Cream Candy Coated Breath Perfume, and just 32 large 10c packages to introduce among your friends. Open your free package and ask all your friends to try a "Fairy Berry." They'll like them so much that everyone will want a package or two at once. Just one little "Fairy Berry" will purify the mouth, sweeten and perfume the breath, and they are irresistibly delicious. Everybody just loves them. You'll sell them all in an hour. "Fairy Berries" sell like wildfire.

Then return our \$3.20 and we will at once send you this grand complete 28-piece scholar's outfit, exactly as represented; and a beautiful full size English Film Camera (value \$1.50) will also be sent to you for showing your grand Scholars' Outfit to your friends and getting only four of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums, as you did. We arrange to stand payment of all transportation charges on your outfit. Write to-day—right now while you think of it. Address

THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. S 7 TORONTO, ONT. 34A



Mr. Edison's
Wonderful
New Instrument

NEW!

Master
Instrument
Edison's Latest Invention

Just Out! The perfected musical wonder of the age. And shipped now on a stupendous special offer *direct from us*—Write for new catalog.

WRITE today for our *new* Edison catalog—the catalog that tells you all about the wonderful *new* model Edison with Mr. Edison's *new* diamond point reproducer—the new parlor grand style. It will also tell you about **our new Edison offer!** Now read:

Free Loan—

We will send you the *new* model Edison Phonograph and your choice of all the brand new records on an **absolutely free loan**. We want you to hear all the waltzes, two steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, the old sacred hymns, every kind of comic and popular music, also your choice of the highest grade concerts and operas, as rendered by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organs, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the piano and violin concerts, virtuoso—all these we want you to hear free as reproduced on the new Edison.

Then, when you are through with the outfit, you may send it back at our expense.

Remember, not a penny down—no deposit—no guarantee—no C.O.D. to us—no obligations to buy—a **full free trial** in your own home—*direct from us—direct to you*. Returnable at our expense or payable (if you want to keep it) at the actual rock-bottom price direct from us.

The Reason: Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so you can have all these free concerts? Well, we'll tell you: we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When you get it in your town we **know** everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these **new style** Edisons, **especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as a few dollars a month**. But even if no one buys, there is no obligation and we'll be just as glad **anyway** that we sent you the **new Edison** on our **free trial**; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the **new Edison**.

COUPON

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributor
Dept. 9507, 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonographs.

Name _____

Address _____

Our New Edison Catalog Sent Free

Your name and address on a postal or in a letter, (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligations in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—**while this offer lasts**. Fill out the coupon today.

F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributor
Dept. 9507, 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
U. S. Office: Edison Block, Chicago

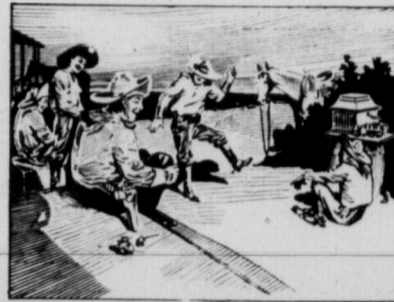
Mr. Edison's Pet and Hobby



among all his wonderful inventions is his phonograph. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model. Think of it: over 25 years of work on all these epoch-making inventions—then his pet and hobby perfected!

A Happy Home

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a **real home** I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and merriment, more than an hour of amusement—yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.



Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. You will sit awestricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. **Send the coupon today.**